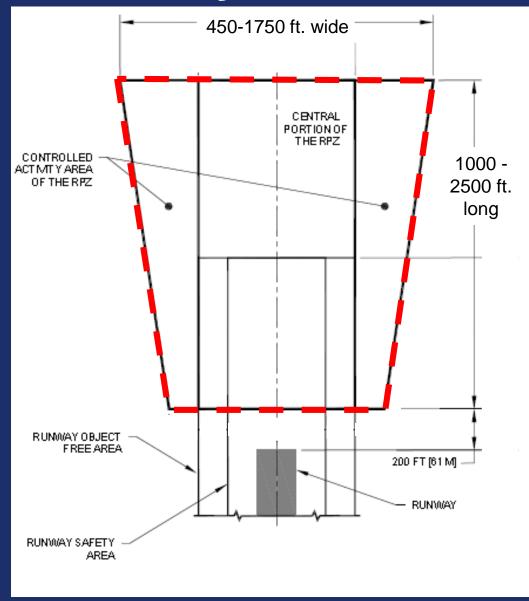


2015 PURDUE ROAD SCHOOL March 11, 2015

Definition

It is a trapezoidal shape formed off the end of a runway and its geometry it a function of the airport's aircraft approach category and approach visibility minimums



Aircraft Approach Category & Speed

A < 91 knots

B 91 thru < 121

C 121 thru < 141

D 141 thru < 166

E 166 or more

Visibility Minimum

1. Visual

Not Lower than 1 mile

3. Not Lower than 3/4 mile

4. Lower than 3/4 mile

RPZ Size

A/B-I-Small 8 - 79 approx. acres

AB-I 14 – 79

AB-II-Small 8 - 79

AB-II thru IV 14 – 79

C/D/E –I thru VI 29-79

FAA Advisory Circular 5300-13a

- 1. The function of the RPZ is to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground.
- 2. Airport Control of RPZ is desired
- 3. Airport owner control over RPZ
 - A. Acquisition of land Where practical, airport owners should own the property under the runway approach and departure areas to at least the limits of the RPZ.
 - B. Acquisition of sufficient Property interest If impractical to own, then easement if possible.

 Per Federal Aviation Administration (FAA):

"It is desirable to clear the entire RPZ of all above-ground objects. Where impractical, airport owners, as a minimum, should maintain the RPZ clear of all facilities supporting incompatible activities."

- FAA is currently developing long-term guidelines on RPZs.
- Working under interim Guidance now.
- Interim guidance addresses when an FAA review of the RPZ is triggered.
- Meeting any of 2 sets of criteria result in FAA review.

- 1 A new land uses enters an RPZ because of
 - a) Airfield project
 - b) Change in critical design aircraft increasing RPZ
 - c) New or revised instrument approach procedure increasing RPZ
 - d) Local development proposal in the RPZ

- 2 the New Land Use is:
 - a) Building and structures
 - b) Recreational land use
 - c) Transportation facilities
 - d) Fuel and hazardous material [above and below ground]
 - a) Wastewater treatment facilities
 - b) Above ground utility infrastructure including solar panels

In these instances, the FAA works with the sponsor to develop a full range of alternatives

- Avoid introducing the land use into the RPZ
- Minimize the impacts of the land use in the RPZ
- Mitigate risk to people and property on ground

Alternative Documentation for FAA must include

- Description of alternatives
- Cost estimates
- Feasibility assessment of alternative in terms of cost, constructability, etc.
- Preferred alternative
- Identification of impacted transportation agencies
- Analysis of portion and percentage of RPZ affected
- Analysis of issues affecting sponsor control
- Other relevant factors

Permissible land uses (No evaluation)

(All other use must be evaluated/approved by the FAA)

- Farming (meets crop buffers runway to crop distance standards)
 - Must be evaluated for wildlife impacts
- Irrigation channels that do not attract birds
- Airport service roads controlled by the airport operator
- Underground facilities that meet other FAA design criteria (eg. RSA)
- Unstaffed NAVAIDs and facilities considered fixedby-function

Case studies at 3 airports:

