





Embrace What's Next

Naster Plan 2050 Public Open House #1

August 7, 2018



What is a Master Plan?

A comprehensive study of an airport, describing the short-, mid-, and long-term development plans to meet future aviation demand at an airport Can be thought of as a tool which provides the framework necessary to guide potential airport development, while considering both internal and external impacts

Guidelines should be consistent with local, state, and national goals

few goals of a Master Plan are:

- •To determine future aviation demand at an airport

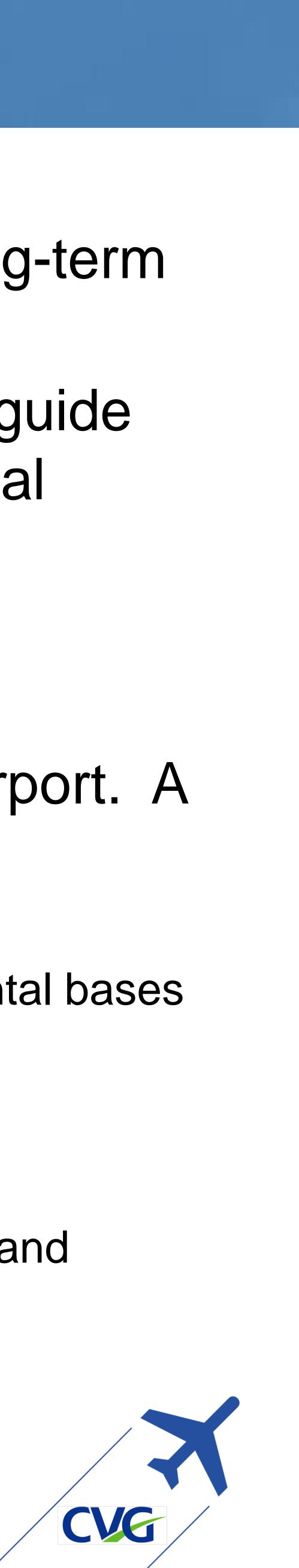
- •To identify a realistic financial plan to support development
- adheres to local, state and federal regulations

Each Master Plan is unique, the focus of work will vary from airport to airport. A

•To thoroughly explore concepts and alternatives on technical, economical, and environmental bases •To provide a graphical representation of future airport development and land use •To establish a schedule for implementation of proposed development

•To prepare and present a plan to the public that thoroughly addresses any relevant issues and

To establish a framework for a continuous planning process



Master Plan Process

Public Meeting #3~



We are here Public Meeting #1

`Public Meeting #2



Why Update the Master Plan?

Previous Master Plan - 2013

- passenger terminal facilities

Operational changes at CVG since completion of previous study Continued shift from hub-based activity to 85%+ local traffic Return and growth of air cargo operations Demand for aeronautical and non-aeronautical development Need to review age, condition, availability and sustainability of existing



Key Areas of Focus

Ensuring airfield compliance developments



Developing concourse redevelopment plan Supporting passenger and cargo development Identify landside improvements to support CONRAC and cargo

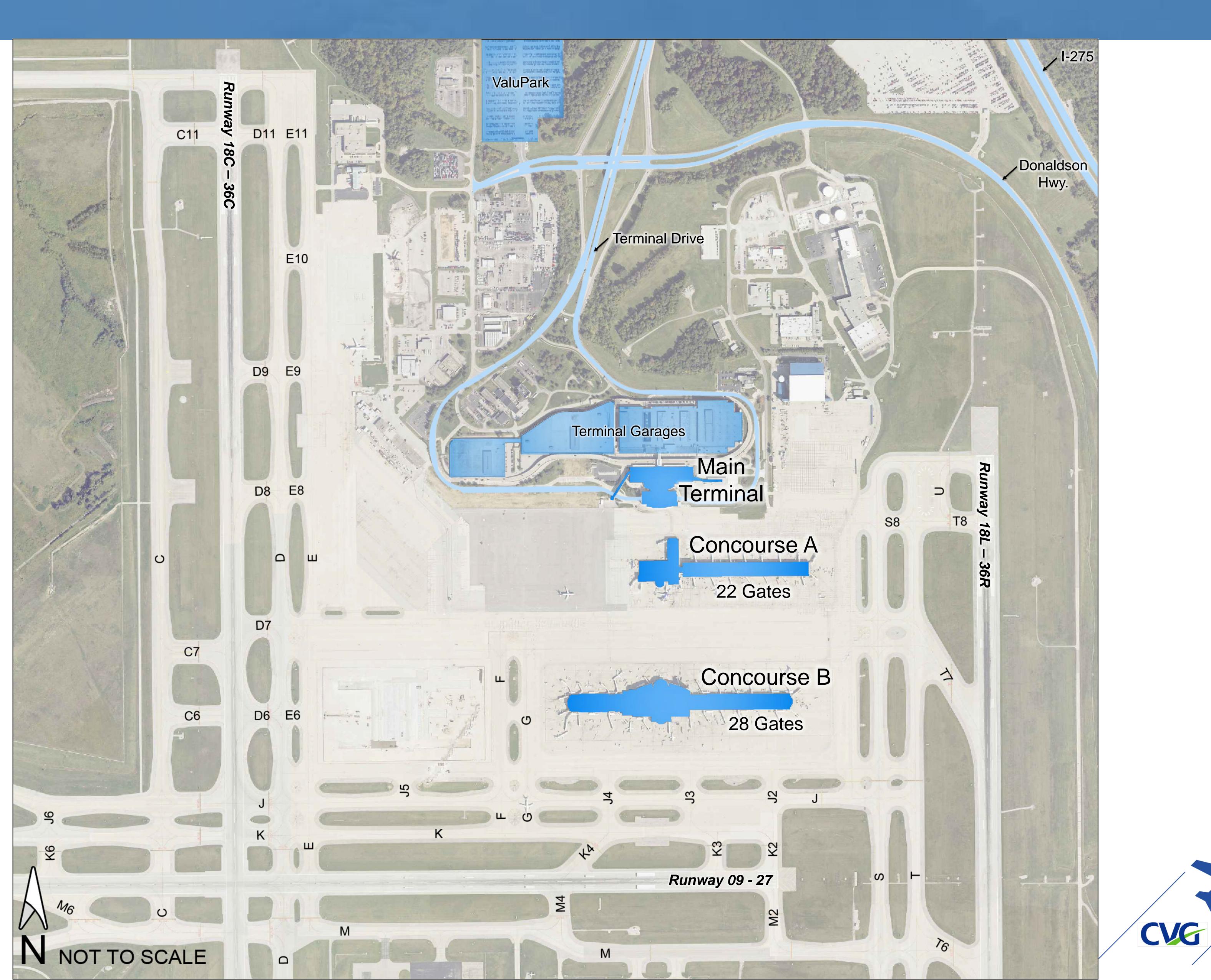


CVG Today - Airfield



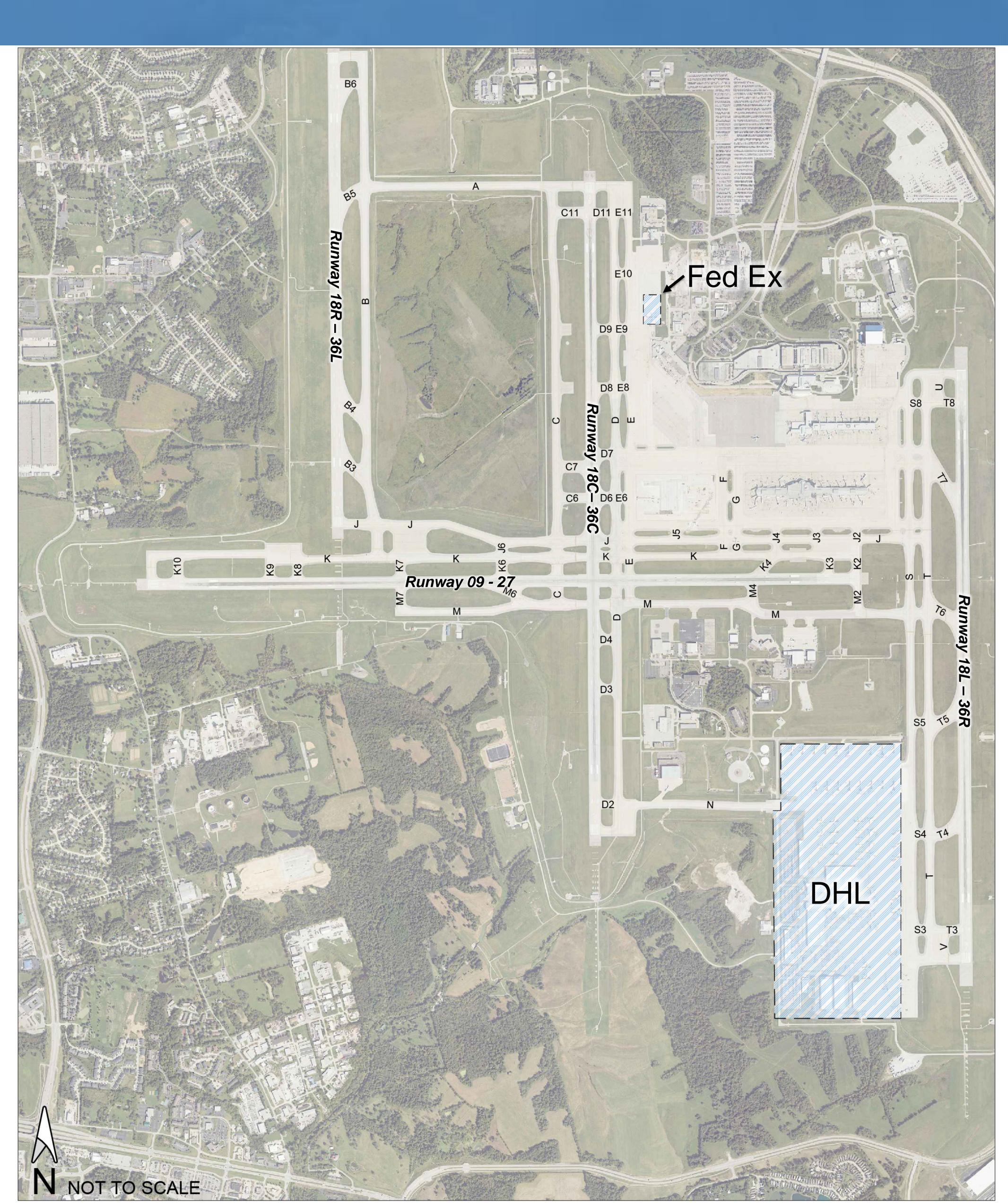


CVG Today - Terminal



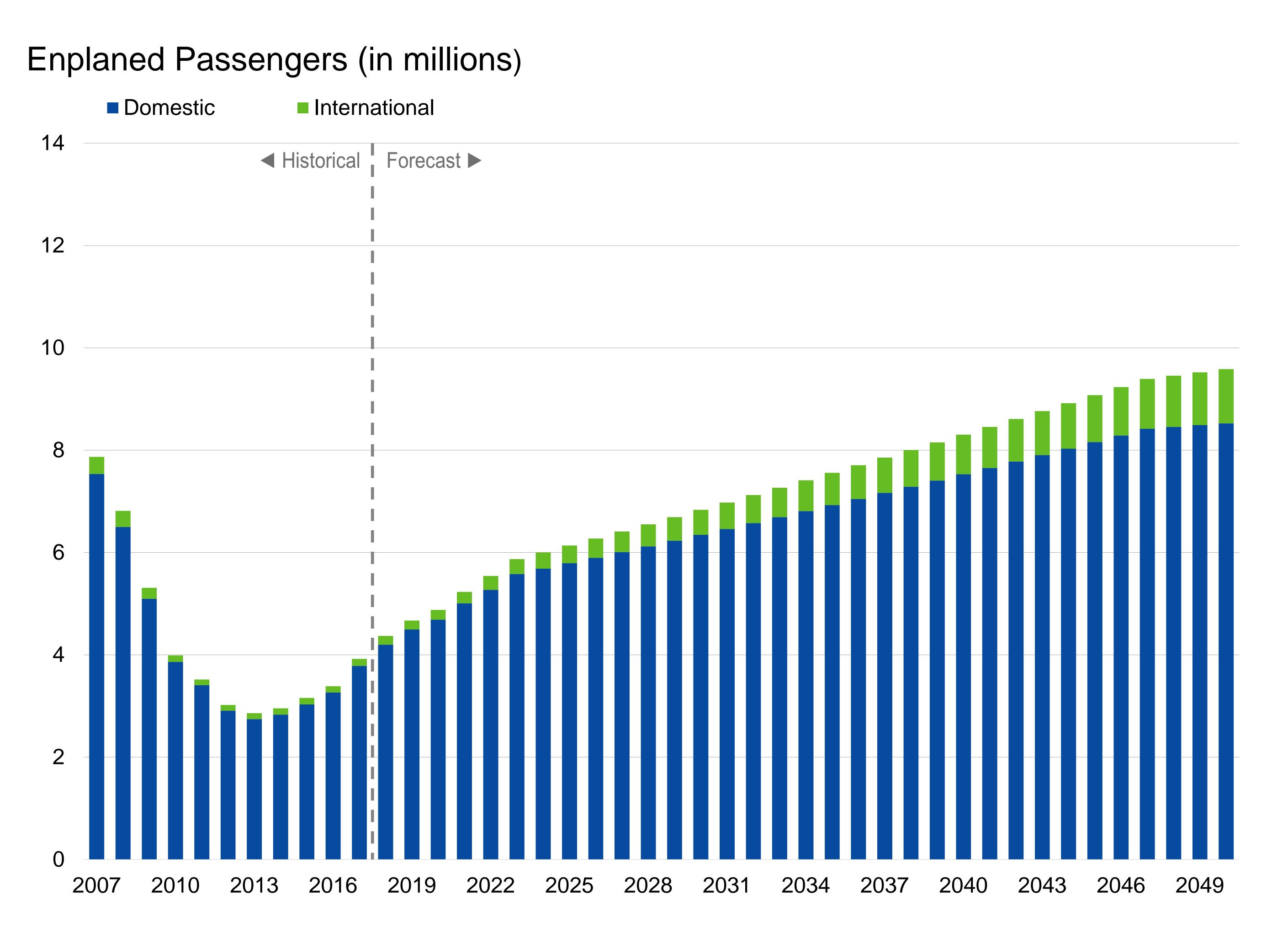


CVG Today - Cargo





Passenger Forecast Summary



Note: Draft Forecast subject to FAA review and approval.

