MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

TO: DISTRIBUTION Digitally signed by George C. Sims

FROM: GEORGE C. SIMS, PLANNER

SUBJECT: OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER AND ANNUAL 2017

NOISE COMPLAINT REPORTS

DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 2018

Attached for your review are the Clark County Department of Aviation's (CCDOA) Monthly Noise Complaint Reports for October, November, and December 2017. Also included is the 2017 Annual Noise Complaint Report, covering the period of January through December 2017. Please note the following Clark County 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 (702-261-3694), the Noise Office (702-261-5600), 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 (702-652-2750), and noise complaints regarding aircraft operations from the Boulder City Airport are forwarded to the Boulder City Airport Coordinator (702-293-9405). Individuals who express concerns regarding aircraft operations originating from private facilities (i.e., Valley Hospital or the private helipad located near Las Vegas Blvd. and Larson Lane 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. (Note that with the change from an FAA-direct feed to an independent radar feed in October 2015 used by CCDOA's analysis application, the data capture rate for departing aircraft has increased significantly. Therefore, it is inappropriate to compare 2017 and 2016 data to 2015 data.) 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.

Airport Noise Report February 6, 2018 Page 2 of 42

The Annual Noise Complaint Report includes additional information that is not provided in each monthly report. These additional illustrations (Exhibits 10 through 14) are helpful in assessing seasonal trends, comparisons of noise issues between various CCDOA facilities, noise complaint patterns between communities, long-term runway use trends, and long-term compliance determinations with the preferred departure corridors. **Exhibit 10** of the annual report illustrates the number of calls and callers by month, between 2014 and 2016. **Exhibit 11** illustrates the general time when the complaint was received by the CCDOA. Monthly calls by airport or helicopter operation are depicted on **Exhibit 12**. **Exhibit 13** depicts monthly calls by community. The final annual report, **Exhibit 14**, summarizes monthly calls by specific LAS operation.

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.

Monthly Noise Complaint Summaries

October 2018: 85 total complaints - a 52% increase from 2016 and an 85% decrease from 2015. On average, each caller (or household) issued 2.7 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 20.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 43 calls (51%). 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%): The **Spring Valley** community issued 24 calls (28%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the west (from Runway 25R and Runway 25L). This community is also impacted by aircraft departing to the north (from Runway 01R and Runway 01L) that turn left (to the west and south).

Repeat Caller Impact: Two households issued 46% (39 calls) of all the calls received in October 2017.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 95% of the total calls were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

- 72% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R (52% from two households).
- 15% were due to departures to the west from Runways 26L and 26R (54% from one household, which is also one of the same households that issued 52% of the calls for LAS Runways 01L and 01R).

VGT: 2% of the total calls were due to **VGT** fixed-wing operations (100% from one household).

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

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

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

Overall: 514 daily *departures*¹ – a 1% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 64% of departures were to the west, 26% north, 8% east, and 2% south.

525 daily *arrivals* – a 3% increase from 2016 and 8% increase from 2015.

• 76% of arrivals were from the east, 18% south, and 6% north.

Daytime: 426 daily *departures*² – a 2% decrease from 2016. (See footnote).

• 62% of departures were to the west, 26% north, 10% east, and 2% south.

456 daily *arrivals* – a 1% increase from 2016 and a 5% increase from 2015.

• 75% of arrivals were from the east, 20% south, and 5% north.

Nighttime: 89 daily *departures*³ – a 14% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

■ 71% of departures were to the west, 25% north, 3% south and 1% east. 69 daily *arrivals* – a 27% increase from 2016 and a 30% increase from 2015.

• 84% of arrivals were from the east, 10% south, and 6% north.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 83% of all *departures* and 87% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

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

Overall: 111 daily *departures*⁴ – a 12% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 55% of departures were to the south, 27% north, 11% west, and 7% east.

102 daily arrivals – a 5% increase from 2016 and a 9% increase from 2015.

• 59% of arrivals were from the north, 29% south, 12% east, and 1% west.

Daytime: 101 daily *departures*⁵ – a 14% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 54% of departures were to the south, 28% north, 11% west, and 7% east.

95 daily arrivals – a 6% increase from 2016 and an 11% increase from 2015.

• 58% of arrivals were from the north, 29% south, 12% east, and 1% west.

Nighttime: 10 daily *departures*⁶ – a 9% decrease from 2016. (See footnote).

• 62% of departures were to the south, 25% north, and 13% west.

7 daily arrivals – a 6% decrease from 2016 and a 6% decrease from 2015.

• 65% of arrivals were from the north, 26% south, 8% east, and 1% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 92% of all *departures* and 93% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

¹ Note: Runway use and traffic count totals for 2014 through September 2015 were compiled by the EnvironmentalVue application using a FAA-direct radar feed. 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 EnvironmentalVue 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. Runway use and traffic count totals for October 2015 and later were compiled by the EnvironmentalVue application using an independent NextGen radar feed and the departure capture rate increased significantly. Therefore, it is inappropriate to compare 2016 departure data to 2015 and 2014 departure data.

² See footnote #1.

³ See footnote #1.

⁴ See footnote #1.

⁵ See footnote #1.

⁶ See footnote #1.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 99 daily *departures* - a 19% decrease from 2016 and a 29% decrease from 2015.

Charleston: 95 daily arrivals – a 22% decrease from 2016 and a 30% decrease from 2015.

Strip: 69 daily *touch and go's* - a 9% decrease from 2016 and a 14% increase from 2015.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 97% 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 4% 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 62% 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 4% of the daily traffic.

Helos: Touring helicopters accounted for 21% of the daily traffic.

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

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

Primary: In 2017, 64% departed to the *west* (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 81% in 2016 and 58% in 2015.

Secondary: In 2017, 2% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 4% in 2016 and 3% in 2015.

Alternate 1: In 2017, 26% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 13% in 2016 and 34% in 2015.

Alternate 2: In 2017, 8% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 3% in 2016 and 5% in 2015.

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

SVHS:

In 2017, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada National Security Site) that departed to the west from Runways 25L or 25R and made a left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 97% in 2016 and 96% in 2015.

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 2017, 95% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada National Security Site) that departed to the west from Runways 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 93% in 2016 and 95% in 2015.

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 2017, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada National Security Site) that departed to the south from Runways 19L or 19R were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Pebble Road & Arville Street*. This figure was 98% in 2016 and 100% in 2015.

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 Springs Estates community) and aircraft turning late along this corridor (like the Southern Highlands community).

UNLV:

In 2017, 94% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 01L or 01R were within 0.3 NM of the *UNLV sports complex*. This figure was 90% in 2016 and 92% in 2015.

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 2017, 99% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 07L or 07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near Boulder Highway. This figure was 97% in 2016 and 99% in 2015.

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 2017, 70% of the large air carrier aircraft destined to the Nevada National Security Site that departed to the west from Runways 25L or 25R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Hualapai Way*. This figure was 90% in 2016 and 92% in 2015.

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 National Security 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 2017, 99% 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 98% in 2016 and 98% in 2015.

The Eastern Ave. "compliance gate" is located at Tropicana Ave. and Eastern Ave, approximately 2 miles due west of 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 2017, 97% 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 97% in 2016 and 96% in 2015.

Airport Noise Report February 6, 2018 Page 7 of 42

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 2017, 99% 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 99% in 2016 and 99% in 2015.

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, (with the exception of increased departures to the north), fleet mix, and gate compliance. The northbound departure increase was a result of a direction change of winds from the north, necessitating increased use of the north/south runways for departures.

November 2017: 24 total complaints - a 56% decrease from 2016 and a 95% decrease from 2015. On average, each caller (or household) issued 1.4 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 7.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): (Not applicable.)

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The **Spring Valley** community issued 10 calls (42%). (See October 2017 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 5 calls (21%). (See October 2017 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The *Enterprise* community issued 5 calls (21%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the south (from Runway 19L and Runway 19R).

Repeat Caller Impact: One household issued 29% (7 calls) of all the calls received in November 2017.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 88% of the total calls received were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

- 42% were due to departures to the west from Runways 26L and 26R. (40% from one household).
- 29% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R. (43% from one household, which is the same household that issued 40% of the calls for LAS Runways 26L and 26R).

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

HND: 8% of the total calls received were due to *HND* fixed-wing operations.

Helis: 4% of the total calls received were due to *helicopter* operations.

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

Overall: 483 daily *departures*⁷ – a 1% decrease from 2016. (See footnote).

• 86% of departures were to the west, 10% north, 4% south, and 1% east.

485 daily *arrivals* – no change from 2016 and 3% increase from 2015.

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

Daytime: 394 daily *departures*⁸ – a 4% decrease from 2016. (See footnote).

■ 86% of departures were to the west, 10% north, 4% south, and 1% east. 413 daily *arrivals* – a 4% decrease from 2016 and a 1% decrease from 2015.

89% of arrivals were from the east, 6% north, and 5% south.

Nighttime: 90 daily *departures*⁹ – an 18% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 84% of departures were to the west, 12% north, 4% south, and 1% east.

71 daily arrivals – a 32% increase from 2016 and a 29% increase from 2015.