LaPorte Municipal Airport



Huntingburg Airport

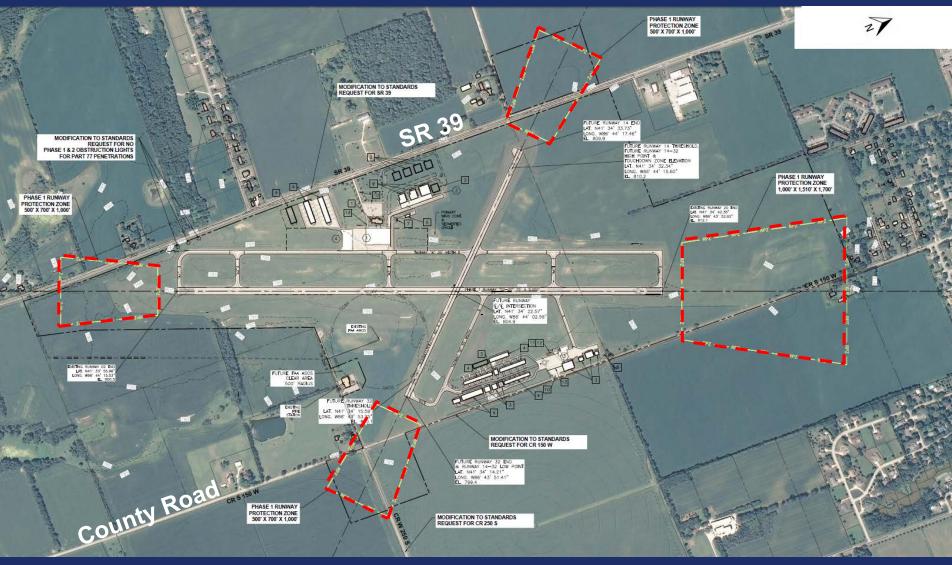


Indianapolis
Executive Airport

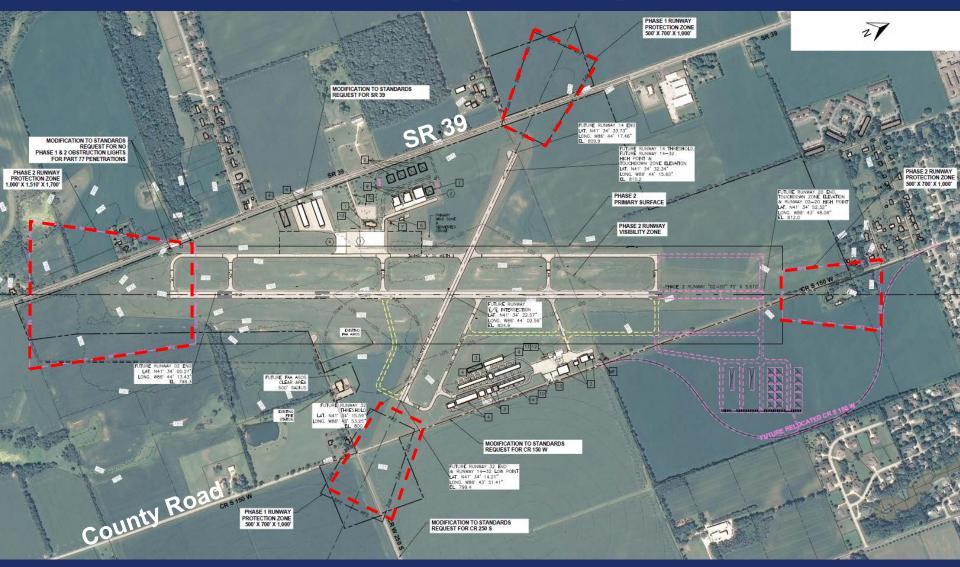


- PROJECT:
 Airport Master Plan Development
- TRIGGER: Proposed Runway End Improvements
- CONDITIONS:
 US Highway and
 County Road on
 Each End of
 Runway





