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APPENDIX A FAA Forecast Approval



U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration Southwest Region Airports Division, Texas Airports Development Office

August 7, 2019

Mr. Jeremy Valgardson Airport Director San Angelo Regional Airport 8618 Terminal Circle, Suite 101 San Angelo, Texas 76904

SUBJECT: San Angelo Regional Airport (SJT), Master Plan Aviation Activity Forecast

Dear Mr. Valgardson:

Your submitted Master Plan Aviation Activity Forecast, dated May 24, 2019, is hereby approved.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely, Marcelino Sanchez, P.E.

Program Manager Texas Airports District Office



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APPENDIX B ACRP Report 79 Results

ATTACHMENT A

ACRP Report 79 Results

Annual Service Volume Estimation (ASV)

Use the capacities determined in the capacity model to estimate ASV

ASV Calculations:

IC (D * H * Cw +

ASV]	D Factor	H Factor	CW	ASV
	276.9	6.7	76.2	141,100

D = Annual Demand/Aug. Peak Month Daily Demand H = Avg. Peak Month Daily Demand/Aug. Peak Hour Demand

- 1	0.0	Input Cells
	0.0	Linked Cells (within this worksheet)
	150,000	Output Cells

Calculated Cells

0.0

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Fleet Mix Index	21-50		+ (C+3D)%	Acres		
a sayawa waxaa a	(C = Large Aircraft (i.e. Large-TP + Large-Jet + Large-757), D + Heavy Aircraft)					
Weighted Average	Capacity Ca	iculations:				
Rumway use / weather	Hourly Capacity	% Occurrence	% Max Capacity	Weighting Factor	P*C*W	P*W
VMC (Optimal)	86.0	92.0%	100.0%	1	79.1	92.0%
IMC (Instrument)	62.0	8.0%	72.1%	8	39.7	64.0%
other 1			0.0%	16	0.0	0.0%
other 2			0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%
other 3	i and		0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%
	(C)	(P)		(W)		000000
			Weig	hting Factors	USED	
		100.00%			118.8	156.0%

	VMC Mix		IMC Mix Indexe	£
5 of Max Cap	0-180	0.20	21-50	51-180
-91+	1	1	1	1
81.90	5	1	3	5
66-80	15	2	8	15
51-65	20	3	12	20
0-50	25	4	16	25
V				

Source: ACRP Report 79 - Airfield Capacity Estimation using Spreadsheet Models



APPENDIX C Airport Real Estate Development Strategy







Airport Real Estate Development Strategy for San Angelo Regional Airport

Prepared by:



in partnership with CENTURION

August 2019







Project Context

The City of San Angelo has commissioned this land use and market assessment for a ±120 acre city-owned property along Knickerbocker Road at San Angelo Regional Airport (SJT) in order to identify potential development opportunities that benefit the airport and region. While land not needed for aeronautical facilities can be available for commercial and/or aviation-related development, it is subject to additional oversight and governance by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) given its on-airport location. As such, the purpose of this study is to help understand potential opportunities for this property within that regulatory context and to devise a guiding land use plan to provide direction and vision as the City looks to market this site and pursue future development.

City Goals for On-Airport Development

Augment non-aeronautical airport revenues as additional source of operational support

Leverage the airport to help realize unmet economic potential in the region

- » Aviation-related industries
- » Target industries and corporations
- » High-value job creation

Support the region's key institutions (Goodfellow AFB, CBP drone operations, Angelo State & Howard College, among others)

Improve perceptions of airport as a community asset



- » ± 120 acres
- » Airport-oriented Planned Development (PD) zoning
- » Primary access via Knickerbocker Road with more than ³/₄ mile of frontage
- » Secondary access via Reary Blvd. and Stewart Ln.
- » Northern & central site areas mostly undeveloped

- » Potential airfield access on site areas north & east of Reary Blvd.
- » Ballfields & small-scale support development south of Stewart Ln.
- » No known major environmental, wetland or habitat features on site
- Water, sewer and other infrastructure improvements needed to support current operators and allow for future development

Approach & Context

- » Coordination with Master Plan team
- Reviewed existing studies, plans, property holdings, economic and demographic conditions, etc.
- » Stakeholder engagement
 - » Focus groups, individual interviews
 - » Key airport tenants
- » In-market fieldwork and development patterns observation
- » Location quotient analysis
- » Market demand assessment
 - » Office
 - » Industrial & flex
 - » Retail, restaurant, services
 - » Hospitality
- » Aerospace and aviation industry research and evaluation
- » Competitive context and positioning
- » Allocate potential demand to subject property
- » Conceptual site layout
- » Recommendations and next steps

Data Sources

- » San Angelo Regional Airport
- » Master Plan Update team
- Various subscription-based third-party real estate, economic, and demographic data providers

COMPANIES

- » City of San Angelo staff
- » Tom Green County Appraisal District
- » Zoning, land use and previous studies from City of San Angelo and Tom Green County
- » State of Texas
 - » Comptroller's Office
 - » Workforce Commission
 - » Demographic Center
 - » Department of Transportation
- » Federal Sources:
 - » US Census Bureau
 - » Bureau of Labor Statistics
 - » Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages
 - » FAA
 - » TRB
- Business journals, industry associations, commercial brokerage reports and interviews, other publications and agencies







Study Area Inventory as % of Reference Market

Asset Class	Inventory within Study Area, by SF
Industrial/Flex	40%
Retail	66%
Office	52%
Hotel	50%

Note: Reference Market includes Tom Green County; Study Area is 7% of Reference Market by area



Market & Economic Overview

Notable Development & Economic Trends

- » San Angelo industrial parks:
 - » San Angelo Business & Industrial Park
 - » Certified shovel-ready "Super Park" actively promoted as a city and regional economic development initiative
 - 746 total acres with available industrial/manufacturing or commercial sites ranging from small to very large
 - » Planned rail-oriented industrial park
- » The Study Area defined for this project encompasses 40% of the Tom Green County reference market's industrial inventory, and more than half of the office, retail, and hotel inventory
- Recent development (past 10 years) is generally concentrated around the Loop 306 area
- » Employment and population density, as well as traffic counts, are low in the airport vicinity
- » Tech-related employment has not kept pace with national level

Jobs/Square Mile

Jobs/Square Mile

367-1,155 Jobs/Square Mile 1,156-2,819

Jobs/Square Mile

6-73

74-366

- Rate of population growth is slightly higher than the national average, but has slowed and is expected to level off
- Recent job growth has been concentrated in support service industries



Location Quotient Economic Analysis

- » To understand the strengths and weaknesses of the local economy based on levels of industry presence, location quotient analysis was conducted for Tom Green County (San Angelo). For benchmarking purposes, "peer regions" of Taylor (Abilene) and Midland Counties were also analyzed. Texas statewide employment data were used as the reference values.
- » Values can be interpreted as follows:
 - » LQ > 1 means an industry is relatively concentrated in the region, is self-sufficient or may export beyond the region
 - » LQ < 1 means an industry may not be self-sufficient in the region, or may depend on other regions to provide services from the industry
 - » Values of 1.25 or more may indicate the presence of an industry "cluster", while values of 0.75 or less suggest a limited industry presence

Takeaways

- » Tom Green County presents a greater degree of balance and self-sufficiency across industries than its peers, which exhibit fewer strengths and more apparent industry gaps
- » The LQ for Oil & Gas Extraction is extremely high in Midland County, highlighting its dominant role in driving the Midland economy; Tom Green County shows a strong presence of Oil & Gas industry, but at a more moderate concentration
- » Support service industries (accommodation & food, health care, retail) are relatively concentrated in Tom Green County—likely reflecting the presence of Goodfellow AFB and educational institutions, and San Angelo's status as a regional center for these services

Tom Green

Midland

Taylor

 » Knowledge-based industries such as Management of Companies and Professional/Scientific/Technical are among Tom Green County's least concentrated industries

NAICS Industry	
Accommodation and Food Service	
Administrative, Support, Waste Mgmt	
Agriculture, Forestry, etc.	
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	
Construction	
Educational Services	
Finance and Insurance	
Health Care and Social Assistance	
Information	
Management of Companies and Enterprises	
Manufacturing	
Other Services	
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	
Public Administration	
Real Estate	
Retail Trade	
Transportation and Warehousing	
Unclassified	
Utilities	
Wholesale Trade	
Country	0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.4 Location Ouotient

Mining, Oil, and Gas Extraction

1.16	Tom Green County
0.88	Taylor County
12.90	Midland County







Stakeholder Engagement



C&S staff held meetings with representatives from the following agencies, organizations, and companies to discuss their perspectives regarding future development of the Airport, its remaining property, and community context.