Domestic Enplaned Passengers

8.5 million in 2050

International Enplaned Passengers

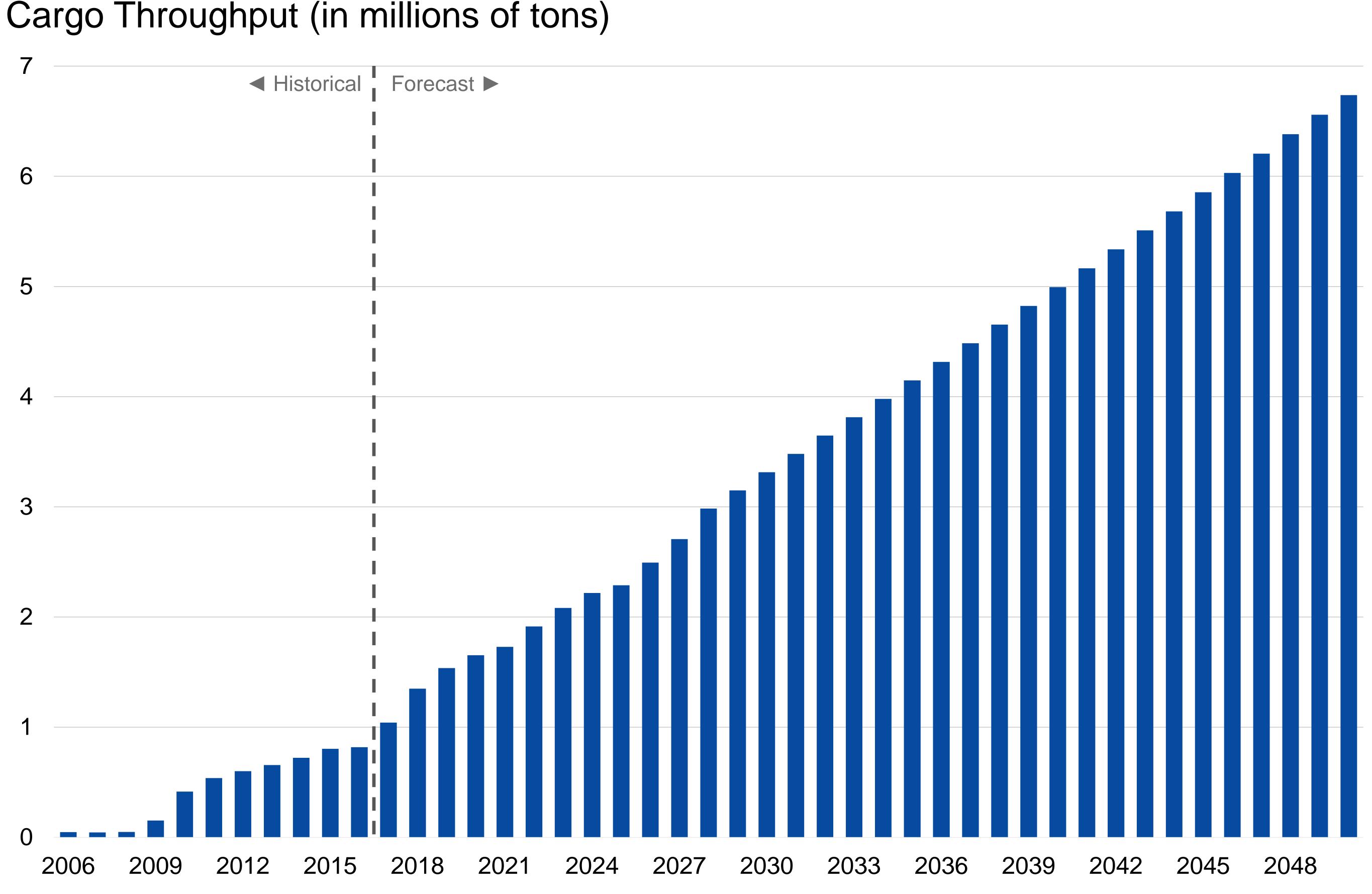
million in 2050

Total Enplaned Passengers

million in 2050



Cargo Throughput Forecast Summary

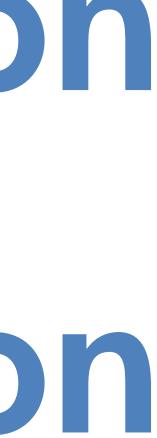


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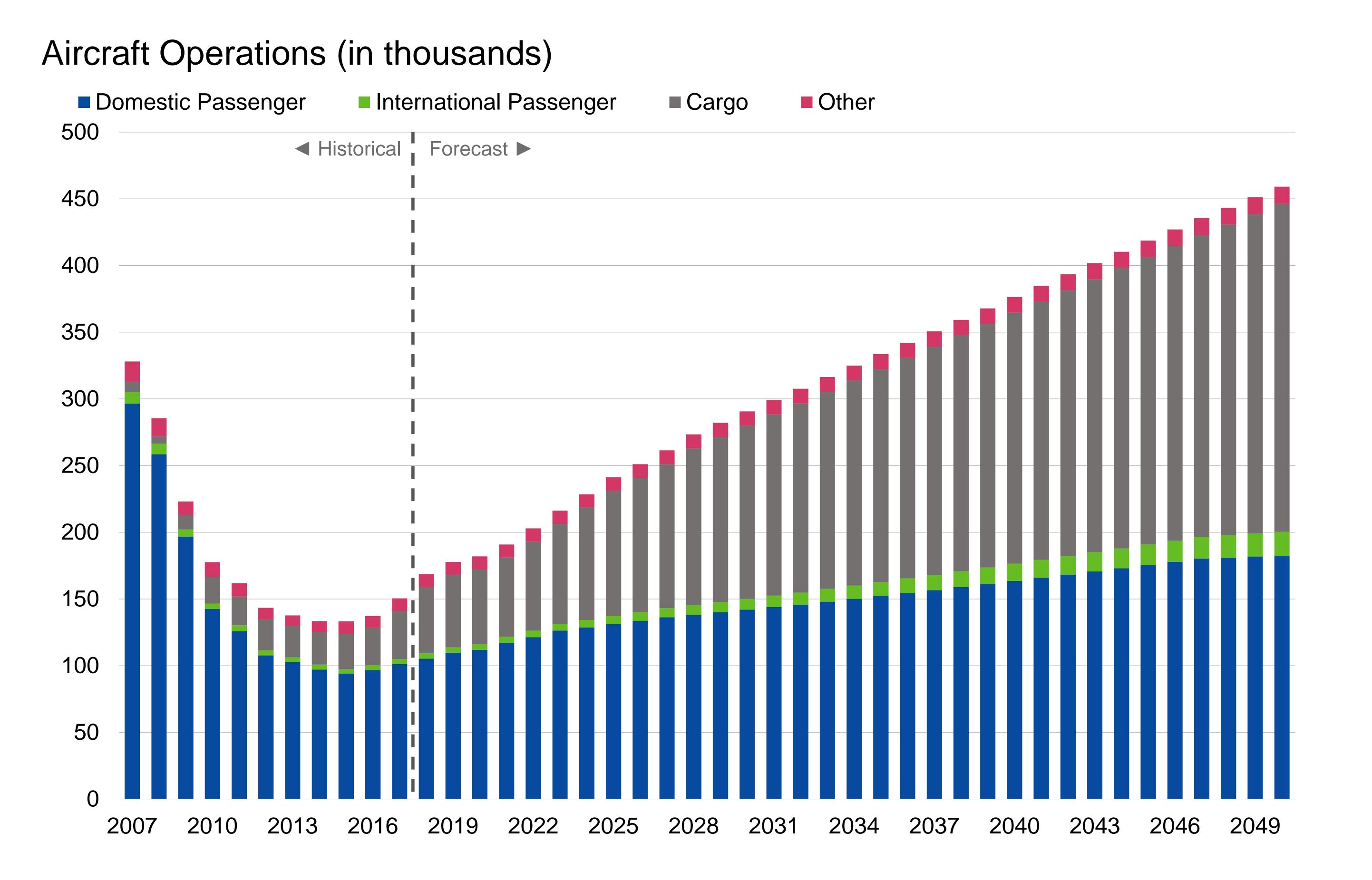


Million Million 67 tons in 2050



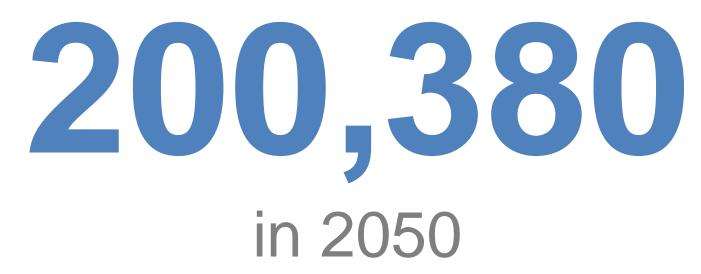


Aircraft Operations Forecast Summary



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Cargo Aircraft Operations

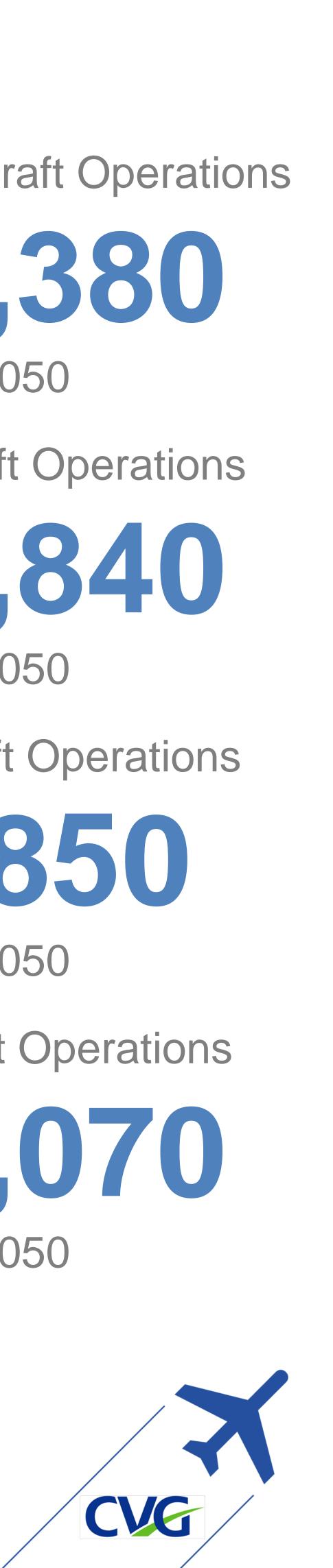
245,840 in 2050

Other Aircraft Operations

12,850in 2050

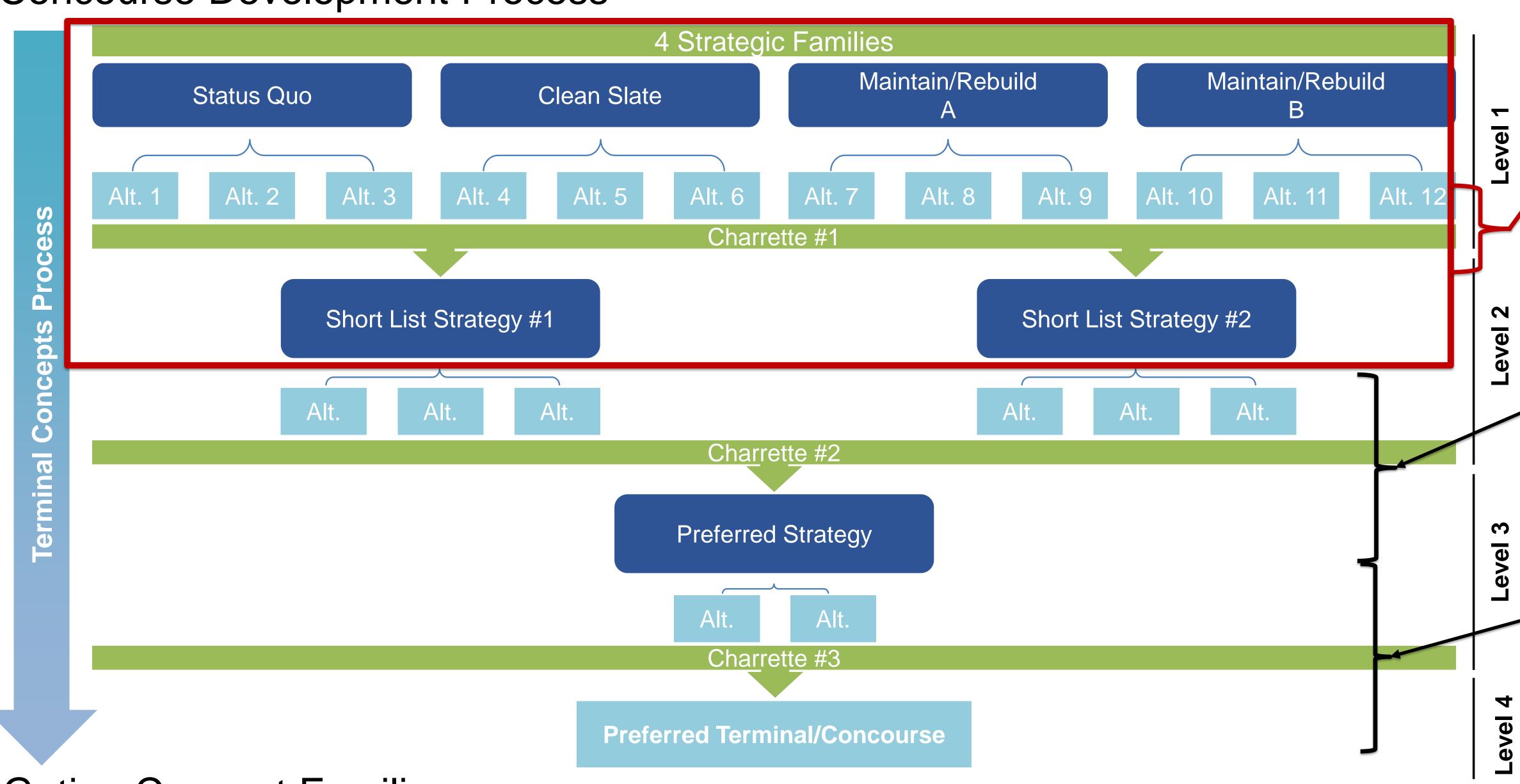
Total Aircraft Operations

in 2050



Concourse Development

Concourse Development Process



Gating Concept Families

Families		APM Connection	FIS Relocation	Gate Re	quirem	ements					
Family 1: Status Quo – Keep A & B	CONCOURSE B	Requires APM	Limited Area at Main Terminal to Relocate Int'l Gates			Gate Requirements					
				Existing Gates	2017 Gates	PAL 1 (2022) Gates	PAL 2 (2027) Gates	PAL 3 (2037) Gates	PA (20) Gat		
Family 2: Clean Slate – Close A & B	FIS	APM Not Required	Enables New FIS Facility	Minimum	51	32	38	42	48	5	
				Maximum		38	48	51	58	6	
				 Minimum gate requirements based on 100% common use Maximum gate requirements based on preferential use (min 3 turns/day) Exclusive and preferential gates will increase the requirement 							
Family 3: Maintain/Rebuild A – Close B	FIS CONCOURSE A	APM Not Required	Requires New FIS Facility								
Family 4: Maintain/Rebuild B – Close A	FIS FIS CONCOURSE B	Requires APM	Enables New FIS Facility								

