# PLACER COUNTY

## Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans

## **Containing Individual Plans for:**





## **Background Data:**

Auburn Municipal Airport and Environs

## Background Data: Auburn Municipal Airport and Environs

### INTRODUCTION

Auburn Municipal Airport is a 253-acre general aviation facility serving the City of Auburn and surrounding areas in the counties of Placer, El Dorado, Nevada, and Sacramento. The airport is owned and operated by the City of Auburn.

The City of Auburn is situated in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains approximately 35 miles northeast of Sacramento. Auburn Municipal Airport is located 3.5 miles north of the city center in a noncontiguous, incorporated island surrounded by unincorporated lands of Placer County.

## AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN STATUS

The Auburn City Council adopted a master plan for Auburn Municipal Airport in July 2007. Since publication of the master plan, updates have been made to the Airport Layout Plan (ALP) drawing to reflect recent and newly proposed construction projects. The current ALP was approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in April 2019. The information contained on the 2019 ALP, together with supplemental information provided in the 2007 master plan and by airport personnel form the foundation for this Auburn Municipal Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP).

### **Airfield Configuration**

The Airport consists of a single 3,700-foot east/west runway designated Runway 7-25. Both runway ends have Runway Protection Zones (RPZs) that meet the Federal Aviation Administration standards for B-I (Small). This standard is intended to accommodate aircraft having an approach speed less than 121 knots, wingspans less than 49 feet, tail heights less than 20 feet, and maximum takeoff weights less than 12,500 pounds. The airport's building area and aircraft parking aprons are located south of the airfield.

Short-term improvements planned for the airport include obstacle removal of existing and future, ultimate design, Part 77 Airspace obstructions adjacent to the Airport. The obstacles around the Airport are primarily on the north and south on areas of rising terrain. The ALP narrative report states the City of Auburn will work to mitigate the obstructions as funding becomes available.

The 2007 master plan includes a substantial analysis of extending the existing runway further to the west, east or combination of both. The intention was to address the future needs of the Airport by extending the current 3,700-foot-long runway to an optimal 4,300 feet. The City Council ultimately did not include that extension in the 2007 master plan as it did not seem economically feasible at the time. However, in preparing the 2019 ALP update, the City decided to add the runway extension as a proposed long-term project.

The proposed runway extension is shown on the updated ALP to reassess the feasibility of extending the existing runway to accommodate slightly larger and faster planes and meet the future aviation needs for the region. The updated fleet mix forecast indicates an increasing number of operations by reciprocating twin-engine and jet aircraft that have higher approach speeds, wingspans, and runway length requirements. While not expected to operate in in sufficient numbers to become the critical design aircraft for the Airport, the aircraft can be more demanding on facilities. Larger and faster aircraft that exceed the current design group are not prohibited from operating at the Airport and the runway length needed for landing and takeoff is still at the pilot's discretion. Corporate or charter jet aircraft are often limited by insurance requirements for a minimum runway length of 5,000 feet. However, operators of privately owned jets have greater flexibility in choice of runway length and pilots may choose to operate on the proposed 4,300-foot length or even the current 3,700-foot length.

The increase in runway length is proposed to be achieved by adding pavement to both ends of the runway, but the runway thresholds marking the beginning of where aircraft land on the runway are not planned to be moved. The result is a displaced threshold at each end of the runway. An aircraft landing from the west on Runway 7 would still touch down at the same point as currently but would have an additional 211 feet of pavement at the east end of the runway available for landing distance. Similarly, an aircraft landing on Runway 25 would also touch down in the same point as now but have an additional 390 feet available for landing.

The extensions at each end, together with the creation of displaced thresholds, result in separate Approach and Departure RPZs at each end of the runway. The Approach RPZs will be positioned relative to the displaced thresholds, thus remaining where they are now. The Departure RPZs will shift to the new ends of the runway. The shift in Departure RPZs translates into greater area that must be free of people and structures, but they remain entirely on the Airport property so the 2019 ALP does not propose property acquisition. However, the shift in the departure surfaces will lower the protected slope that must be free of obstacles. As a result, there is an increase in the number of existing obstacles, and terrain that penetrates the airspace. The change is noted on the 2019 updated ALP airspace and obstacle data sheet.

#### Aircraft Traffic Patterns

For fixed-wing aircraft, Runways 7 and 25 both have a standard left-hand pattern, thus creating traffic patterns both north and south of the runway. However, because over 90% of aircraft operations are on Runway 25 (east to west), the predominant traffic pattern is the one on the south.

In lieu of a dedicated heliport, helicopters approach and depart using the runway. The predominant traffic pattern for helicopters is south of the Airport, making right-hand turns to land on Runway 7 or left turns to Runway 25.

For noise abatement purposes, aircraft departing to the west on Runway 25 are requested, if speed and altitude permit, to make a 20° left turn at the end of the runway to avoid a convalescent home and mobile park situated west of the Airport.

The Airport has one instrument approach procedure, RNAV (GPS) RWY 7. This approach allows for a straight in approach to Runway 7 or a circling approach to either Runway 7 or 25. The straight in procedure to Runway 7 has three categories and associated visibility minimums depending upon the type of approach instrumentation used: 1) visibility minimums of 1½ mile with a decision height of 316 feet above touchdown zone elevation, or 2) 1¾ mile visibility minimums with a decision height of 436 feet above touchdown zone elevation, or 3) Visibility minimums of 1-mile with a decision height of 568 feet above touchdown zone elevation. The circling approach has visibility minimums as low as 1 mile and a decision height of 662 feet above airport elevation. Aircraft utilizing the circling approach may circle the airport any distance desired so long as the runway can be seen at a distance no closer than 1 mile from the runway. The circling approach is not permitted at night.

The proposed runway extensions may have a minor effect on the traffic patterns, specifically on departure altitudes. The runway length is increased by adding pavement at each end, but the threshold and the associated touchdown zone remain the same. Aircraft on approach are required to land beyond the threshold, so approach paths will remain the same. However, this is not true for departing aircraft.

Aircraft can begin their takeoff roll prior to the runway displaced threshold markings and will have a larger safety margin during an aborted takeoff. For example, an aircraft departing to the west on Runway 25 would have an additional 211 feet of runway prior to the threshold markings available to begin the takeoff run. Should the aircraft have a malfunction that requires the pilot to stop prior to rotation, the aircraft would have an additional 390 feet at the far end for roll out and stopping. Having additional runway for the beginning of the takeoff roll means the aircraft will rotate and takeoff sooner than existing runway conditions permit and be at higher altitude during departure climb out. The longer runway surface would also allow aircraft to depart with more useful load than can be safely carried out now. Traffic patterns for approaching aircraft are not expected to change.