Existing/Proposed Phase 1

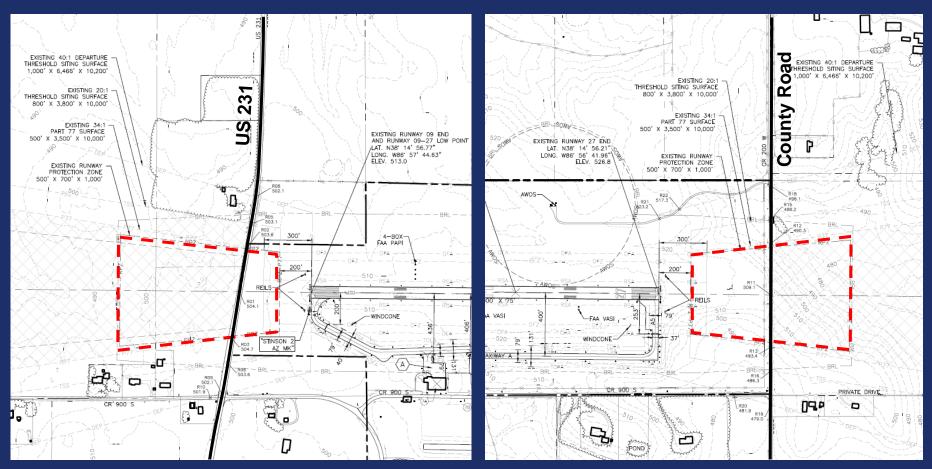


Proposed Phase 2

- Prepared Alternatives to Mitigate or No Change to the FAA through FAA Modification to Standard Form
 - Proposed Relocation of County Road (Where Impacted by Expansion and Reasonable, Feasible to Agencies)
 - Proposed Approach Modifications but no Change to SR
 39 (Not Reasonable, Feasible to Agencies)
- Received FAA Letter
 - Accepting Proposed Changes to ALP as it was Not Reasonable or Feasible to Change SR 39

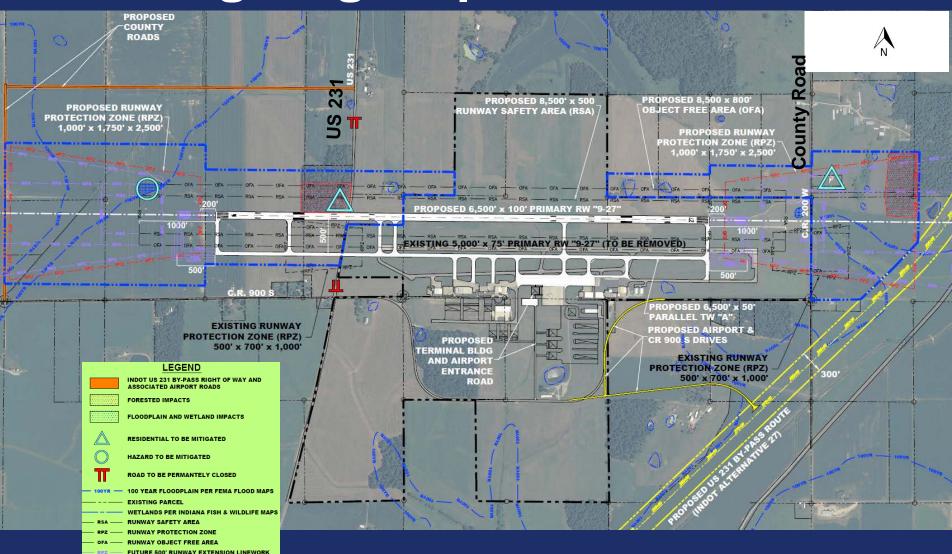
- PROJECT:
 Relocate US 231 and New Primary Runway
- TRIGGER: Environmental Study
- CONDITIONS:
 US 231 to the
 North and
 County Road
 to the South





EXISTING

PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION (FEE)



Airport Preferred Alternative

RESIDENTIAL TO BE MITIGATED

HAZARD TO BE MITIGATED

ROAD TO BE PERMANTELY CLOSED

100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN PER FEMA FLOOD MAPS
EXISTING PARCEL

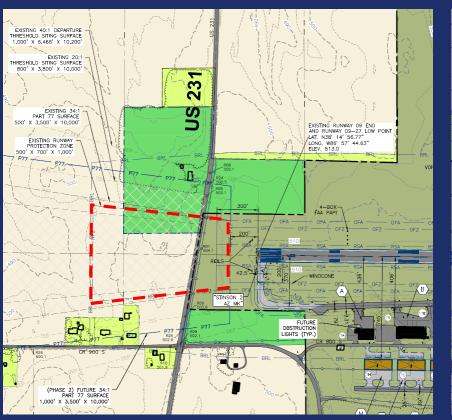
WETLANDS PER INDIANA FISH & WILDLIFE MAPS