We are here

- Qualitative Evaluation Only
- Indicates best solutions to meet
- goals & objectives
- Comparative Analysis (O&M & Capital Cost)

Cost refinement

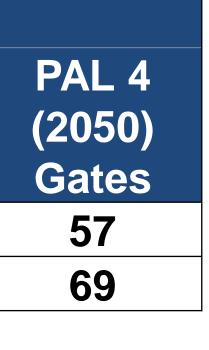
Planning level estimates for capital

Comparative analysis of O&M

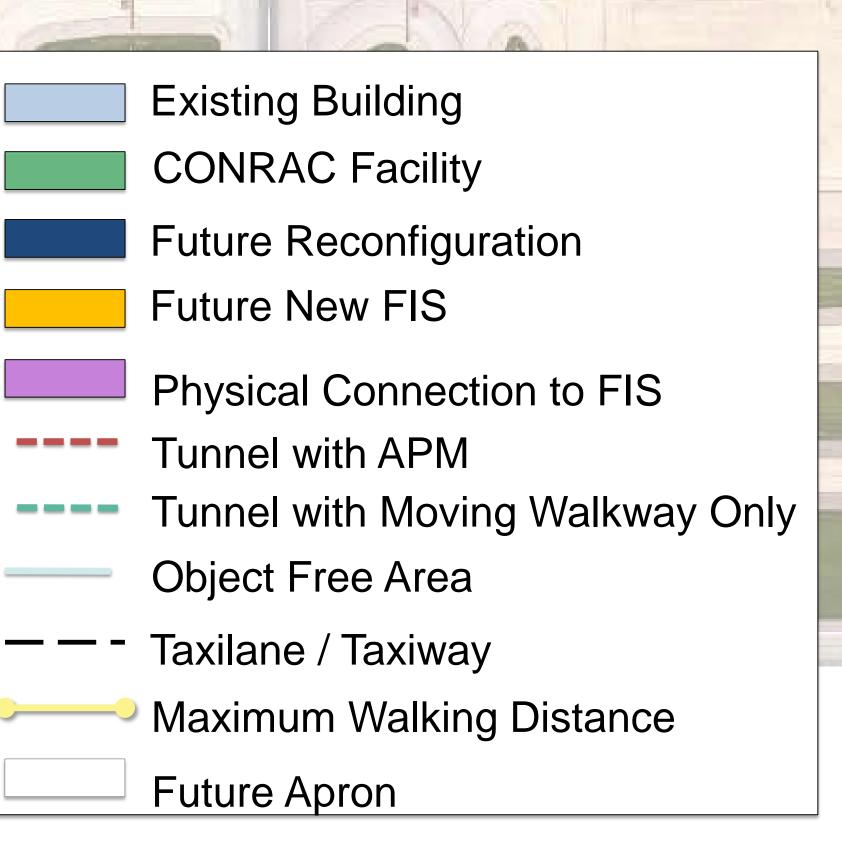
Financial Modeling

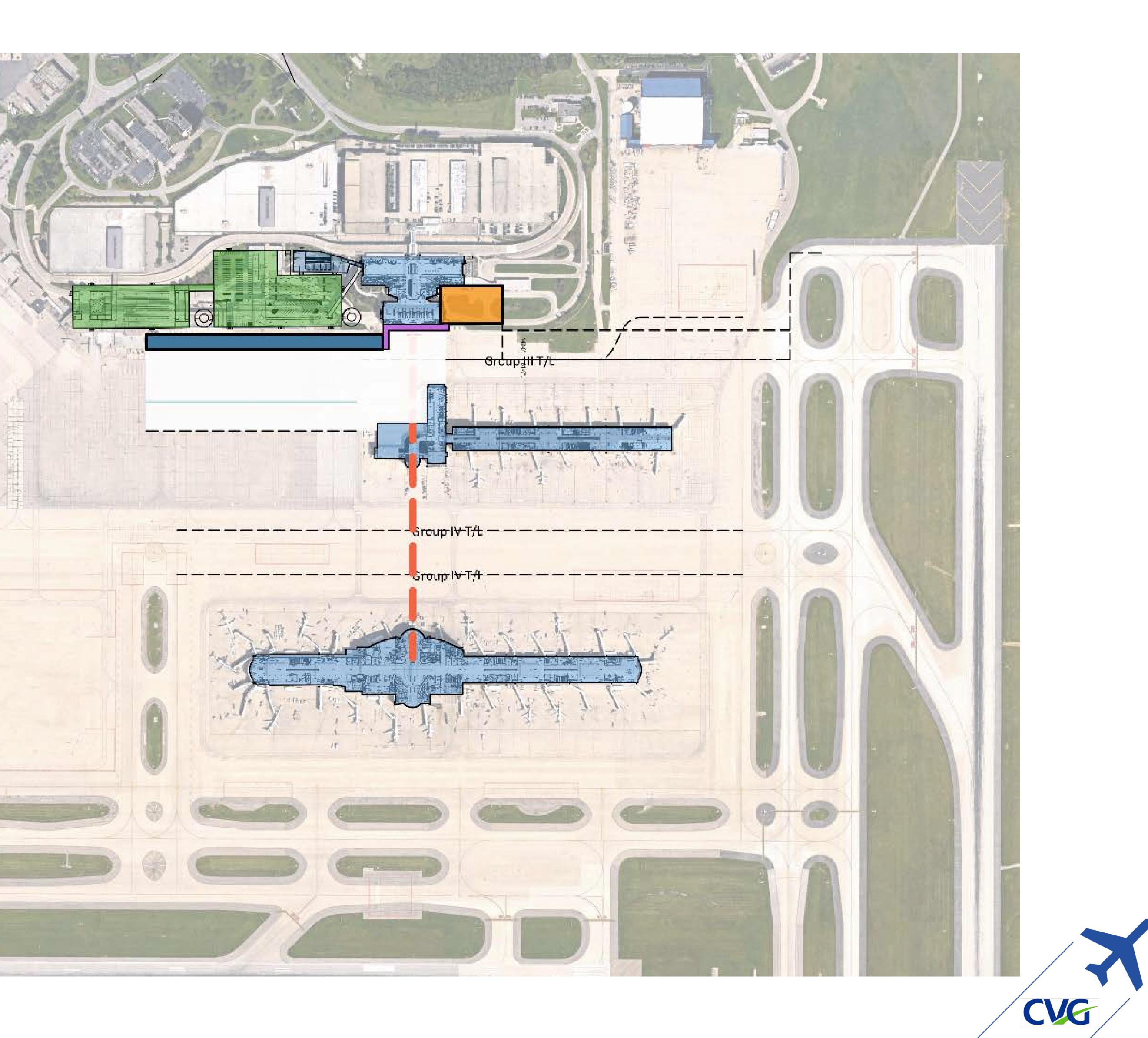