• 86% of arrivals were from the east, 7% south, and 7% north.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 82% of all *departures* and 85% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

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

Overall: 99 daily *departures*¹⁰ – a 5% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

■ 79% of departures were to the south, 10% west, 9% north, and 1% east.

91 daily arrivals – no change from 2016 and 9% decrease from 2015.

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

Daytime: 90 daily *departures*¹¹ – a 5% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

80% of departures were to the south, 10% west, 9% north, and 1% east.

85 daily arrivals – a 1% decrease from 2016 and a 10% decrease from 2015.

• 82% of arrivals were from the north, 10% east, 7% south, and 1% west.

Nighttime: 9 daily *departures*¹² – a 1% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

■ 71% of departures were to the south, 15% north, 13% west, and 1% east.

6 daily arrivals – a 24% decrease from 2016 and a 3% increase from 2015.

• 80% of arrivals were from the north, 14% south, 5% east, and 1% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 91% of all *departures* and 93% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

⁷ See footnote #1.

⁸ See footnote #1.

⁹ See footnote #1.

¹⁰ See footnote #1.

¹¹ See footnote #1.

¹² See footnote #1.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 78 daily *departures* - a 14% decrease from 2016 and 27% decrease from 2015.

Charleston: 78 daily arrivals – a 15% decrease from 2016 and 31% decrease from 2015.

Strip: 67 daily *touch and go's* – no change from 2016 and a 28% increase from 2015.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 97% 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 3% 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 64% 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 5% of the daily traffic.

Helos: Touring helicopters accounted for 20% 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 2017, 86% departed to the *west* (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 75% in 2016 and 3% in 2015.

Secondary: In 2017, 4% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 3% in 2016 and 18% in 2015.

Alternate 1: In 2017, 10% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 17% in 2016 and 76% in 2015.

Alternate 2: In 2017, 1% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 5% in 2016 and 3% in 2015.

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

SVHS: In 2017, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the west from Runways 25L or 25R and made a left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 97% in 2016 and

92% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2017, 95% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the west from Runways 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 94% in 2016 and 41% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of

the Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2017, 98% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the south from Runways 19L or 19R were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Pebble Road & Arville Street*. This figure was 99% in 2016 and 99% in

2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Pebble gate.)

UNLV: In 2017, 90% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 01L

or 01R were within 0.3 NM of the *UNLV sports complex*. This figure was 85% in 2016 and 92% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder: In 2017, 99% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 07L

or 07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Boulder Highway*. This figure was 99% in 2016 and 99% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific

location of the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

Hualapai: In 2017, 77% of the large air carrier aircraft destined to the Nevada Test Site that departed

to the west from Runways 25L or 25R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Hualapai Way*. This figure was 86% in 2016 and 82% in 2015. (See

October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern: In 2017, 99% 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 97% in 2016 and 98% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the

Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2017, 94% 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 94% in 2016 and 95% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis

for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2017, 99% 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 99% in 2016 and 99% in 2015.

(See October 2017 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.

Airport Noise Report February 6, 2018 Page 11 of 42

December 2017: 27 total complaints – a 33% decrease from 2016 and an 86% decrease from 2015. On average, each caller (or household) issued 1.9 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 6.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 15 calls (56%). (See October 2017 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The **Spring Valley** community issued 6 calls (22%). (See October 2017 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The *City of Henderson* community issued 3 calls (11%). This community is typically impacted by LAS aircraft departing to the east (from Runway 07R and Runway 07L), some helicopter operations, and operations at HND.

The *Enterprise* community issued 5 calls (21%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the south (from Runway 19L and Runway 19R). (See November 2017 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Repeat Caller Impact: Two households issued 33% (9 calls) of all the calls received in December 2017.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 93% of the total calls received were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

- 67% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R (50% from two households).
- 15% were due to departures to the west from Runways 26L and 26R (50% from one household which is also one of the same households that issued 50% of the calls for LAS Runways 01L and 01R).

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

HND: 7% of the total calls received were due to *HND* fixed-wing operations.

Helis: 0% of the total calls received were due to *helicopter* operations.

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

Overall: 472 daily *departures*¹³ – no change from 2016. (See footnote).

72% of departures were to the west, 24% north, 2% south, and 1% east.

473 daily arrivals – a 2% increase from 2016 and 2% increase from 2015.

85% of arrivals were from the east, 11% south, and 5% north.

Daytime: 387 daily *departures*¹⁴ – a 1% decrease from 2016. (See footnote).

• 73% of departures were to the west, 24% north, 2% east, and 2% south.

405 daily arrivals – a 1% increase from 2016 and a 1% decrease from 2015.

• 85% of arrivals were from the east, 11% south, and 5% north.

¹³ See footnote #1.

¹⁴ See footnote #1.

Nighttime: 85 daily *departures*¹⁵ – a 9% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

■ 70% of departures were to the west, 28% north, and 2% south.

69 daily arrivals – a 10% increase from 2016 and a 30% increase from 2015.

• 84% of arrivals were from the east, 12% south, and 4% north.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 82% of all *departures* and 86% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

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

Overall: 89 daily *departures*¹⁶ – a 5% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 64% of departures were to the south, 24% north, 11% west, and 2% east.

85 daily arrivals – a 1% decrease from 2016 and 2% decrease from 2015.

• 68% of arrivals were from the north, 18% south, 13% east, and 1% west.

Daytime: 82 daily *departures*¹⁷ – a 6% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 65% of departures were to the south, 23% north, 11% west, and 2% east.

79 daily arrivals – a 2% decrease from 2016 and a 3% decrease from 2015.

• 69% of arrivals were from the north, 18% south, and 13% east.

Nighttime: 8 daily *departures*¹⁸ – a 3% decrease from 2016. (See footnote).

• 59% of departures were to the south, 28% north, and 12% west.

6 daily arrivals – a 7% increase from 2016 and a 2% increase from 2015.

• 63% of arrivals were from the north, 24% south, 12% east, and 2% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 91% of all *departures* and 93% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 63 daily *departures* - a 7% decrease from 2016 and a 23% decrease from 2015.

Charleston: 61 daily arrivals – a 12% decrease from 2016 and a 34% decrease from 2015.

Strip: 64 daily *touch and go's* - a 14% increase from 2016 and a 36% increase from 2015.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 97% of all helicopter tour operations occurred during the daytime hours.

¹⁵ See footnote #1.

¹⁶ See footnote #1.

¹⁷ See footnote #1.

¹⁸ See footnote #1.

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

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

accounted for 4% 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 66% of the daily traffic.

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

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 5% of the daily traffic.

Helos: **Touring helicopters** accounted for 18% of the daily traffic.

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

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

Primary: In 2017, 72% departed to the west (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 52% in 2016 and 2% in 2015.

Secondary: In 2017, 2% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 8% in 2016 and 8% in 2015.

Alternate 1: In 2017, 24% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 28% in 2016 and 89% in 2015.

Alternate 2: In 2017, 1% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 2% in 2016 and 2% in 2015.

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

SVHS: In 2017, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

> Site) that departed to the west from Runways 25L or 25R and made a left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of Sierra Vista High School (SVHS). This figure was 97% in 2016 and 93% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2017, 96% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

> Site) that departed to the west from Runways 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 94% in 2016 and 64% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of

the Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2017, 95% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the south from Runways 19L or 19R were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Pebble Road & Arville Street*. This figure was 97% in 2016 and 99% in

2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Pebble gate.)

UNLV: In 2017, 86% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 01L

or 01R were within 0.3 NM of the *UNLV sports complex*. This figure was 86% in 2016 and 91% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

and 91% in 2015. (See October 2017 symphism of specific location of the ONLY gate.)

Boulder: In 2017, 98% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 07L

or 07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Boulder Highway*. This figure was 99% in 2016 and 98% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific

location of the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

Hualapai: In 2017, 82% of the large air carrier aircraft destined to the Nevada Test Site that departed

to the west from Runways 25L or 25R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Hualapai Way*. This figure was 86% in 2016 and 71% in 2015. (See

October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern: In 2017, 99% 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 98% in 2016 and 99% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the

Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2017, 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 97% in 2016 and 98% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis

for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2017, 99% 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 99% in 2016 and 99% in 2015.

(See October 2017 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.

Annual Noise Complaint Summaries

2017: 594 total complaints – a 6% decrease from 2016 and an 85% decrease from 2015. On average, each caller (or household) issued 3.4 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 156.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): (Not applicable.)

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The **Spring Valley** community issued 223 calls (38%). (See October 2017 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 188 calls (32%). (See October 2017 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Repeat Caller Impact: Two households issued 32% (188 calls) of all the calls received in 2017.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 85% of the total calls received were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

- 45% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R (43% from two households).
- 28% were due to departures to the west from Runways 26L and 26R (45% from one household, which is one of the same two households that issued 43% of the calls for LAS Runways 01L and 01R).

VGT: 3% of the total calls received were due to **VGT** fixed-wing operations (68% from one

household).

HND: 4% of the total calls received were due to *HND* fixed-wing operations.

Helis: 8% of the total calls received were due to *helicopter* operations (47% from one

household).

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

Overall: 497 daily *departures*¹⁹ – a 1% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 66% of departures were to the west, 18% north, 12% east, and 3% south.