Traffic patterns for departing aircraft will have an increase in altitude during climb out relative to existing conditions. The changing departure patterns will not be significant enough to be noticed visually as altitude difference will be a matter of a few feet.

## **Aircraft Activity and Forecasts**

The 2019 Airport Layout Plan contains the most recent information regarding current and forecast airport activity. Airport personnel indicate that the base year (2015) airport activity level is approximately 70,000 annual operations. This activity level is consistent with the base year level presented in the 2007 Master Plan for 2004/2005. The updated 20-year forecast of 78,750 annual operations is representative of the growth potential at Auburn Municipal Airport. The ALP forecast serves as the basis of this ALUCP. Exhibit 4D contains additional details regarding existing and forecast airport activity.

## SURROUNDING LAND USES

Auburn Municipal Airport is situated within the city limits, but in a noncontiguous segment some 1.5 miles beyond the northern edge of the remainder of the city. The city's sphere of influence encompasses all of the intervening land plus additional areas on all sides of the airport. At present, though, the Airport environs fall primarily within unincorporated Placer County jurisdiction. No large-scale annexation is anticipated within the foreseeable future.

Surrounding lands contain a mixture of residential, industrial, and commercial uses and open space. The most intensive development is to the west along Grass Valley Highway (State Highway 49), <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> mile west of the existing runway end. Various commercial uses, a hospital and a mobile home park lie along the

highway corridor. Major uses to the south include a reservoir and a golf course. Areas to the north and east consist mostly of rural residential uses, a convalescent home and some undeveloped land. An aqueduct, owned and operated by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, traverses the eastern side of the Airport property. Schools, places of worship, and various public facilities also exist within the Airport environs. Planned land uses reflect existing land use patterns.

### **EXHIBITS**

The following exhibits illustrate the compatibility factors and background information which serve as the basis for this *ALUCP*.

Exhibit 7A: Airport Features Summary—Presents information pertaining to the airport configuration, operational characteristics, and applicable planning documents.

**Exhibit 7B-1 and 7B-2: 2019 Airport Layout Plan and Data Sheet** —The FAA-approved ALP depicting the airport configuration and airport building areas.

**Exhibit 7C: Airport Activity Summary**—Presents existing and forecast activity levels for the airport provided in the 2019 ALP Narrative Report and 2007 Master Plan, and brought forward for this *ALUCP* purposes.

**Exhibits 7D and 7E: Compatibility Factors**—Depicts the extents of the four compatibility factors upon which the compatibility zones for Auburn Municipal Airport were derived. The four compatibility factors are defined by:

- Noise Future noise contours reflecting a forecasted aircraft activity level of 75,600 annual operations.
- Overflight Primary traffic patterns reflecting where aircraft and helicopters operating at Auburn Municipal Airport routinely fly.
- Safety Generic safety zones for a short general aviation runway as provided in the California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (October 2011). The proposed increase in runway length to greater than 3,999 feet will trigger a change to a medium general aviation runway category and result in an increase in the safety zone dimension recommended by the Handbook.
- Airspace Protection FAA notification and obstruction surfaces (category A, non-precision, 20:1 approach slope) as defined by Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 77, Safe, Efficient Use, and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace. Airspace surfaces reflecting the future runway length of 4,300 feet has been prepared for this ALUCP.
- *Compatibility Zones* Policy zones developed for this *ALUCP* are based on the above four factors. Airport-specific considerations used to develop these zones are summarized in Chapter 4.

**Exhibit 7F: Compatibility Factors: Wildlife Hazards**—Depicts the extents of the FAA-designated separations for wildlife attractants in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33C, *Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near Airports* (February 2020). Also identifies existing and planned reserve areas provided in the Placer County Conservation Program (PCCP).

**Exhibit 7G: Airport Environs Information**—Summarizes information about current and planned land uses in the environs of the Auburn Municipal Airport. Airport land use compatibility policies contained in the County's and City's general plans are also summarized.

**Exhibit 7H: General Plan Land Use Designations**—Shows planned land use designations as reflected in the 2013 and 1993 adopted general plan land use diagrams, as amended, for Placer County and the City of Auburn, respectively. Planned city land use designations for the unincorporated areas within the city's sphere of influence are consistent with the county's designations shown on the map.

Exhibit 7I: Aerial—An aerial photo of the airport environs.

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#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

- Airport Ownership: City of Auburn
- Property Size
  - Fee title: 253 acres; adjacent 40-acre industrial park also city owned
  - > Avigation easements: None
- Airport Classification: General Aviation
- Airport Elevation: 1,539 ft. MSL (surveyed)

#### **BUILDING AREA**

#### Location

> South side of runway

#### Aircraft Parking Capacity

- > 123 paved tiedown spaces
- > 102 hangar spaces
- > 3 helicopter spaces

#### Services

- Self-serve general aviation and jet fuel available 24 hours per day
- > Aircraft repairs; avionics sales and services
- Aircraft rental; flight instruction; pilot supplies
- > Scenic flights; rental cars; restaurant
- > Bottled and bulk oxygen

#### **RUNWAY/TAXIWAY DESIGN**

#### Runway 7/25

- Airport Reference Code: B-I (small)
- Critical Aircraft: Cessna 414 Chancellor
- Dimensions: 3,699 ft. long, 75 ft. wide
- Runway OFA Width: 250 ft.
- Pavement Strength (main landing gear configuration)
   > 30.000 lbs. (single wheel)
- Effective Gradient: 1.24% (rising to east)
- Runway Lighting: Medium-Intensity Runway edge Lighting(MIRLS) (pilot controlled); Runway End Identifier Lights(REILs)
- Runway Markings: Nonprecision
- Primary Taxiways: Full-length parallel taxiway on south

#### APPROACH PROTECTION

Runway Protection Zones (RPZs) Based on B-I (small) with visibility min. ≥1 mile as depicted on 2019 ALP

- > Runway 7: 250 ft. inner width, 450 ft. outer width, 1,000 ft. long; all on airport property
- Runway 25: 250 ft. inner width, 450 ft. outer width, 1,000 ft. long; all on airport property

#### Approach Obstacles

- Runway 7: 4 ft. hill, 342 ft. from runway end, 35:1 slope to clear
- > Runway 25: 10 ft. hill, 425 ft. from runway end, 90 ft. off centerline, 22:1 slope to clear

#### TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND APPROACH PROCEDURES

Airplane Traffic Patterns

- Runway 7/25: Left traffic
- Pattern Altitude: 1,000 ft. AGL

#### Helicopter Traffic Patterns

- Runway 7/25: Traffic pattern south of airport (east of Highway 49 and north of Bell Road); right turns to Runway 7 and left turns to Runway 25
- Pattern Altitude: 580 ft. AGL

Ultralight Activity: On and in airport environs

- FAR Part 77 Category
- Runway 7: Nonprecision [A(NP)]
- Runway 25: Visual [A(V)]

#### Instrument Approaches

Runway 7 RNAV (GPS): LPV 1½ mile visibility, 316 ft AGL minimum descent altitude; LNAV/VNAV 1¾ mile visibility, 436 ft AGL minimum descent altitude; LNAV 1 mile minimum visibility, 568 ft AGL minimum descent altitude; circling (1 mile visibility, 662 ft. AGL minimum descent height)

#### Visual Navigational Aids

- Airport: Rotating beacon
- Runway 7: 2-light PAPI on left
- Runway 25: 2-light PAPI on left

#### Noise Abatement Procedures

 Runway 25: Departures make 20° left turn at runway end to avoid overflight of convalescent hospital and mobile home park

#### **AIRPORT PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

Airport Master Plan

Adopted by Auburn City Council July 2007

#### Airport Layout Plan

- Approved by FAA October 2018
- Accepted by Caltrans Division of Aeronautics for basis of this ALUCP (January 2021)

#### PROPOSED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

#### Airfield

- 390 ft. westward extension of Runway 7 with 590 ft. displaced threshold
- 211 ft. eastward extension of Runway 25 with 211 ft. displaced threshold
- Establish non-precision approach to Runway 25
- Airspace obstruction removal
- Access road to north east hangar apron development area

#### Buildina Area

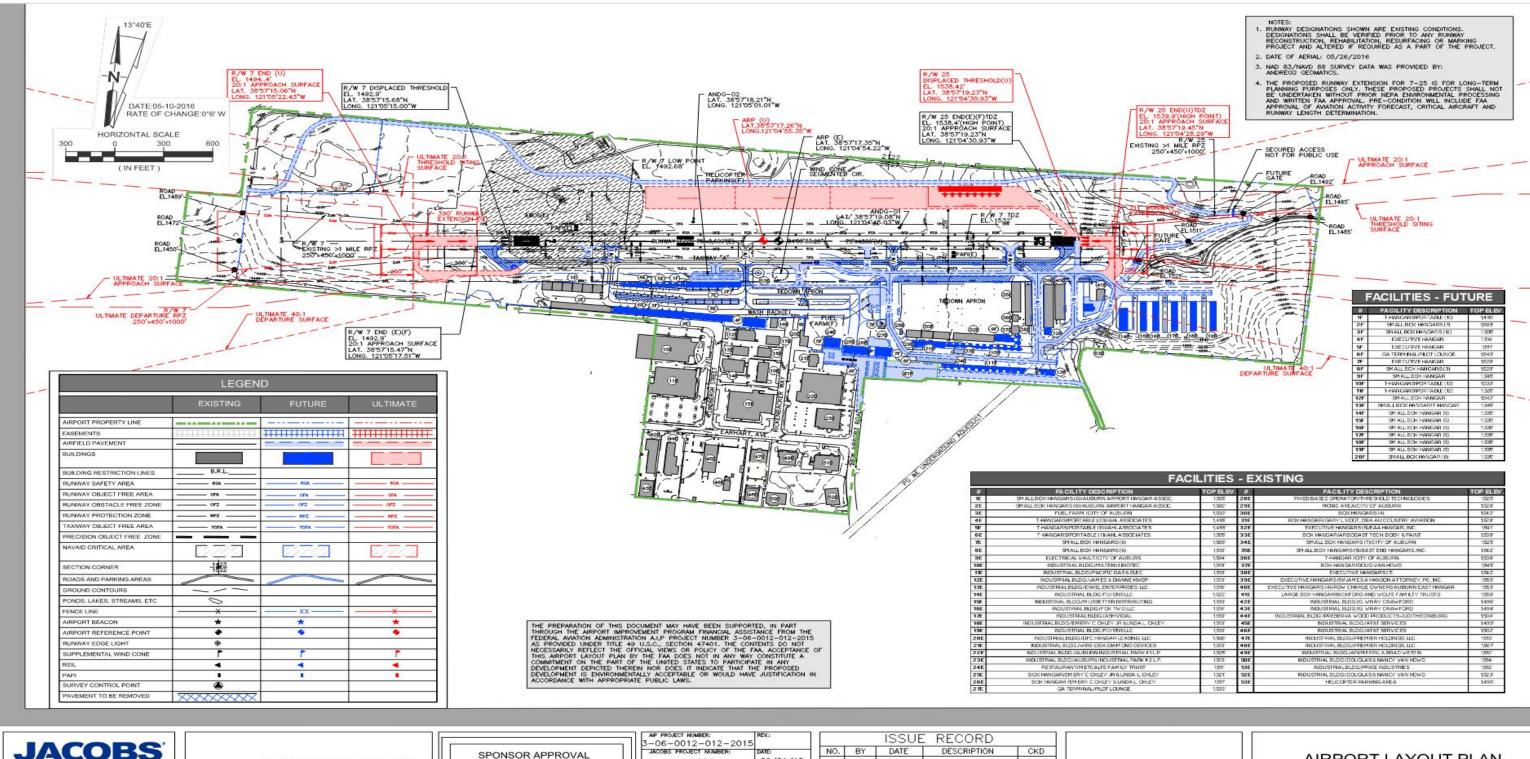
- New GA Terminal Building
- Redevelop core area

Source: Data Compiled by Mead & Hunt, 2014; Amended September 2020

Exhibit 7A

## **Airport Features Summary**

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**JACOBS** 

707 17TH STREET **SUITE 2400** DENVER, COLORADO 80202 PHONE (303) 820-5240

The City of AUBURN CALIFORNIA

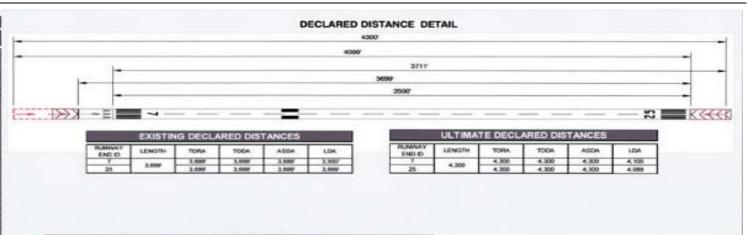
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AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN (ULTIMATE)