Organization	Representatives
City of San Angelo	Office of the Mayor City Council, District 1 Office of the Assistant City Manager Economic Development Department & Development Corporation San Angelo Regional Airport
San Angelo Chamber of Commerce	President/CEO Vice President of Economic Development San Angelo Regional Manufacturers Alliance
Angelo State University	Former President
Goodfellow Air Force Base	Community Partnership Specialist Retired Officers
State of Texas	Military Preparedness Commissioner
San Angelo Independent School District	Retired Superintendent
Airport Tenants	Vertex Aerospace Ranger Aviation Enterprises, Inc. Poor Boys Avionics

Overall theme: Desire to refocus attention on the airport and invest in its future for community and economic benefit

Strengths

- » San Angelo Region
 - » San Angelo provides a central location within both the state and country
 - » Quality of life benefits include affordability and cultural, educational, recreational assets
 - » Greater degree of economic stability with diverse set of local industries—relative to communities more reliant on oil & gas industries
 - Strong agricultural industry and expanding manufacturing base, particularly for support service and equipment for energy production industry given proximity to Permian Basin
 - » Favorable climate and weather for agriculture and related manufacturing
- » San Angelo Regional Airport
 - » Central US location holds potential for connections and increased air traffic
 - » Abundant airfield capacity and uncongested airspace
 - » Climate and weather are conducive to air travel
 - Existing government UAV operations with authorized corridor and capacity to manage UAV activity alongside commercial traffic
 - » Flightline operators offer a "Mini-MRO" through the services they provide, although some gaps were identified



Challenges

- » San Angelo Region
 - » Limited population and economic growth
 - » Location is somewhat remote within the state
 - Lacks interstate highway connectivity currently; two future interstate systems are planned through or nearby San Angelo but timing is unknown
 - » The region is relatively unknown outside of Texas
 - » Very limited aviation and aerospace presence locally and no industry-specific educational or training programs are available

- » San Angelo Regional Airport
 - » Commercial air service is limited and can be expensive
 - » Issues reported regarding water and sewer infrastructure capacity and quality
 - » Improvements to utilities, hangars, and other airport facilities are needed
 - » Located in less populated and developed area, which is an advantage for aircraft operations but a disadvantage for commercial development
 - » Past inattention to airport as key community asset has resulted in need to "catch up" in terms of preparing for future
 - » Limited labor pool: airport tenants generally must train own labor force on-the-job or must look outside the community for trained technicians

Key Influencing Factors



Goodfellow Air Force Base

- » Long established, revered and highly supported community economic anchor
- » Intelligence and cyberoriented commands
- Contributes population and human capital to support industry and services in the community
- Potential need for space to house operations and technologies; off-base locations may be a possibility



Oil & gas industry

- Influential in San Angelo; not dominant but some expansion
- » Economy not as vulnerable to industry-related "boom and bust" cycles as Midland/ Odessa which are more reliant on oil & gas. Greater market stability seems to be prevailing due to change in US law allowing crude sales
- » Desire for San Angelo to further expand roles in oil & gas related manufacturing, specialized "knowledge-based" services, housing, based corporate jets. Industry-related manufacturing also provides opportunity to sell products in global marketplace



UAS operations at airport

- Existing flight corridor enables border-related government operations using fixed-wing surveillance UAS
- » SJT contract tower has unique experience managing both UAS and commercial air traffic, which is a differentiator
- Perceived potential to expand UAS industry through government operations or private industry that continues to emerge and evolve



- Enhance the airport, including its appearance and functionality, in ways that establish it as an asset that promotes the community and region
- » Strengthen relationships between the airport and key industries and corporations
- Support and expand government and military services at the airport, for example UAS operations
- » Maintain focus of airport on service to the community
- Emerging tech including Smart City, 5G, 3D printing, and military-related spin-off (i.e. data interpretation) may create possibilities for greater San Angelo and are being further understood and pursued

- » Awareness of gap in providing aviation-related educational and training programs locally
- Consensus that airport investment may contribute to opportunities and growth in the region by supporting key industries
- Goodfellow AFB, on-airport UAS operations, and other government services may present opportunities to expand private industry in related fields in the community and at the airport, however success in developing such spin-off opportunities has been limited so far
- » Small market size and limited accessibility are key challenges







Retail Snapshot

Be Be-	DEMOGRAPHICS	3 Mile	5 Mile
	Total Population (2018 / 2023)	3,270 / 3,500	27,900 / 29,800
	% Annual Population Growth 2018-2023	1.37%	1.33%
	Median Age, 2018	49.7	41.0
	Total Households (2018 / 2023)	1,290/ 1,360	12,300 / 13,130
Similar Similar Similar	% Annual Household Growth (2018 / 2023)	1.09%	1.35%
	Average Household Size, 2018	2.5	2.25
	Median Household Income (2018 / 2023)	\$86,900 / \$96,700	\$61,300 / \$66,900
	Average Household Income (2018 / 2023)	\$130,320 / \$148,000	\$88,500 / \$98,400
	% Owner- / Renter- Occupied Housing, 2018	73% / 27%	53% / 47%
The second se	Daytime Employment	470	12,600
Retail locations	Source: ESRI, C&S Companies		

Sources of Demand

Steady but modest 0.9% annual population growth projected for metro area

Limited population residing nearby and passerby traffic

Airport passengers, employees, and other visitors associated with airport

Nearby recreational use

KEY MARKET METRICS 5 MILE TRADE AREA	ALL RETAIL	RETAIL < 25,000 SF	
Inventory % of Reference Market for same measure	36%	80%	
Average building size	25,000 SF	7,000 SF	
Average building size, past 10 years	49,000 SF	9,000 SF	
Average age	33 years	34 years	
Typical parcel size	1-10+ acres	1-3 acres	
Prevailing scale of development	.1523 FAR	.1020 FAR	
Prevailing market occupancy rates	Worsening 🔻	Improving 🔺	
Prevailing market rental rates	Improving 🔺	Improving 🔺	

Source: C&S Companies, based on third-party data



Market Considerations

- Analysis considers convenience-oriented retail product only—due to demographics, limited average annual daily traffic volume (AADT), subject site distance from highervolume traffic corridors
 - Retail formats in this category are generally less than 25,000-squarefeet including strip shopping centers; small neighborhood shopping centers; convenience store/gas, service-oriented and other standalone retail; restaurants
 - While a 1-mile radius is often treated as the trade area for convenience retail, we broadened our look first to a 3-mile and then a 5-mile radii to better understand and evaluate the market profile and demand potential for the subject airport site given the nature of the airport as a destination, the geographic features of the area, and customer willingness to drive further in this market
- » Inventory values and associated calculations are sourced from third-party data providers and may be subject to limitations based on availability within the study area

Observations & Findings

- » Northern portion of 5-mile trade area includes high-traffic corridors and established competitive concentrations of retail inventory with greater surrounding population density to support
- » Very limited population and daytime employment within 3-mile radius
- » Retail space (all retail) in 5-mile trade area is approximately 36% of countywide total, but retail space within 3-mile trade area represents only 0.2% of countywide total
- » Insufficient average annual daily traffic volume (AADT) on Knickerbocker Road proximate site to meet criteria for convenience-oriented retail site selection requirements—generally > 20,000 AADT to be considered viable
 - » 6,300 AADT (TXDOT 2017) on north of the airport at S. Concho Rd
 - » 1,750 AADT (TXDOT 2017) south of airport at Stewart Ln
- » Nearby gas station/convenience store inventory includes four operators on Rickenbacker Rd. between Loop 306 and Airport, with better positioned locations and traffic volumes; closest location 1.5 miles north of airport entrance road
- » Approximately one convenience-oriented retail property of average size is added to 3-mile trade area every 1-1.5 years
- » Abundant supply of vacant, higher visibility, feesimple land available closer to main corridors and demand centers



<u>Result</u>

No market-based retail demand supported on site in the foreseeable future



Goodfellow Air Force

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on © 2019

ellow A ce Base



Hotel Snapshot

Hotels by Year Built



H Goo н ARROYO н GLENMORE 00P н COUNTRY CLUB TX-806-1004 NASWORTHY San Angelo gional Airport Goodfellow AF 277

BLANH

bing Hotel locations—competitive set

KEY MARKET METRICS STUDY AREA	HOTEL COMPETITIVE SET
Total inventory	1,132 rooms
Average building size	85 rooms
Average age	12 years
Typical parcel size	2 acres
Prevailing scale of development	40 rooms/acre
Annualized delivery	50 rooms (2000-present)

Source: C&S Companies

Sources of Demand

Airport passengers, business travel and other activity associated with airport (limited)

Nearby recreational tourism



Market Considerations

- » Competitive set of 13 hotels located in study area, which includes midscale class properties built since 2010 and all upper midscale and upscale class properties
- » Geographic location and surrounding features of subject property and limited airport passenger volume

