MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

TO: DISTRIBUTION

FROM: GEORGE C. SIMS, PLANNER

SUBJECT: JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2015 NOISE COMPLAINT REPORTS

DATE: OCTOBER 22, 2015

Attached for your review are the Clark County Department of Aviation's (CCDOA) Monthly Noise Complaint Reports for July through September 2015. Please note the following airport abbreviations: McCarran International Airport (LAS), North Las Vegas Airport (VGT), and Henderson Executive Airport (HND).

The following reports describe noise complaints and operational data regarding helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft operations at LAS, VGT, and HND. Aircraft noise complaints are received either through the CCDOA's Noise Hotline (261-3694), the Noise Office (261-5600), or calls forwarded from LAS's toll free number (1-800-261-5704). Nellis Air Force Base noise complaints are forwarded to the Nellis Public Affairs Office (652-2750), and noise complaints regarding aircraft operations from the Boulder City Airport are forwarded to the Boulder City Airport Coordinator (293-9405). Individuals who express concerns regarding aircraft operations originating from private facilities (i.e., Valley Hospital, the private helipad located near Las Vegas Blvd. and Larson Lane, or the private helipad located near Cheyenne Road and North 5th Street) are asked to contact the individual property owner directly.

Exhibit 1 of each Monthly Noise Complaint Report illustrates the number of calls received by community as well as the number of individual callers or households. **Exhibit 2** illustrates the primary nature of the disturbance as identified by the caller. The second page of each monthly report (**Exhibit 3**) graphically illustrates all known origins of the calls received that month. **Exhibits 4 and 5** summarize arrival and departure runway use for large and non-large air carrier aircraft. Arrival and departure corridor use for helicopters are summarized in **Exhibit 6**. **Exhibit 7** provides a complete arrival fleet mix of all aircraft landing at LAS and highlights the two noisier aircraft types, the Boeing 727 series and Boeing 737-100 and 737-200 series. **Exhibit 8** illustrates the general departure direction for large aircraft.

Lastly, **Exhibit 9** summarizes how well large aircraft and helicopters adhered to the preferred, non-regulated departure corridors. Adherence to preferred departure corridors is voluntary, and neither Clark County nor the State of Nevada regulates aircraft in flight. The FAA, through the discretion of Congress, has sole authority over the safe and efficient utilization of the nation's navigable airspace. Therefore, local and state authorities cannot legally enforce the use of these departure corridors, or impose penalties to pilots who opt not to comply with preferred procedures. "Compliance gates" are located along these historical/fly-quietly departure routes. If all aircraft flew with advanced navigational technologies and operated under Required Navigational Precision (RNP) procedures, then it could be expected that up to 95% of all aircraft would be within 0.3 nautical miles (NM) of a fly-over point. Therefore, 0.3 NM is the threshold for compliance for large air carrier aircraft. The compliance threshold for helicopters is 500 feet.

The following provides a synopsis of each monthly noise complaint report and additional noise-related issues addressed during the reporting period. Please refer to each noise complaint report for more detailed information.

Airport Noise Report October 22, 2015 Page 2 of 30

Monthly Noise Complaint Summaries

July 2015: 92 total complaints - a 66% decrease from 2014 and a 411% increase from 2013. On average, each caller (or household) issued 4.8 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 70.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 79 calls (86%). These communities are typically impacted by aircraft departing to the north (from Runway 01R and Runway 01L) and aircraft arriving from the north (into Runways 19R and 19L).

Minority (between 10% and 50%): (Not applicable.)

Repeat Caller Impact: One household issued 76% (70 calls) of all the calls received in July 2015.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 90% of the total calls were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

 71% were due to departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R (100% from one household).

VGT: 1% of the total calls were due to **VGT** fixed-wing operations.

HND: 1% of the total calls were due to **HND** fixed-wing operations.

Helos: 8% of the total calls were due to *helicopter* operations (71% from one household, which is

the same household that issued 100% of complaint calls for departures to the south from

Runways 19L and 19R).

LAS Operations & Runway Use by Large Air Carriers - (Exhibit 4)

Overall: 445 daily *departures*¹ – no change from 2014 and 4% increase from 2013.

■ 78% of departures were to the west, 14% east, 5% north, and 3% south. 496 daily *arrivals* – a 3% increase from 2014 and 6% increase from 2013.

74% of arrivals were from the east, 18% north, 6% west, and 3% south.

Daytime: 348 daily *departures*² – a 4% decrease from 2014 and a 2% increase from 2013.

74% of departures were to the west, 18% east, 5% north, and 3% south.

416 daily arrivals – no change from 2014 and a 3% increase from 2013.

• 71% of arrivals were from the east, 19% north, 6% west, and 4% south.

¹ Note: Due to the location of the radar south of Sunset Road, and the angle of the radar signal to avoid ground clutter, some aircraft that depart to the north from LAS are not captured until well north of Tropicana Avenue. Therefore, the AirScene application, used to determine runway use and traffic counts, does not tag these operations as either occurring at LAS or as a departure. Thus, total departure counts may be less than what likely occurred.

² See footnote #1.

Nighttime: 97 daily *departures*³ – a 17% increase from 2014 and a 14% increase from 2013.

91% of departures were to the west, 5% north, 3% south, and 2% east. 80 daily arrivals – a 21% increase from 2014 and a 20% increase from 2013.

86% of arrivals were from the east, 12% north, 2% south, and 1% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 78% of all departures and 84% of all arrivals occurred during the daytime hours.

LAS Operations & Runway Use by Non-Large Air Carriers - (Exhibit 5)

68 daily departures⁴ – an 11% decrease from 2014 and 4% increase from 2013. Overall:

68% of departures were to the south, 17% east, 11% west, and 5% north.

77 daily arrivals – an 11% decrease from 2014 and 1% increase from 2013.

■ 78% of arrivals were from the north, 9% west, 8% east, and 5% south.

Daytime: 59 daily *departures*⁵ – a 13% decrease from 2014 and a 5% increase from 2013.

• 67% of departures were to the south, 19% east, 9% west, and 5% north.

71 daily arrivals – a 12% decrease from 2014 and a 1% increase from 2013.

77% of arrivals were from the north, 10% west, 8% east, and 5% south.

Nighttime: 9 daily *departures*⁶ – a 3% increase from 2014 and a 1% increase from 2013.

76% of departures were to the south, 18% west, 4% north, and 2% east.

6 daily arrivals - a 3% increase from 2014 and a 2% increase from 2013.

88% of arrivals were from the north, 6% east, 5% south, and 2% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 87% of all departures and 92% of all arrivals occurred during the daytime hours.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 124 daily *departures* - a 2% decrease from 2014 and a 5% decrease from 2013.

Charleston: 126 daily arrivals – no change from 2014 and a 3% decrease from 2013.

Strip: 61 daily touch and go's - a 49% increase from 2014 and a 57% increase from 2013.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 91% of all helicopter tour operations occurred during the daytime hours.

LAS Fleet Mix for All Aircraft Types - (Exhibit 7)

Heavies: Very large air carrier turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing 300,000 lbs. or more)

accounted for 2% of the daily traffic.

Large air carrier turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing more than 75,000 lbs. and less Large:

than 300,000 lbs.) accounted for 64% of the daily traffic.

See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

⁶ See footnote #1.

Medium: Medium turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing more than 41,000 lbs. and less than

75,000 lbs.) accounted for 1% of the daily traffic.

Small: Small turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing 41,000 lbs. or less) accounted for 7% of the

daily traffic.

Military: **Military** turbine-driven aircraft accounted for less than 1% of the daily traffic.

Non-Jet: *Piston-driven* aircraft and unassigned aircraft types accounted for 2% of the daily traffic.

Helos: Touring helicopters accounted for 25% of the daily traffic.

Noisier Aircraft Types: The hush-kitted Boeing 727 aircraft and Boeing 737 (100 & 200 series) aircraft accounted for no operations per day.

LAS General Departure Direction for Large Aircraft - (Exhibit 8)

Primary: In 2015, 78% departed to the *west* (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 63% in 2014 and 70% in 2013.