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RUMMAY DESIGN CODE (RDC)	D-65-5000	EXME	2002	E-85-5000	SAME	CAME
APPROACH REFERENCE CODE (APRO)	8/S/VIS	SAVE	SAME	8/6/46	SAME	EAME
PAVEMENT SUPPACE TYPE	ASPHALT	SAME	SAME	ASPIMALT	SAME	SAME
PAVEMENT SUBFACE TREATMENT	NON-GROOVED	EDILORE	EARE	NON-GROOVED	SAME	CXXX
PAVEMENT STRENGTH						
SINGLE WHEEL GEAR (LBS)	30,000	DAME	SAME	10,000	SAME	SOUT
DUAL WHEEL CEAR (LBS)		-		123%	SAME	SAME:
EFFECTIVE GRADIENT WIND COVERAGE	-1.23%	IANE	SAME	1,23%	SAME	SAME:
10.5 KNOTS	0.4%			0.4%		
10.5 KNOTS	96.21%		-	89.0%		
NUMBER LENGTH	3,699.27	SAME	4.300.00	1609.27	DAME	4.300.00
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FAR PART 77 APPROACH CATEGORY	MONPRECEION A NP)	TAME	TAME	VISUAL AND	TAME	SAME
APPRICACH TYPE	NON-PRECISION (LNAV)	SAME	TAME	VISUAL VISUAL	TAME	DAME
APPROACH SUPPACE SLOPE	20.1	SAME	TAME	20.1	SAME	CAME
APPROACH VERLITY MINIMUMS	1 STATUTE MAR	SAME	SAME	VISUAL	SAME	CAME
APPRILITED VISIBLES MINIMUMS	'AMPORT BEACON, 'LIGHTED	SAME	"ARPORT SEACON, "LIGHTED	"ARPORT BEACON, "LIGHTED	- Chromes	WARROUT BEACON SCOTT
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PUNWAY LIGHTING	MEL	SAME	SAME	MIRL	SAME	SAME
BUNNAY MARKING	NON-PRECISION	SAME	SAME	NOMPRECISION	SAME	SAME
RUMMAY OBJECT FREE AREA (ROFA)	ROTETIEGEOR	arone.	-	HOW THE OWNER.		
LENGTH BEYOND RUNNAY	247	SAME	GAME	2407	SAME	SAME
WETH	250	SAME	SAME	2607	EAME	SAME
RUMWAY SAFETY AREA (RSA)	.000	27-04	-			-
LENGTH BEYOND BUMWAY	240	SAME	SAME	349	SAME	SAME
WETH	120	SAME	SAME	1207	SAME	SAME
RUNNAY OBSTACLE FREE ZONE (ROFZ)		100000	1000	7550		
LENGTH REYOND RUMWAY	300	TARE	SAME	200	SAME	SAVE
WIDTH	250	SAME	SAME	250	SAME	SAME
PRECISION DESTACLE FREE ZONE (POFZ)						
LENGTH BEYOND RUMWAY	NONE	SAME	SAME	NONE	SAME	SAVE
WIDTH	NONE	SAME	SAME	NONE	SAME	SAME
RUMWAY PROTECTION ZONE (PPZ)		1000	E 82/8		3,955,01	7,007
LENGTH	1000	SAME	SAME	1000	SAME	CAME
INNER WICTH	258	EAME	GAME	267	SAME	SAME
OUTER WIDTH	450*	SCAME.	DAME	450	SAME	SAME
	LATITUDE: NSS' 57 15.47"	SAME	LATITUDE: NOS" ST 15-06"	LATITUDE: N38" 87" 19.23"	SAME	LATITUDE: NS8" 57" 18.45"
RUMWAY END COOPDINATES	LONGITUDE: WIZT 09' 17.57"	EAME	LONGITUDE: W121" 06' 22' 43"	LONGITUDE: W121" Srt 30.93"	SAME	LONGITUDE: W121" OF 28.3
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TOLO-DOWN ZONE ELEVATION	1,504.6	DAME	SAME	1,538.4	SAME	SAME
INTERSECTION	N/A	DAME	SAME	NA.	SAME	EAME
HIGH POINT	1,538.4	SAME	1.540.0	1,538-4	SAWE	1,540.0"
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DEPLACED THRESHOLD	YES	SAME	BAME	NONE	EAUE	YES
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RUMWAY DEPARTURE SURFACE (YES OR NA)	YES	SAME	SAME	YES	SAME	SAME
AERONAUTICAL SURVEY	VERTICALLY-GLIDED	SAME	SAME	VERTICALLY-GUIDED	SAME	SAME
LINE OF SIGHT VIOLATIONS (YES NO)	NO.	SAME	SAME	NO NO	EAME	SAME



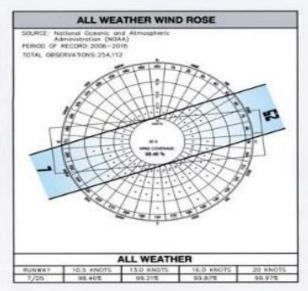
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TAXIWAY DATA	EXISTING	FUTURE	ULTIMATE	
TAXIMAY DESIGN GROUP (TDG)	TDG-4A	SAME	SAME	
AXEMAY WIDTH	307	SAME	SAME	
TAXINAY LIGHTING	ANTIL.	SAME	SAME	
TAXBWAY SAFETY AREA (ESA)				
WOTH	49	SAME	SAME	
OBJECTS LOCATED INGIDE TSA	NO	SAME	SAME	
TAXINAY OBJECT FREE AREA (TOFA)	1000	210726	0.10.91	
WDTH	60	SAME	BOOME	
OBJECTS LOCATED INSIDE TOFA	VES	SAME	SAME	
NAWAY SEPERATION				
CENTERLINE TO FINEDIMOVABLE OBJECT	44.5"	SAME	SAME	

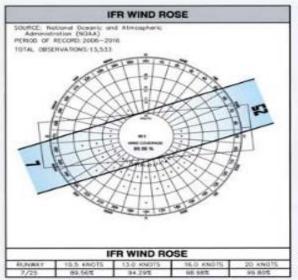
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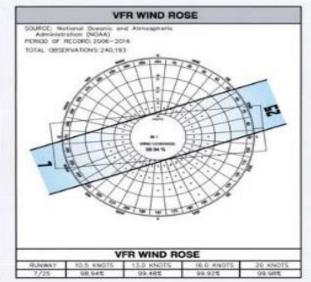
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MODIFICATIONS OF DESIGN STANDARDS