Implementation and Phasing Planned

• Year by year cost modeling

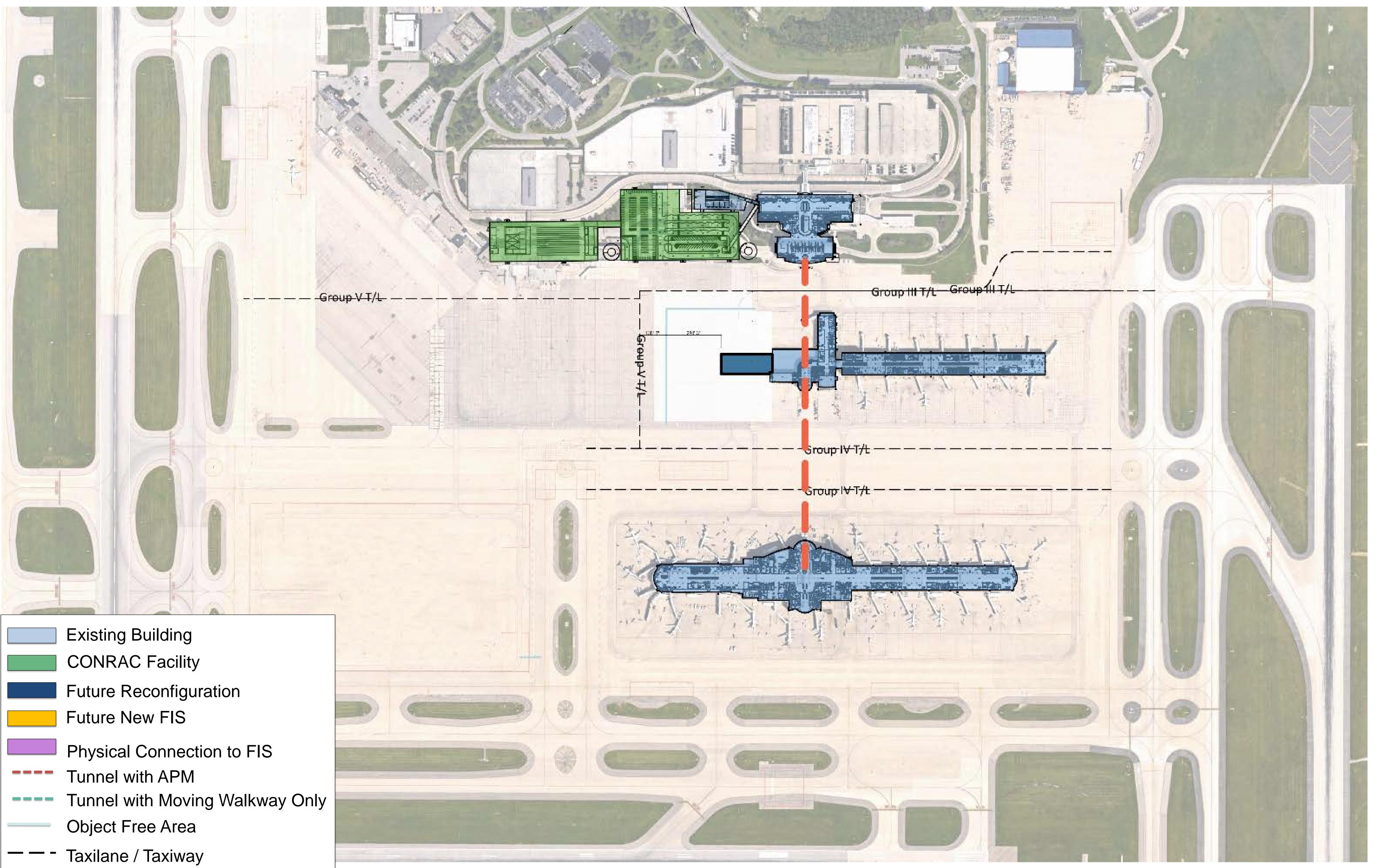






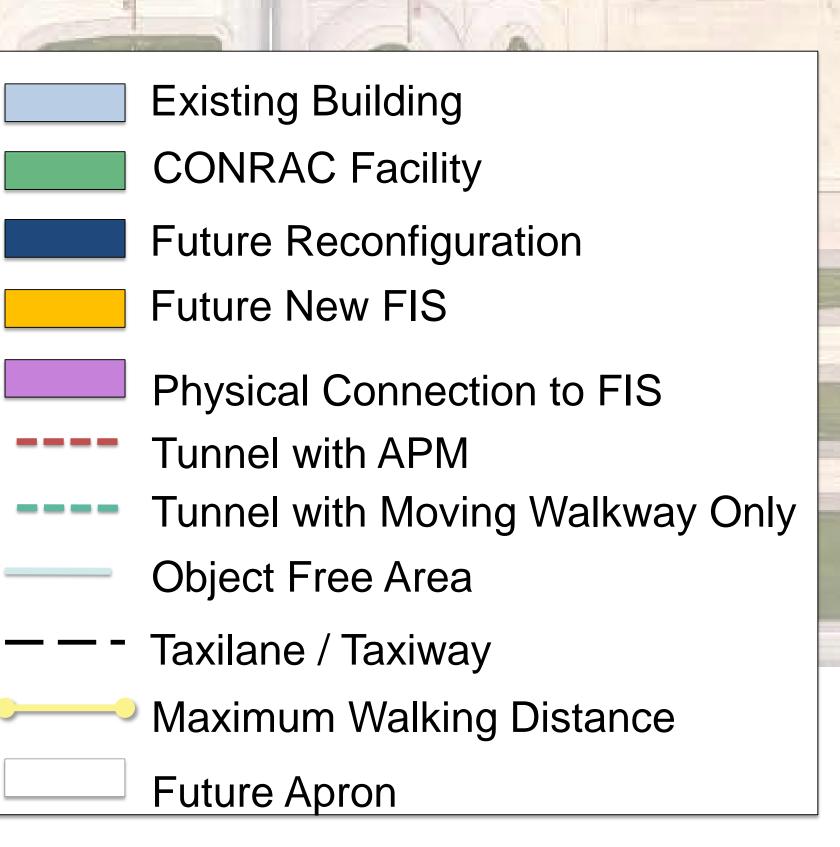


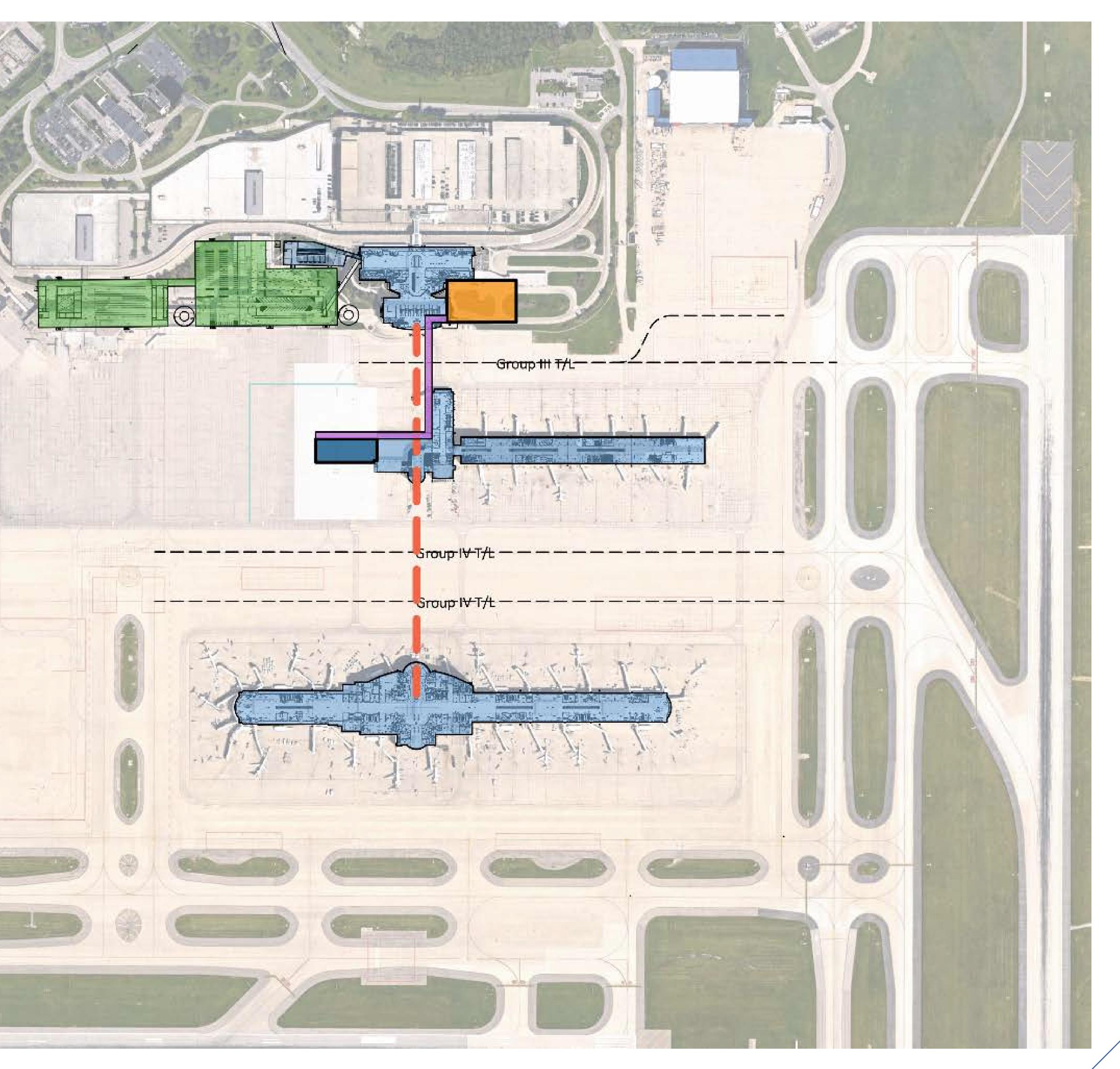




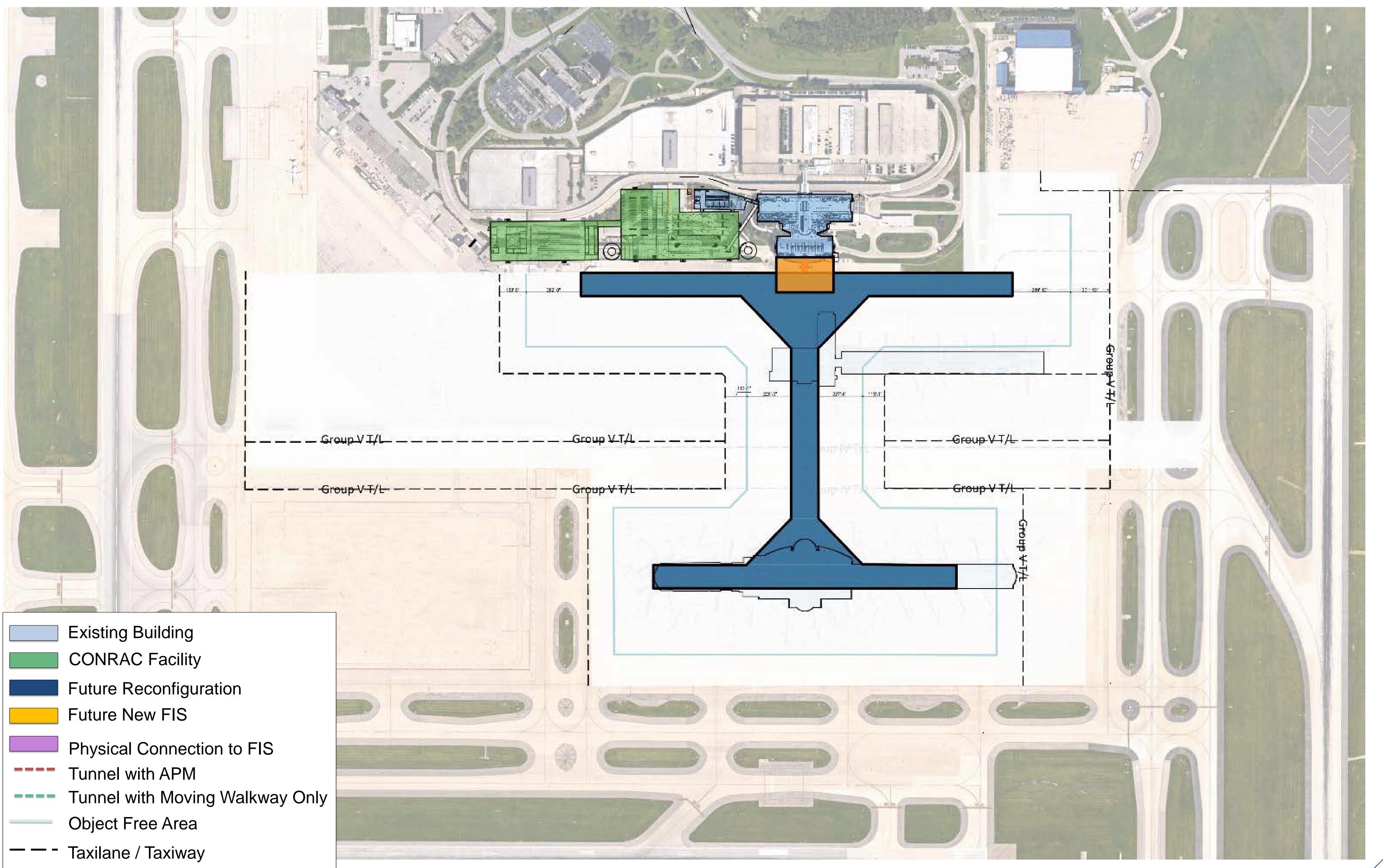
Maximum Walking Distance Future Apron



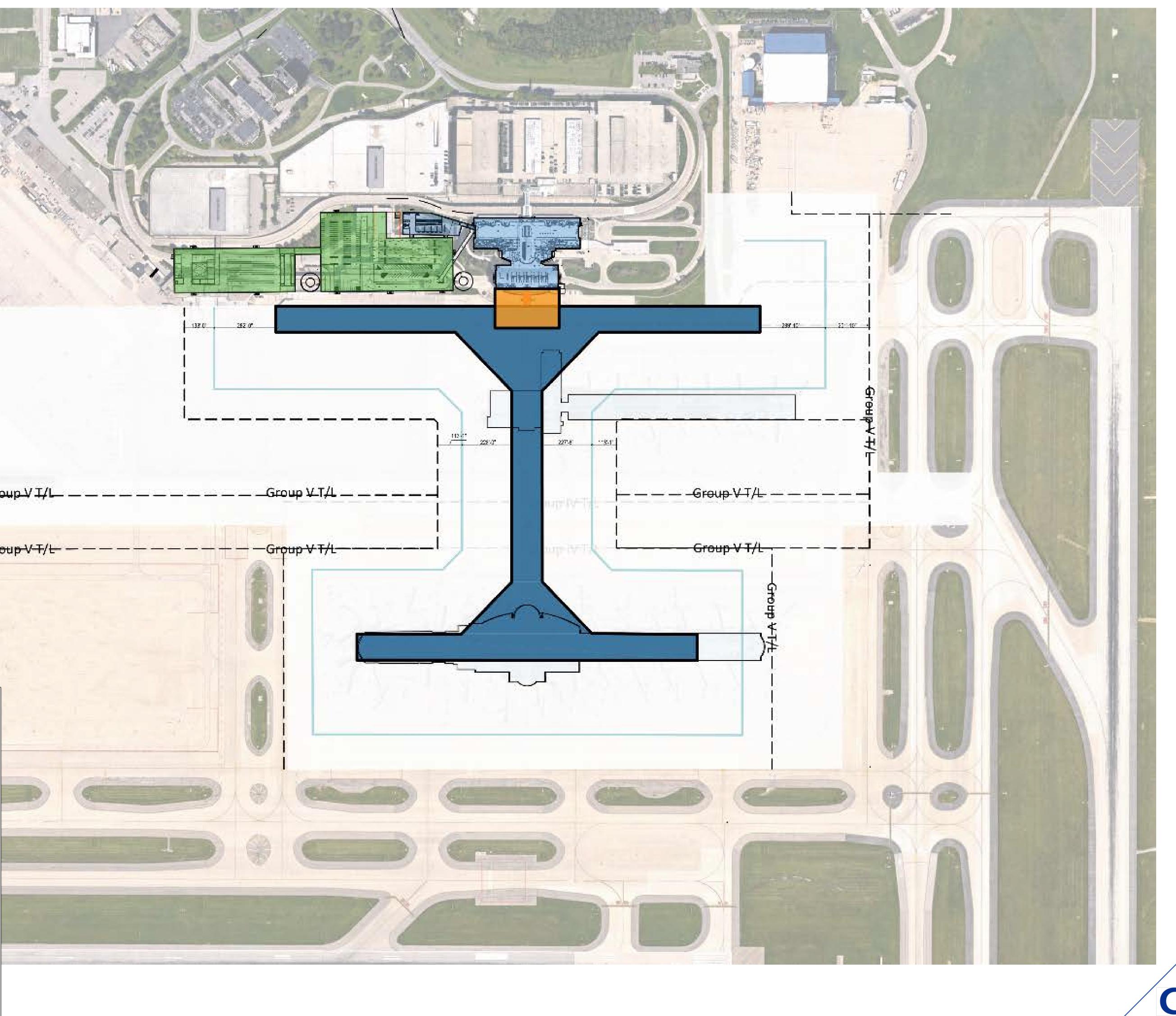




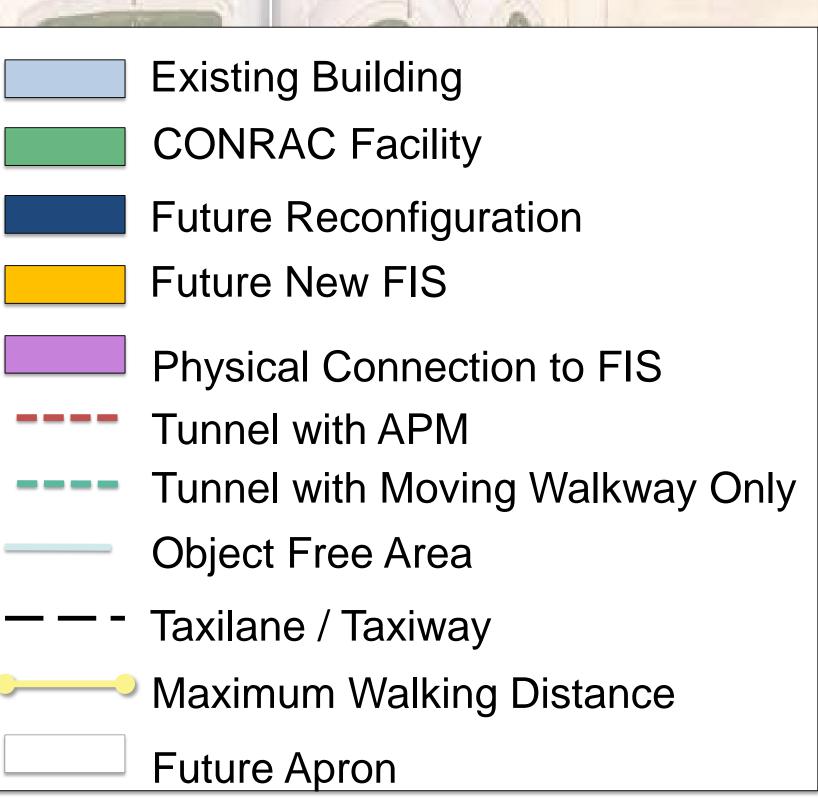