Secondary: In 2015, 3% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 2% in 2014 and 1% in 2013

Alternate 1: In 2015, 5% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 4% in 2014 and 4% in 2013.

Alternate 2: In 2015, 14% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 31% in 2014 and 25% in 2013.

Gate Compliance for Large Aircraft and Helicopters - (Exhibit 9)

SVHS:

In 2015, 95% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada National Security Site) that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R and made a left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 95% in 2014 and 96% in 2013.

The SVHS "compliance gate" is located southwest of Warm Springs Rd. and Buffalo Dr., approximately 5 miles due west and 1.5 miles due south of the extended runway centerline of Runways 25L and 25R. This gate was established along an existing noise abatement flight track which requests pilots to proceed runway heading to 3 nautical miles from the Las Vegas very-high frequency omnidirectional range tactical air navigation (VORTAC) facility before turning left (or towards the south) - where large air carrier aircraft have historically been encouraged to operate. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by aircraft turning early along this corridor (like the Nevada Trails community) and aircraft turning late along this corridor (like the Rhodes Ranch community).

Peace:

In 2015, 96% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada National Security Site) that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R and made a right-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Peace Way & Summers Shade Street*. This figure was 95% in 2014 and 95% in 2013.

The Peace "compliance gate" is located northeast of Tropicana Ave. and I-215, approximately 6 miles due west and 2 miles due north of the extended runway centerline of Runways 25L and 25R. This gate was also established along an existing noise abatement flight track which requests pilots to proceed runway heading to 4 nautical miles from the Las Vegas VORTAC before turning right (or towards the north) - where large air carrier aircraft have historically been encouraged to operate. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by aircraft turning early along this corridor (like the Spanish Trail community) and aircraft turning late along this corridor (like the Summerlin South community).

Pebble:

In 2015, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada National Security Site) that departed to the south from Runway 19L or 19R were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Pebble Road & Arville Street*. This figure was 94% in 2014 and 87% in 2013.

The Pebble "compliance gate" is located southeast of Blue Diamond Rd. and Decatur Blvd., approximately 4 miles due south by southwest of the extended runway centerline of Runways 19L and 19R. This gate was also established along an existing noise abatement flight track which requests pilots to proceed runway heading to 3 nautical miles from the Las Vegas VORTAC before turning - where large air carrier aircraft have historically been encouraged to operate. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by aircraft turning early along this corridor (like the Warm Spring Estates community) and aircraft turning late along this corridor (like the Southern Highlands community).

UNLV:

In 2015, 80% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runway 01L or 01R were within 0.3 NM of the *UNLV sports complex*. This figure was 80% in 2014 and 82% in 2013.

The UNLV "compliance gate" is located southeast of Flamingo Rd. and Paradise Rd., approximately 1 mile due north by northeast of the extended runway centerline of Runways 01L and 01R. This gate was also established along an existing noise abatement flight track which requests pilots to proceed runway heading to 2 nautical miles from the Las Vegas VORTAC before turning - where large air carrier aircraft have historically been encouraged to operate. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by aircraft turning early along this corridor, located due east and due west of UNLV.

Boulder:

In 2015, 93% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runway 07L or 07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Boulder Highway*. This figure was 94% in 2014 and 97% in 2013.

The Boulder Hwy. "compliance gate" is located southeast of Russell Rd. and I-93/95, approximately 7 miles due east of the extended runway centerline of Runways 07L and 07R. This gate was also established along an existing noise abatement flight track which requests pilots to proceed runway heading to 7 nautical miles from the Las Vegas VORTAC before turning - where large air carrier aircraft have historically been encouraged to operate. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by aircraft turning early along this corridor (like the Green Valley community, located in the City of Henderson, and older neighborhoods located north of Patrick Ln.).

Hualapai:

In 2015, 89% of the large air carrier aircraft destined to the Nevada Test Site that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Hualapai Way*. This figure was 86% in 2014 and 83% in 2013.

The Hualapai Way "compliance gate" is located northeast of Sunset Rd. and Hualapai Way, approximately 7 miles due west of the extended runway centerline of Runways 25L and 25R. This gate was established in May 2011 along a new noise abatement flight track which requests pilots of aircraft destined to the Nevada Test Site to proceed runway heading to 7 nautical miles from the Las Vegas VORTAC before turning. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by aircraft turning early along this corridor (like the Spanish Trail community and the Summerlin South community).

Eastern:

In 2015, 89% of the touring helicopters destined east of the Las Vegas Valley were within 500 feet of the intersection of *Tropicana Avenue & Eastern Avenue*. This figure was 88% in 2014 and 99% in 2013.

The Eastern Ave. "compliance gate" is located at Tropicana Ave. and Eastern Ave., approximately 2 miles due west of the their initial departure route. This gate was also established along an existing noise abatement flight track which requests helicopter pilots to proceed along the centerline of Tropicana Ave. until 10 nautical miles from the Las Vegas VORTAC before turning. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by helicopters located north and south of the corridor.

Hollywood: In 2015, 99% of the touring helicopters returning from areas east of the Las Vegas Valley were within 500 feet of the intersection of *Charleston Boulevard & Hollywood Boulevard*. This figure was 99% in 2014 and 99% in 2013.

The Hollywood Blvd. "compliance gate" is located at Charleston Blvd. and Los Feliz St., where their initial arrival route begins over the urbanized area of the Las Vegas Valley. This gate was also established along an existing noise abatement flight track which requests helicopter pilots to proceed along the centerline of Charleston Blvd. This noise abatement flight track avoids communities impacted by helicopters located north and south of the corridor.

Stratosphere: In 2015, 97% of the north-bound helicopters providing tours of the Las Vegas Strip were within 500 feet of the intersection of Oakey Boulevard & Las Vegas Boulevard, *northeast of the Stratosphere Tower*. This figure was 78% in 2014 and 91% in 2013.

The Stratosphere Tower "compliance gate" is located northeast of Sahara Avenue and Las Vegas Blvd., where an important turn in their fly-quietly routing structure begins near a historic portion of the urbanized area of the Las Vegas Valley.

The information denoted in this monthly summary represents **typical** residential complaints, flight activity, fleet mix, and gate compliance with the exception of increased operations during the night and the number of complaints tied to a single household.

August 2015: 54 total complaints - an 86% decrease from 2014 and a 350% increase from 2013. On average, each caller (or household) issued 3.6 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 31.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 43 calls (79%). (See July 2015 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Minority (between 10% and 50%): (Not applicable.)

Repeat Caller Impact: One household issued 57% (31 calls) of all the calls received in August 2015.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 98% of the total calls received were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

• 56% were due to departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R (100% from

one household).

VGT: 0% of the total calls received were due to **VGT** fixed-wing operations.

HND: 0% of the total calls received were due to *HND* fixed-wing operations.

Helis: 2% of the total calls received were due to *helicopter* operations.

LAS Operations & Runway Use by Large Air Carriers - (Exhibit 4)

Overall: 438 daily *departures*⁷ – a 2% increase from 2014 and 4% increase from 2013.

• 69% of departures were to the west, 26% east, 3% north, and 2% south.

490 daily *arrivals* – a 4% increase from 2014 and a 5% increase from 2013.

■ 66% of arrivals were from the east, 18% north, 9% west, and 7% south.

5070 of arrivals were from the east, 1070 flortif, 570 west, and 770 south

Daytime: 351 daily *departures*⁸ – a 2% decrease from 2014 and no change from 2013.

• 64% of departures were to the west, 30% east, 4% north, and 2% south.

418 daily arrivals – a 1% increase from 2014 and a 1% increase from 2013.

• 63% of arrivals were from the east, 20% north, 10% west, and 7% south.

Nighttime: 87 daily *departures*⁹ – a 27% increase from 2014 and 22% increase from 2013.

• 87% of departures were to the west, 9% east, 2% south, and 2% east.

72 daily arrivals – a 33% increase from 2013 and a 34% increase from 2013.

81% of arrivals were from the east, 10% north, 8% south, and 1% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 80% of all *departures* and 85% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

⁷ See footnote #1.

⁸ See footnote #1.

⁹ See footnote #1.

