

ALPs, Master Planning and Environmental Review

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Today's session



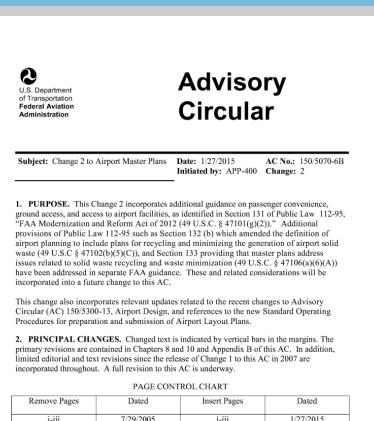
• Airport planning basics –

- Master Plans
- Capital Improvement Plans
- Airport Layout Plans
- Forecasts
- Federal environmental reviews
- Integrating planning and environmental review



Master plans

- The sponsor's strategy for the development of the airport
- Prepared to support:
 - Modernization, improvements, or expansion of existing airports
 - Creation of a new airport
 - Routine, continued planning every 5-10 years
- Master Plan is basis for Airport Layout Plan (ALP)
- Are <u>not</u> required by FAA policy, but are encouraged.



Remove Pages	Dated	Insert Pages	Dated		
i-iii	7/29/2005	i-iii	1/27/2015		
iv	5/1/2007	iv	1/27/2015		
7-8	7/29/2005	7-8	1/27/2015		
13	7/29/2005	13	1/27/2015		
27	7/29/2005	27	1/27/2015		

Master plans, continued

- The document is not required but the effort is!
- Do not confuse "Airport Master Plan" with master plans or comprehensive plans prepared under local or state land use laws
- Opportunity to address relevant issues
- Realistic schedule for implementation
- ✓ Financial plan
- Framework for continuous planning
- Opportunity to engage public and stakeholders

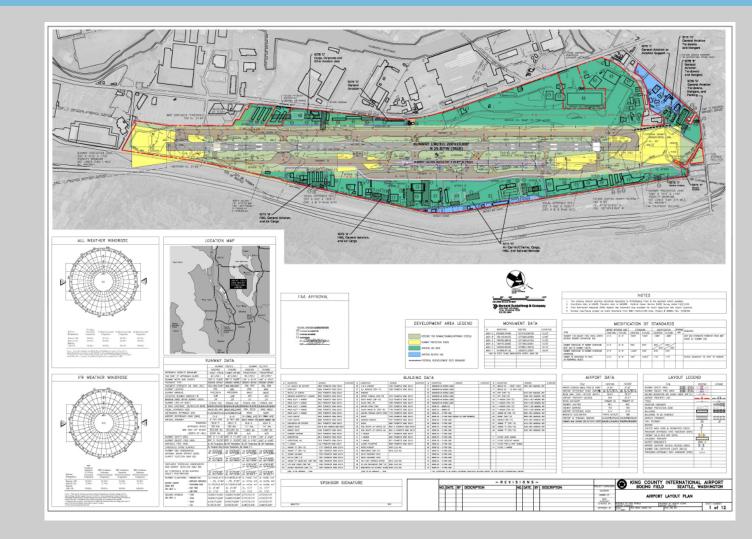
Capital improvement plans

- Sponsor's Capital Improvement Program (CIP)
 - Outgrowth of Master Plan
 - Anticipated development for 5 years
 - Predicate to qualify for AIP grants
 - Sponsors submit CIP Data Sheet for items they desire in next three years.
- FAA's Airports Capital Improvement Plan (ACIP)
 - Internal FAA program serves as planning tool for prioritizing funds for critical airport development and capital needs.
 - ACIP serves as basis for the distribution of AIP grant funds.

Airport layout plans



An Airport Layout Plan is a scaled drawing of existing and proposed land and facilities necessary for the operation and development of the airport



Airport layout plans - contents

- Cover Sheet
- ALP Drawings
- Data Sheet
- Facilities Layout Plan
- Terminal Area Plan (as needed)
- Airport Airspace Drawing
- Approach Surface Drawing

- Airport Land Use Drawing
- Off-Airport Land Use Drawing
- Airport Property Map / Exhibit A
- Runway Departure Surface Drawing
- Utility Drawing
- Airport Access Plans

Read and Understand!