498 daily arrivals – a 2% increase from 2016 and 4% increase from 2015.

■ 75% of arrivals were from the east, 12% south, 10% north, and 4% west.

Daytime: 409 daily *departures*²⁰ – a 1% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 64% of departures were to the west, 19% north, 14% east, and 3% south.

428 daily arrivals – no change from 2016 and a 3% increase from 2015.

• 73% of arrivals were from the east, 12% south, 11% north, and 4% west.

Nighttime: 88 daily *departures*²¹ – a 3% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 77% of departures were to the west, 17% north, 4% south, and 3% east. 70 daily *arrivals* – a 14% increase from 2016 and a 9% increase from 2015.

• 84% of arrivals were from the east, 8% north, 7% south, and 1% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 82% of all *departures* and 86% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

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

Overall: 101 daily *departures*²² – an 8% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 58% of departures were to the south, 21% north, 13% east, and 8% west.

95 daily arrivals – a 5% increase from 2016 and 4% increase from 2015.

• 65% of arrivals were from the north, 19% south, 11% east, and 5% west.

¹⁹ See footnote #1.

²⁰ See footnote #1.

²¹ See footnote #1.

²² See footnote #1.

Daytime: 91 daily *departures*²³ – an 8% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

■ 57% of departures were to the south, 21% north, 14% east, and 8% west.

88 daily *arrivals* – a 5% increase from 2016 and a 4% increase from 2015.

• 64% of arrivals were from the north, 19% south, 12% east, and 5% west.

Nighttime: 10 daily *departures*²⁴ – a 5% increase from 2016. (See footnote).

• 65% of departures were to the south, 19% north, 13% west, and 2% east.

7 daily arrivals – a 6% decrease from 2016 and a 3% increase from 2015.

• 72% of arrivals were from the north, 18% south, 8% east, and 2% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 90% of all *departures* and 93% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 94 daily *departures* – a 6% decrease from 2016 and 12% decrease from 2015.

Charleston: 94 daily arrivals - a 6% decrease from 2016 and 15% decrease from 2015.

Strip: 74 daily *touch and go's* - an 11% increase from 2016 and 36% increase from 2015.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 93% 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 3% 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 62% 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 4% of the daily traffic.

Helos: Touring helicopters accounted for 22% of the daily traffic.

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

²³ See footnote #1.

²⁴ See footnote #1.

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

Primary: In 2017, 66% departed to the **west** (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 52% in 2016 and 42% in 2015.

Secondary: In 2017, 3% departed to the **south** (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This figure was 8% in 2016 and 9% in 2015.

Alternate 1: In 2017, 18% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure was 32% in 2016 and 39% in 2015.

Alternate 2: In 2017, 12% departed to the *east* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure was 8% in 2016 and 11% in 2015.

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

SVHS: In 2017, 97% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the west from Runways 25L or 25R and made a left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 97% in 2016 and

96% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2017, 95% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the west from Runways 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 94% in 2016 and 96% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of

the Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2017, 98% of the large air carrier aircraft (excluding those destined to the Nevada Test

Site) that departed to the south from Runways 19L or 19R were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of *Pebble Road & Arville Street*. This figure was 99% in 2016 and 97% in

2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Pebble gate.)

UNLV: In 2017, 89% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 01L

or 01R were within 0.3 NM of the *UNLV sports complex*. This figure was 90% in 2016

and 86% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder: In 2017, 98% of the large air carrier aircraft that departed to the north from Runways 07L

or 07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Boulder Highway*. This figure was 96% in 2016 and 94% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific

location of the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

Hualapai: In 2017, 81% of the large air carrier aircraft destined to the Nevada Test Site that departed

to the west from Runways 25L or 25R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Hualapai Way*. This figure was 90% in 2016 and 89% in 2015. (See

October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern: In 2017, 98% 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 2016 and 81% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the

Eastern gate.)

Airport Noise Report February 6, 2018 Page 18 of 42

Hollywood: In 2017, 97% 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 97% in 2016 and 99% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2017, 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 99% in 2016 and 97% in 2015. (See October 2017 synopsis for specific location of the Stratosphere gate.)

Calls by Month - (Exhibit 10)

Seasonal Trends: The majority of the calls received for 2017 occurred January through March, May, September and October (69% of the total number of complaint calls received). The vast majority of calls received were associated with departures to the north and west, with 30% of the calls originating from one household. While historical weather conditions for the Las Vegas Valley reflect the majority of departures from LAS will utilize Runway 26L and Runway 26R, whenever wind and weather conditions dictate, the FAA will utilize a variety of runway configurations to better manage traffic levels in a safe and efficient manner. Additionally, when weather conditions are temperate and residents opt to leave their windows and doors open during the spring and fall months, the number of noise complaints tends to increase, as indicated on the exhibit.

Calls by Time of Day - (Exhibit 11)

Daytime versus Nighttime: Approximately 81% of the total calls received by the CCDOA were issued between the hours of 7 AM and 10 PM (26% from one household) while the remaining 19% were received between the hours of 10 PM and 7 AM (28% from one household, which is the same household that issued 26% of the calls between the hours of 7 AM and 10 PM).

Calls by Airport/Operation - (Exhibit 12)

Airport Trends: A majority (85%) of the total calls received in 2017 were attributed to LAS operations (31% from one household, which is the same household that issued 26% of the calls between 7 AM and 10 PM, and 28% of the calls between 10 PM and 7 AM).

Calls by Community - (Exhibit 13)

Community Trends: A majority of the total calls (38%) originated from the *Spring Valley* community. Calls received from *Spring Valley* were attributed to westbound departures from Runway 26R. However, 70% of the total 223 calls received from this community were from a single household.

Calls by LAS Operations - (Exhibit 14)

LAS Trends: The majority (53%) of the total calls received were associated with typical increased departures to the north from Runways 01R and 01L (31% from one household, which is the same household that issued 26% of the calls between 7 AM and 10 PM, and 28% of the calls between 10 PM and 7 AM, and 31% of the total calls attributed to LAS operations).

Airport Noise Report February 6, 2018 Page 19 of 42

Other Notable Issues

Runway Numbering Change: On August 16, 2017, LAS renumbered runways 7L/25R and 7R/25L due to a magnetic variation change (MAGVAR). The airport's two longest runways were re-designated to Runway 8L/26R and Runway 8R/26L. Runway numbering, navigational aids and flight procedures are based on magnetic headings. True magnetic headings change over time, so every five years the FAA reevaluates shifts in the poles, which is known as magnetic variation. If the true heading changes more than 3 degrees at any airport, it has to renumber its runways. The FAA also takes a number of actions when the magnetic headings change, including but not limited to updating airport directories and charts used by pilots, and alerting pilots to the planned changes so a pilot looking to land on Runway 25 isn't surprised to see a "26" painted on the runway, for example. The FAA has standard procedures and checklists it goes through when making these changes which McCarran staff utilized for the transition. In the last few years, magnetic variation has required renumbering runways at several other U.S. airports, including in Tampa, Fla., and Orange County, Calif.

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

Airport Noise Report February 6, 2018 Page 20 of 42

Distribution: Commissioner Sisolak, Chair

Commissioner Giunchigliani, Vice-Chair

Commissioner Brager
Commissioner Brown
Commissioner Kirkpatrick
Commissioner Gibson
Commissioner Weekly
Donald G. Burnette
Rosemary Vassiliadis
James Chrisley
Sandra Cikity
Judy Villalta
Dennis Anderson
Ben Czyzewski
Donna Bergstrom

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

Curtis Hedgepeth

Charlie Halterman (HND Tower)
Richard Falcon (FAA FSDO)
Bristol Ellington (COH)
Josh Reid (COH)
Elizabeth Fretwell (CLV)
Mayor Carolyn Goodman (CLV)
Councilman Bob Beers (CLV)
Councilman Bob Coffin (CLV)
Councilwoman L. Tarkanian (CLV)
Councilman S. Anthony (CLV)
Councilman Ricki Barlow (CLV)
Mayor Pro Tem Steven Ross (CLV)

Bradford Jerbic, (CLV) 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.)
Karen Everitt (Dallas City Hall)

Samuel Carter (ITT)

Sean Roebuck Bruce Daugherty Kelly Burns Sam Ingalls Chris Jones Linda Healey Christine Crews Tina Frias Jeff Jacquart Charlie Hall Tucker Field

Stephanie Garcia-Vause (COH)

Andrew Powell (COH)

William Ruggiero (FAA TRACON) Thomas Miller (Nellis AFB) Michael Moorer (FAA ATCT) James Erbeck (CLV) Paul Alukonis (FAA FSDO)

Sydney Lowe (University Libraries)
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)

San Diego Airport Noise Management

Jeannie Denham (Citizen) Judge Bob Johnston (Citizen)

Roy Fuhrmann (Metro Airports Commission)