LAS Operations & Runway Use by Non-Large Air Carriers - (Exhibit 5)

Overall: 71 daily *departures* ¹⁰ – a 9% decrease from 2014 and 3% increase from 2013.

■ 58% of departures were to the south, 28% east, 10% west, and 5% north.

78 daily arrivals – a 9% decrease from 2014 and a 3% decrease from 2013.

■ 72% of arrivals were from the north, 11% west, 10% south, and 7% east.

Daytime: 63 daily *departures*¹¹ – a 9% decrease from 2014 and a 3% increase from 2013.

■ 55% of departures were to the south, 30% east, 9% west, and 5% north. 71 daily *arrivals* – an 11% decrease from 2014 and a 4% decrease from 2013.

• 71% of arrivals were from the north, 12% west, 10% south, and 7% east.

Nighttime: 8 daily *departures*¹² – a 7% decrease from 2014 and a 4% increase from 2013.

■ 78% of departures were to the south, 15% west, 5% east, and 2% north.

7 daily arrivals – a 21% increase from 2014 and an 8% increase from 2013.

81% of arrivals were from the north, 13% south, and 7% east.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 89% of all *departures* and 91% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 124 daily *departures* – a 10% decrease from 2014 and an 8% decrease from 2013.

Charleston: 125 daily arrivals - a 10% decrease from 2014 and a 5% decrease from 2013.

Strip: 62 daily *touch and go's* - a 36% increase from 2014 and a 54% increase from 2013.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 92% of all helicopter tour operations occurred during the daytime hours.

LAS Fleet Mix for All Aircraft Types - (Exhibit 7)

Heavies: Very large air carrier turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing 300,000 lbs. or more)

accounted for 2% of the daily traffic.

Large: Large air carrier turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing more than 75,000 lbs. and less

than 300,000 lbs.) accounted for 63% of the daily traffic.

Medium: Medium turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing more than 41,000 lbs. and less than

75,000 lbs.) accounted for 1% of the daily traffic.

Small: Small turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing 41,000 lbs. or less) accounted for 7% of the

daily traffic.

Military: *Military* turbine-driven aircraft accounted for less than 1% of the daily traffic.

Non-Jet: *Piston-driven* aircraft and unassigned aircraft types accounted for 3% of the daily traffic.

¹⁰ See footnote #1.

¹¹ See footnote #1.

¹² See footnote #1.

Helos: Touring helicopters accounted for 25% of the daily traffic.

Noisier Aircraft Types: The hush-kitted Boeing 727 aircraft and Boeing 737 (100 & 200 series) aircraft accounted for zero operations per day.

LAS General Departure Direction for Large Aircraft - (Exhibit 8)

Primary: In 2015, 69% departed to the **west** (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure was 72% in 2014 and 82% in 2013.

Secondary: In 2015, 2% departed to the **south** (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This figure was 3% in 2014 and 2% in 2013.

Alternate 1: In 2015, 3% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure was 5% in 2014, and 1% in 2013.

Alternate 2: In 2015, 26% departed to the *east* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure was 20% in 2014 and 16% in 2013.

Gate Compliance for Large Aircraft and Helicopters - (Exhibit 9)

SVHS: In 2015, 96% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test Site) that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R and made a left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 96% in 2014 and 96% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2015, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test Site) that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R and made a right-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Peace Way & Summers Shade Street*. This figure was 96% in 2014 and 96% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2015, 96% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test Site) that departed to the south from Runway 19L or 19R were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Pebble Road & Arville Street*. This figure was 92% in 2014 and 95% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Pebble gate.)

UNLV: In 2015, 80% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runway 01L or 01R were within 0.3 NM of the *UNLV sports complex*. This figure was 82% in 2014, and 75% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder: In 2015, 96% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runway 07L or 07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Boulder Highway*. This figure was 95% in 2014 and 97% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

Hualapai: In 2015, 86% of the large air carrier aircraft destined to the Nevada Test Site that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Hualapai Way*. This figure was 91% in 2014, and 95% 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern:

In 2015, 97% of the touring helicopters destined east of the Las Vegas Valley were within 500 feet of the intersection of *Tropicana Avenue & Eastern Avenue*. This figure was 96% in 2014 and 97% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2015, 99% of the touring helicopters returning from areas east of the Las Vegas Valley were within 500 feet of the intersection of *Charleston Boulevard & Hollywood Boulevard*. This figure was 99% in 2014 and 98% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2015, 88% of the north-bound helicopters providing tours of the Las Vegas Strip were within 500 feet of the intersection of Oakey Boulevard & Las Vegas Boulevard, *northeast of the Stratosphere Tower*. This figure was 92% in 2014 and 84% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Stratosphere gate.)

The information denoted in this monthly summary represents **typical** residential complaints, flight activity, fleet mix, and gate compliance with the exception of increased operations during the night and the number of complaints tied to a single household.

September 2015: 481 total complaints – a 175% increase from 2014 and a 1,358% increase from 2013. On average, each caller (or household) issued 25.3 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 450.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 461 calls (96%). (See July 2015 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Minority (between 10% and 50%): (Not applicable.)

Repeat Caller Impact: One household issued 98% (450 calls) of all the calls received in September 2015.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 97% of the total calls received were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

 93% were due to departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R (100% from one household).

VGT: >1% of the total calls received were due to **VGT** fixed-wing operations.

HND: 1% of the total calls received were due to *HND* fixed-wing operations.

Helis: 2% of the total calls received were due to *helicopter* operations (71% from one household, which is the same household that issued 100% of complaint calls for

departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R).

LAS Operations & Runway Use by Large Air Carriers - (Exhibit 4)

Overall: 439 daily *departures* ¹³ – a 1% increase from 2014 and a 3% decrease from 2013.

■ 83% of departures were to the west, 12% east, 4% south, and 1% north. 481 daily *arrivals* – a 2% increase from 2014 and a 2% increase from 2013.

• 79% of arrivals were from the east, 14% north, 4% west and 3% south.

Daytime: 363 daily *departures*¹⁴ – a 3% decrease from 2014 and a 2% decrease from 2013.

• 81% of departures were to the west, 13% east, 4% south, and 2% north.

426 daily arrivals - no change from 2014 and 1% decrease from 2013.

■ 77% of arrivals were from the east, 15% north, 5% west, and 3% south.

Nighttime: 76 daily *departures*¹⁵ – a 28% increase from 2014 and 35% increase from 2013.

92% of departures were to the west, 5% south, and 4% east.

54 daily arrivals – a 17% increase from 2014 and 36% increase from 2013.

• 89% of arrivals were from the east, 8% north, and 3% south.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 83% of all *departures* and 89% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

LAS Operations & Runway Use by Non-Large Air Carriers - (Exhibit 5)

Overall: 82 daily *departures* ¹⁶ – a 6% increase from 2014 and a 3% increase from 2013.

• 74% of departures were to the south, 12% east, 11% west, and 2% north.

89 daily arrivals – no change from 2014 and a 2% decrease from 2013.

82% of arrivals were from the north, 7% east, 6% west, and 6% south.

Daytime: 74 daily *departures*¹⁷ – a 7% increase from 2014 and a 2% increase from 2013.

73% of departures were to the south, 14% east, 11% west, and 2% north.

82 daily arrivals - no change from 2014 and a 3% decrease from 2013.

■ 81% of arrivals were from the north, 7% east, 6% west, and 6% south.

Nighttime: 8 daily *departures*¹⁸ – a 5% decrease from 2014 and a 4% increase from 2013.

83% of departures were to the south, 13% west, and 3% east.

7 daily arrivals – a 9% increase from 2014 and a 6% increase from 2013.

• 87% of arrivals were from the north, 8% south, and 4% east.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 90% of all *departures* and 92% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

See footnote #1.

¹⁴ See footnote #1.

¹⁵ See footnote #1.

¹⁶ See footnote #1.

¹⁷ See footnote #1.

¹⁸ See footnote #1.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 127 daily *departures* – a 1% increase from 2014 and no change from 2013.

Charleston: 131 daily arrivals - a 2% increase from 2014 and a 4% increase from 2013.

Strip: 62 daily *touch and go's* - a 40% increase from 2013 and 47% increase from 2013.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 96% of all helicopter tour operations occurred during the daytime hours.