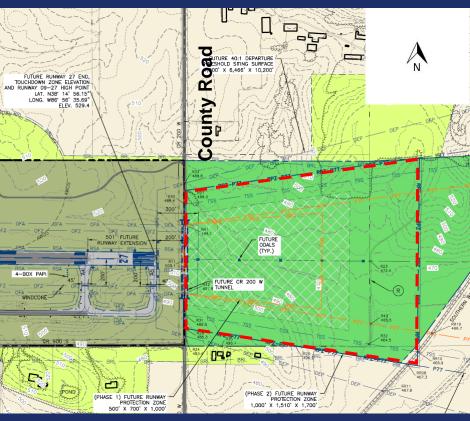
RUNWAY SAFFTY AREA



INDOT Preferred Alternative

- Over 30 Runway Alternatives
- Relocated US 231 Terminated due Environmental Impacts and Costs
- Airport Revised Alternative to Allow Extension of Existing Runway
- FAA RPZ Analysis with Approval Received Prior to and with the Environmental Assessment
 - No Change to US 231 (Not Reasonable or Feasible) and Tunnel on County Road to Meet RPZ requirements even with Runway Widening Project



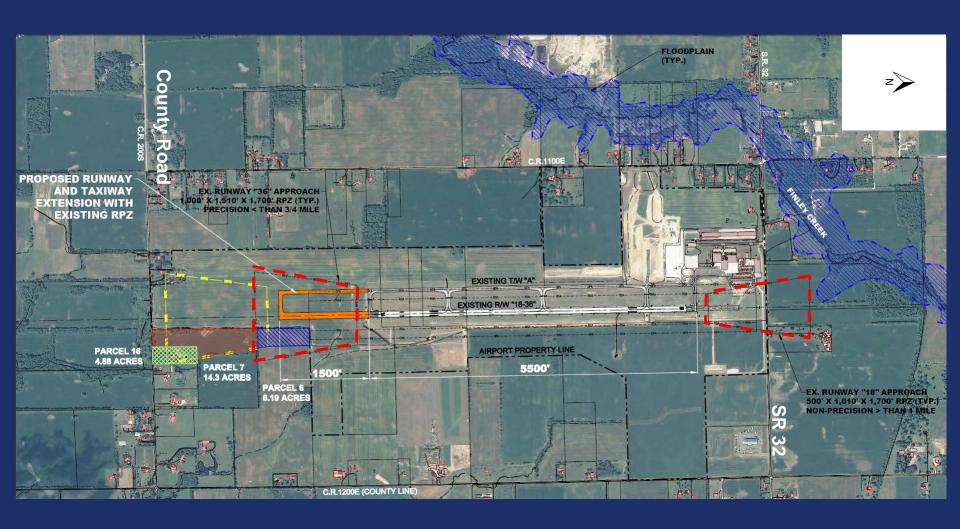




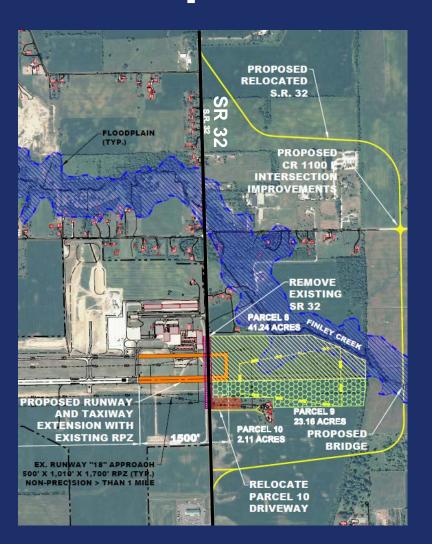
Final Alternative

- PROJECT: Extend Runway 1,500 ft.
- TRIGGER: Environmental Study
- CONDITIONS: SR 32 to the North





Preferred Alternative





Alternative Triggering SR32

- Not Analyzed at the Airport Layout Plan Stage (Emphasis did not exist)
- Analyzed and Approved Through the Environmental Assessment Alternatives
 - No Change to SR 32 (Not Reasonable or Feasible)
 and Preferred Alternative as there was no change to the Runway 18 end of Runway

Case Study Summary

- Interim Case by Case Basis –
 FAA Headquarters
- Triggers come from the Airport and Others
- Must Consider Activity Level of Airport,
 Roadway and Benefit to Costs
 - To Determine FAA Submittal Needs (Alternatives)
 - What is Reasonable, Feasible for one Airport may not be for Another Airport
 - If Mitigation Options Exists
- FAA Takes 60 Days, 6 Months or More

Case Study Summary

- Why to Avoid Your Airports RPZ with Your Roadways and Non-Compatible Structures
 - FAA Grant Assurances of the Airport Sponsor
 - The Spirit of One DOT
 - The Timeline

Questions and Answers