AIRPORT DATA TABLE						
ARPORT DATA	DOSTING	FUTURE	DI, TIMATE			
ARPORT REFERENCE CODE (ARC)	B+ (SMALL)	SAME	SAME			
ARPORT ELEVATION (MSL)	1.538.4	-				
ARPORT REFERENCE POINT (NAD 63)	2010/2010/20					
LATITUDE	38-57 17.36°N	EANE	38° 67 17.36° W			
LONGITUDE	1211 ON 54.22" W	SAME	121° OF 55 35° W			
APPORT MAGNETIC VARIATION (SOURCE, NOAA, 16/5/2016)	13' 40' E ± 0' 20'	CHANGING BY C 6"W PER YEAR	CHANGING BY 0 6 W PER YEAR			
MEAN MAX TEMP (HOTTEST MONTH)	91.7"	SAME	EAME			
NPWS SERVICE LEVEL	GENERAL AVIATION	SAME	SAVE			
STATE SERVICE LEVEL	REGIONAL GENERAL AVAITON ARPORT	SAME	SAME			
ORTICAL DESIGN ARCRAFT	CESSNA 401	SAME	SAVE			
TAJWAY DESIGN GROUP (TOG)	1064	SAME	SAVE			

## **JACOBS**

707 17TH STREET SUITE 2400 DENVER, COLORADO 80202 PHONE (303) 820-5240



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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET
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BASED AIRCRAFT a			RUNWAY USE DISTRIBUTION b		
	Current	Future		Current	Future
Aircraft Type			All Aircraft (including helicopters)		
Single-Engine	187	191	Takeoffs		
Multi-Engine	14	16	Day		
Business jet	0	3	Runway 7	10%	no
Helicopter	5	9	Runway 25	90%	change
Other (Ultra-light)	2	6	Evening		
Total	208	225	Runway 7	5%	no
Total	200	223	Runway 25	95%	change
			Night	0070	onango
AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS a			Runway 7	5%	no
AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS			Runway 25	95%	
	Current	Future	huriway 25	95%	change
Total			Lavadiana		
Annual	68,770	78,750	Landings		
Average Day	188	215	Day		
			Runway 7	10%	no
Distribution by Aircraft Type			Runway 25	90%	change
Single-Engine	82%	90%	Evening		
Multi-Engine	7%	6.7%	Runway 7	50%	no
Turboprop	3%	<1%	Runway 25	50%	change
Business Jet	<1%	<1%	Night		_
Helicopter	8%	2.4%	Runway 7	50%	no
Other	0 /6	0.9%	Runway 25	50%	change
Distribution by Type of Operation		0.976	,		. 3
Local (incl. touch-and-goes)	51%	20	Touch-and-go		
		no	Day		
Itinerant	47%	change	Runway 7	10%	no
Air Taxi	2%		Runway 25	90%	change
			,		. 3
TIME OF DAY DISTRIBUTION b	Current	Future	FLIGHT TRACK USAGE b		
All Aircraft (including helicopters)				Current	Futur
Day (7 am to 7pm) Evening (7 pm to 10 pm)	90% 8%	no change	All Aircraft (including helicopters) Takeoffs		
= : : : : :		change	Runway 7, Straight Out	100%	no change
Night (10 pm to 7 am)	2%		Runway 25, 20° Left Turn	100%	no change
			Landings		
			Runway 7, Straight In	100%	no change
				100%	•
			Runway 25, Left Turn	100%	no change
			Touch-and-go		
			Runway 7, Left Turn	100%	no change
			Runway 25, Left Turn	100%	no chanc