Observations & Findings

- Northern portion of study area includes high-traffic corridors and significant established competitive concentrations of hotel inventory with demand drivers to support it
- » Fifty-four percent (54%) of competitive set built since 2010
- » Approximately one hotel property of average size added to study area every 1.5 - 2 years for competitive set
- Major addition to hotel inventory with a combined 6 new properties in 2014 and 2016 temporarily lowered occupancy rates for two years, as expected, but upward trend in occupancy has resumed and currently in 70% range, historically a threshold for new entry decisions in this industry

- » No known or announced plans for new hotel development in market
- Positive overall hotel market fundamentals in study area may indicate additional hotel development could occur in near-term assuming continuation of current economic conditions
- Abundant supply of vacant, higher visibility, feesimple land available closer to highway corridors, demand centers, and amenity preferences
- » Under current and assumed future conditions, subject site does not meet preferred site location criteria for hotel development given distance from higher-volume traffic corridors, demand centers and amenities concentrations, as well as low airport passenger volume

Result No hotel demand supported on site in the foreseeable future





Industrial & Office Snapshot



Sources of Demand

Estimated non-farm employment growth for MSA of 1.1% annually, 2019-2029

Expansion of existing business and industries

Strategic relocations or new market entrants

Market Considerations

- » Flex buildings, also known as incubator, tech and showroom buildings, are versatile by design with at least 50% office use in combination with production, R&D, storage, lab, distribution, etc.
- » Inventory values and associated calculations are sourced from third-party data providers and may be subject to limitations based on availability within the study area

KI S1	EY MARKET METRICS IUDY AREA	INDUSTRIAL	FLEX	OFFICE
In	ventory % of Reference Market	40%	57%	52%
A۱	verage building size	18,500 SF	9,800 SF	16,200
A١	verage building size, past 10 years	12,000 SF	n/a	6,000 SF
A۱	/erage age	40 years	35 years	38 years
Ту	pical parcel size	1-5 acres	1-2 acres	1-3 acres
Pr	evailing scale of development	.152 FAR	.253 FAR	.225 FAR
Pr	evailing market occupancy rates	Improving	Stabilized I	Stabilized I
Pr	evailing market rental rates	Improving	Unreported	Stabilized

Source: C&S Companies, based on third party data



Observations & Findings

- » Existing industrial and office concentrations located in the northern part of the study area:
 - » Industrial clusters to the northeast toward Goodfellow AFB
 - » Office spaces located more centrally north of Loop 306
 - » Additional concentrations of both uses elsewhere in broader market
- » Industry trends:
 - » Nationwide, average industrial building size has increased substantially over the past decade largely due to proliferation of large-scale distribution warehouse. This trend was not observed in the study area
 - » Industrial development favors locations offering close proximity and ease-of-access to significant transportation corridors
 - » Commerce/industrial park settings are generally appealing because utilities and infrastructure readiness bolsters speed-to-market given everincreasing pressure to accelerate development timeframes
 - » Nationally, square feet of office space per employee has trended downward as collaborative workspaces, open office concepts and remote work have expanded. The study area has experienced a downward trend in new office building size

- » Study area industrial and flex product is 41% of countywide total; office is 52%
- » Flex buildings represent only 6% of industrial inventory and are less prevalent here than in many markets
- » Study area industrial and office vacancy rates are low:
 - » Strong industrial absorption in 2018 as vacancy rate declined from more than 10% to nearly 1% by year end
 - » Office vacancy has stabilized below 5% in the last 3 years
- » Based upon available development rates:
 - » Approximately 1 industrial building of average size added to the study area every 3-5 years
 - » Approximately 1 office building of average size added to the study area every 1-2 years
- » Abundant supply of competitive fee-simple property available throughout the study area and in closer proximity to major transportation corridors and amenity preferences

<u>Resur</u> No market-based industrial/ Cond office demand supported on site under current conditions





Aviation & Aerospace Industry

Notable Industry Trends

- » Significant growth is projected for commercial and private aviation over the next 10-20 years
 - » Demand for more aircraft, including "next generation" models
 - Increased aftermarket service needs, including aircraft updates and maintenance
 - » Associated manufacturing and supply chain growth
- » New technologies will become commonplace as A&A industries advance.
 - » Examples include additive manufacturing (3D printing) and automation
 - » Operators must invest and adapt
- A major workforce shortage exists throughout A&A industries—companies need more technicians and engineers
 - » Specialized training and skills are increasingly important as technologies advance
 - » Partnerships involving colleges or universities, private industry, and economic development organizations have been established in many communities to support and attract A&A industry

- » Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and other non-traditional aircraft will transform our transportation systems in the coming years
 - » Government and military applications are established in designated locations including at SJT
 - Many advanced commercial UAV technologies have been developed but current regulations allow only limited applications in public airspace
 - Most commercial and all unauthorized UAV use is prohibited at and around airports
 - Timeframes for adoption depend on development of regulatory framework
- » Consolidation is occurring within the aircraft manufacturing and aftermarket service industries
 - » Major aircraft manufacturers (OEMs) including Boeing and Airbus have expanded into the MRO industry
 - Demand for increased output and modern production methods favors larger and flexible supply chain operators
 - » Intensifying competition for small aftermarket/MRO and supply chain operators, and expanded market share for large established operators

Takeaways

- A&A industry growth is expected to continue, and a competitive environment exists as regions seek to attract industry operators
- » Airport facilities and the available subject property acreage would limit possible manufacturing or MRO operations at SJT—if demand and interest were identified—to a regional/ business aircraft scale
- Industry-specific educational and workforce development programming is a necessity in communities that support or wish to attract A&A industry
- » Most A&A supply chain manufacturers favor offairport industrial locations
- » Expanded UAS operations or facility needs at SJT would likely be linked to government programming
- The airfield-adjacent portion of the subject property is best suited to accommodate various A&A operations



Typical Scale and Requirement by A&A Industry Sub-Sector

	Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM)	Supply Chain Manufacturing	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)
Description	Primary manufacturers of aircraft and engines	Producers of aircraft components; classi- fied by tier with Tier 1 directly supplying OEMs and lower tiers supplying more basic components	Provide "aftermarket" services to aircraft in operation including structural or me- chanical repair, and upgrades to aircraft systems or compo- nents	UAV technologies and regulatory environment are advancing— commercial applications include R&D, training, surveillance, imaging, manufacturing, maintenance
Typical Scale	Commercial Aircraft 500,000-1 million+ SF 60-250 acres	Aircraft Components Manufacturing 40,000-200,000 SF 4-20 acres	Commercial Aircraft 250,000-1 million+ SF 25-90 acres	Limited information available
	Regional/Business Aircraft 200,000-500,000 SF 20-60 acres		Regional/Business Aircraft 75,000-400,000 SF 6-40 acres Components or other	
			30,000-200,000 SF 2-20 acres	
Key Requirements	 » Airfield access and capacity » Specialized, highly skilled workforce— engineers & technicians » Supply chain considerations— costs and accessibility » Airport or aero-industrial park setting and industrial infrastructure 	 » Generally do not require airfield access and/or airport location » Skilled manufacturing- oriented workforce » Supply chain considerations including input material costs and multi-modal (air, highway, other) access » Industrial setting and infrastructure 	 » Airfield access and capacity » Specialized, highly skilled workforce with emphasis on technicians » Supply chain considerations— costs and accessibility » Airport or aero-industrial park setting and industrial infrastructure 	 » Most UAV flight operations not compatible with airports—military as an exception » Major UAV test sites have FAA authorization, designated territory, R&D and testing infrastructure » R&D and training often affiliated with educational institutions » UAV supply chain and maintenance networks not well established
16				 Industrial setting and infrastructure for most UAV related operators
	-			





Training Facilities

A skilled workforce is almost universally considered the most important resource in attracting A&A industries, as well as other specialized manufacturing and tech-related jobs. Workforce training facilities and programs intended to develop industry-specific knowledge and skills have become an important means to educate employees in such industries.

A&A Industry Specific Training Facilities

- » San Angelo region currently has no A&A degree or certification programs offered through local colleges
- » Growing trend of formal partnerships and other close relationships among educational institutions, private industry, and economic development organizations established to support or attract A&A industries
- » Investment in A&A workforce training facilities has become a common practice
 - » Programming often developed and offered by community colleges with funding, technical and other support provided by partners
 - » Located at or near airports to allow hands-on training
 - » A&A programs include Airframe and Powerplant (A&P) certification for aircraft maintenance technicians, airframe manufacturing, avionics, and pilot training
 - » Private industry partners may offer job shadowing and mentoring opportunities, apprenticeships, guaranteed interview upon graduation
- » Examples include:
 - » Northeast State Community College, Blountville, TN developing aviation programming and training facility as part of new aerospace park at Tri-Cities Airport (TRI)
 - » Rock Valley College and AAR, Rockford, IL—formal partnership and workforce pathway program for aircraft technicians at Chicago-Rockford International Airport

A&A training facilities—typical scale

» 25,000 - 200,000 sf

» 2 – 15 acres

Regional Workforce Training Center

Some communities have invested in workforce training centers to help develop human capital and respond to evolving industry needs in an effort to attract and expand key industries.