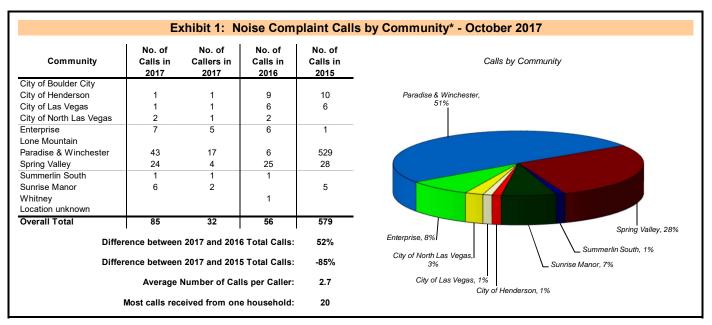
Tom Schaus (Sundance Helicopters)
Brooke Satern (Port of Portland)

Gary Brodt (Citizen)

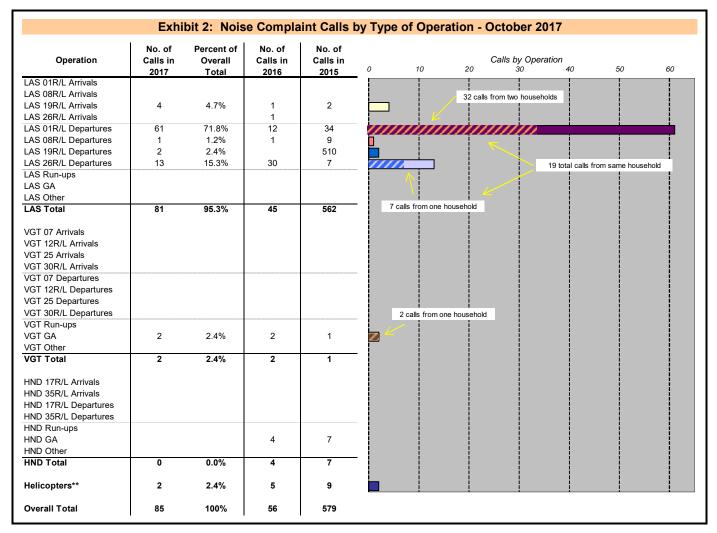
James P. Callahan (Nellis AFB) Stan Shepherd (SEATAC) Eric Sheng (Long Beach Airport) Jason Schwartz (Portland Airport) Todd Lobato (Nellis AFB)

Steven Peacock (Dallas City Hall)

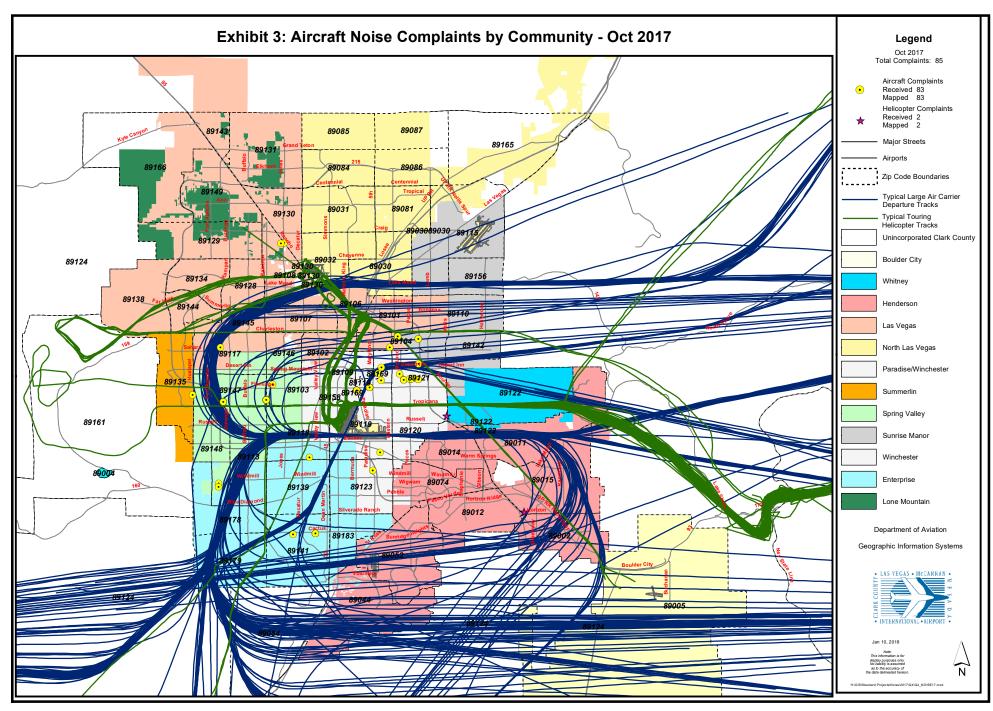
John Dietz (FAA TRACON) William Olivieri (Citizen)

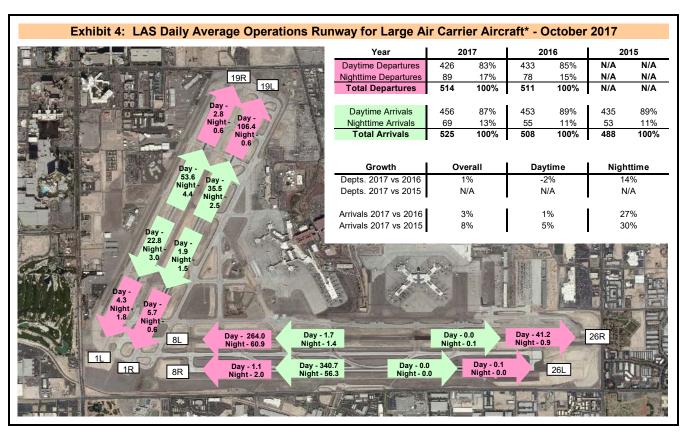


^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.

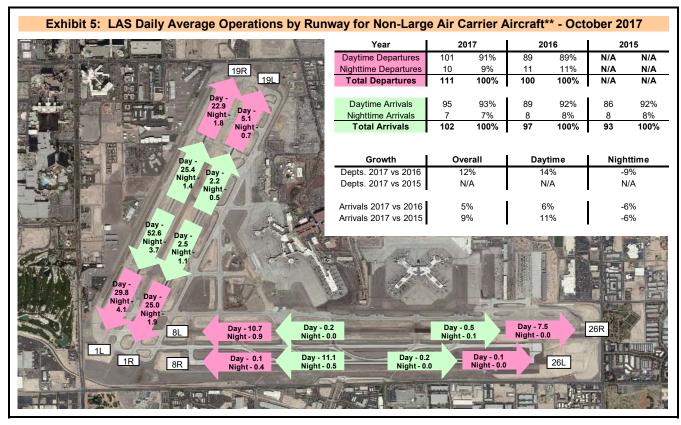


^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do not include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with operations conducted at non-DOA facilities.

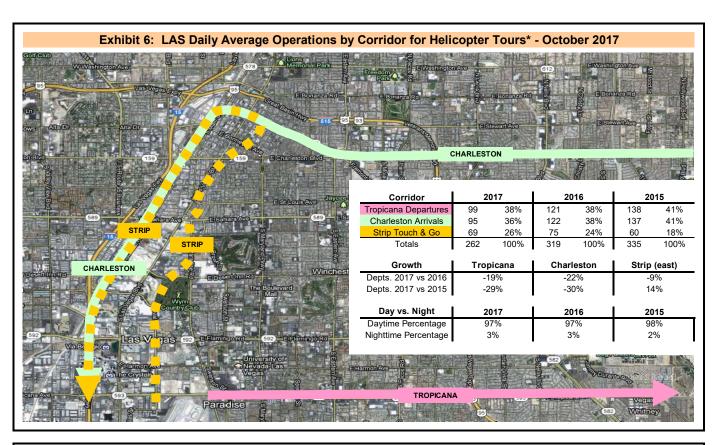


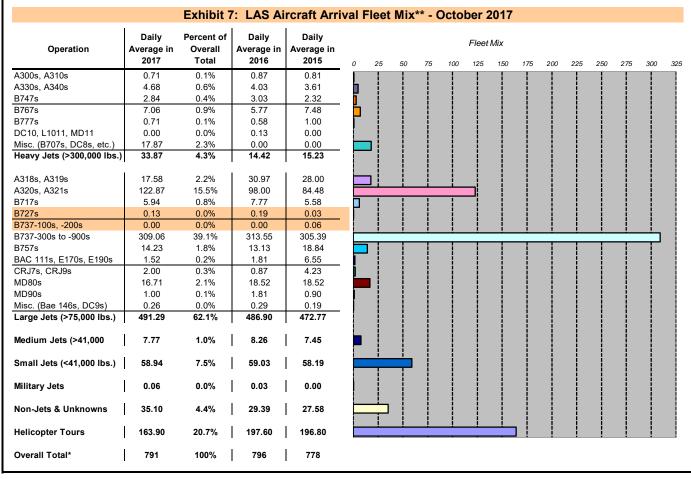


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340, B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