#### **NOTES**

Source: Data Compiled by Mead & Hunt, 2014; Amended September 2020

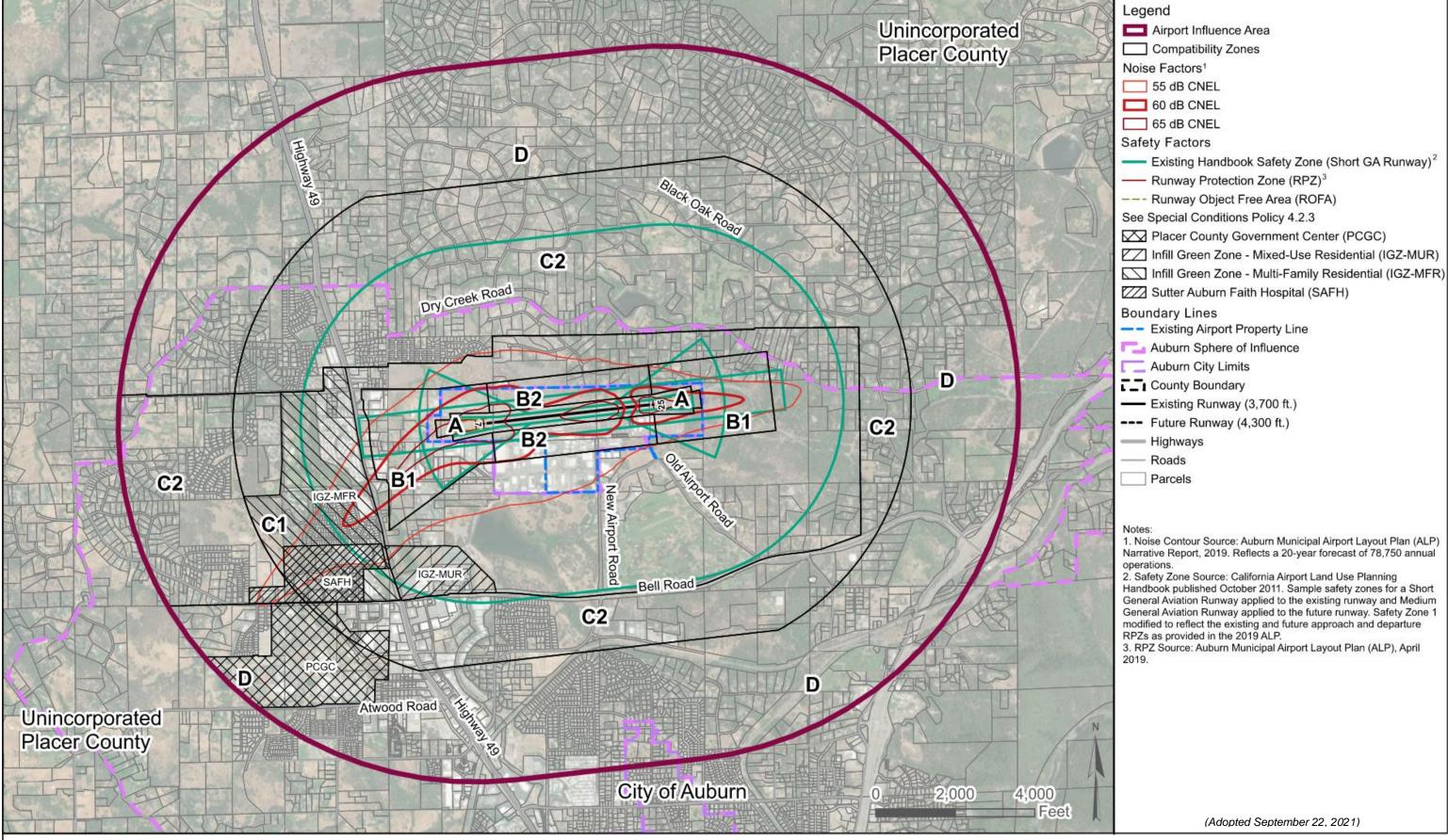
Exhibit 7C

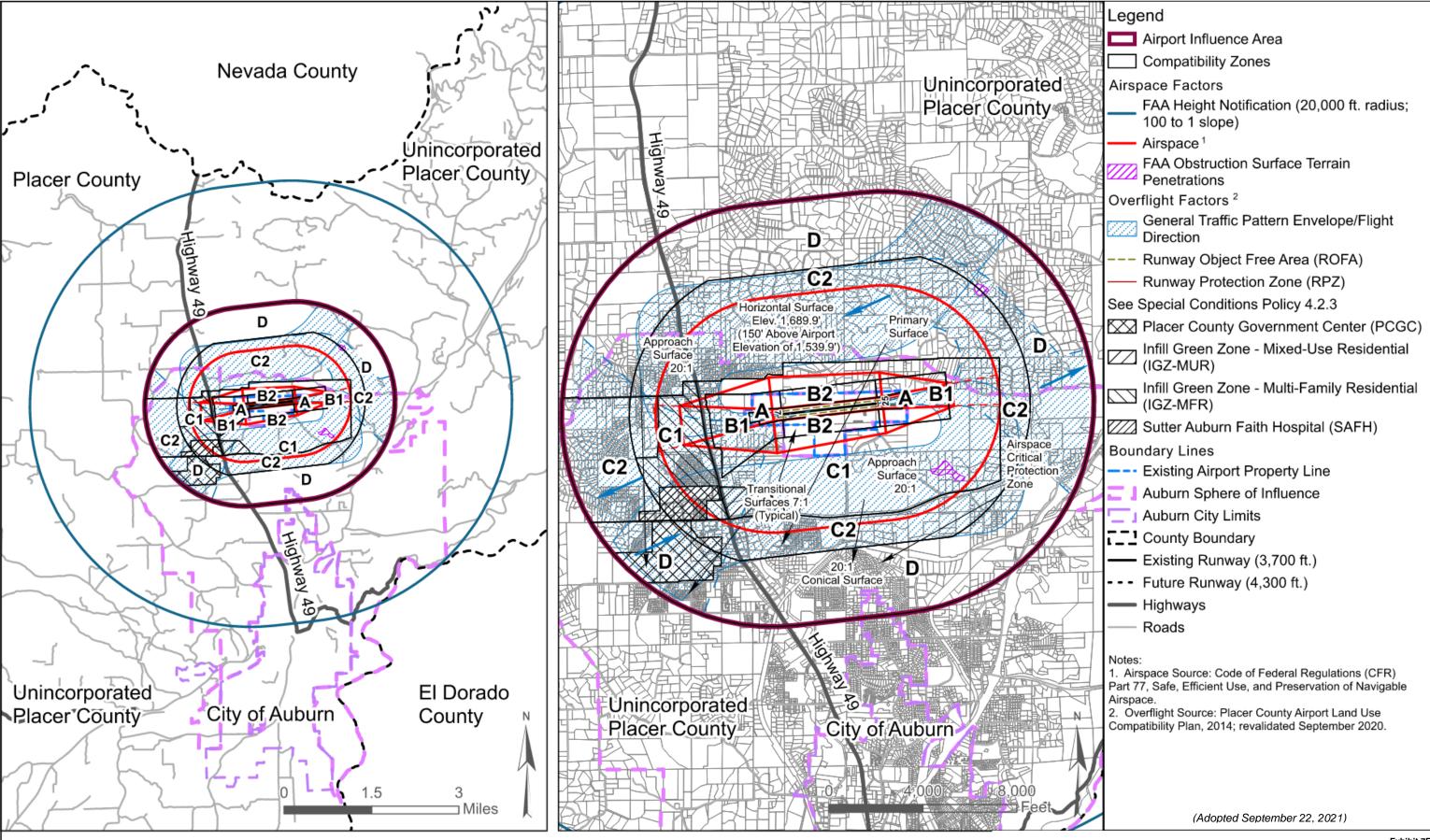
## **Airport Activity Data Summary**

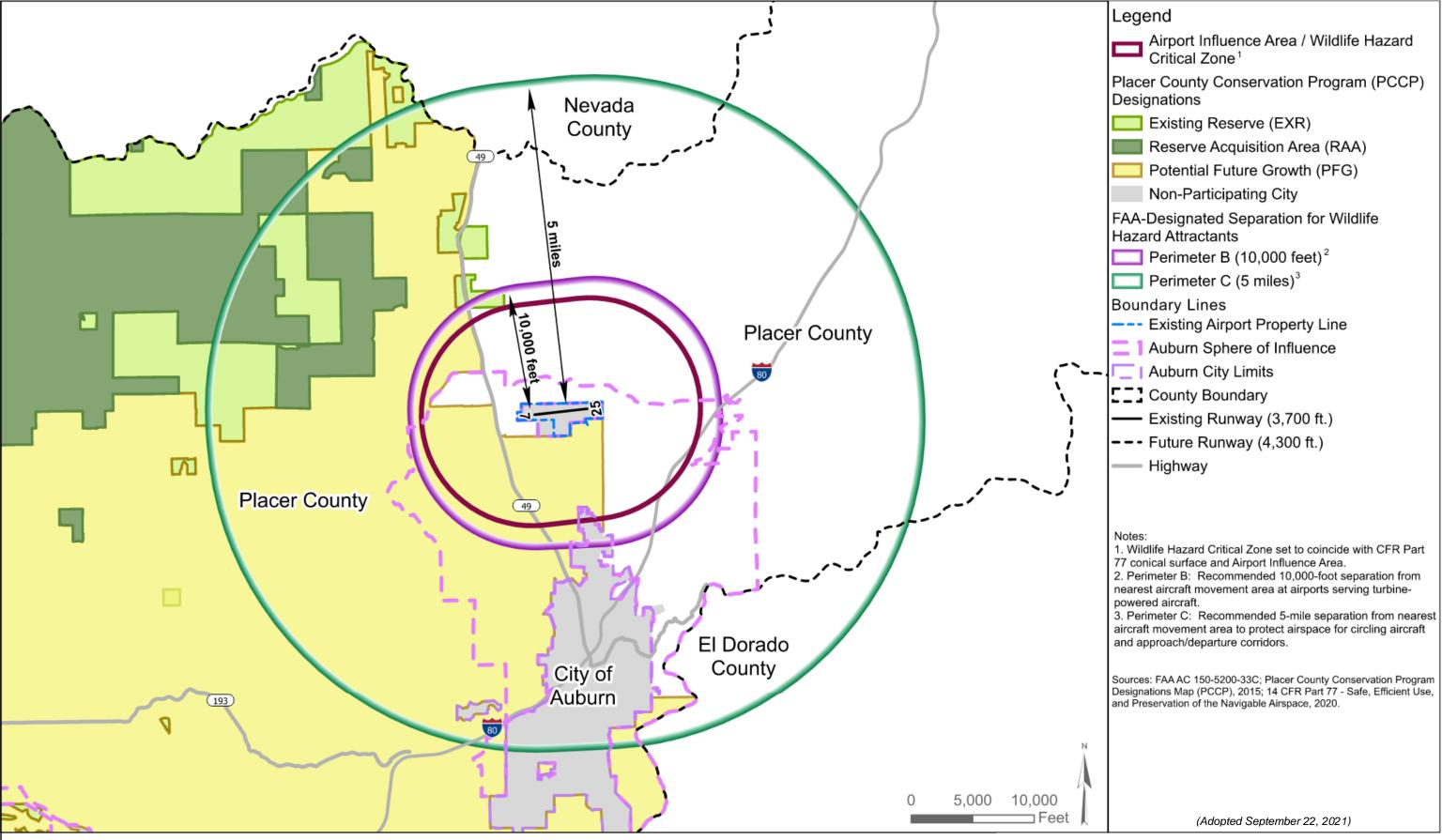
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Source: Current (2019) and future (2025) aircraft activity data brought forward from the Auburn Municipal Airport Layout Plan (2019).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Source: Auburn Municipal Airport Master Plan (2007) and verified by airport management for use in this ALUCP.

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#### **CHAPTER 7**

#### **AIRPORT SITE**

- Location
  - Central Placer County
  - 3 miles north of central Auburn
- Topography
  - Situated in foothills of Sierra Nevada Mountain Range
  - Gently rolling terrain in airport vicinity with generally higher elevations toward east and northeast

#### **AIRPORT ENVIRONS LAND USE JURISDICTIONS**

- County of Placer
  - Runway approaches and traffic pattern over unincorporated Placer County
- City of Auburn
  - Airport property and portion of adjacent industrial land are noncontiguous with incorporated area of city
  - Nearest portion of city proper approximately 1 mile south
  - Entire area up to approximately 0.5 mile north of airport in city sphere of influence

#### **EXISTING AIRPORT AREA LAND USES**

- General Character
  - Predominantly rural residential to north and east
  - Urban uses to west and south
- Runway Approaches
  - East (Runway 25): Rural residential; open space
  - West (Runway 7): Industrial near runway end; convalescent hospital on centerline 0.4 miles from runway end; mobile home park 0.7 miles; ball fields 1.0 mile; school site 1.2 miles; residential subdivision 1.3 miles; hospital 1.1 miles southwest
- Traffic Pattern
  - Southwest: Mixed commercial, office and light industrial along Hwy 46; residential beyond
  - South: Park/reservoir; golf course; residential, places of worship, schools south of Bell Road
  - Southeast, North & Northeast: Rural residential

#### PLANNED AIRPORT AREA LAND USES

- County of Placer
  - Additional industrial development west, northwest, and southeast of runway; commercial to southwest
  - More low-density residential 1-2 miles west
  - Continued rural estate (4.6-acre minimum lot size) immediately east; rural residential (2.3-acre minimum lots) farther east and to north
  - Open space and golf course remain on south
- City of Auburn
  - Additional industrial development within city limits on both sides of runway