LAS Fleet Mix for All Aircraft Types - (Exhibit 7)

Heavies: Very large air carrier turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing 300,000 lbs. or more)

accounted for 2% of the daily traffic.

Large air carrier turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing more than 75,000 lbs. and less

than 300,000 lbs.) accounted for 61% of the daily traffic.

Medium: Medium turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing more than 41,000 lbs. and less than

75,000 lbs.) accounted for 1% of the daily traffic.

Small: Small turbine-driven aircraft (those weighing 41,000 lbs. or less) accounted for 8% of the

daily traffic.

Military: Military turbine-driven aircraft accounted for less than 1% of the daily traffic.

Non-Jet: *Piston-driven* aircraft and unassigned aircraft types accounted for 3% of the daily traffic.

Helos: Touring helicopters accounted for 25% of the daily traffic.

Noisier Aircraft Types: The hush-kitted Boeing 727 aircraft and Boeing 737 (100 & 200 series) aircraft accounted for almost no operations per day.

LAS General Departure Direction for Large Aircraft - (Exhibit 8)

Primary: In 2015, 83% departed to the *west* (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 78% in 2014 and 78% in 2013.

Secondary: In 2015, 4% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 3% in 2014 and 3% in 2013.

Alternate 1: In 2015, 1% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 4% in 2014 and 8% in 2013.

Alternate 2: In 2015, 12% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 15% in 2014 and 11% in 2013.

Gate Compliance for Large Aircraft and Helicopters - (Exhibit 9)

SVHS: In 2015, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R and made a left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 95% in 2014 and

95% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2015, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the west from Runway 25L or 25R and made a right-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Peace Way & Summers Shade Street*. This figure was 96% in 2014 and 96% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the

Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2015, 91% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the south from Runway 19L or 19R were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Pebble Road & Arville Street*. This figure was 95% in 2014 and 99% in

2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Pebble gate.)

UNLV: In 2015, 71% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runway 01L or

01R were within 0.3 NM of the UNLV sports complex. This figure was 81% in 2014 and

83% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder: In 2015, 94% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runway 07L or

07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Boulder Highway*. This figure was 97% in 2014 and 96% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of

the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

Hualapai: In 2015, 90% of the large air carrier aircraft destined to the Nevada Test Site that departed

to the west from Runway 25L or 25R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Hualapai Way*. This figure was 93% in 2014 and 90% in 2013. (See July

2015 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern: In 2015, 94% of the touring helicopters destined east of the Las Vegas Valley were within

500 feet of the intersection of *Tropicana Avenue & Eastern Avenue*. This figure was 94% in 2014 and 89% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the

Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2015, 99% of the touring helicopters returning from areas east of the Las Vegas Valley

were within 500 feet of the intersection of *Charleston Boulevard & Hollywood Boulevard*. This figure was 99% in 2014 and 99% in 2013. (See July 2015 synopsis for

specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2015, 81% of the north-bound helicopters providing tours of the Las Vegas Strip

were within 500 feet of the intersection of Oakey Boulevard & Las Vegas Boulevard, northeast of the Stratosphere Tower. This figure was 98% in 2014 and 98% in 2013.

(See July 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Stratosphere gate.)

The information denoted in this monthly summary represents **typical** residential complaints, flight activity, fleet mix, and gate compliance with the exception of increased operations during the night and the number of complaints tied to a single household.

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Other Notable Issues

Jets Under 75,000 LBS Must Meet Stage-3 Standard By End Of 2015: The FAA issued a notice on July 16 reminding operators of jet aircraft weighing 75,000 lb. or less (mainly business jets) that after December 31, 2015, their aircraft must comply with more stringent Stage-3 noise standards. Operators failing to meet this requirement may be subject to civil penalties. Certain operations of aircraft not meeting Stage-3 standards may be conducted under "special flight authorizations" granted by FAA on a case-by-case basis.

Helicopter Operator Users Meeting: On September 10, 2015, DOA staff members met with FAA and local helicopter tour operators to discuss noise complaints tied to helicopter operations, route compliance, and operational growth. Operators were briefed on residential complaints received as a result of recent increased tour operations in the Red Rock canyon area. With the increase of these operations, all routes and procedures were carefully reviewed and discussed with the FAA to maintain safety and compliance.

Aircraft Engine Fire: A British Airways flight caught fire on the runway at the Las Vegas airport Tuesday, September 8, 2015, sending 13 people to local hospitals for treatment. The majority of the injuries came as passengers slid down the inflatable chutes to evacuate the Boeing 777, according to Clark County Fire Department Deputy Chief Jon Klassen. The incident occurred shortly after 4 p.m. involved British Airways Flight 2276, which was bound for London's Gatwick Airport. The flight had 159 passengers and 13 crew members aboard.

Safety and Security Threats: Any threats to DOA staff or an aircraft in flight are taken seriously, and such threats will be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

GCS:jj

Attachments

Distribution: Commissioner Sisolak, Chair

Commissioner Brager Commissioner Collins Commissioner Weekly Saeed Bonabian Donald G. Burnette

Sam Ingalls
Teresa Motley
Dan Kezar
Linda Healey
Tucker Field
Tina Frias
Judy Villalta
Sandra Cikity
Donna Bergstrom
John Esch

Sean Roebuck

John Howard (FAA TRACON) Jon Holman (FAA ATC)

Charlie Halterman (HND Tower) Richard Falcon (FAA FSDO)

Bristol Ellington (COH)
Josh Reid (COH)
Elizabeth Fretwell (CLV)

Vicki Mayes (CBC)

Mayor Carolyn Goodman (CLV)
Councilman Bob Beers (CLV)
Councilman Bob Coffin (CLV)
Councilwoman L. Tarkanian (CLV)
Mayor Pro Tem S. Anthony (CLV)
Councilman Ricki Barlow (CLV)
Councilman Steven Ross (CLV)

Bradford Jerbic, (CLV)
Mayor Roger Tobler (CBC)
Brok Armantrout (CBC)

David Parks (Nevada State Assembly)
J. Gordon Arkin (Foley & Lardner)

John Williams (Ricondo)
Douglas Pomeroy (FAA ADO)
La Nea M. Conner (Boeing)
Mike Jeck (Metro Wash. Air Auth.)

Frank Fiori (CNLV)

James Davies (Sky Harbor Airport) Karen Everitt (Dallas City Hall) Thomas Miller (Nellis AFB) Stephanie Garcia-Vause (COH)

Andrew Powell (COH)

William Ruggiero (FAA TRACON)

Commissioner Brown, Vice-Chair Commissioner Giunchigliani

Commissioner Scow Rosemary Vassiliadis

James Chrisley
Ralph LePore
Timothy Baldwin
Chris Jones
Christine Crews
Jeff Jacquart
Charlie Hall
Ben Czyzewski
Dennis Anderson
Tom Peterson
Mark Silverstein
Curtis Hedgepeth

Michael Moorer (FAA ATCT)

James Erbeck (CLV)

Wayne M. Niimi (FAA ATC) Paul Alukonis (FAA FSDO)

Sydney Lowe (University Libraries)

Bob Brown (BBA)

Lisa Butterfield (Reno-Tahoe Airport)
Andrea Christensen (Denver Airport)
Jennifer Lewis (Scottsdale Airport)
Frank Iacovino (Mass Port Authority)
Robert Butler (Papillon Helicopters)
Christine Gerencher (American Airlines)

Bert Ganoung (SFO)

Nigel Turner (Heli USA Airways) San Diego Airport Noise Management

Jeannie Denham (Citizen) Judge Bob Johnston (Citizen)

Roy Fuhrmann (Metro Airports Commission)

Tom Schaus (Sundance Helicopters) Brooke Satern (Port of Portland)

Gary Brodt (Citizen)

James P. Callahan (Nellis AFB)

Stan Shepherd (SEATAC)