- » Flexible facilities and space intended to serve a broad range of industries in contrast to A&A or other industryspecific training centers
- » Generally developed and operated by economic development organizations, in partnership with community-based educational institutions and private industry
- Flexible training space concept as a potential complement to A&A training facility, offering opportunities for short-term or evolving needs

Western New York Workforce Training Center Buffalo, NY	 » strong economic development/educational partnerships » focus training on skills relevant to emerging or prospective industries
Southwest	 » develops curricula to
Mississippi	meet needs identified
Regional Workforce	by businesses in the
Training Center	community » located at SW Mississippi
Summit, MS	Community College

Private Industry Training Centers

Some companies develop their own customized training centers where employees, vendors, or other users can gather for hands-on, in-person instruction and training on their specific products and/or processes. Locations on or near airports or major transportation centers provide ease of access and efficiency for trainees.

Photo: BlastOne Training Center, Columbus, OH Company's national training center located in flex space on airport property (non-aviation company)



Takeaways

- » Specialized, non-traditional workforce education/ training expected to gain traction as an alternative to university model
- A&A facilities offer hands-on training and must have airfield access—SJT provides opportunity for siting of such a facility
- » Risk in developing educational programs—or building specialized (A&A) facilities without established industry presence in the community
- Possible multi-use opportunity for "flexible" training facility: A&A, military, general economic development purposes, private company.
 Opportunity for short-term or temporary use could be attractive.
- "Hybrid" facility with mix of educational program space and flexible training space could provide unique approach. Could include affiliated hangar space and access to airfield.





Concept Plan for Land Use & On-Airport Development

Because current demand and immediate opportunities appear to be limited for this site, SJT should focus near-term efforts on prudent land planning and preparation to support future onairport development. That starts with developing a concept plan for land use and on-airport development that sets forth a vision for the future, defines optimal and agreed-upon zones for certain uses, and guides the actions and next steps needed to get there.

Concept Plan

Land use planning approach:

North of Reary Blvd (northern portion): While hurdles exist both locally and globally for attracting aviation-related enterprise, this northern portion of the property offers a unique and valuable asset airfield access—and its future use should build upon that feature.

South of Reary Blvd to Stewart Lane (central portion): Market-based demand is not apparent, however this central portion of the site could offer a quality location for future office and flex development in a business park setting. This may appeal to some businesses for travel-related or other considerations that make an on-airport location advantageous.

South of Stewart Lane (southern portion): In the absence of market-driven demand, this southern portion of the site offers SJT the opportunity to build upon positive perceptions and relationships within the San Angelo community by preserving and enhancing active community use. Should market conditions change significantly in the future, and the central section of the site were to build out, this portion of the property could be utilized for business park expansion.







Summary of Findings

Absence of demand for market-driven (retail, office, industrial/flex, hotel) development on subject property

- » Lack of surrounding population and development
- » Low traffic counts along Knickerbocker Road
- » "Path of growth" does not favor airport location
- Enplanements not high enough to attract service-oriented development as airport complement
- Abundant fee-simple, better-positioned land available in surrounding area, including Citysupported industrial park

Investments in infrastructure and site readiness are necessary to support new development on subject property

Aviation & aerospace (A&A) industries continue to expand; SJT property offers airfield access as required by MRO, aircraft manufacturing, and some UAV operators, although challenges exist in attracting A&A industry

 Northern portion of subject property could accommodate operators at a regional/business aircraft scale

Challenges to non-aeronautical development on airport land:

- » FAA ground lease and fair market value mandates—developers often prefer to acquire property on a fee-simple basis
 - » On the other hand, some may prefer a ground lease arrangement
- » Required take-back clauses may complicate or preclude development financing
- » Section 163 of the 2018 FAA Reauthorization has recently diminished a regulatory hurdle by limiting the FAA's role in approving nonaeronautical development moving forward
 - FAA review/approval was traditionally required for all non-aeronautical development
 - » Per Section 163, FAA approval is no longer required for non-aeronautical development—provided that certain conditions are met, such as not impacting safe and efficient movement of aircraft and accurate land designations on the Airport Layout Plan (ALP)

- » Limited industry presence and workforce in the region
- » No existing A&A industry-specific academic or workforce training programs
- » Expanded UAV operations, if possible, would likely have to be associated with government programs
- » Current industry trends favor larger—rather than smaller—operators



Efforts to improve perceptions of the airport through strategic investments, programming, and marketing may enhance its position to attract development

Given the lack of apparent demand for the subject property, focus shifts to land planning—to ensure desired uses could be accommodated in the future, and to guide development in a strategic manner that aligns with best use of the land

Any development to occur on the subject property would likely do so because of advantages derived from the airport itself

- » When it comes to attracting development, the airport is its own greatest asset
- » For example:
 - Businesses working with the airport, or with staff that travel frequently
 - » A&A industry operators that require airfield access



Next Steps

Where do we go from here

Through prudent planning and thoughtful preparation, SJT has an opportunity to position its non-aeronautical property assets for the future. The site concept establishes a vision for future use of the subject site, and can be used to help guide decisions—so that when development opportunities arise, City and Airport leaders can take actions in the short term that promote, rather than preclude, the airport's long-term goals.

Moving forward, it will be important to maintain a strategic approach to the use and development of the subject property. The following set of "Next Steps" lays out a number of actions the airport may take in the near term to advance its goals.

Recommended Next Steps

Implement multi-channel marketing program—for the airport in general, as well as to promote development opportunities on airport land

- » Create an airport brand, complete with logo and design package, and carry forward on physical features (signage, etc.) and digital presence
- » Prepare print and digital marketing materials to promote awareness of development potential at SJT, and elevate understanding of the airport's roles as a community and economic asset
- » Expand digital presence:
 - » Establish dedicated, standalone airport website to distinguish SJT as a competitive and independent enterprise
 - » Use website as a means to distribute customer and promotional information
 - » Create and maintain active standalone airport social media accounts (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, etc.)
 - » Promote aviation-related and other development opportunities via real estate listings or registries, site selection services, etc.

- » Create airport gateway presence through enhancements
 - » Prominent signage at airport entrance on Knickerbocker Road
 - » Plantings and landscaping treatments as appropriate along Knickerbocker Road frontage and Reary Blvd. median
- » As a City initiative, consider creating a broader branded community district in the airport vicinity
 - Highlight recreation opportunities with lake and ball fields, link to nearby natural features, frame airport as way to explore the world, etc.— "Exploration District" as an example of possible branding
- » Consider establishing the area around existing ball fields as a "community destination" with possible expansion of recreation opportunities and airport-related branding
 - » Non-airport funded enhancement of existing facilities
 - » Potential relocation of War Memorial to this area

Placemaking and Aesthetic Improvements



Recommended Next Steps (cont.)

Preparing for Development

»	Release airport land for non-aeronautical development and/or concurrent use
	and update ALP

- » Identify and pursue infrastructure improvements as necessary to support existing and potential future development at airport:
 - » Water and sewer upgrades to meet current tenant needs and prepare for future growth
 - » Remove utility poles along Hangar Road and replace with underground lines to improve access between airfield and northern portion of subject property
 - » Conduct infrastructure assessment to document conditions, capacities, and projected needs; prioritize investments accordingly
- Remain aware of changing FAA policy regarding approval of non-aeronautical development (FAA Section 163)
- » Register available airport land with real estate data and site selection services
- » Establish a local brokerage policy and/or enlist a local broker to assist with inquiries and promotion of sites
- Engage higher education partners to develop an Airframe and Powerplant (A&P) certification program for aircraft maintenance technicians, and potentially other workforce programming with A&A applications
- » Expand aviation-related curriculum and/or promote awareness of A&A career opportunities through initiatives like the existing 5th grade program sponsored by the Fine Art Museum and Goodfellow AFB
- Explore potential to engage A&A industry operators, economic development organizations, local government, or other parties in partnerships with educational institutions to develop workforce training programs—a model successfully applied in a number of communities
- » Pursue creation of a "hybrid" on-airport workforce development center providing specialized facilities for hands-on A&A training, while also offering flexibility to support more generalized regional workforce training and economic development programs
 - » A&A industry-specific components:
 - » Aircraft maintenance hangar with airfield access, serving as center for hands-on A&A training
 - » Training facility would typically provide space for multiple aircraft, modern aircraft maintenance tools & equipment, etc.
 - » Classroom, lab, and ancillary space
 - » Potential co-location opportunities for a "hybrid" workforce development center:
 - » Space for academic programs affiliated with local institutions classrooms, labs, etc.
 - » Flexible integrated space for a variety of operators/industries to use for short-term training or special use purposes
 - » Possible co-working or incubator elements, i.e. branded "Aero[Space]"