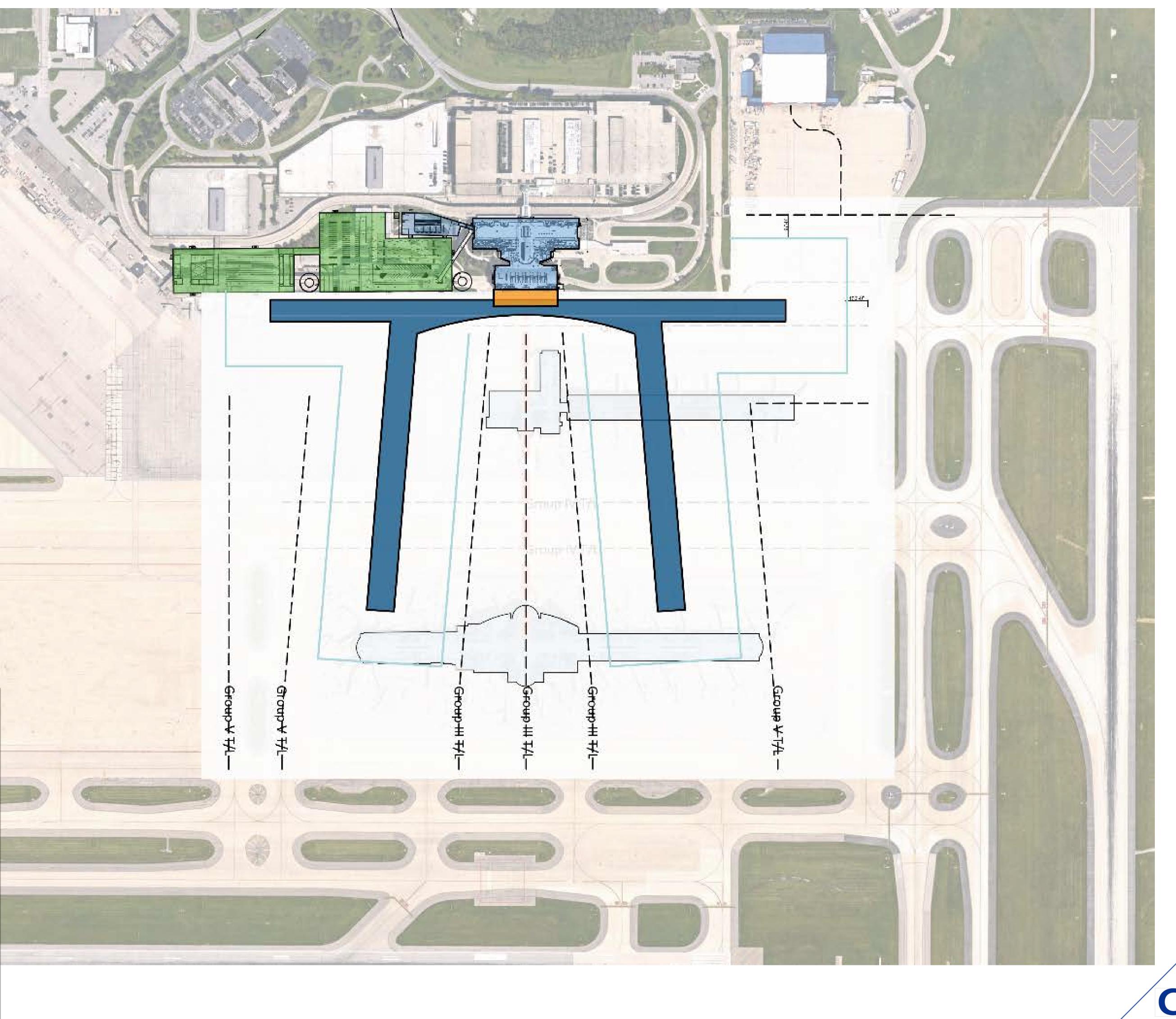


Maximum Walking Distance Future Apron

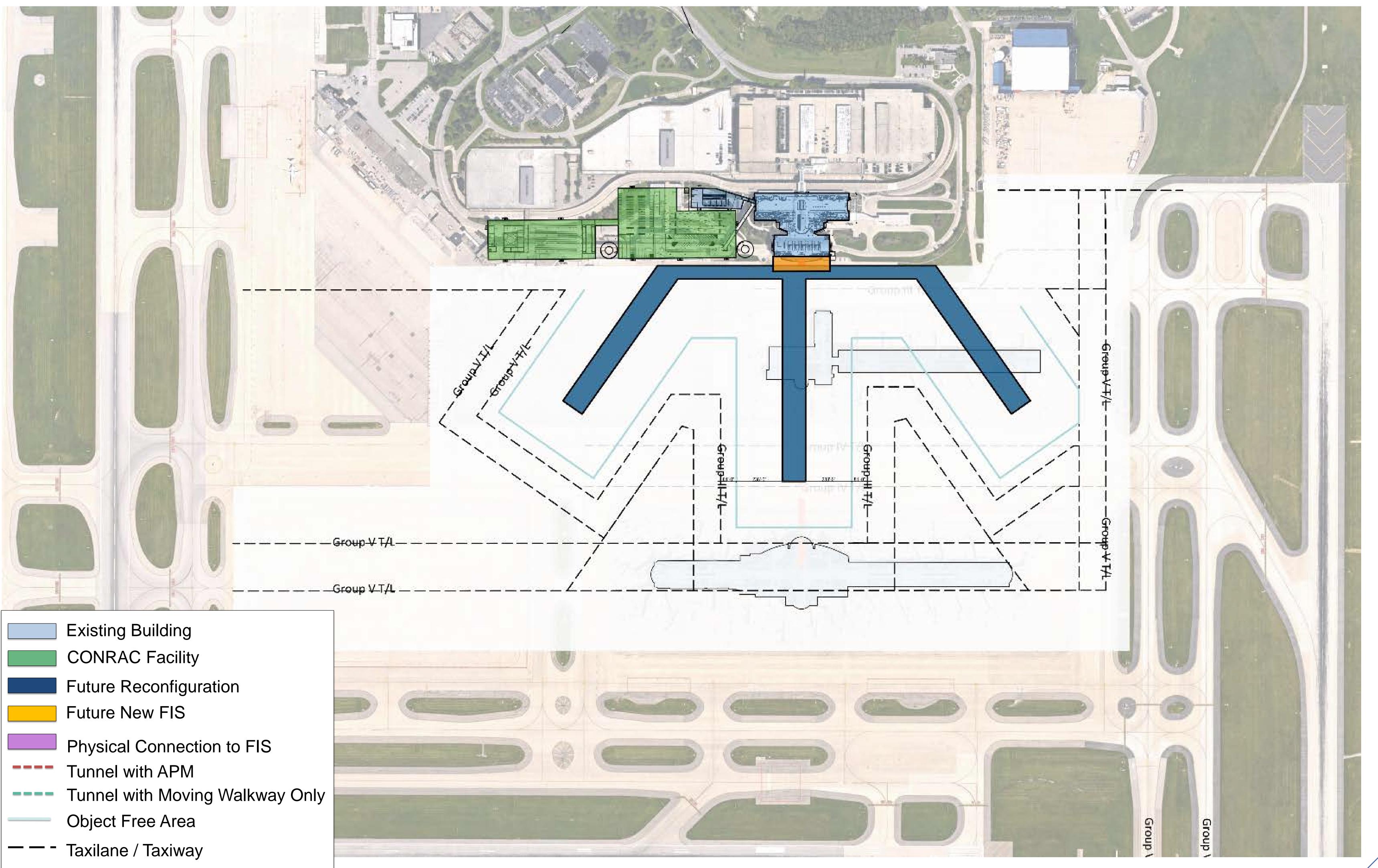




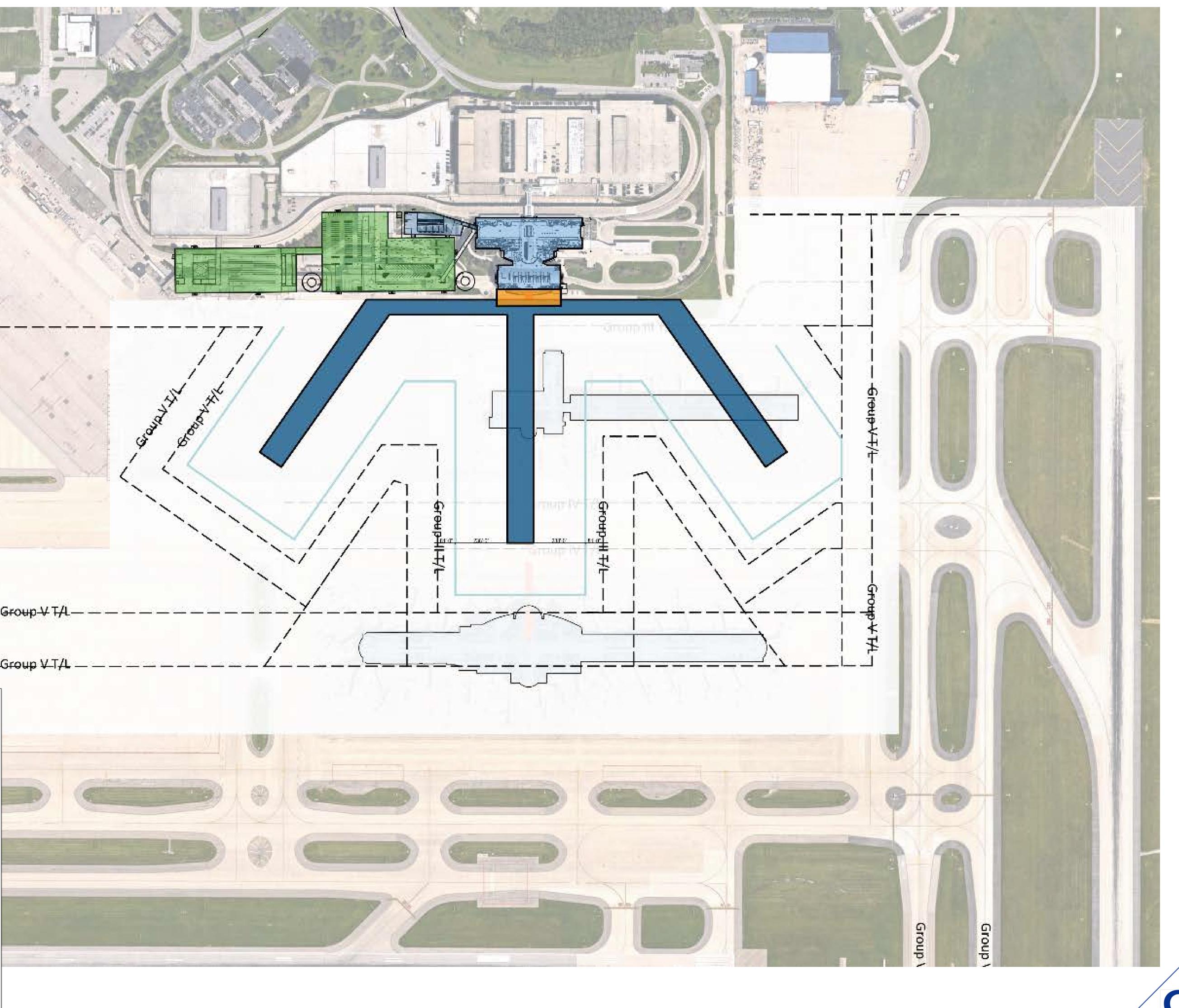








Existing Building
CONRAC Facility
Future Reconfiguration Future New FIS
 Physical Connection to FIS Tunnel with APM
 Tunnel with Moving Walkway Only
 Object Free Area
 Taxilane / Taxiway
 Maximum Walking Distance
Future Apron