Airport layout plans – legal significance

- ALPs must be maintained in accordance with FAA requirements - FAA Order 5190.6B, FAA Airport Compliance Manual, Appendix R
- Definition of airport property
 - Federally obligated
 - Subject to regulation
- Changes trigger FAA review or approval (in some instances)
 - ALPs may be conditionally or unconditionally approved by the FAA
 - The distinction between these approvals is important for project implementation
 - Section 163 of FAA Reauth. Act eliminated approval for some ALP changes
- Both a hammer and a shield

Forecasts of aviation activity

- Purpose: to accurately predict future aviation demand
- Many different methodologies
- Top-down versus bottom-up forecasting

				AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS								
	Enplanements			Itinerant Operations					Local Operations			
Fiscal Year	Air Carrier	Commuter	Total	Air Carrier	Air Taxi & Commuter	GA	Military	Total	Civil	Military	Total	Total Ops
EGION:ANM	STATE:WA LOCH	:SEA										
TTY:SEATTLE	AIRPORT: Seattle Ta	coma Int`l										
2021*	11,758,249	2,560,375	14,318,624	352,785	4,226	1,260	65	358,336	0	0	0	358,33
2022*	14,916,926	2,786,067	17,702,993	372,431	4,471	1,958	65	378,925	0	0	0	378,92
2023*	18,660,787	3,514,742	22,175,529	428,500	4,743	2,357	65	435,665	0	0	0	435,66
2024*	20,288,823	3,858,459	24,147,282	449,253	5,054	2,369	65	456,741	0	0	0	456,74
2025*	21,112,180	4,034,022	25,146,202	471,190	5,133	2,381	65	478,769	0	0	0	478,76
2026*	21,784,754	4,156,504	25,941,258	493,181	5,206	2,393	65	500,845	0	0	0	500,84
2027*	22,462,268	4,279,997	26,742,265	514,151	5,280	2,405	65	521,901	0	0	0	521,90
2028*	23,133,561	4,402,496	27,536,057	526,900	5,356	2,417	65	534,738	0	0	0	534,73
2029*	23,778,656	4,520,158	28,298,814	538,808	5,432	2,429	65	546,734	0	0	0	546,73
2030*	24,425,529	4,637,963	29,063,492	550,546	5,510	2,442	65	558,563	0	0	0	558,56
2031*	25,067,826	4,755,057	29,822,883	559,940	5,589	2,454	65	568,048	0	0	0	568,04
2032*	25,717,409	4,873,742	30,591,151	569,438	5,669	2,466	65	577,638	0	0	0	577,63
2033*	26,366,149	4,992,058	31,358,207	578,987	5,750	2,479	65	587,281	0	0	0	587,28
2034*	27,041,576	5,114,900	32,156,476	589,248	5,832	2,491	65	597,636	0	0	0	597,63
2035*	27,731,509	5,240,859	32,972,368	600,033	5,915	2,504	65	608,517	0	0	0	608,51
2036*	28,425,433	5,367,228	33,792,661	611,060	5,999	2,516	65	619,640	0	0	0	619,64
2037*	29,096,899	5,489,777	34,586,676	621,710	6,084	2,529	65	630,388	0	0	0	630,38
2038*	29,763,415	5,611,140	35,374,555	632,412	6,170	2,542	65	641,189	0	0	0	641,18
2039*	30,445,666	5,735,397	36,181,063	643,603	6,257	2,555	65	652,480	0	0	0	652,48
2040*	31,156,322	5,864,435	37,020,757	655,594	6,345	2,568	65	664,572	0	0	0	664,57
2041*	31,878,843	5,996,285	37,875,128	668,027	6,435	2,580	65	677,107	0	0	0	677,10
2042*	32,618,773	6,131,394	38,750,167	680,994	6,526	2,593	65	690,178	0	0	0	690,17
2043*	33,368,687	6,268,012	39,636,699	694,324	6,618	2,607	65	703,614	0	0	0	703,61
2044*	34,138,580	6,408,256	40,546,836	708,283	6,712	2,620	65	717,680	0	0	0	717,68
2045*	34,935,121	6,552,831	41,487,952	722,932	6,804	2,633	65	732,434	0	0	0	732,43

APO TERMINAL AREA FORECAST DETAIL REPORT Forecast Issued March 2022

Forecasts, continued



- Local versus FAA forecasts
 - Local forecasts that differ more than 10% (5-year) or 15% (10-year) from the FAA Terminal Area Forecast (TAF) must be approved by FAA
 - If using the TAF, airport must provide statement of support
- Forecast will dictate:
 - Development
 - Financial needs
 - Carrier demands
- What if forecasts change during project development process?