Further investigate the creation of an on-airport workforce training center focusing on skill development in aviation & aerospace (A&A) industries



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Prepared by:



in partnership with



APPENDIX D Airport Layout Plan Drawing Set

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN

SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT/MATHIS FIELD (SJT) SAN ANGELO, TEXAS JULY 2020

STERLING CITY BRONTE COLE CITY BALLINGER WATER VALLEY GRAPE CREEK SAN XINGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT/ MATHIS FIELD MERTZON CHRISTOVAL EDEN MENARD

VICINITY MAP

PREPARED FOR:



SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT 8618 TERMINAL CIRCLE SAN ANGELO, TX 76904 PHONE NO. (325) 659-6409

PREPARED BY:



CENTURION PLANNING AND DESIGN 69 N. CHADBOURNE STREET, SUITE 210.7 SAN ANGELO, TX 76903 PHONE NO. (325) 812-8430 FIRM NO. 19840

	INDEX OF DRAWINGS	
SHEET NUMBER	SHEET TITLE	REVISION
1	COVER SHEET	
2	AIRPORT DATA SHEET (SHEET 1 OF 2)	
3	AIRPORT DATA SHEET (SHEET 2 OF 2)	
4	EXISTING AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN	
5	ULTIMATE AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN	
6	INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING - RUNWAY 18	
7	INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING - RUNWAY 36	
8	INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING - RUNWAY 3 (ULTIMATE RUNWAY 4)	
9	INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING - RUNWAY 21 (ULTIMATE RUNWAY 22)	
10	OBSTRUCTION DATA TABLES	
11	PART 77 AIRPORT AIRSPACE DRAWING	
12	PART 77 AIRPORT AIRSPACE DRAWING - RUNWAY 36 PRECISION APPROACH	
13	TERMINAL AREA DRAWING	
14	ULTIMATE LAND USE PLAN	
15	AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP	



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	IODA = 7,100 ASDA = 7,160' LDA = 7,160' TORA = 8,700' TODA = 8,700' LDA = 8,700' IDA = 8,700' TORA = 8,700' LDA = 8,700' IDA = 8,700' ASDA = 5,939' TODA = 5,939' ASDA = 5,539'	36
	IOUA = 7,100 ASDA = 7,160' LDA = 7,160' TORA = 8,700' TODA = 8,700' ASDA = 8,700' LDA = 8,700' IMATE RUNWAY 18-36 (8,700' x 150') TORA = 8,700' TODA = 8,700' LDA = 8,700' TORA = 8,700' LDA = 8,700' TORA = 8,700' LDA = 8,700' TORA = 8,700' LDA = 5,939' LDA = 5,939' LDA = 5,939'	36
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NOTE:





	E)	KISTING	TAXIW	AY D/	ATA TA	BLE	
DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	TDG	TESM	TSA	TOFA	UGHTING	OBJECTS INSIDE SAFETY AREA
TAXIWAY A	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TA XIWAY B	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TA XIWAY C	60'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY D	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TA XIWAY E	60'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY F	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY H	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A

DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	TDG	TESM	TSA	TOFA	LIGHTING	OBJECTS INSIDE SAFETY AREA
TAXIWAY A (TWY B)	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY A	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY A1	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY A2 (TWY D)	60'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY A3 (TWY E)	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY A4	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY A5	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY B (TWY H)	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY B1 (TWY H)	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY B2	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY B3	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY C (RW 9-27)	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY D	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY D1	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY D2	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY D3	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY D4	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY D5	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY E (TWY A)	75'	TDG 5	15'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A
TAXIWAY E1	50'	TDG 3	10'	118'	186'	MITL	N/A

NAMES IN PARENTHESES REPRESENT EXISTING RUNWAY OR TAXIWAY IDENTIFIERS.

	ABBRE VIA ITUNS
AS	14 CFR PART 77 APPROACH SURFACE
ASDA	ACCELERATED STOP DISTANCE AVAILABLE
ASOS	AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEMS
ASR	AIRPORT SURFVEILLANCE RADAR
ATCT	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER
BRL	BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE
D	DUAL WHEEL
DME	DISTANCE MEASURING EQUIPMENT
DS	TERPS DEPARTURE SURFACE
EB#99	ENGINEERING BRIEF #99
FAA	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
GS	GLIDE SLOPE
IFR	INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES
ILS	INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM
LDA .	LANDING DISTANCE AVAILABLE
LOC	LOCALIZER
MALSR	MEDIUM INTENSITY APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM WITH RUNWAY ALIGNMENT INDICATOR LIGHTS
MIRL	MEDIUM INTENSITY RUNWAY LIGHTS
NAD83	NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983
N/A	NOT APPLICABLE
VAVD88	NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988
NDB	NON-DIRECTIONAL BEACON
ODALS	OMNI-DIRECTIONAL APPROACH LIGHTS
OFZ	OBJECT FREE ZONE
PAPI	PRECISION APPROACH PATH INDICATORS
REIL	RUNWAY END IDENTIFIER LIGHTS
RNAV	AREA NAVIGATION
ROFA	RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA
RPZ	RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE
RSA	RUNWAY SAFETY AREA
RTR	REMOTE TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER
RVR	RUNWAY VISUAL RANGE
RW	RUNWAY
\$	SINGLE WHEEL
SJT	SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT/MATHIS FIELD
TACAN	TACTICAL AIR NAVIGATION SYSTEM
TODA	TAKEOFF DISTANCE AVAILABLE
TORA	TAKEOFF RUN AVAILABLE
TSS	THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE
TWY	TAXIWAY
VASI	VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATORS
VFR	VISUAL FLIGHT RULES
VOR	VHF OMNIDIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE
100.00	MAND COME