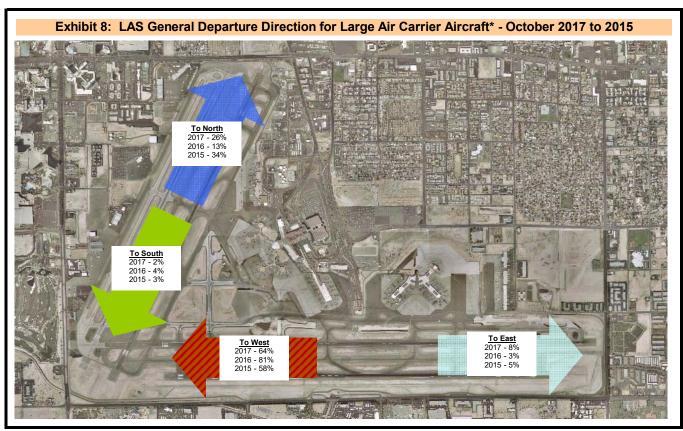


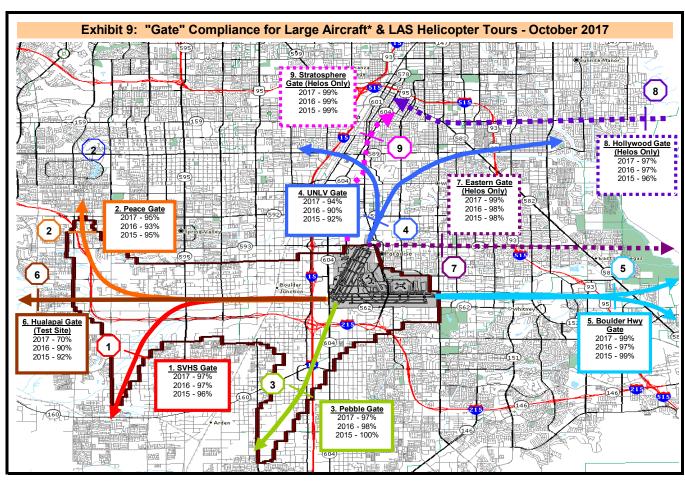
^{**} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight less than 75,000 pounds, excluding helicopters.



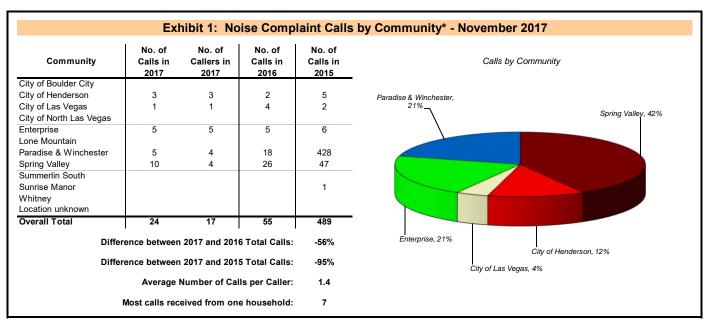


^{**} Overall Total: Note that operation type and runway use counts are estimated by Harris Corp. EnvironmentalVue Noise and Monitoring Operations system based on radar data. Due to limitations of radar data, information for aircraft weighing less than 75,000 lbs is inexact.

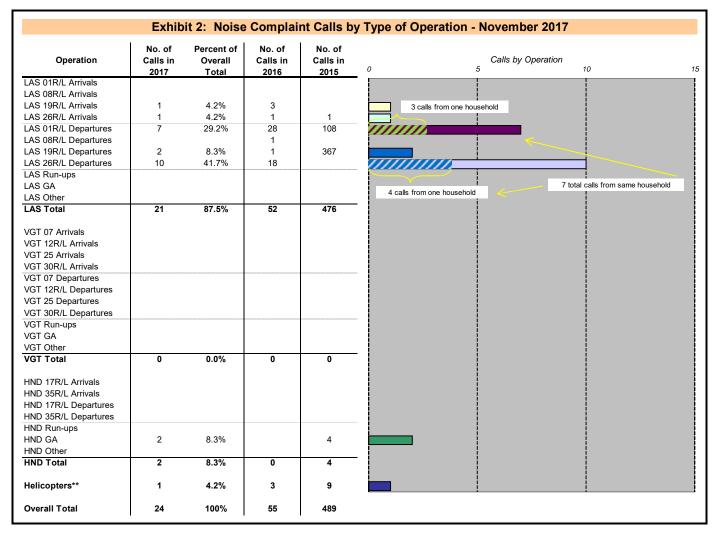




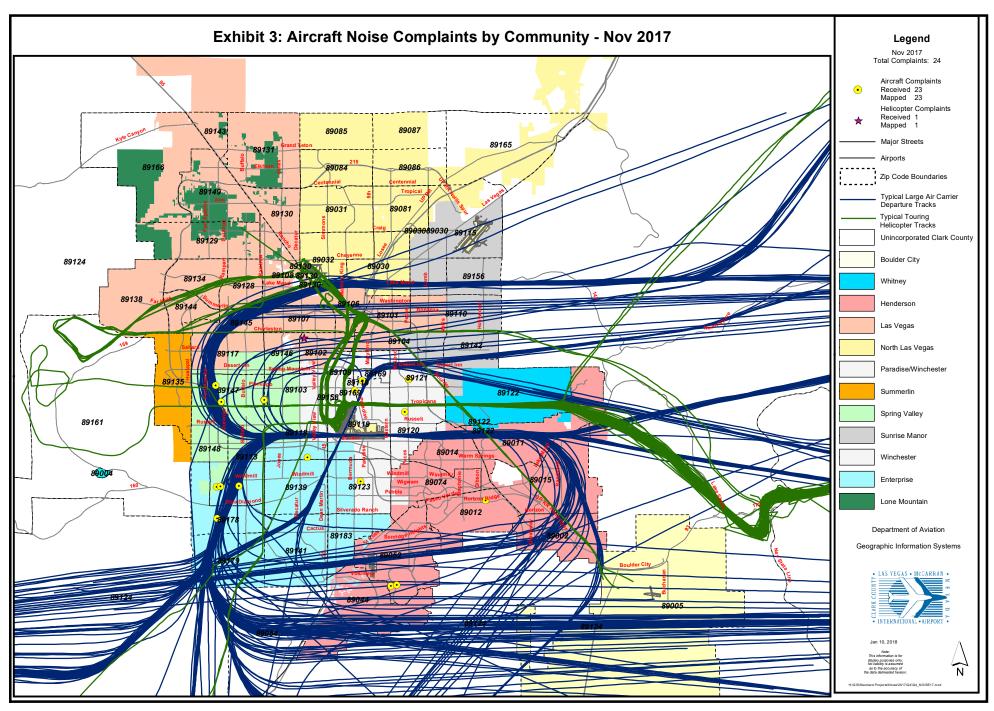
^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340, B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

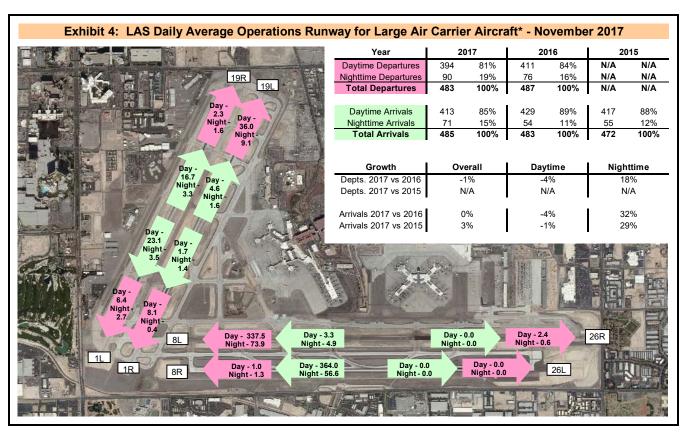


^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.

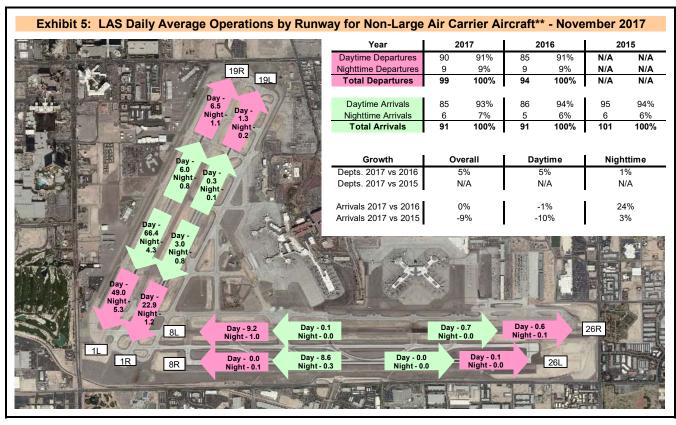


^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do not include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with operations conducted at non-DOA facilities.