ALPS, MASTER PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Presented to: 38TH Annual Basics of Airport Law Workshop

By: Patricia Deem, Senior Attorney Office of General Counsel

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National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Overview

- Federal agencies must prepare a "detailed statement" when they propose to take a "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment"
 - Take a hard look at the impacts
 - Provide information about environmental effects to decision-makers and the public
 - Improve decision-making through disclosure and coordination/consultation





NEPA Overview, continued

- The NEPA process is often how the public learns about airport improvement projects, though during planning is preferred
- NEPA imposes procedural, not substantive requirements
 - NEPA is an information and planning statute
 - Unlike substantive environmental standards (Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act) that impose pollution control requirements





NEPA in the Airport Context

- NEPA is triggered when there is a <u>federal action</u> not simply day-to-day operations
 - ALP approval
 - AIP/PFC funding decisions
 - Airspace decisions





NEPA: Three Levels of Review

- Categorical Exclusion (CATEX)
- Environmental Assessment (EA)
- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)





Categorical Exclusions (CATEXs)

 Actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment, and for which, neither an EA nor an EIS is required





CATEXs, continued

- Practice Tips:
 - A CATEX is not an exemption or waiver of NEPA review; it is a level of NEPA review
 - FAA Order 1050.1F provides a list of catexes covering types of actions typically categorically excluded from additional NEPA review
 - If responsible FAA official determines that extraordinary circumstances exist, an EA or EIS must be prepared





Environmental Assessments (EAs)

- Concise public document that briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS
- Prepared when initial review of the proposed action indicates that:
 - Action is not categorically excluded;
 - Action is normally categorically excluded but there are extraordinary circumstances that may have significant impacts; or
 - Action is not one known to normally require an EIS and is not categorically excluded





EAs, continued

- Practice Tips:
 - An EA may facilitate the preparation of an EIS, when one is necessary
 - FAA Order 1050.1F provides a list of actions normally requiring an EA





Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

- If no expected significant impacts, FAA prepares a FONSI to document that finding
- The FONSI is an FAA document and cannot be prepared by the airport sponsor
- FONSI/Record of Decision (FONSI/ROD)
- Legal Significance:
 - FAA has completed the NEPA process





Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

 An EIS is a detailed written statement required when one or more environmental impacts would be significant and mitigation measures cannot reduce the impact(s) below significant levels





EISs, continued

- Practice Tips:
 - FAA, not the sponsor, must prepare an EIS
 - FAA Advisory Circular No. 150/5100-14E provides guidance for selection of an environmental consultant
 - FAA Order 1050.1F provides a list of actions normally requiring an EIS





Content of an EA/EIS

- Major elements:
 - Purpose and need of the proposed action
 - Explanation of alternatives
 - Description of the affected environment
 - Analysis of the environmental consequences the alternatives (including the no action alternative)
 - Mitigation
 - Public Involvement





Content of an EA/EIS, continued

Information must be scientifically-based

- No guesses, assumptions, or conclusions without an articulated, rational basis

• Effects/Impacts Analysis:

- <u>Direct impacts</u> are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place
- Indirect impacts are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable
- <u>Cumulative impacts</u> result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions





Sources of NEPA Law for Airports

- NEPA
- Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations
- FAA Orders 1050.1F and 5050.4B
- 1050.1F Desk Reference
- Caselaw





Integrating planning and NEPA review



- Have all substantive planning questions answered when NEPA process begins
- Incorporate NEPA considerations into the planning process
 - Develop a supportable purpose and need during the planning process
 - Complete alternatives analysis during the planning process

Lessons learned



- An EA or EIS is not a good place to be doing fundamental planning
- Carefully consider project elements
 - Avoid segmentation, but do not be over-inclusive
- Alternatives need to be defined (and eliminated) during the planning process



Questions?

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