EXISTING BUILDING/FACILITIES	ELEVATION	
	1028.2	
NGER AVIATION	1938.2	
OR BOY AVIONICS	1926.1	
STFLIGHT	1917.2	
NGER AVIATION	1949.5	
NGER AVIATION	1970.9	SA
IANGAR (TO BE REMOVED)	1924.5	
ANGAR (TO BE REMOVED)	1925.4	
ANGAR (TO REMOVED)	1925.5	
LINE AVIATION	1953.8	
HANGAR	1929.3	
VERTEX AEROSPACE	1936.7	
NGER AVIATION PAINT FACILITY (TO BE REMOVED)	1948.8	
ELEARM (TO BE REMOVED)	1933.2	
ECISION AIR CRAFT SERVICES	1925.8	
IANGAR	1929.9	CEN
IANGAR	1926.2	
MOTE TRANSMITTER / RECEIVER (RTR-OL)	1940.8	
PORT STORAGE	1918.8	
RPORT STORAGE	1928.2	
RPORT STORA GE	1931.1	
WER TREATMENT PLAN	1943.2	
K-9 (OL) TOWER (ASK EQUIPMENT BUILDING 1933.1)	2008.2	
TIONAL WEATHER SERVICE BUILDING	1915.9	
TOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEM (ASOS)	1936.6	Ш.
INTENANCE / STORAGE	1927.9	
EOMETER (ANOM-OL)	1947.6	
ANSMISSOMETER (TMOM-OL)	1949.0	
IDE SLOPE (OL)	1051.0	
	1951.9	
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE	1931.9	
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) C-DME (OL)	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0	
CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) C-DME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40:1 SLOPE)	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0	
CALZER ANTENNA (OL) CALZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS (40:1 SLOPE) (05 EXISTING EB #99 THRESHOLD STING SURFACE (TSS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20:1 SLOPE)	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0	
COMEVTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40:1 SLOPE) COS EXISTING EB #99 THREHOLD STING SURFACE (TSS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20:1 SLOPE) SCI. 69 SCI. 69 SCI. 64 SCI. 64 SCI. 64	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0	
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40:1 SLOPE) DS EXISTING EB #99 THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3: 20:1 SLOPE) SY EXISTING RUNWAY TROTECTION ZONE (RPZ) (500 x 1:010 x 1:700) VISIBILITY MINIMUMS - VISUAL	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 05 58 - CL 93'	MAR
AMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURPACE (DS) (40: SLOPE) (40: SLOPE) CONTING SURFACE (TS) (RUNWAT TYPE 3: 20: SLOPE) SV EXISTING EM #400 THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS) (RUNWAT TYPE 3: 20: SLOPE) SV EXISTING RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RP2) (S0: 4: 1.010 A: 1.700) VISIBILITY MIMIMUMS - VISUAL EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (AS)	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40:1 SLOPE) DS EXISTING TERPS (10:1 SLOPE) DS EXISTING TERPS (10:1 SLOPE) DS EXISTING TERPS (10:1 SLOPE) DS EXISTING TERPS (10:0 STING SURFACE (TSS) (10:0 X 1:00 X 1:00) ST SSI EXISTING TERPS (10:0 X 1:00 X 1:00) ST EXISTING TERPS (10:0 X 1:00 X 1:00) SSI SY EXISTING TERPS (10:0 X 1:00 X 1:00) (10:0 X 1:00 X 1:00) VISIBILITY MINIMUMS - VISUAL NON-PRECISION IN INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (AS) (20:1 SLOPE)	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 55 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	MAR
ANENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) ENISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40.1 SLOPE) COS – EXISTING EB #99 THREHOLD STING SURFACE (TS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20.1 SLOPE) SV – EXISTING RUNWAY FROTECTION ZONE (RP2) (SO – SV – SSI EXISTING RUNWAY FROTECTION ZONE (RP2) (SO – SV – SSI EXISTING RUNWAY FROTECTION ZONE (RP2) (SO – SSI EXISTING RUNWAY FROTECTION ZONE (RP3) (SO – SSI EXISTING (SO – SSI EXISTING (SO – SSI EXISTING (SO – SSI EXISTING	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 58 ROAD EL 1925 CL 93'	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TEIPOS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40: SLOPE) 05 EXISTING EB #99 THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20:1 SLOPE) 95 EXISTING THEORETION ZONE (RP2) (90: AL JOY & 1.70) VISIBILITY MINIMUMS - VISUAL EXISTING 14 CER PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (AS) (20: SLOPE) SV SV SV SSL	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06	MAR
AMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) ENISTING TERPS TURE SURPACE (DS) (40: SLOPE) CONTING SURFACE (TS) (40: SLOPE) CONTING SURFACE (TS) (RUNWAT TYPE 3; 20: SLOPE) SV EXISTING THRESHOLD STING SURFACE (TS) (RUNWAT TYPE 3; 20: SLOPE) SV EXISTING RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RP2) (S0: x 1,00' X 1,70') VISIBILITY MIMIMUMS: VISUAL EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (AS) (20: SLOPE) SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	MAR
AMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (OS) (0-1 SLOPE) COME (OL) COME (1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (OS) (40:1 SLOPE) OS EXISTING EB #99 THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3: 20:1 SLOPE) SV EXISTING RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RPZ) (SO SV VISIBILITY MINIMUMS - VISUAL EXISTING RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RPZ) (20:1 SLOPE) SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV SV	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 584 ROAD EL. 1925 CL. 93' SV	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) ENGTING TEIPO TURE SURFACE (DS) (40.1 SLOPE) CONE (OL) CONE (1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 05 50 80AD EL 1925 CL 93 80AD EL 1925 CL 93 50 1 50 50 50 50	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (OS) (0.1 SLOPE) COME (OL) COME (1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	MAR
ANEWTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) ENISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40.1 SLOPE) COME (OL) COME	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TEIPOS TURE SURFACE (OS) (40:1 SLOPE) OS DISTING EB #99 THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20:1 SLOPE) SY EXISTING RUNWAY FROTECTION ZONE (RP2) (00: 1: 00: 1: 1: 00: VISIBILITY MINIMUMS - VISUAL EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (AS) (20:1 SLOPE) SY EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (SS) (20: 1 SLOPE) SY EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (SS) (20: 1 SLOPE) SY EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (SS) (20: 1 SLOPE) SY S	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 0 5 5 8 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 5 7 8 0 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TEIPO TURE SURFACE (DS) (IG: SLOPE) (IG:	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 05 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TEIPOS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40:1 SLOPE) 05 EXISTING EB #99 THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TS) (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20:1 SLOPE) 97 EXISTING TEIPOS (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20:1 SLOPE) 98 EXISTING TEIPOS (RUNWAY TYPE 3; 20:1 SLOPE) 99 EXISTING TA CER PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (AS) (20:1 SLOPE) 99 EXISTING 14 CER PART 77 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (S) (20:1 SLOPE) 90 SU SURFACE (S) (20:1 SLOPE) 90 SUR	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EXISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (OS) (40:1 SLOPE) COME (OL) COME	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	MAR
SMENTED CIRCLE / LIGHTED WINDCONE CALIZER ANTENNA (OL) COME (OL) EDISTING TERPS TURE SURFACE (DS) (40:1 SLOPE) COME (OL) COME	1931.9 1931.9 1884.5 1902.0 05 584 ROAD EL. 1925 CL. 93 FOAD EL. 1925 CL. 93 SV SV SV SV SV SV	MAR





	BS. HANGAR BJ. HANGAR DJ. HANGAR DS. THATEKER DS. FUELSION ARCEART SERVICES DT. FRANCTERATION FORMER DA SREP OLI TOWRE (ASE ROUPEWENT BUILDING 1933.1) DJ. BROOFT STOPAGE DOS. MURTER TRANSFERT TRADON COLI DS. MURTER STOPAGE DSTANTER STOPAGE DSTANTER STOPAGE D	TED TED	SAN ANC REGIC SAN ANGELO 8618 TEF SAN ANG PHONE NG CENTURION PL 69 N. CHAL 69 N. CHAL SU SAN ANG PHONE NG FIRM	BELO NAL AIRPC REGIONAL AMINAL CIR BELO, TX 77 D. (325) 659 UNING AND D ANNING AI BBOURNE S ITTE 210.7 D. (325) 812 NO. 19840	AIRPORT CLE 6904 0-6409
	FAA APPROV	AL DATE	5° 15.36° E 9° 7° E CHANGING 9° 7° W PEN YEAR 0° 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	BY 500'	TRUE 1000' EET
AREK REVISION DATE AREK REVISION DATE AREVISION DATE AREK REVISION DATE AREK REVIS	LEREMY VALGARDSON - AIRPORT DIRECTOR ULTIMATE T 4 CFR PART 72 TRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH SURFACE (LS) (50:1 SLOPE (10,000); 40:1 SLOPE (40,000)) LS ULTIMATE TERPS ILS APPROACH SURFACE (LS) TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO	DATE	SAN ANGELO	HEGIONAL AIRPORT MATHIS FIELD (SJT) SAN ANGELO TEXAS	
Image: State PLANE COORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE (4202), U.S. FOOT. ATCICAL DATUM NAVDB8. Intract DATUM NAVDB8. Intract DATUM NAVDB8. Intract PLANE COORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE (4202), U.S. FOOT. AY GUIDANCE SIGNS ARE NOT SHOW. It LEAST IS FEET LOWER THAN THE HEGNOT OF THE ASIOS SENSOR (20 FEET) WITHIN GREATER THAN 10 FEET ADOVE THE SENSOR FROM THE 500 TO 1,000 FOOT RADIS XINITZED USING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTED IN MONTH YEAR AS PART OF D POSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9:27	ALSH VSU- SII SII SII SII SII SII SII SI		MARK F	AFT	DATE
AY GUIDANCE SIGNS ARE NOT SHOWN. I LEAST IS FEET LOWER THAN THE HEIGHT OF THE ASOS SENSOR (30 FEET) WITHIN REATER THAN 10 FEET ABOVE THE SENSOR FROM THE 500 TO 1,000 FOOT RADIUS. DATED 09/09/17) XIGITIZED USING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTED IN MONTH YEAR AS PART OF D POSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D DOSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUNWAY 9-27 D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	ERTICAL DATUM NAVDB8. STATE PLANE COORDINATES, CENTRAL ZONE (4202), U.S. FOOT. AV PROTECTON ZONES ARE ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FAA AIRPO	STI - STI - STI	ULTIMATE	AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN	
	AY GUIDANCE SIGNS ARE NOT SHOWN. T LEAST 15 FEET LOWER THAN THE HEIGHT OF THE ASOS SENSOR GREATER THAN 10 FEET ABOVE THE SENSOR FROM THE 500 TO 1,0 , DATED 00/08/17) XIGITIZED USING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTED IN MONTH YE D POSITION MARKINGS WILL BE COMPLETED AS PART OF THE RUN	LATEST REVISION: DRAWN BY: REVIEWED BY:	JULY 2020 JA DA	SHEET NO.	