  - Planned land use designations for unincorporated areas within city sphere of influence mostly same as county plans

#### STATUS OF COMMUNITY PLANS

- County of Placer
  - General Plan Policy Document and General Plan Land Use Diagram approved May 21, 2013
  - Auburn/Bowman Community Plan adopted June 1994; updated 1999; addresses unincorporated area around airport
  - Housing Element Adoption Draft March 2021;
     PCALUC consistency determination with 2014
     ALUCP obtained April 2021
  - Health and Safety Element Adoption Draft June 2021; PCALUC consistency determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained May 2021
- City of Auburn
  - General Plan adopted November 1993
  - Safety Element adopted May 2021; PCALUC conditionally consistent determination with 2014 ALUCP obtained December 2020
  - Housing Element Adoption Draft May 2021;
     PCALUC consistency determination with 2014
     ALUCP obtained November 2020
  - City of Auburn Zoning Map, March 2009
  - Airport Industrial Design Control District
  - Ordinance 159 Airport Zoning, Sections 159.140-159.151

## ESTABLISHED AIRPORT COMPATIBILITY MEASURES County of Placer

- General Plan
  - Requires 2,000- ft. buffer between airports and new residential development (Land Use and Circulation, Section 4.B.1)
  - County shall work with ALUC to ensure protection of airports from urban encroachment (Transportation 3.F.2)
  - Prohibits new residential and other noise-sensitive land uses in areas exposed to more than 60 dB CNEL unless mitigated to reduce impacts to outdoor activities; indoor noise level cannot exceed 45 dB CNEL; acoustical analysis required (Noise, 9.A.8)
- Draft Safety Element
  - Ensure new development around airports does not create safety hazards (Airport Hazards, 8.D.1); Limit land uses in airport safety zones consistent with ALUC plans (Airport Hazards, 8.D.2); Ensure development within the airport approach and departure zones complies with CFR Part 77 regulations (Airport Hazards, 8.D.3); Require future airport development plans to be compatible with existing and planned land uses that surround airports (Airport Hazards, 8.D.4.)
  - All development projects within Aircraft Overflight (AO) Combining District shall be reviewed for consistency with applicable ALUC plans (Airport Hazards, IM 8.D.1); General Plan amendments, zoning text amendments, building code amendments airport development plans, rezoning applications, and other discretionary entitlements shall be referred to the applicable ALUC (Airport Hazards IM 8.D.2)