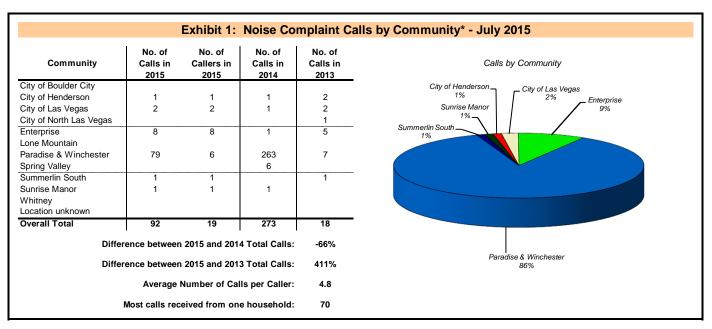
Eric Sheng (Long Beach Airport)
Jason Schwartz (Portland Airport)

Todd Lobato (Nellis AFB) William Olivieri (Citizen) Samuel Carter (ITT)

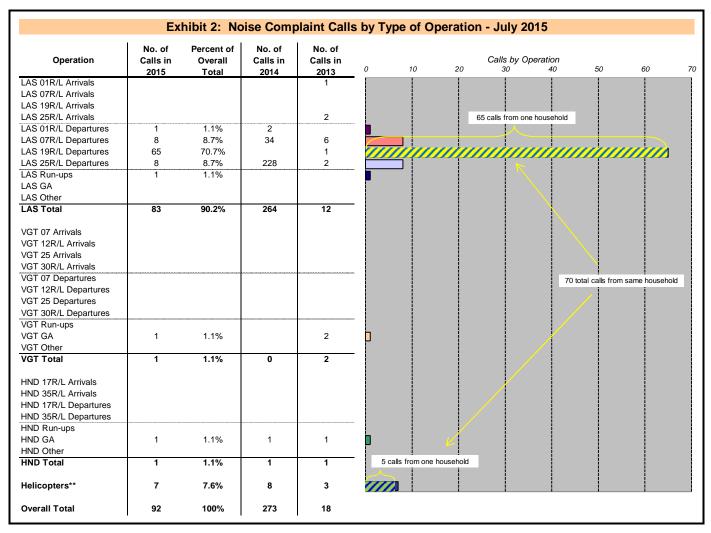
Steven Peacock (Dallas City Hall)

Jacob Snow (COH)

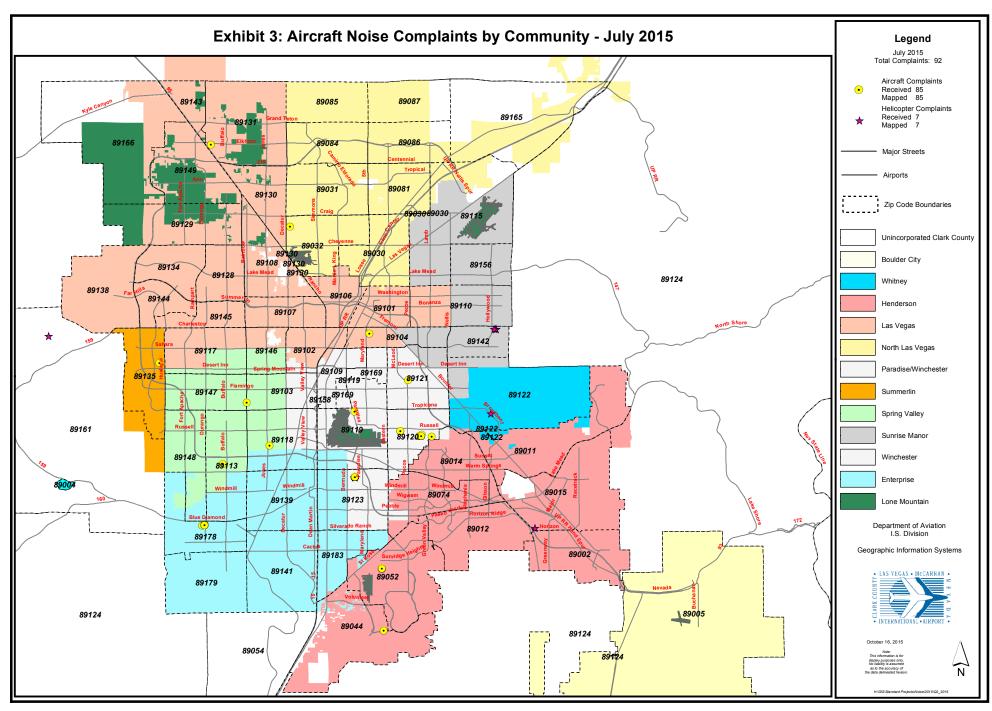
John Dietz (FAA TRACON)



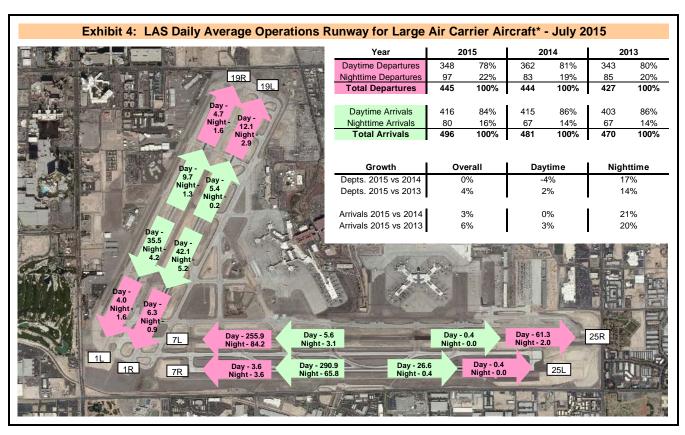
^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.



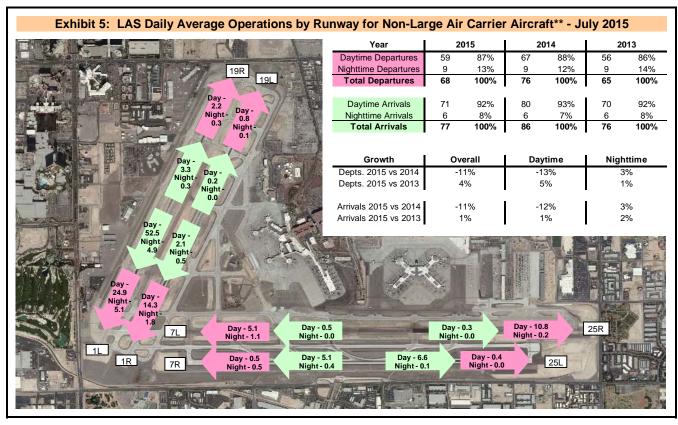
^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do no include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with operations conducted at non-DOA facilities.



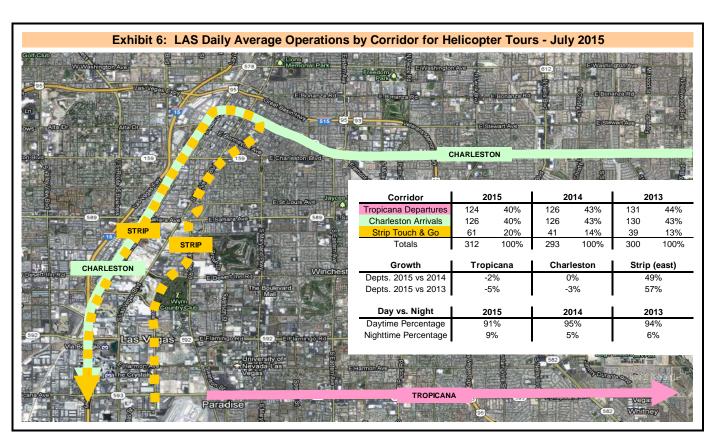
2015 Noise Complaint Report

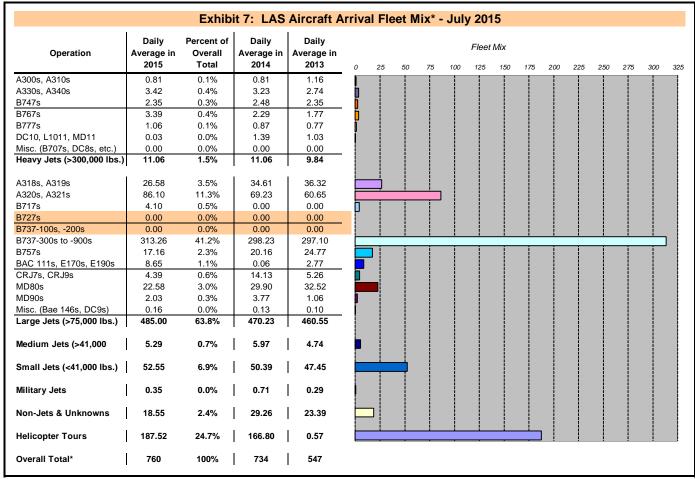


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340 B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