NOTES:





DS ULTIMATE JISON INSTRUMENT JACH SURPACE (AS) 0:1 SLOPE (40.000) STI STI STI STI STI STI STI STI	SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT 8618 TERMINAL CIRCLE SAN ANGELO, TX 76904 PHONE NO. (325) 659-6409
1951	CENTURION PLANNING AND DESIGN CENTURION PLANNING AND DESIGN 69 N. CHADBOURNE STREET SUITE 210.7 SAN ANGELO, TX 76903 PHONE NO. (325) 812-8430 FIRM NO. 19840
LEGEND DESCRIPTION AIRPORT PROPERTY BOUNDARY AIRPORT SECURITY FENCE (ADA) EXISTING AIRFIELD PAVEMENT EXISTING BUILGINGS EXISTING NAVIGATIONAL AIDS ULTIMATE AIRFIELD PAVEMENT	5' 15.30'E TRUE 5' 7 E CHANGING BY 0' 7 W FEN TEM 0 GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET
ULTIMATE AND ACQUISITION ULTIMATE AND ACQUISITION ULTIMATE AND ACQUISITION ULTIMATE AND ACQUISITION ULTIMATE NAVIGATIONAL AIDS EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 APPROACH SURFACE (AS) EXISTING THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS) EXISTING TERPS DEPARTURE SURFACE (DS) ULTIMATE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (CS) ULTIMATE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS) ULTIMATE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (CS) ULTIMATE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (CS) ULTIMATE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (CS) ULTIMATE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (DS) SITING SITING SURFACE SURFA	SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT/ MATHIS FIELD (SJT) SAN ANGELO, TEXAS
COS COS COS COS COS COS COS COS COS COS	MARK REVISION DATE
ULINATE CUNNY	INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING - RUNWAY 36
R OBSTRUCTION DATA TABLE AND ADDITIONAL NOTES. OR ALL VERTICAL ELEVATIONS AND NAD83 FOR ALL HORIZONTAL ELEVATIONS. E DIMENSIONS PER LATEST FAA ENGINEERING BRIEF #99, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 2018.	LATEST REVISION: JULY 2020 DRAWN BY: JA REVIEWED BY: DA JOB NO. SJT1801P



AIRPORT PROPERTY BOUNDARY	
AIRPORT SECURITY FENCE (AOA)	x
EXISTING AIRFIELD PAVEMENT	
EXISTING BUILDINGS	
EXISTING NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	• • •
ULTIMATE AIRFIELD PAVEMENT	
ULTIMATE BUILDINGS	X
ULTIMATE LAND ACQUISITION	
ULTIMATE NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	
EXISTING 14 CFR PART 77 APPROACH SURFACE (AS)	AS
EXISTING THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS)	TSS
EXISTING TERPS DEPARTURE SURFACE (DS)	DS
EXISTING TERPS ILS APPROACH SURFACE (ILS)	ILS
ULTIMATE 14 CFR PART 77 APPROACH SURFACE (AS)	AS
ULTIMATE THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (TSS)	
ULTIMATE TERPS DEPARTURE SURFACE (DS)	DS
ULTIMATE TERPS ILS APPROACH SURFACE (ILS)	
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA)	RSA
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (ROFA)	
OBSTACLE FREE ZONE (OFZ)	OFZ
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RPZ)	
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE (BRL)	







PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 200

- 4. THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE DIMENSIONS PER LATEST FAA ENGINEERING BRIEF #99, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 2



× SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT 8618 TERMINAL CIRCLE SAN ANGELO, TX 76904 PHONE NO. (325) 659-6409 CENTURION PLANNING AND DESIGN 69 N. CHADBOURNE STREET SUITE 210.7 SAN ANGELO, TX 76903 PHONE NO. (325) 812-8430 FIRM NO. 19840 100 GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET SAN ANGELO REGIONAL AIRPORT/ MATHIS FIELD (SJT) SAN ANGELO, TEXAS REVISION DRAFT INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE DRAWING - RUNWAY 21 (ULTIMATE RUNWAY 22) ATEST REVISION: JULY 2020 SHEET NO JA DRAWN BY: 9 REVIEWED BY: DA

JOB NO.

SJT1801

NOTES:

								RUNWAY 3 (U	LTIMATE RU	NWAY 4) OBS	RUCTION D	ATA TABLE									
	34:1 TERPS ILS APPRIOACH (FAA ORDER 8260.3C, CH/		PROACH SURFACE	ACI SURFACE 14 CFR PART 77 CDIAPTER 10) APPROACH SURFACE				RUNWAY 21 TURP5 40:1 DEPARTURE SUBFACE (RUNWAY 3 END)				THRESHOLD SITING SURFACE (FAA ENGINEERING IREF #99, TAILE 3-2)									
OBSTRUCTION INFORMATION EXISTING CONDITIONS (REMOVED ILS APPROACH)		CONDITIONS IS APPROACH)	DOSTING CONDITIONS ULTIMATE CONDITIONS Dat: PRICISION (241) NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROACH) INSTRUMENT APPROACH)		EXISTING CONDITIONS ULTIMATE COM		CONDITIONS UNWAY 4 END)	S EXISTING CONDITIONS ND) (34:3, RUNWAY TYPE 5)		ULTIMATE CONDITIONS (20:1, RUNWAY TYPE 4)											
POINT NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	ELEVATION (FEET)	DESCRIPTION	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SUIRFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SUNFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	
1870	N31°20' 39.56"	W100' 50' 28.95*	1967	UTILITY POLE		-			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1958	9	N/A	NUA	N/A	N/A	LIGHT OR MARK
1871	N31"20'4452"	W100' 30' 26.08*	1953	UTILITY POLE	1.	(4)	1.1	÷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1946	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LIGHT OR MARK
1005	N31'20'41.94"	W100°30'27.50*	1959	UTILITY POLE	1 (de 1)	÷		+	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	1951	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LIGHT OR MARK
1691	N31"20'35.63"	W100° 30' 13.85*	1949	UTILITY POLE	- 14				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1943	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LIGHT OR MARK
1970	N31"20'34.15"	W 100" 30" 16.95"	1952	UTILITY POLE	14	V 41 - 2			N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1950	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	LIGHT OR MARK

								8.	INWAY 16 D	ESTRUCTION D	DATA TAILE										
						SHI TURS US AN UNA CROCK LOW	NUCACH TOREAD			APPERAD	NATE 22 E SUBBLICE		-		I DEPARTURE SUR V JA 10400	WACI	12	INNENHOLD I	THE STREET	10	
		CHEL	NUCTON INFO	BALLER .	RESERVE CONDITIONS BUT INVESTIGATIONS		CHE MILL		DR1	CONCEINENTS NECCONCEINENTS NECCONCEINENTS	00006		-		Date and	COMENTIONS	Des. Not	COMPTONS MALT TOPICS	ACTOR		
-	-		11000108 \$1110	-	LUMACI DUVATION (FUE)	FIREFOR	BURACI BURACIES BURD	THE ALL PONTING THE PONTING	CLEMANS (SERVICE)	READ BALL	ELIVERIAL ELIVERIAL ELIVERIAL	THE R.L	SUSPACE REPORTED	BURACE PINETRATEON PETET	BURNET DR	PINIMAG	STERN STERN	PINTAGE PINTEATION DITTE	BUNACI HENRING BURG	PINEAD PINEAD	
7379	81172733	NP 3010012910.481	11278	LTBLTP POLE	. N.M.	10.0	8.9	10.1	16.4	16.5	16.8	19 A	7006	20	NUM .	NVA.			40.0	2.4	LAUR! OR MARK
7.840 C	2411/2010	00° W 100° 219 58.48°	10573	VELICIPAL	N/A	8/4	76.0	19.4	16.15	79.5	19 A	TEA.	1100	- 14	NUA .	N/A			5/4	70.6	SAME OB MARK
7361	ALC: 27.28	72° W 100° 29 58 40°	107	VTM POLE	8.5	8/4		- ALM -	14.4	514	NA.	. B(A	1992	. 8	N/A	40 A		0.80	8.9	A/F	SAVELOR MARK
7.862	1411120-01	17 101007 29 57 181	1450	176,79 POLE	8.16	41.0	8.4	16.4	16.14	76.4	18.8	N/A	12/4		BU A	1. Build	+ 1	1	6/18	8.8	LAUR! OR MARK
7202	1411-32.30	04° W1007 3.0 16-81*	19952	VARIAN NOTE	4/4	-8/4		AL.	16.16	19-10	19.4	teA.	1005		- N/A	- 69	-	-	. 8/8 -	- 194	1 KORT OR MARK
7364	ALC: 2725	41° W100 20 HLU"	1006	UTILITY POLE	8.6	30.0	44	14.14	16.8	54	NA.	Red.	. 1677	1.1	N/A	By th		1 A A	8/4	- b/t.	LIGHT OB MARK
0400	10111-20110	44° W100° 30' 11.82°	10.76	LTRUPP POLK	816	10.0		· · · ·	16.14		1000	-47	RUA.	818	1140	. 10		1 - 1		8.4 -	"Under! OR MARK
	1411.55.18	4.1" (# 100/ 107 11 34*	1879	ATE/IN FOLE	- 6 A	3/4	1144	- M		16.9	1805	40	hi h	AirA	100	34			1461	14	LIVERT OR MARK
14(1)	2411-2P-0	Ph. Massa. 26 4275.	19179	UTILITY POLE	Ac 14	- N/4.	1948	. 36 -	18.4		10(00		N/A	81.4	2540				0470	10.0 K	TURK OB WHERE
543.4	1811/22-13	EL WING REPORT.	1171	VISUAL SOL		818		1	16.14	16.5	18.00		N/A	NA	1146					8.5	LIGHT OF MARE
8417	[N11'2F33	40° (H 100' (H 04.41°		VTL/19 FOLL	8.4		1040		- 16, H		1000	16	As A	Rich		· · · 24	4.1		. 1676		ABAGE BO THORE
8673	1917-22-30	1P W100 12-01.71*	10254	1412	816	614			18.4	5,6	1044		NA.	\$1-A	NA	- N/A -		· · · · · ·	514	214	TRIM OR MENIONE
·	10111-201-00	11" W100 HI UT N/	1054	Then	4.4	Au d			16.4	16.4	1041		\$U.A.	hith	Red.	to a		-	bra .		THIS OF REACHE