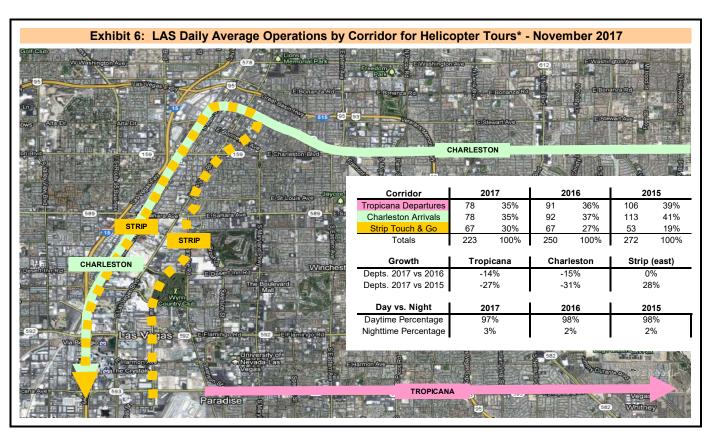


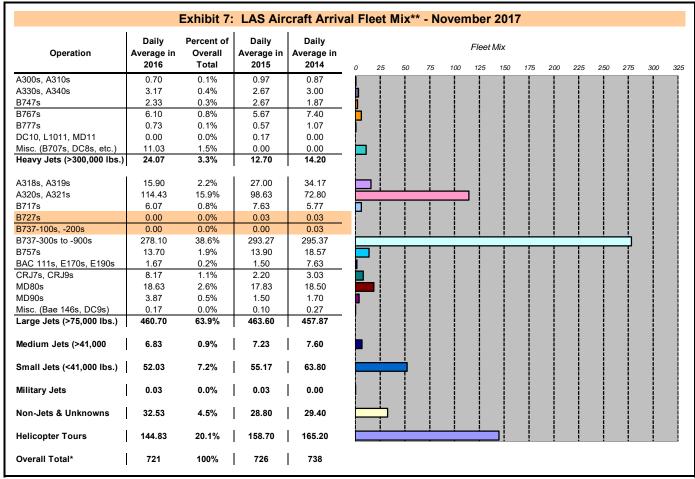


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340 B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

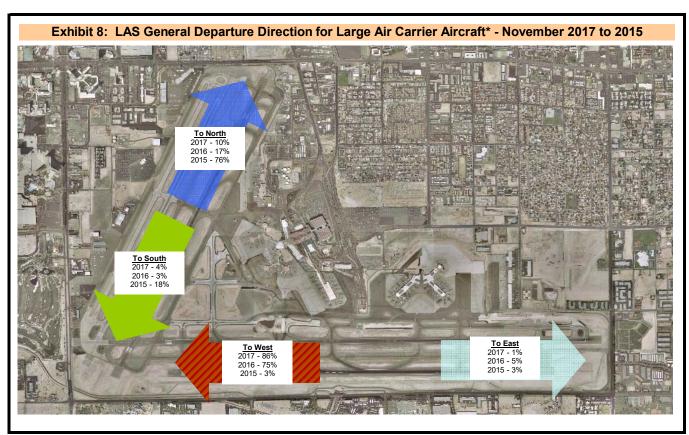


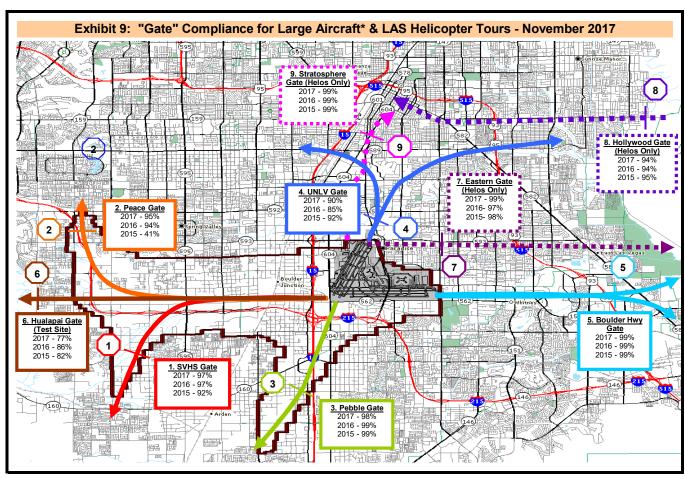
^{**} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight less than 75,000 pounds, excluding helicopters.



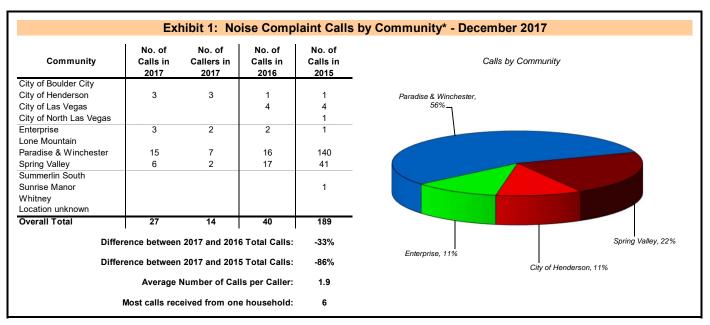


^{**} Overall Total: Note that operation type and runway use counts are estimated by Harris Corp. EnvironmentalVue Noise and Monitoring Operations system based on radar data. Due to limitations of radar data, information for aircraft weighing less than 75,000 lbs is inexact.

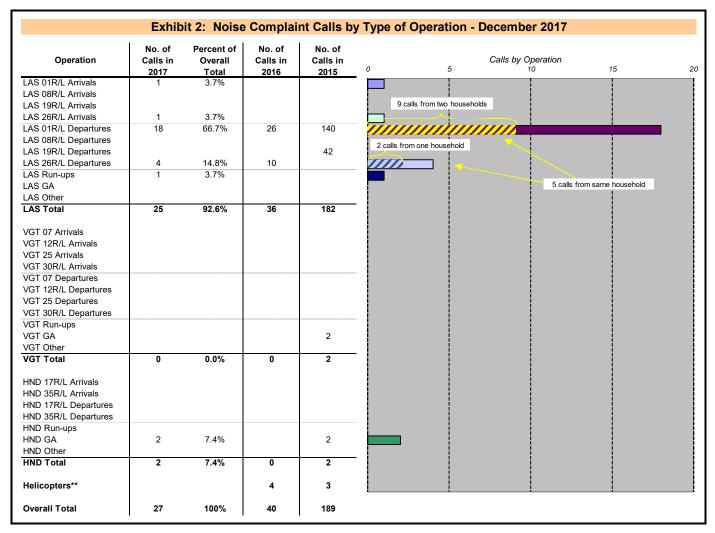




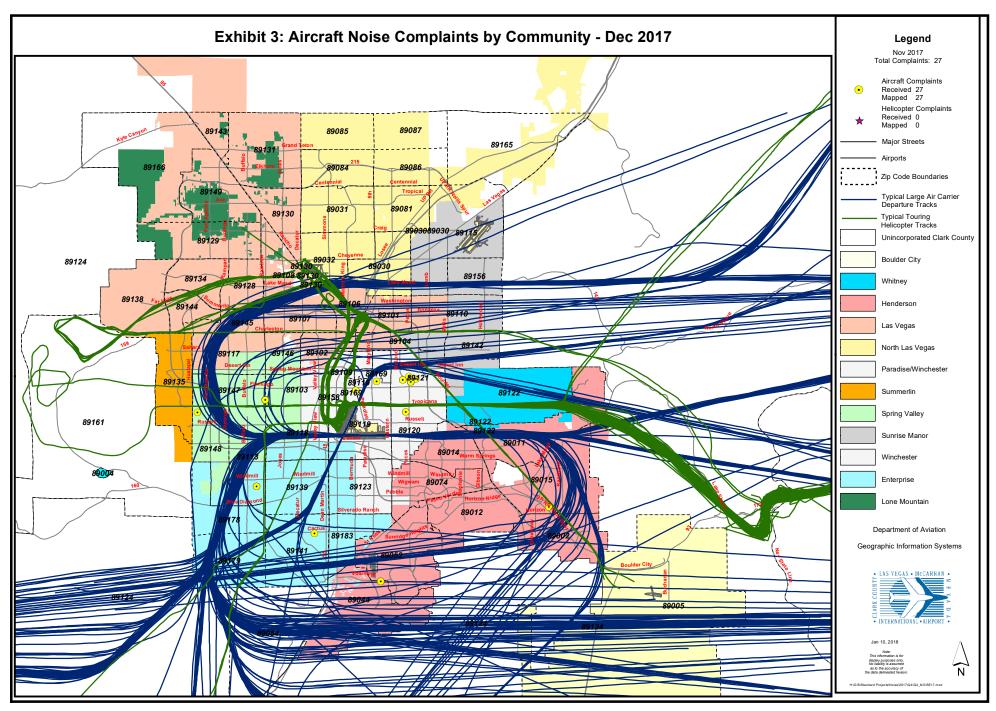
^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

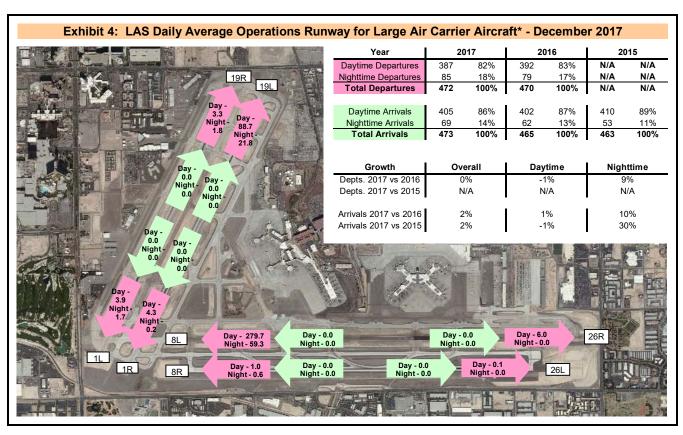


^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.