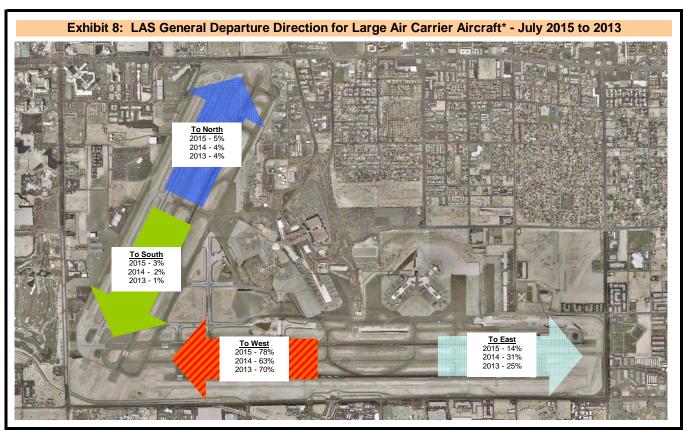


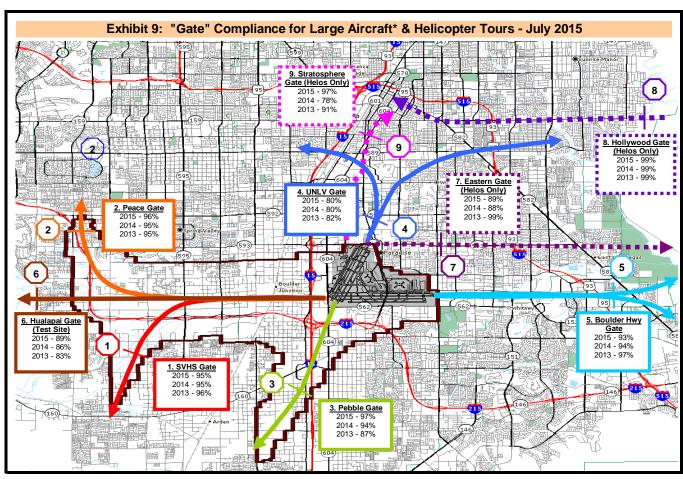
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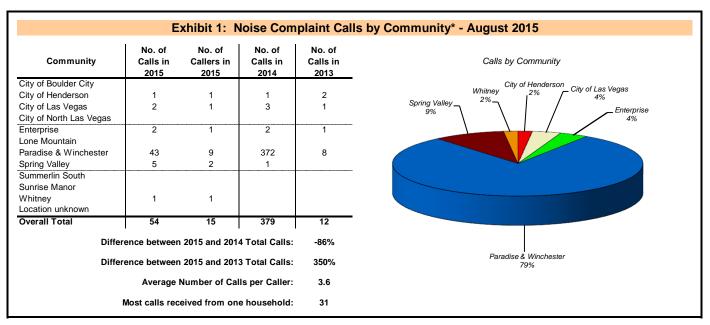


^{*} Overall Total: Note that operation type and runway use counts are estimated by ITT Exelis AirScene.com Noise and Monitoring Operations (NOMS) system based on radar data. Due to limitations of radar data, information for aircraft weighing less than 75,000 lbs. is inexact.

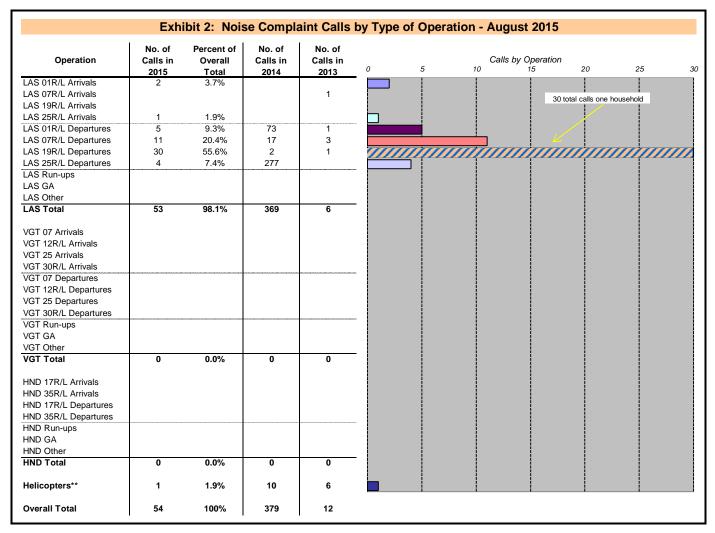




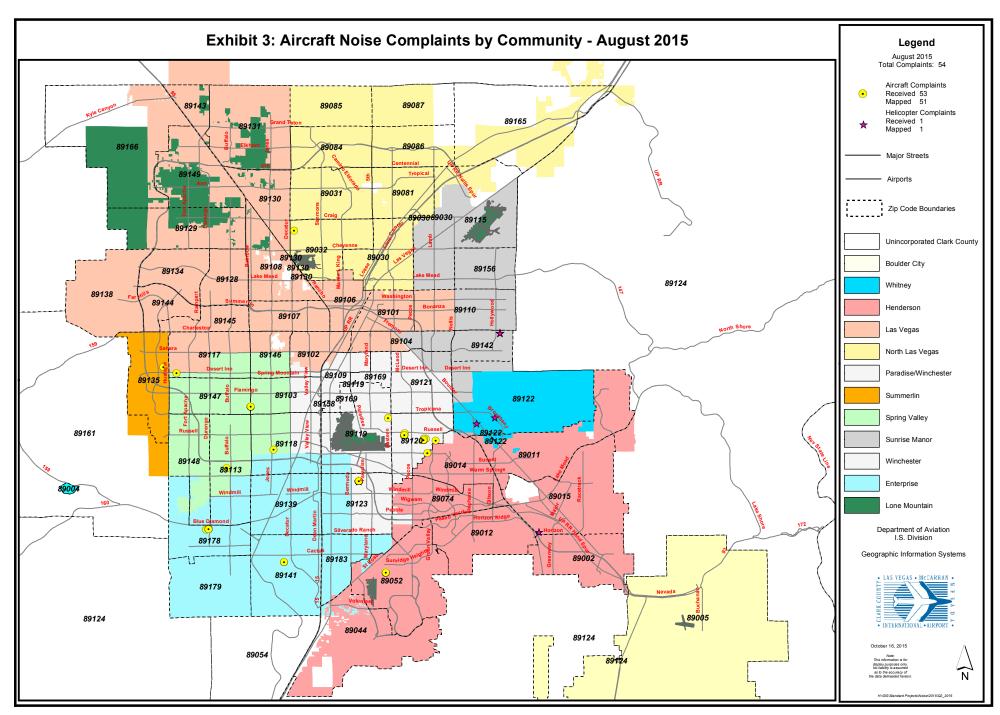
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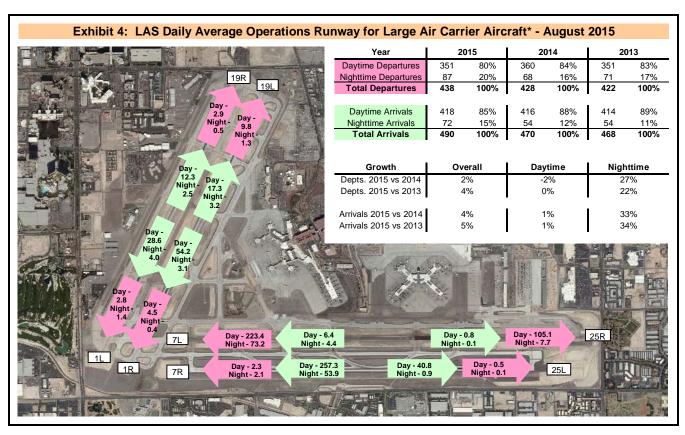
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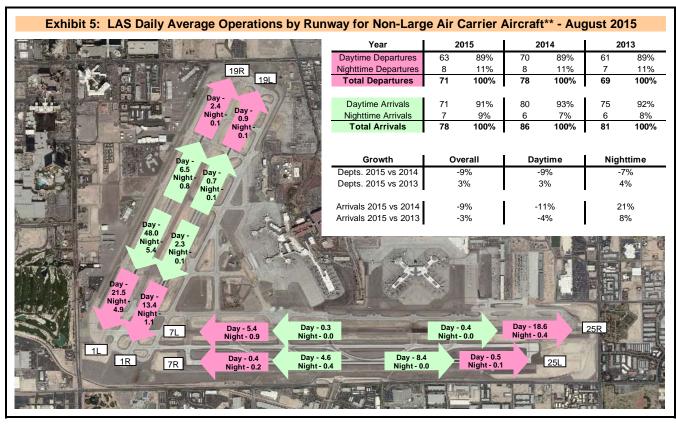
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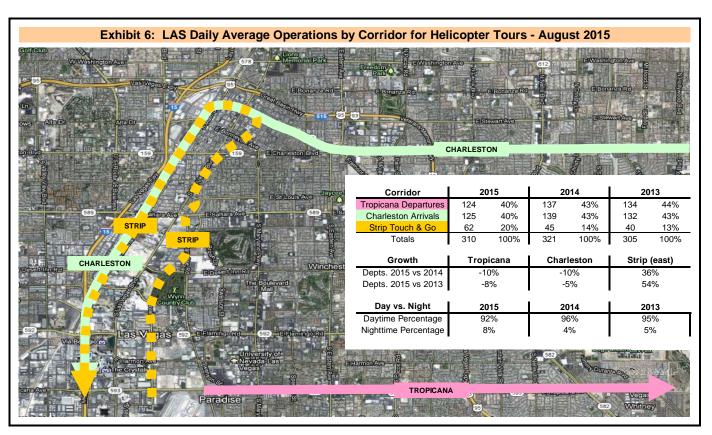
2015 Noise Complaint Report