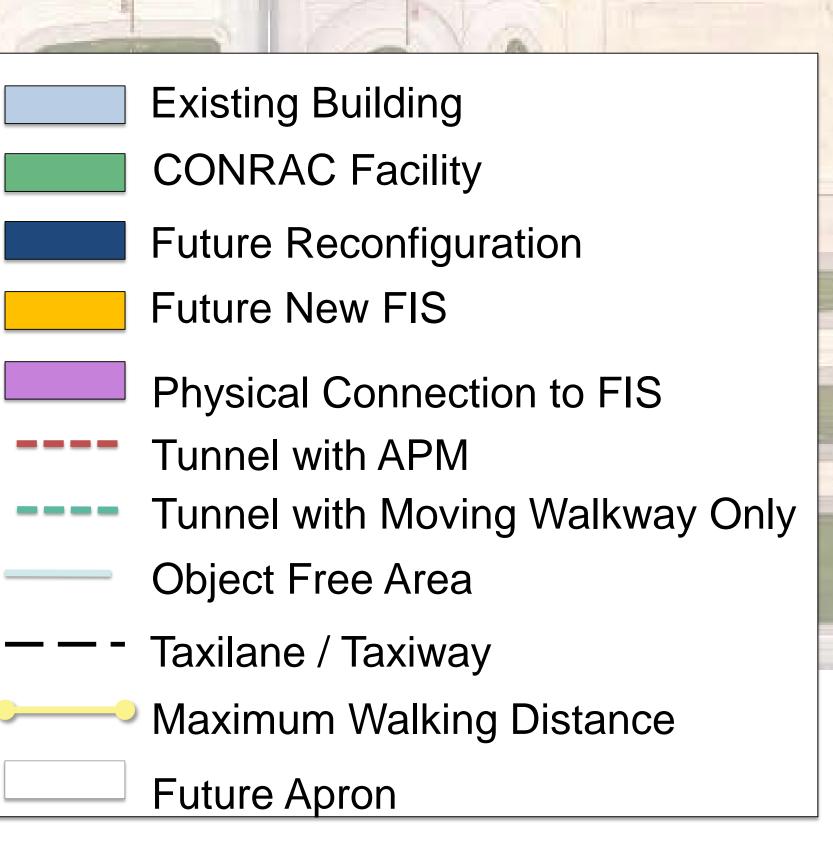


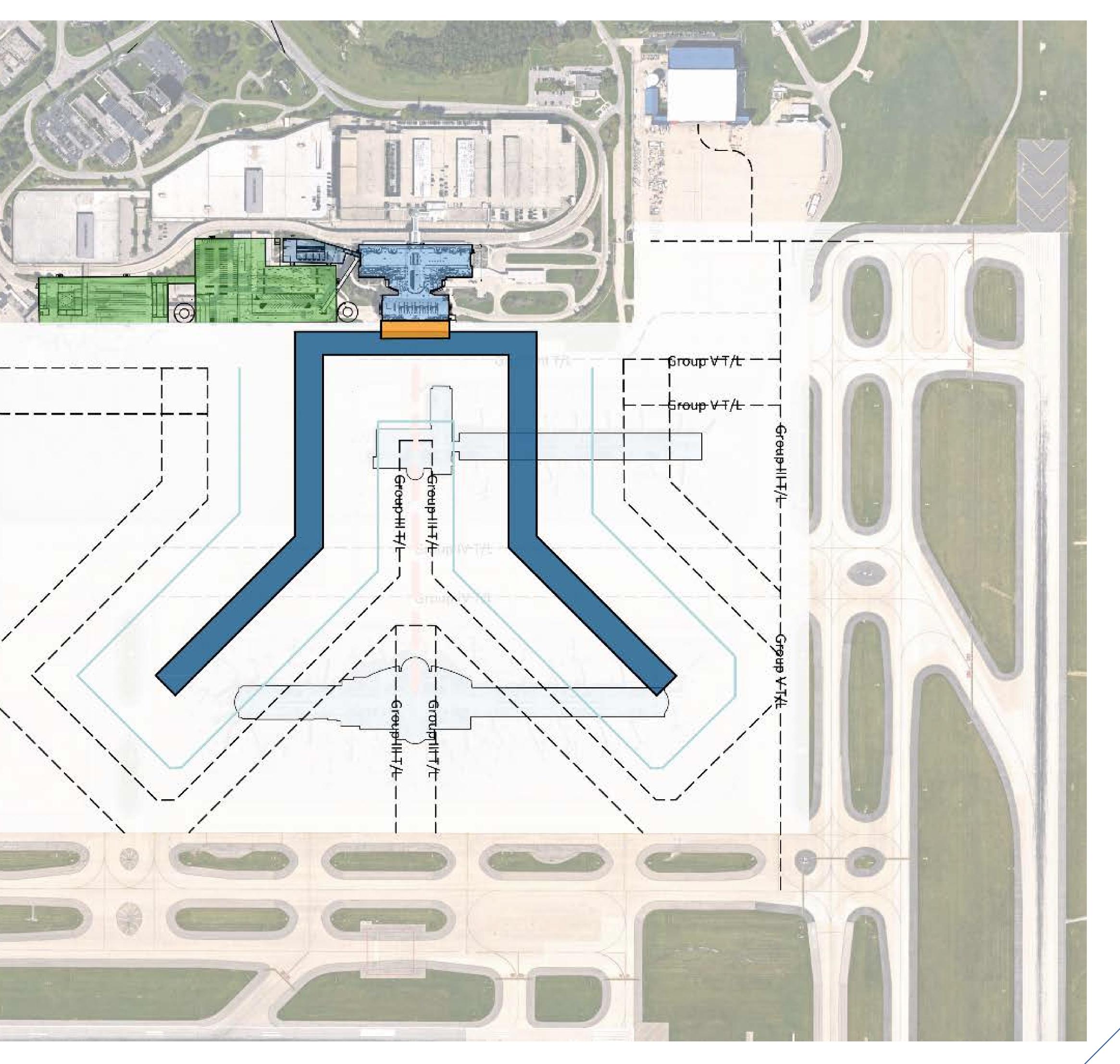
CVG



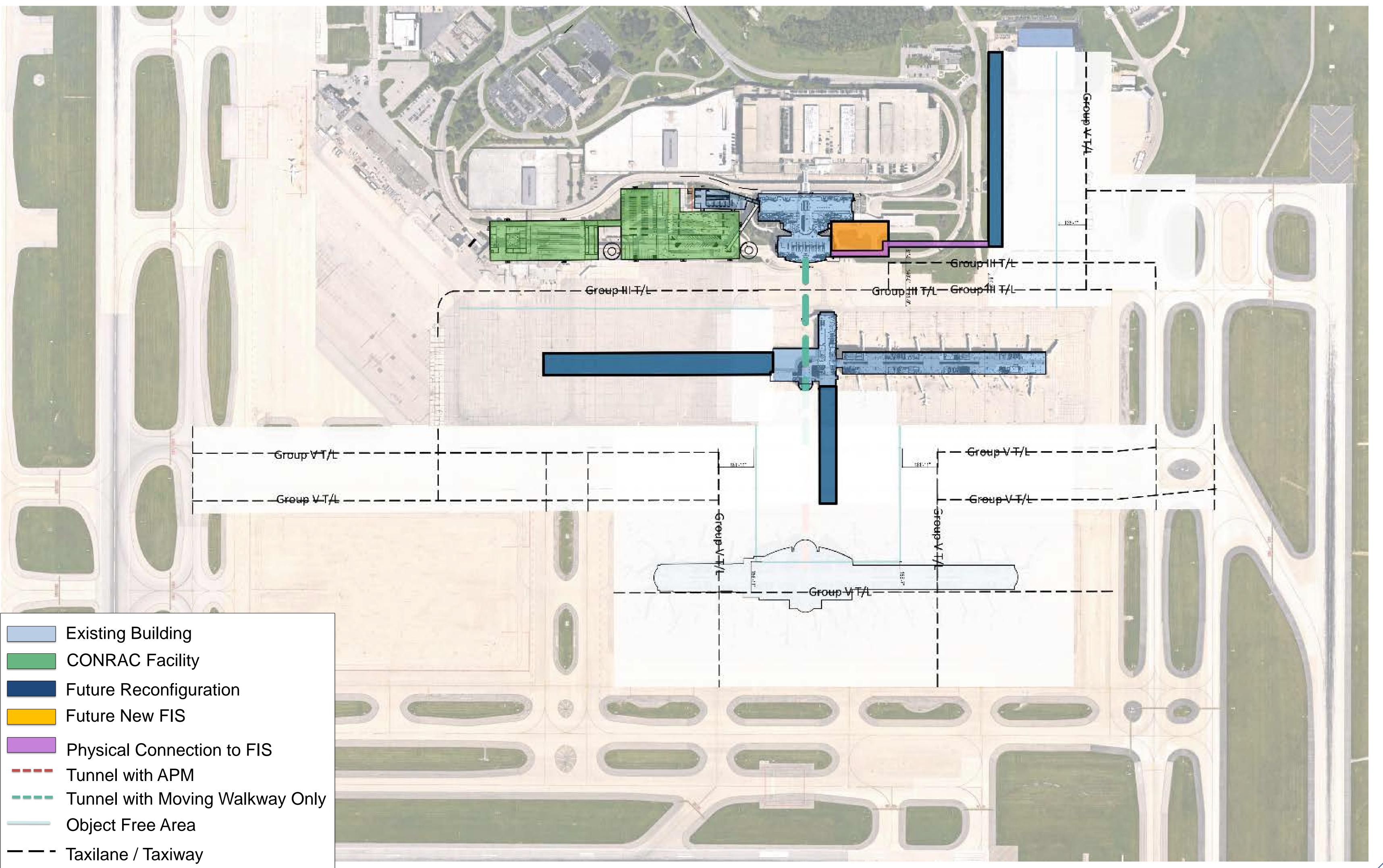
Group V T/L-

Group-V T/L







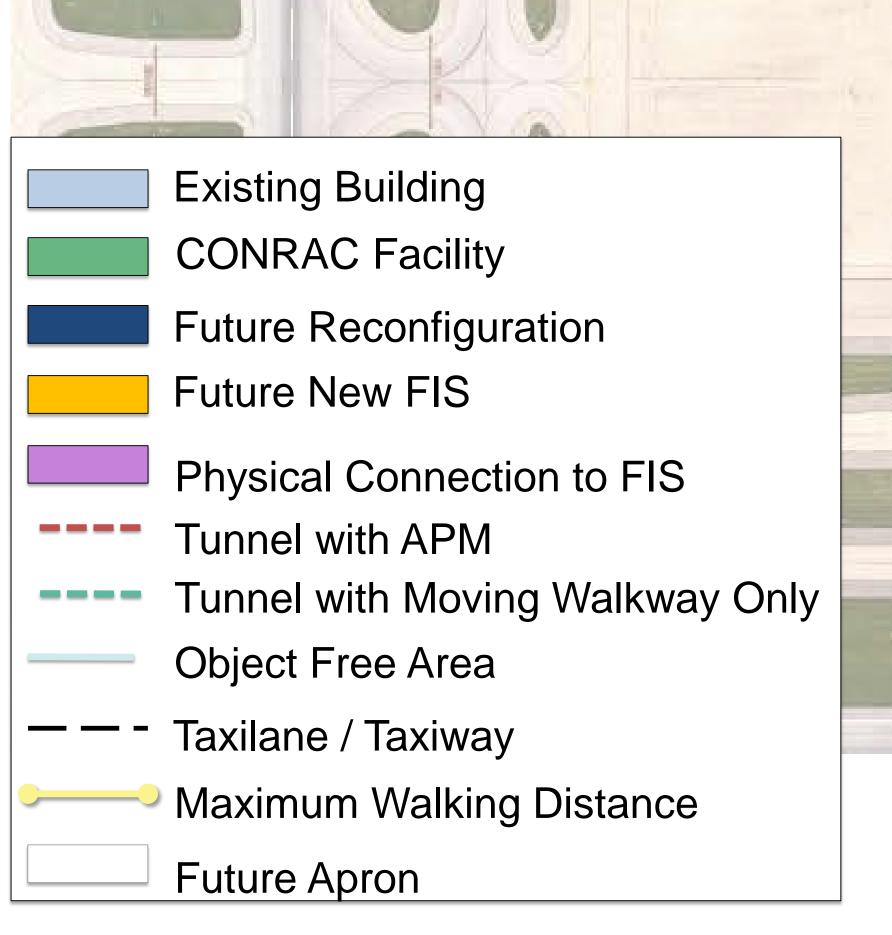


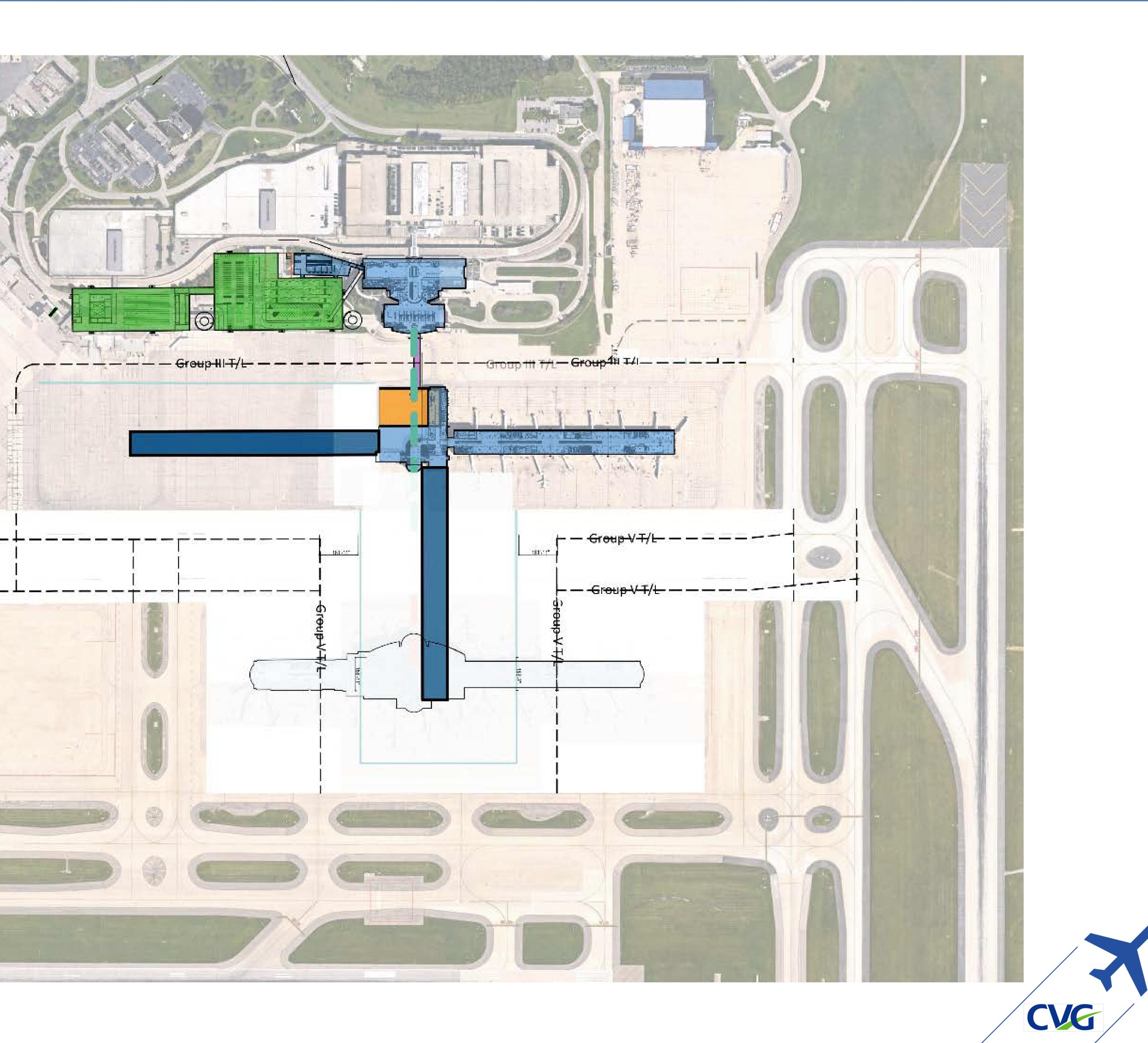
Maximum Walking Distance Future Apron



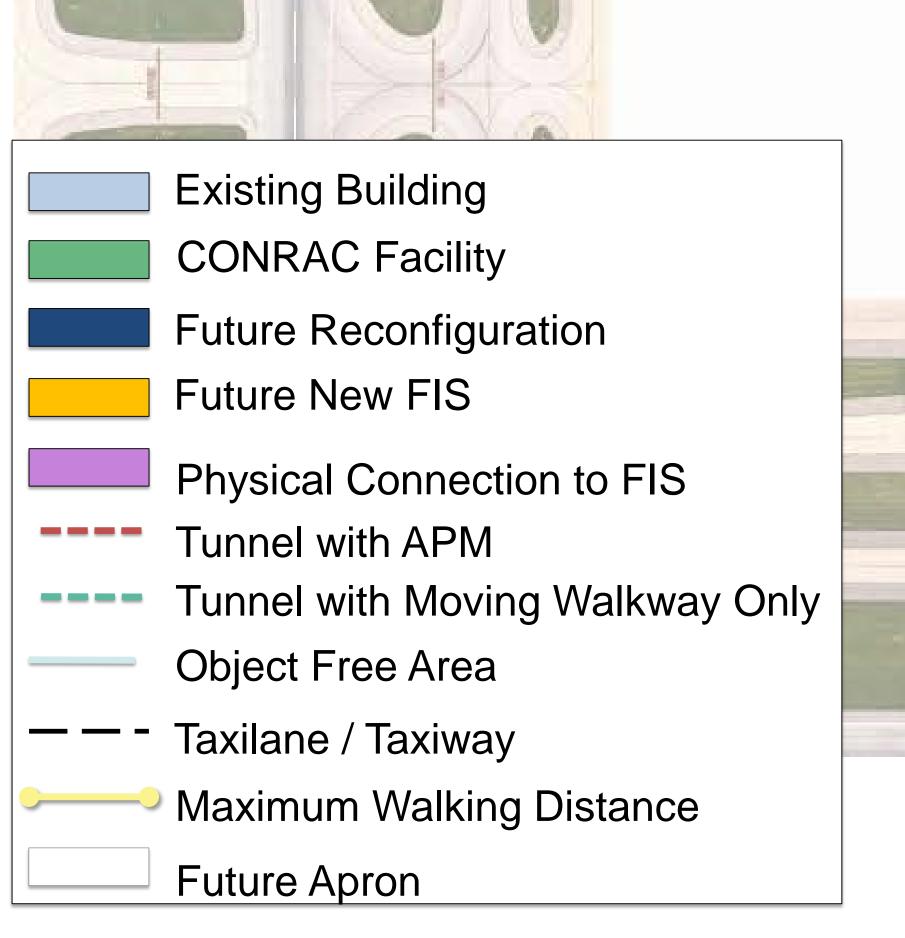
-Group ∀-T/t-

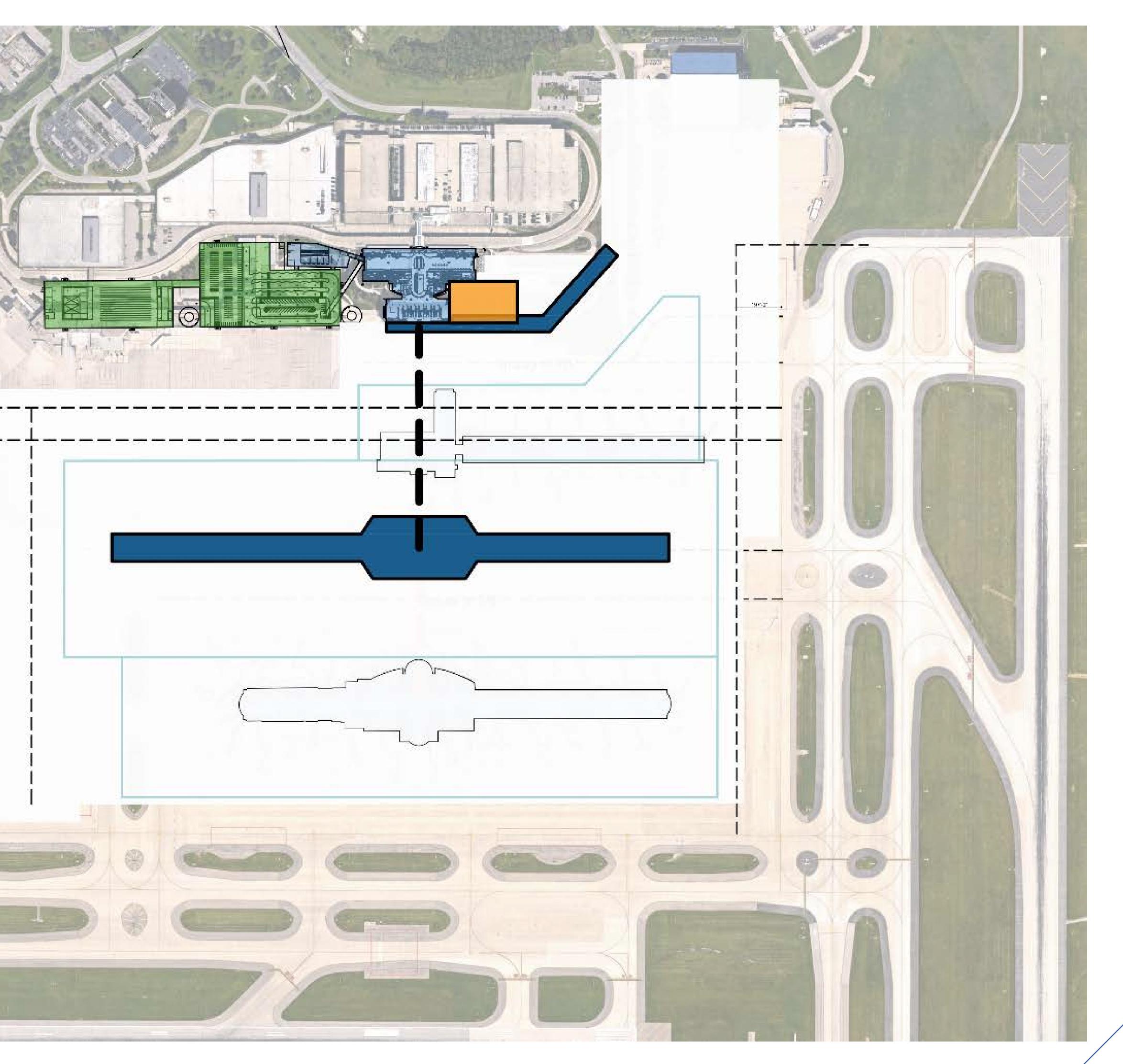
-Group V-T/L



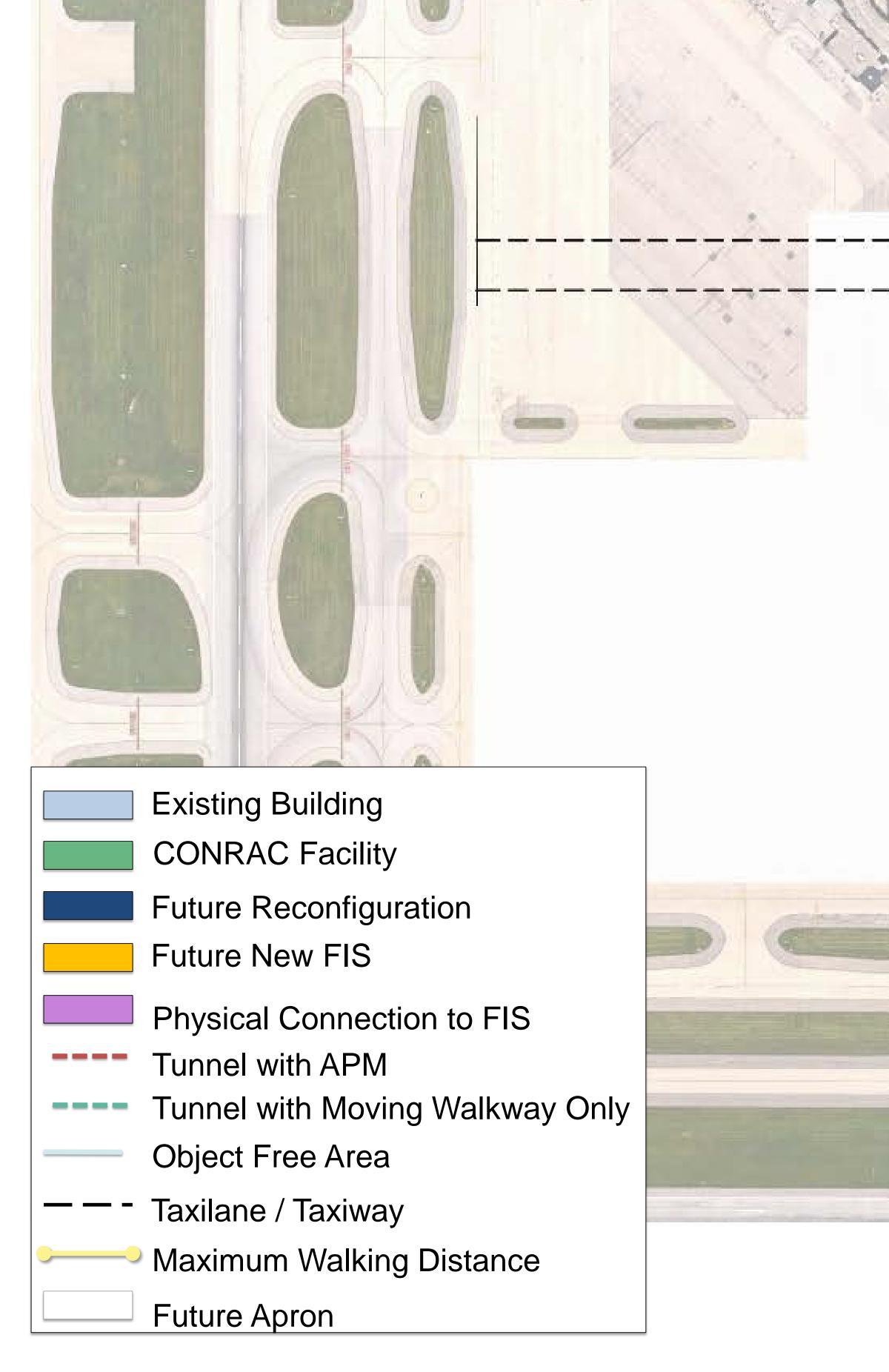


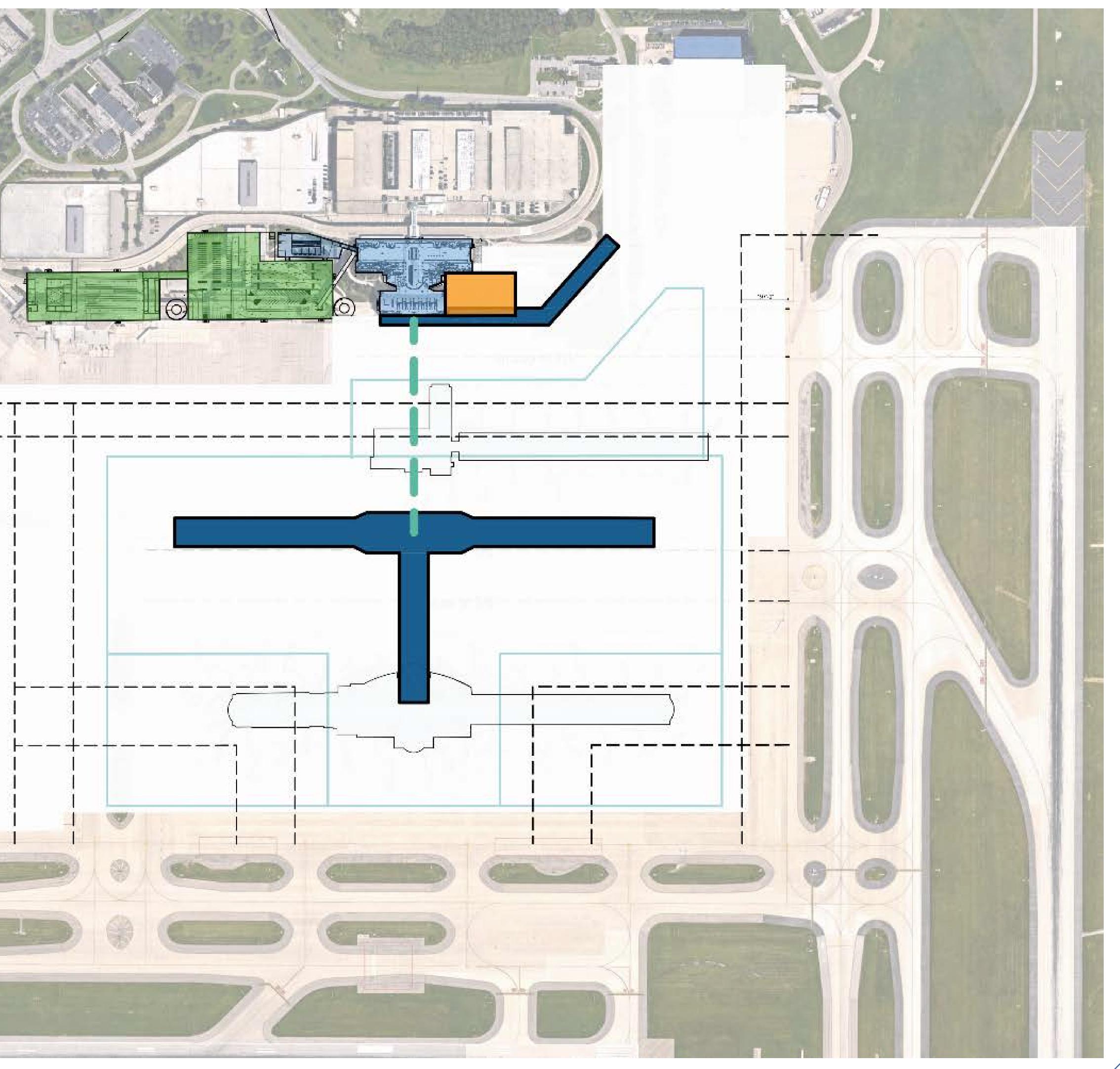




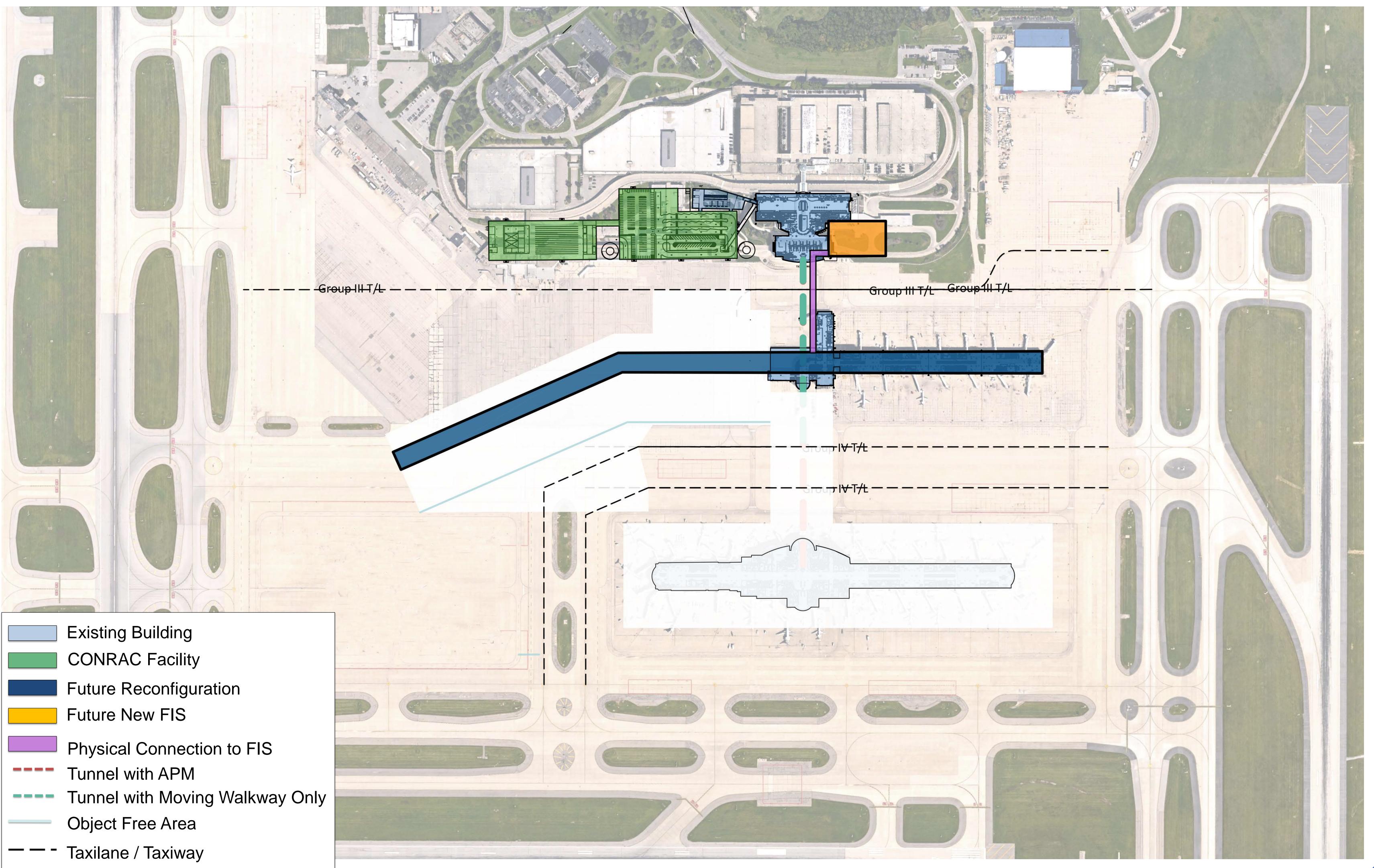






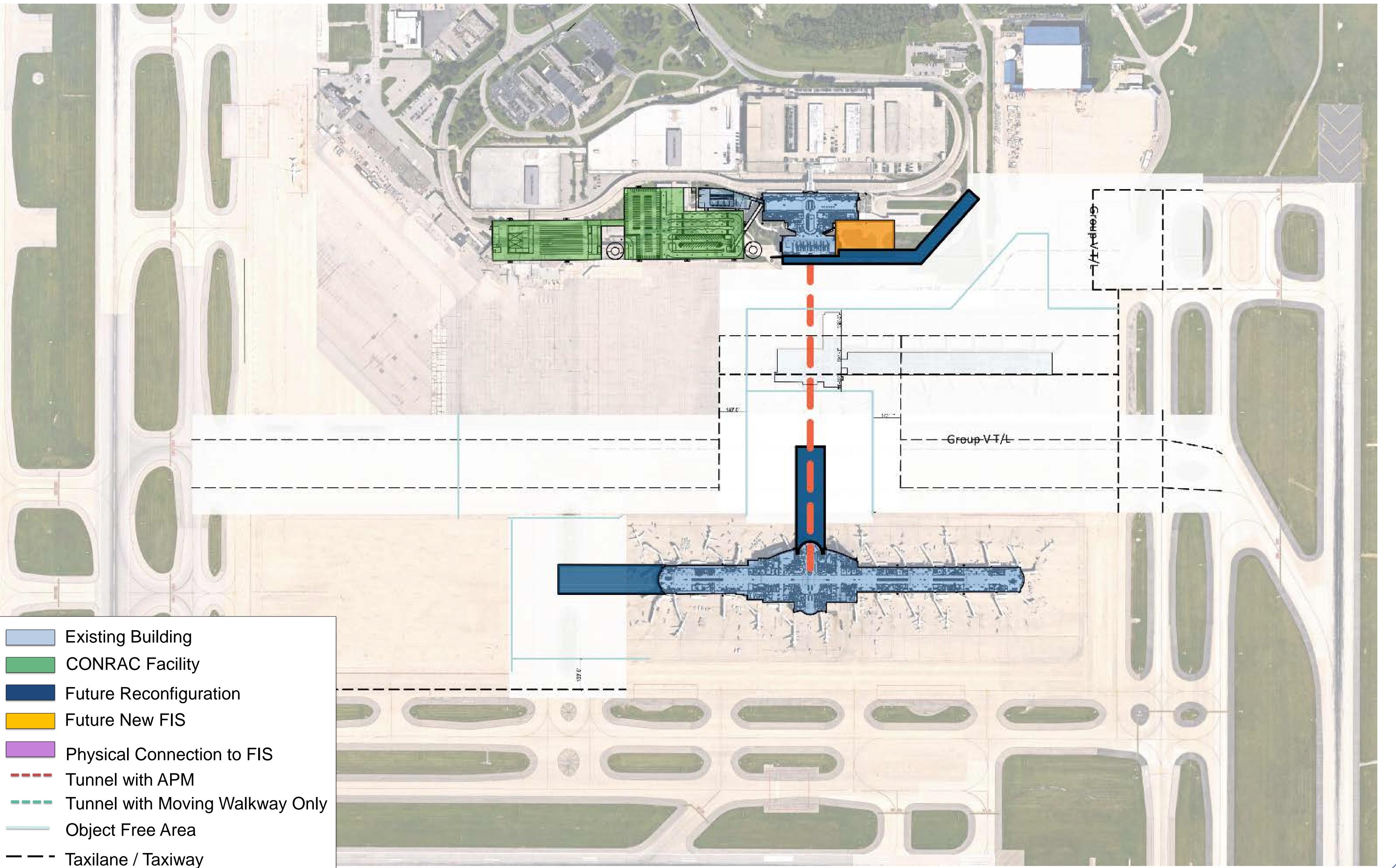






Maximum Walking Distance Future Apron

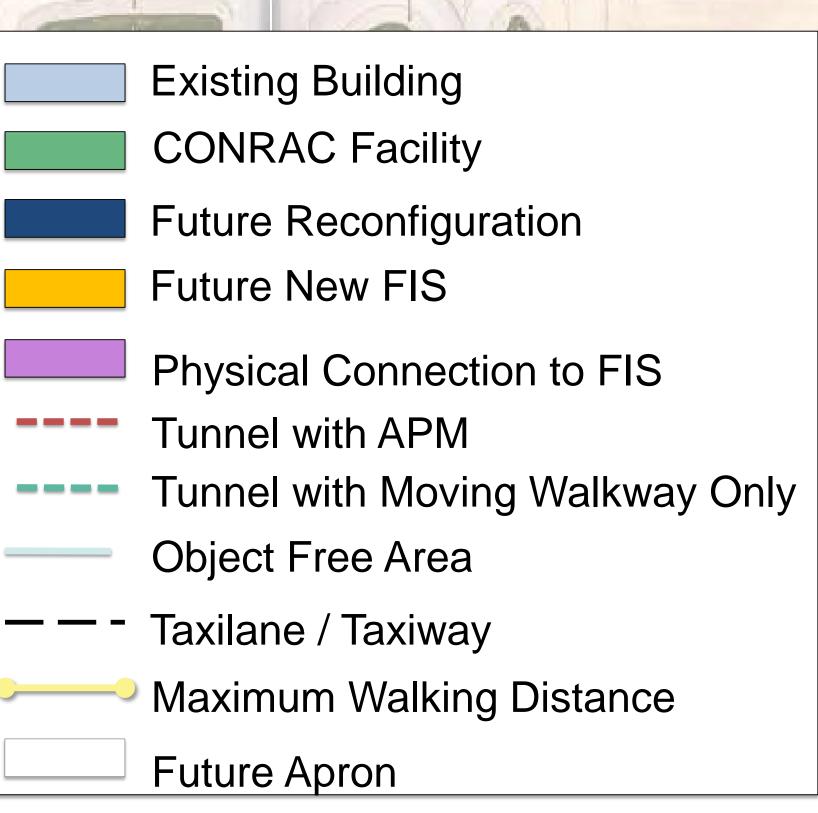


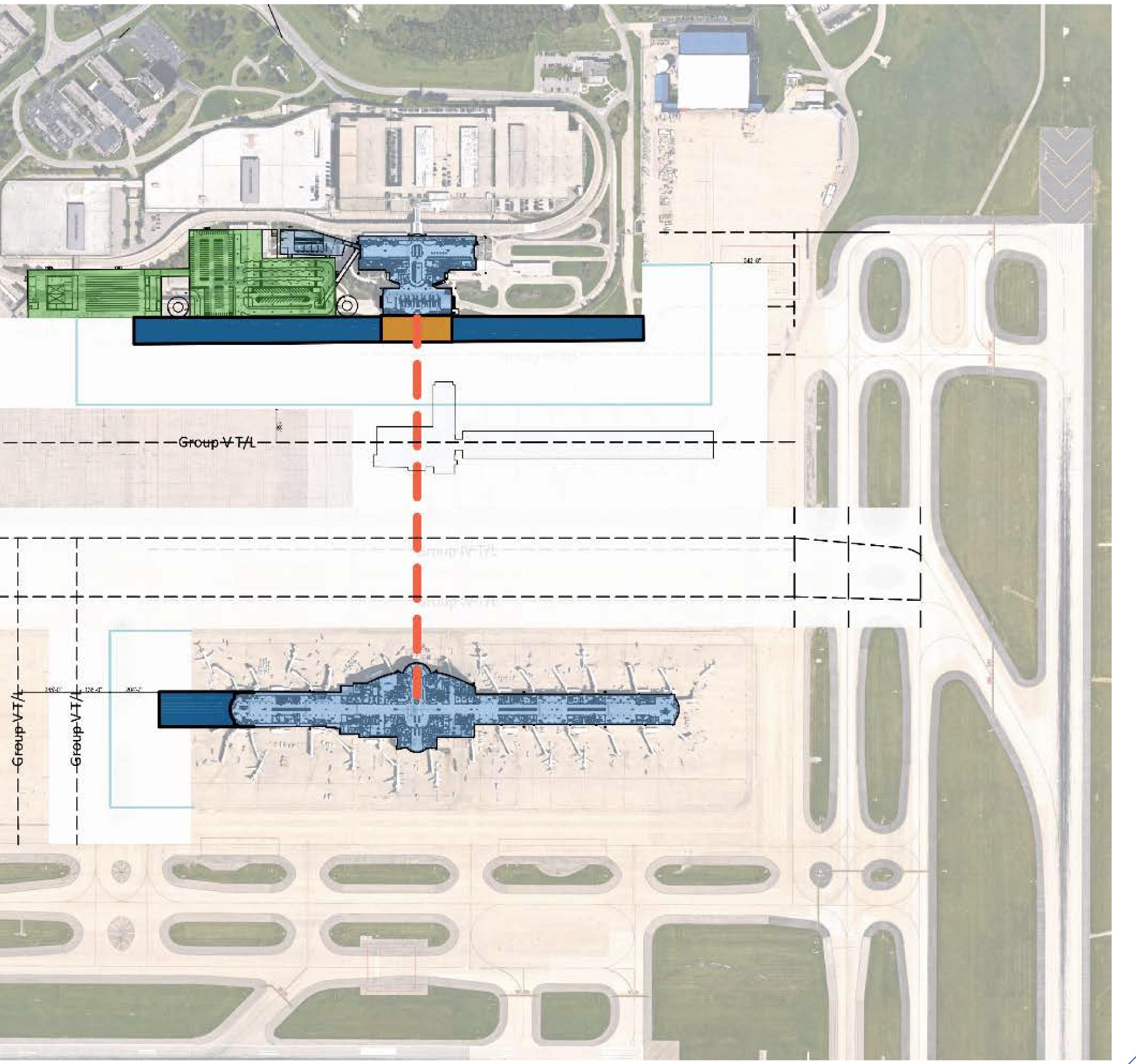


Taxilane / Taxiway Maximum Walking Distance Future Apron



Group V T/L-







Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criteria Descriptions

AIR	SIDE	
Α	Airside Circulation / Operations	Does the configuration have independent