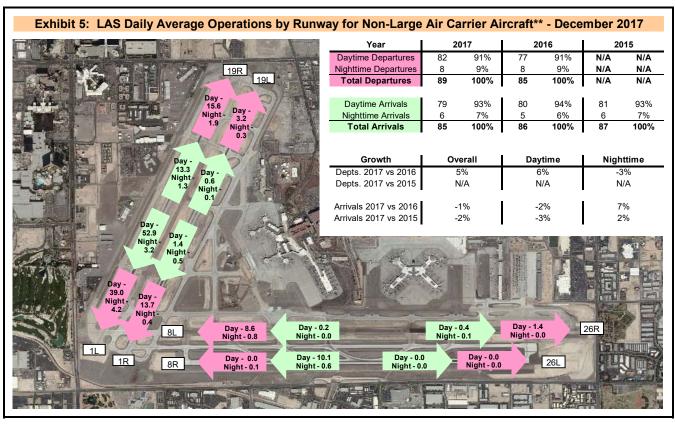


^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do not include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with operations conducted at non-DOA facilities.

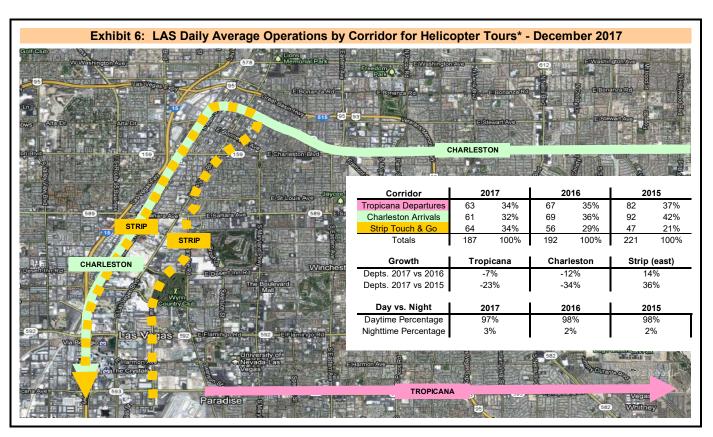


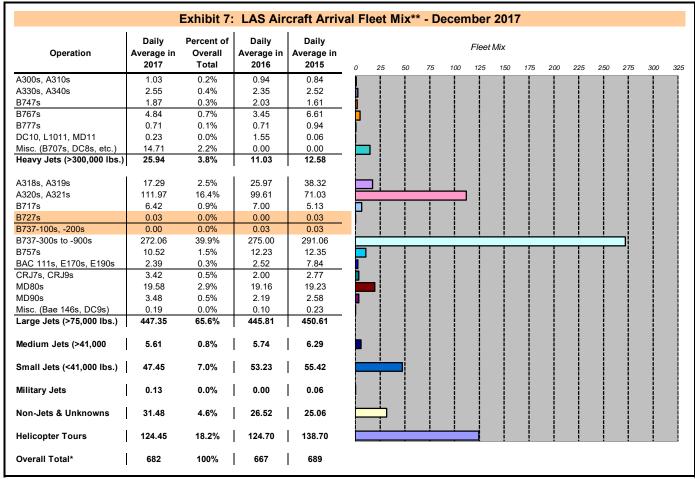


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340 B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

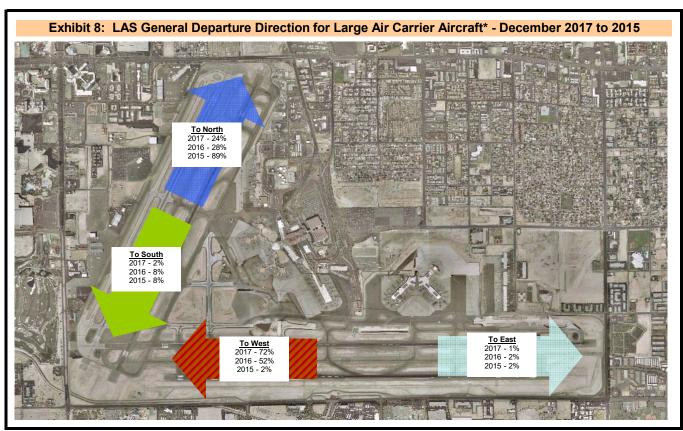


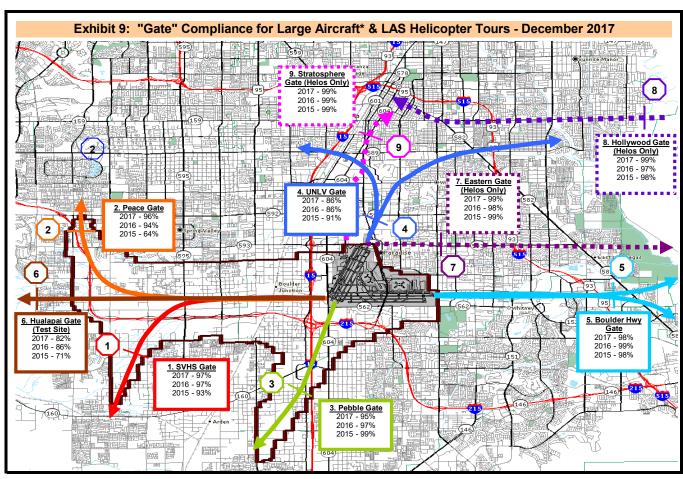
^{**} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight less than 75,000 pounds, excluding helicopters.



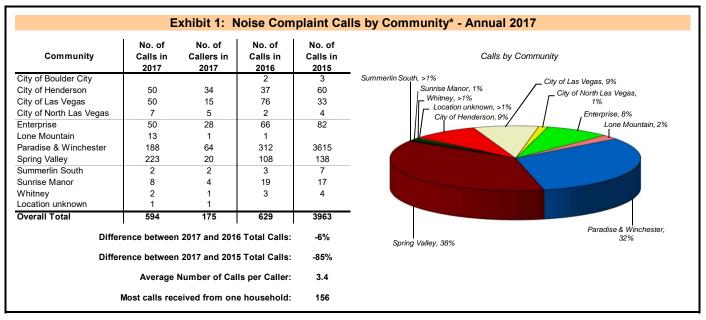


^{**} Overall Total: Note that operation type and runway use counts are estimated by Harris Corp. EnvironmentalVue Noise and Monitoring Operations system based on radar data. Due to limitations of radar data, information for aircraft weighing less than 75,000 lbs is inexact.

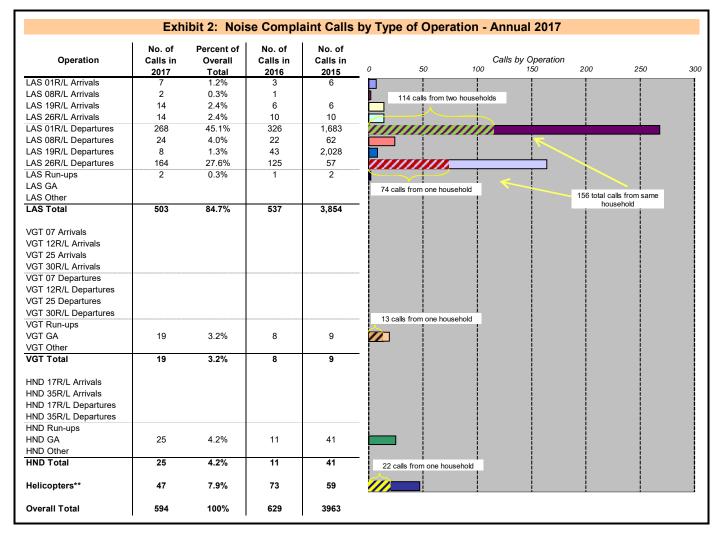




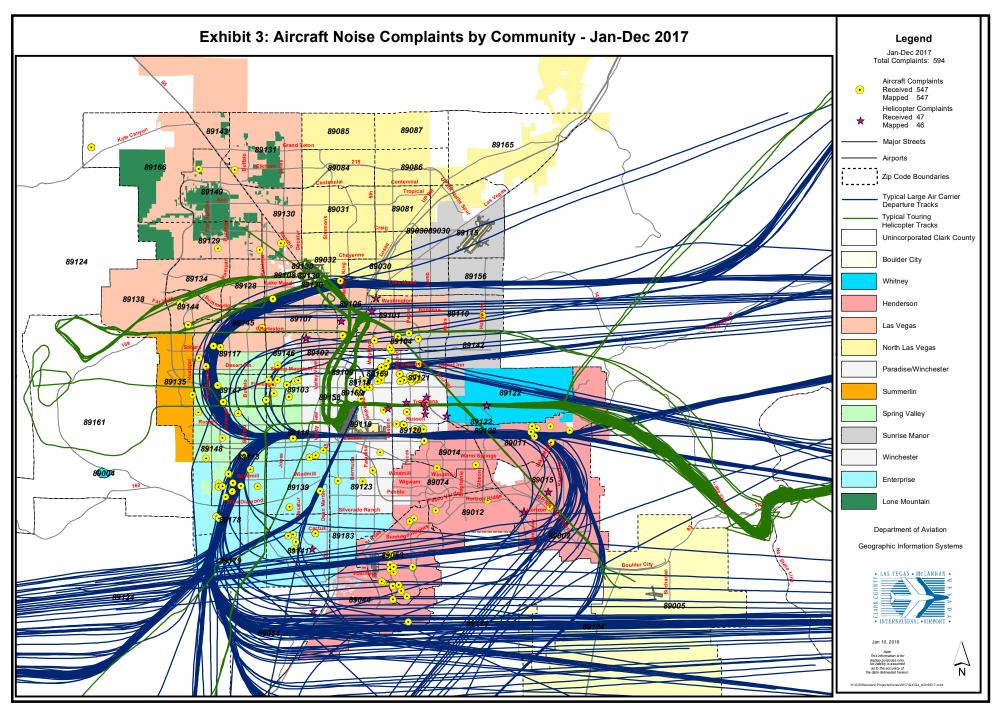
^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