				RUNWAY 21 (ULT	IMATE RUNWA	Y 22) OBSTRU	CTION DATA	TABLE			
OBSTRUCTION INFORMATIO		IFORMATION		EXISTING A 14 CFR 34:1 NON-PRECE APPROAC	EXISTING AND ULTIMATE 14 CFR PART 77 34:1 NON-PRECISION INSTRUMENT APPROA CH SURFACE		ND ULTIMATE NY 3 TERPS TURE SURFACE JNWAY 21 END) JNWAY 22 END)	EXISTING A 20:1 THRESHOLD (FAA ENGINED TABLE 3-2, R	RECOMMENDED A CTION		
POINT NO.	LATITUDE	ATITUDE LONGITUDE ELEVATION (FLET)		DESCRIPTION	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET)	SURFACE PENETRATION (FEET)	
15.9	N31"21'39.06*	W100° 29' 07.31*	1909	TREETOP	N/A	N/A	1922	13	N/A	N/A	TRIM OR REMOVE
160	N3.1" 21" 40.11"	W100" 29' 06.03"	1913	TREETOP	N/A	N/A	1926	13	N/A	N/A	TRIM OR REMOVE
161	N31° 21' 40.57*	W100' 29' 05:64*	1913	TREETOP	N/A	N/A	1925	12	N/A	N/A	TRIM OR REMOVE
162	N31"21'38.95"	W100' 29' 07.56*	1907	TREETOP	N/A	N/A	1919	12	N/A	N/A	TRIM OR REMOVE

NOTES:

1. REFER TO SHEETS 6 THROUGH 9 FOR OBJECT LOCATION.

2. A POSITIVE VALUE INDICATES THE AMOUNT OF PENETRATION ABOVE THE AIRSPACE SURFACE.

AS NOTED IN FAA ADVISORY CIRCULAR 150/5300-18C, SURVEY AND DATA STANDARDS FOR SUBMISSION OF AERONAUTICAL DATA USING AIRPORTS GIS, THE AIRPORT OPERATOR IS NOT REQUIRED TO PREVENT OR CLEAR PENETRATIONS TO THE PART 77, SUBPART C, IMAGINARY SURFACES WHEN THE FAA HAS DETERMINED THESE PENETRATIONS ARE NOT A HAZARD TO NAVIGATIONAL AIRSPACE.

4. AIRSPACE SURFACE AND OBSTRUCTION ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN IN NAD83 AND NAVD88. ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL (MSL).

5. OBSTRUCTION DATA COORDINATES ARE BASED ON NAD83 TEXAS STATE PLANE, CENTRAL ZONE, US FOOT.







-00			T T
SURFACE SURFACE SURFACE	ACTION		
HA .	NA	7618	THEO BY FUNCTION
N.H	NA	THA .	FILED BY FUNCTION
1079-2		Philadella	MIN0/1
1019-2		PROATT	REMOVE
1094	1	PERMITY	IEMOVE .
20294	2	PRINARY	REMOVE
1074	1	PRIMARY	BUADA B
1003	1	PERMANY	REAKON .
1883	1	PRODUKTY	REMOVE
1003	1.	Philaday	PENON38
10993	· · · · ·	PRINGER	REMOVE
10143		Philipetty	REMOVE
19.8	12.4	18.4	MONTOR GROWTH
14.4	NA	. REA.	MONTOR GROWTH
N.6	N/A	7814	MONTOR GROWTH
10.5	RUK .	26.4	MONIFOR GROWTH
14.00	NIA	NU.	MONTON SROWTH
14.95	NUA.	THE R	MONTOR GROWTH
HAR .	Nit	·	MONTOR GROWTH
1965		TEANSTICHAL	LIGHT OF MARK
3931	42	TEANSTICHAL	LIGHT OF MARK
1138	27.	TRANSFICHAL	LIGHT-OF MARK
1108	15	TRANSTICHAL	LIGHT OF MARK
1925	21	TRANSI TIORAL	LIGHT OR MARK
7140	30	TRANSTICHAL	LIGHT OF MARK
1951	24.	TRANSTICHAL	LIGHT OF MARK
1959	38	TRANSTICHAL.	LIGHT-OR MARK
1908	21	TRANSITIONAL.	LIGHT OF MARK
11064	12	TRANSTICHAL	LIGHT OF MARK

PROJAN

16.16

16.A

14.12

14.14 16.14

HE A

N/A - N/A

1912







LEGEND	
DESCRIPTION	EXISTING
AIRPORT PROPERTY BOUNDARY	
AIRPORT SECURITY FENCE (AOA)	x
EXISTING AIRFIELD PAVEMENT	
EXISTING BUILDINGS	
EXISTING NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	
ULTIMATE AIRFIELD PAVEMENT	
ULTIMATE BUILDINGS	X
ULTIMATE NAVIGATIONAL AIDS	
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA)	
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA (ROFA)	
OBSTACLE FREE ZONE (OFZ)	OFZ
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE (RPZ)	
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE (BRL)	BRL

	LAND USE									
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AREA (AC)								
ON-AIRPORT PROPERTY										
	AIRFIELD OPERATIONS (AOA)	727								
	AVIATION BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL	312								
	CARGO	6								
	COMMERCIAL AIRLINE	47								
	GENERAL AVIATION	117								
	GOVERNMENTAL	44								
	NON-AERONAUTICAL SUPPORT	94								
	OPEN SPACE	170								
	ON-AIRPORT PROPERTY TOTAL	1,517 AC								
OFF-AIRPOR	OFF-AIRPORT PROPERTY									
	EXISTING EASEMENT	254								
	RPZ AVIGATION EASEMENT	46								





RMATION	DATE RECORDED	FEDERAL PROJECT NO.
ELO	MAY 13, 1941	NONE
iELO	DEC. 6, 1971	NONE
iELO	APRIL 23, 1990	NONE
IELO	APRIL 23, 1990	NONE
iELO	APRIL 23, 1990	NONE
ELO	FEB. 24, 1961	FAAP 9-41-073-05
ELO	FEB. 24, 1961	FAAP 9-41-073-05
IELO	FEB. 24, 1961	FAAP 9-41-073-05
iELO	-	FAAP 9-41-073-04
ELO	DEC. 30, 2003	-
IELO	DEC. 30, 2003	-
ELO	JULY 29, 1994	-



DRAWN BY:

REVIEWED BY:

JOB NO.

JA

DA

SJT1801

15

 $\mathbf{\tilde{x}}$

36 END 0 25.32 0 00.34 1.918.6	3	
	DATE RECORDED	FEDERAL PROJECT NO.
10	MAY 13, 2016	NONE
LO	MAY 13, 2016	NONE
0		FAAP 9-41-073-05

ELO	MAY 13, 2016	NONE
ELO	MAY 13, 2016	NONE
ELO	-	FAAP 9-41-073-05
ELO	JULY 7, 1994	NONE
ELO	-	PROPERTY TRANSFERRED
ELO	OCTOBER 8, 1985	NONE
ELO	1986	NONE
ELO	MARCH 11, 1986	NONE
ELO	MAY 26, 1992	NONE
ELO	MAY 31, 2006	NONE
ELO	JUNE 14, 1995	NONE
ELO	JULY 25, 1995	NONE