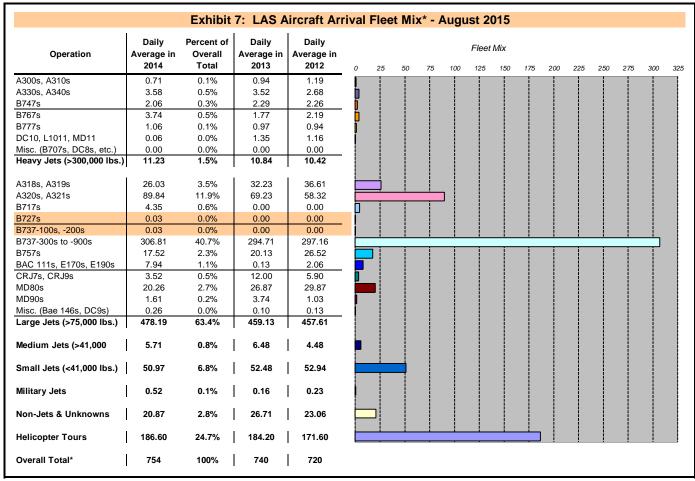


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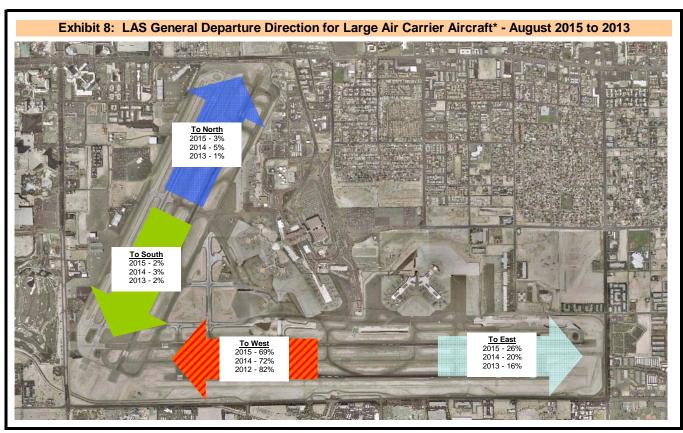


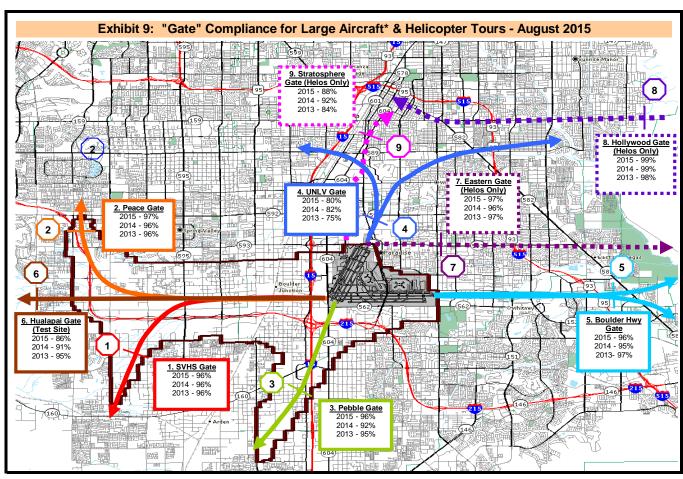
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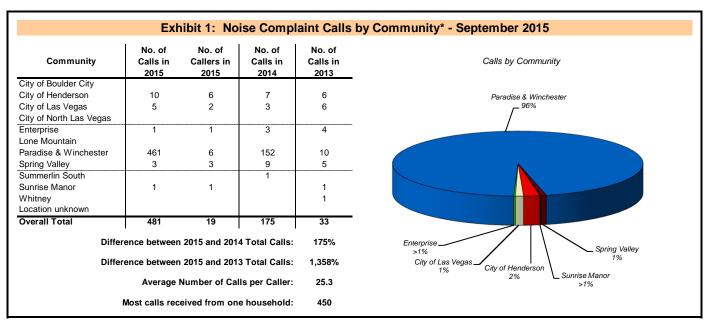


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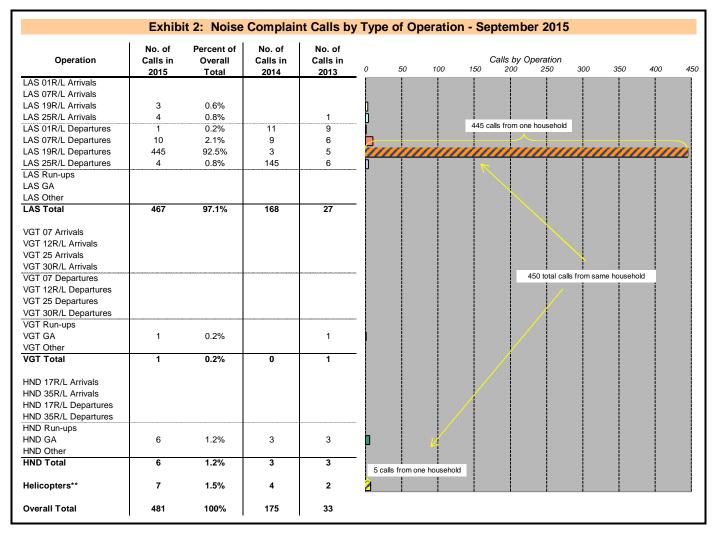