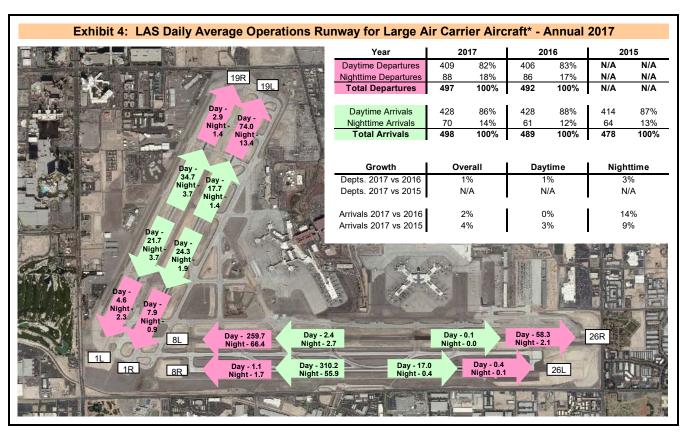


^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.

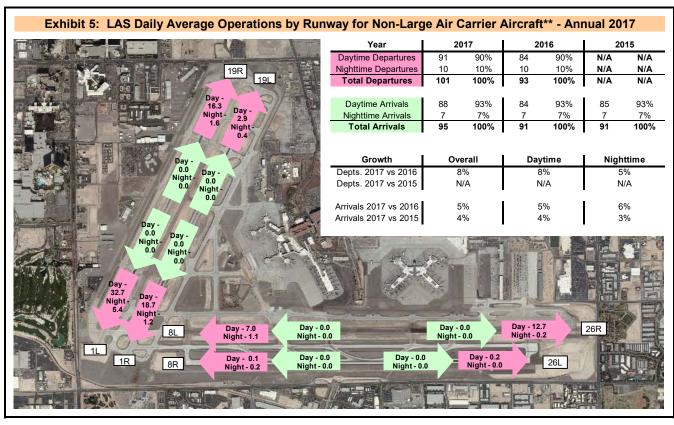


^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do not include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with operations conducted at non-DOA facilities.

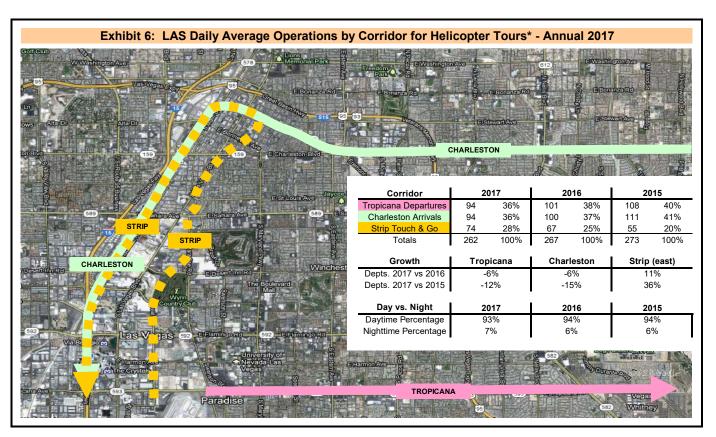


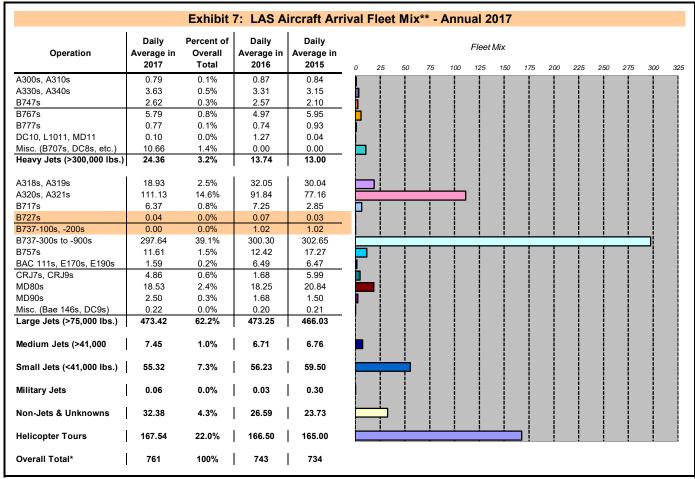


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340 B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

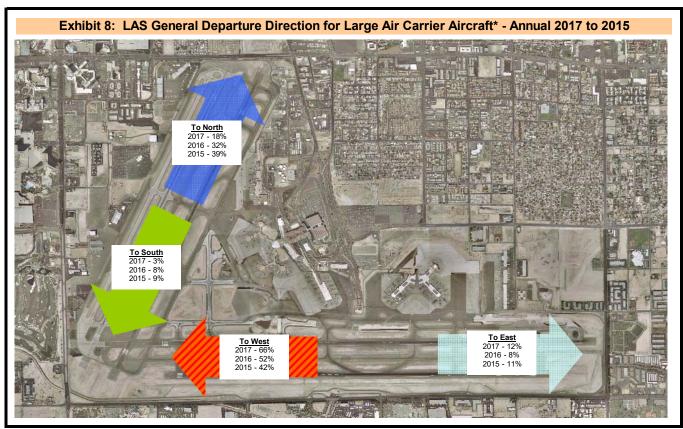


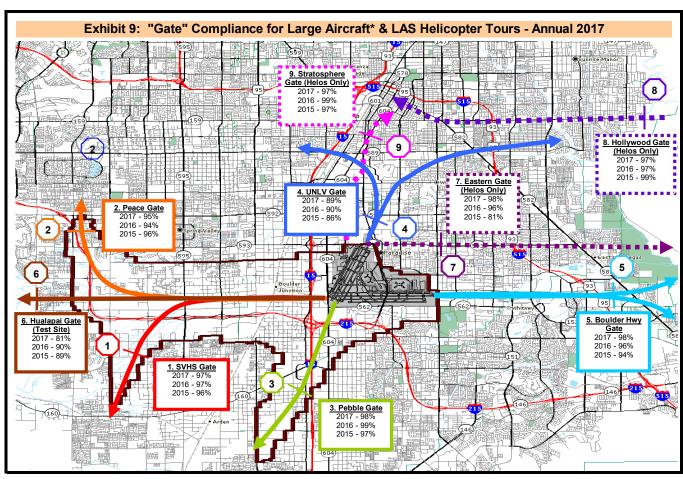
^{**} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight less than 75,000 pounds, excluding helicopters.





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





^{*} 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, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

Year	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January through December Total	Average No of Calls pe Caller
2017 Number of Calls	58	62	65	46	62	26	24	38	77	85	24	27	594	3.5
2017 Number of Callers	26	23	30	28	31	9	13	20	39	32	17	14	169	0.5
2016 Number of Calls	69	81	60	85	98	17	14	25	29	56	55	40	629	3.1
2016 Number of Callers	28	20	33	48	54	12	10	22	17	31	24	15	205	
2015 Number of Calls	518	404	524	269	256	111	92	54	481	579	489	100	2.062	
2015 Number of Callers	50	401 29	524 48	269 16	256 26	17	92 19	5 4 15	46 i 19	35	23	189 15	3,963 217	18.3
600	2015: 3,464 total calls from one household.						2016: 149 total calls from one household (same household as the one noted in 2015) 2017: ZERO total calls from household that issued 3,464 calls in 2015, and 149 calls in 2016.							17 Number of Is
200 -		*		4)		5 Number of

	ExI	hibit 1	1: To	tal Mo	onthly	Calls	by Ti	me of	Day -	- Annı	ıal 20	17		
Time Complaint Received	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January through December Total	Percent
Day Hours (7:00 a.m. to 9:59 p.m.)	51	49	50	36	50	21	19	36	68	61	22	17	480	80.8%
Night Hours (10:00 p.m. to 6:59 a.m.)	7	13	15	10	12	5	5	2	9	24	2	10	114	19.2%
Total	58	62	65	46	62	26	24	38	77	85	24	27	594	100.0%