TEF	RMINAL	
В	Passenger Journey	The configuration of flow from the main
С	APM Needed	Does the concours
D	Baggage Operations	Does the concours
E	International Passenger Arrivals	Does the concours without having to b
F	Future Flexibility	Does the concours
IMP	LEMENTATION	
G	Impact to Existing Facilities	Does the concours
н	Infrastructure Re-Use	Does the concours
	Phasing	Is it feasible to pha construction of tem
J	Project "Off-Ramps"	Allows for increment modified over time



pushback operations?

of the concourse(s) minimizes the number of level changes and the potential unassisted walking distance required for passengers to terminal to their gate and from their gate to the main terminal.

se configuration eliminate the need for an APM (train/people-mover)?

e configuration allow for the implementation of a simplified baggage handling system with consolidated baggage screening?

e configuration allow for international arriving passengers to exit the Customs and Border Protection facility directly to the landside be rescreened?

se configuration support both future hubbing operations and flexibility O&D operations and airline gate allocations?

se configuration limit the impact to existing non-passenger related structures.

se configuration reduce the need to construct new facilities by providing the ability to re-use existing concourse/gate infrastructure?

ase the construction of the concourse configuration in a way that limits the impacts to existing gate operations and does not require the nporary gates?

ntal facility expansion that provides for flexibility in modifying the plan at project milestones. The ultimate configuration is able to be to adjust to changing conditions at the airport.

tion of the concourse(s) maintain or improve the taxiing of aircraft from east to west without creating significant numbers of gates that





Initial Concepts Carried Forward