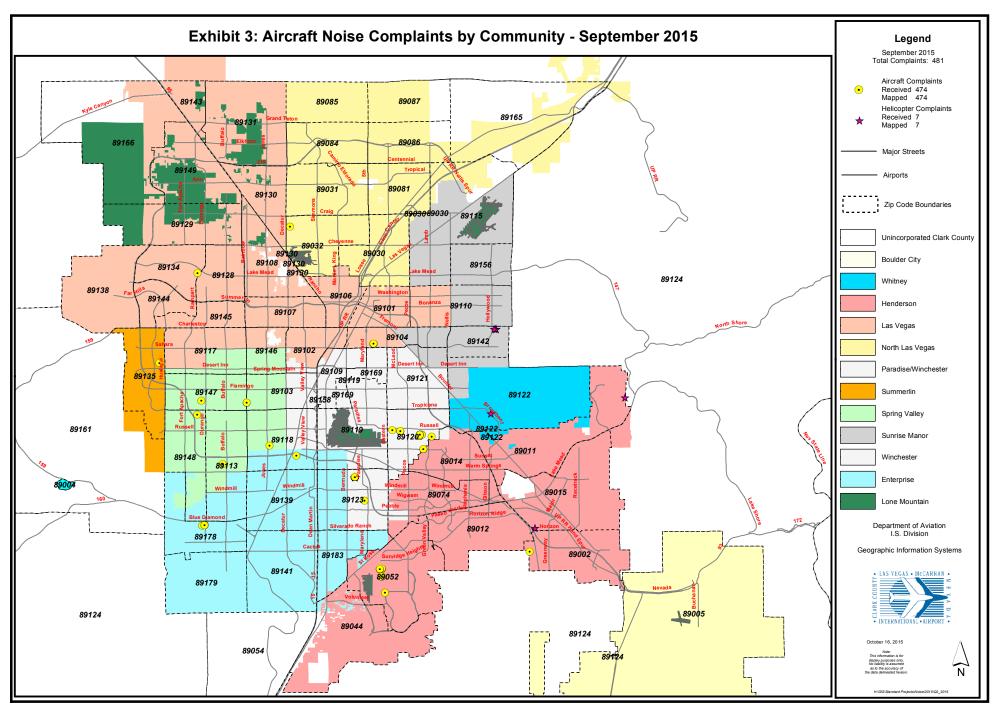
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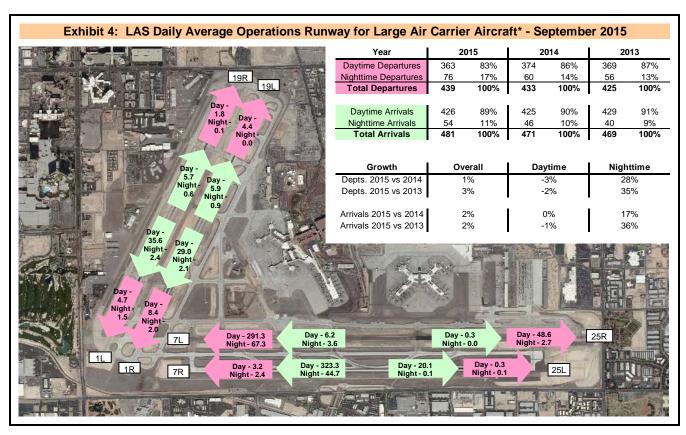
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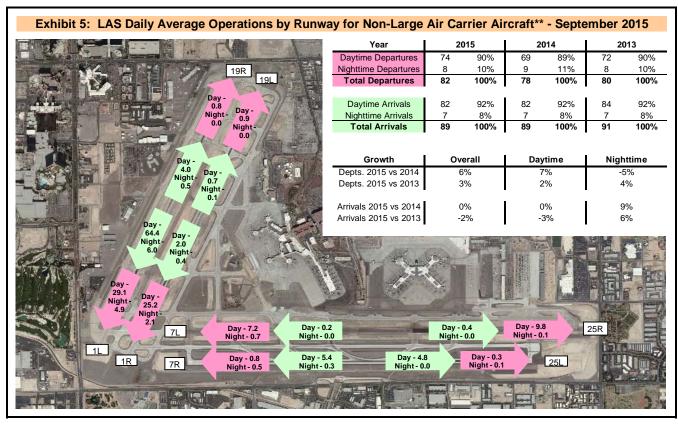
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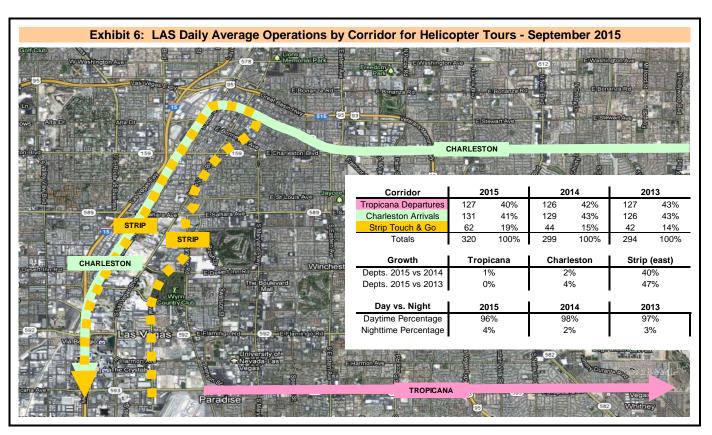
2015 Noise Complaint Report

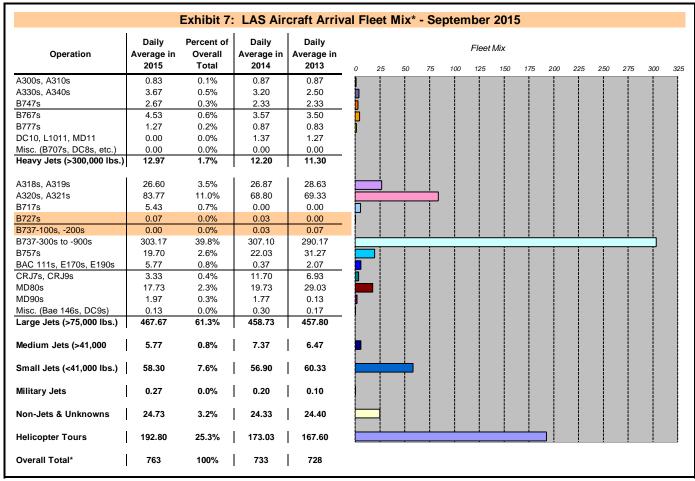


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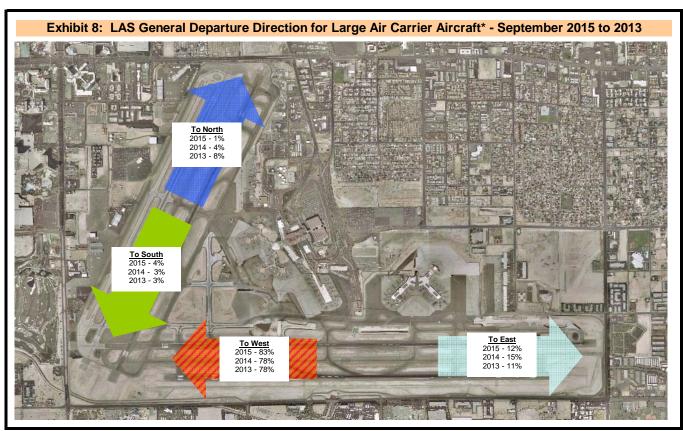


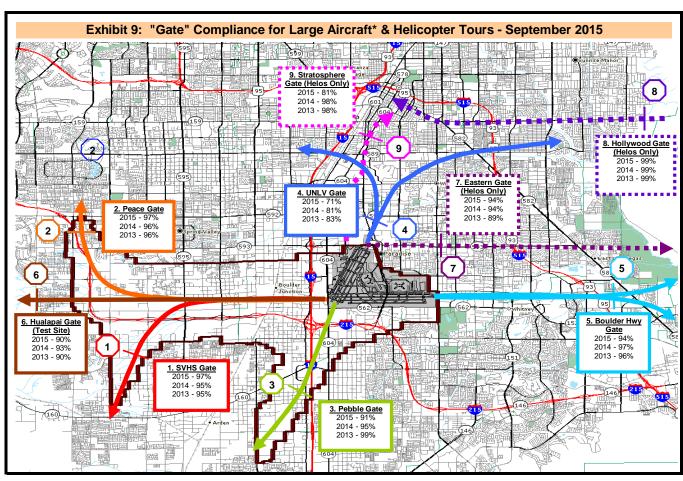
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