Exhibit 7G

## **Airport Environs Information**

#### County of Placer (Continued)

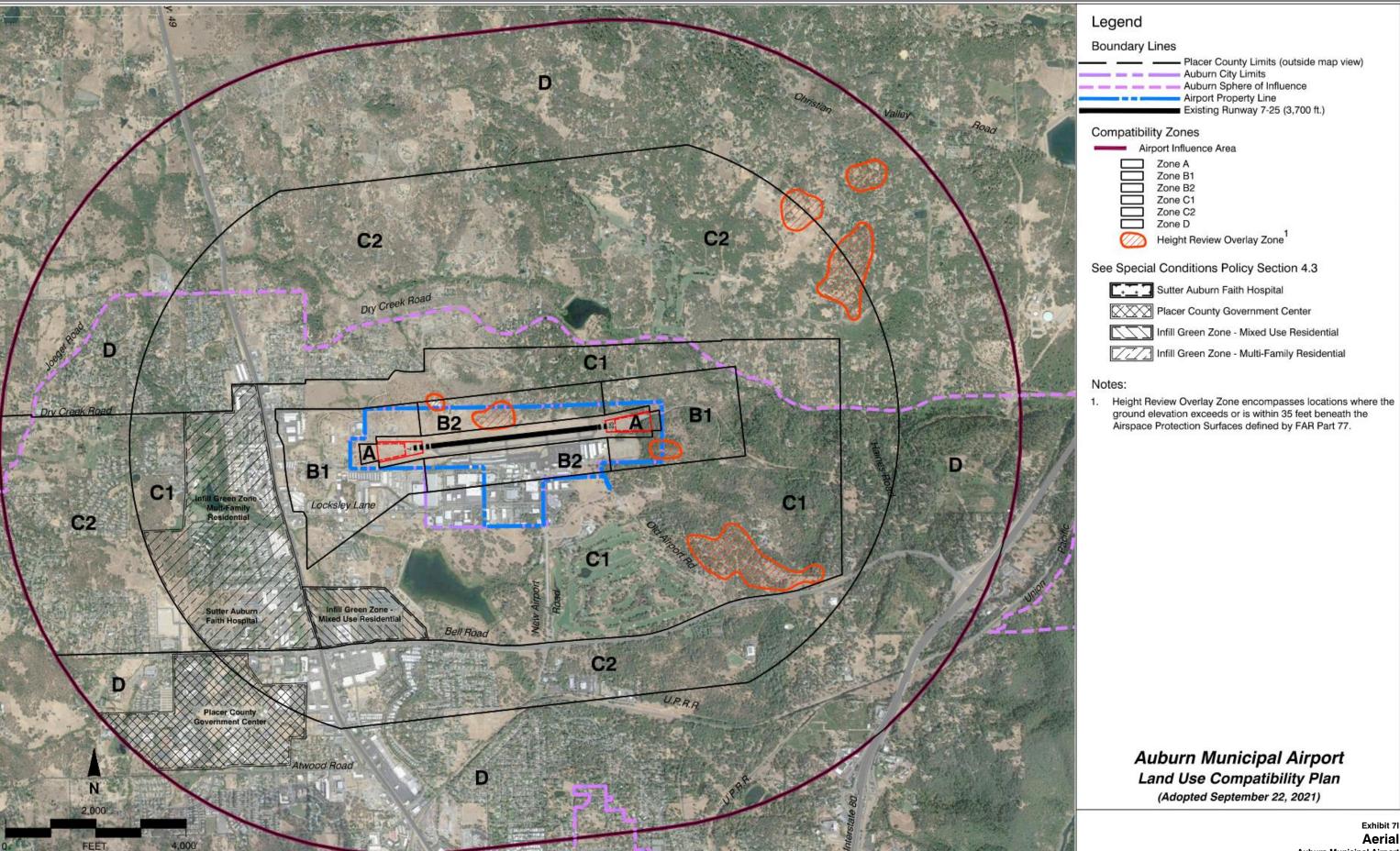
- Housing Element
  - Requires residential projects proposed within compatibility Zones C1 and C2 of any municipal airport to conform to the criteria set forth in Table 2A of the ALUCP (2000). Does not count potential development sites within these Zones in housing element inventory of vacant parcels (New Residential Construction, A-8)
- Draft Housing Element
  - Establishes Regional Housing Needs Allocation
  - Requires residential projects proposed within compatibility zones to conform to criteria set forth in the 2014 ALUCP (Airport Land Use Compatibility, HE-8)
  - Applies infill policies and provisions in the ALUCP for infill sites located in Compatibility Zones C1, C2 and D (Incentives for Infill Development, HE-8)
  - Identifies several inventory sites in Auburn Municipal Airport Influence Area
- Auburn/Bowman Community Plan
  - 1987 Auburn Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) adopted by reference
  - Ensure that new development is consistent with CLUP (Community Goal 11)
- Airport Overflight Combining District (17.52.030)
  - Ordinance sets noise, safety, and height compatibility requirements and requires discretionary land use permits applications to be submitted to ALUC for review

#### City of Auburn

- General Plan
  - 1987 Auburn Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan adopted by reference
  - City to continue participation in ALUC
  - General Plan contains same policy on new noise sensitive development as in county general plan
- Draft Housing Element
  - Establishes current and future housing needs and proposed actions to facilitate the provision of housing to meet those needs at all incomes
  - Establishes the Regional Housing Needs Allocation
  - Identifies housing sites within Compatibility Zone D which does not restrict residential uses
- Safety Element
  - Requires referral to the PCALUC for amendments to the General Plan, zoning, building code, airport development plans, rezoning, and other discretionary entitlements (Policy 9.1)
  - Requires future airport development plans to be compatible with existing and planned land uses that surround the Airport (Policy 9.2)
  - Requires compliance with 14CFR Part 77 regulations (Policy 9.3)
- Zoning Map
  - Designates the airport as Airport Industrial Design Control Land Use and Residential uses in north Auburn
- Airport Industrial Design Control District (AI-CD)
  - Ordinance and Standards and Regulation in Auburn Airport Industrial Park sets airport-related height limits
- Ordinance 159 Airport Zoning, Sections 159.140-159.151
  - Establishes certain zones which include all of the land lying beneath the approach surfaces, transitional surfaces, and conical surfaces as they apply to the Airport
  - Establishes Airport Zone Height Limitations, Land Use Restrictions, permits, enforcement, planning commission, appeals, and judicial reviews

Source: Data Compiled by Mead & Hunt, 2014; Revalidated September 2020

Exhibit 7H



Mead&Hunt