MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

TO: DISTRIBUTION

FROM: GEORGE C. SIMS, PLANNER

SUBJECT: OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER AND ANNUAL 2015

NOISE COMPLAINT REPORTS

DATE: JANUARY 28, 2016

Attached for your review are the Clark County Department of Aviation's (CCDOA) Monthly Noise Complaint Reports for October, November, and December 2015. Also included is the 2015 Annual Noise Complaint Report, covering the period of January through December 2015. 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 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.

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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 2013 and 2015. **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 2015: 579 total complaints - a 14% increase from 2014 and a 1,830% increase from 2013. On average, each caller (or household) issued 16.5 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 517.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 529 calls (91%). 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 89% (517 calls) of all the calls received in October 2015.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

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

- 88% were due to departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R (100% from one household).
- 6% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R (71% 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.

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

■ 78% from one household, which is the same household that issued 100% of the calls for LAS Runways 19L and 19R.

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

Overall:

489 daily departures¹ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

58% of departures were to the west, 34% north, 5% east, and 3% south. 488 daily arrivals – a 1% increase from 2014 and 2% increase from 2013.

77% of arrivals were from the east, 15% south, 6% north, and 1% west.

Daytime:

413 daily departures² – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

55% of departures were to the west, 37% north, 5% east, and 3% south.

435 daily arrivals – no change from 2014 and no change from 2013.

76% of arrivals were from the east, 16% south, 6% north, and 1% west.

Nighttime: 77 daily departures³ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

77% of departures were to the west, 18% north, 5% south, and 1% east.

53 daily arrivals – a 9% increase from 2014 and a 24% increase from 2013.

87% of arrivals were from the east, 8% north, and 5% south.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 84% 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:

94 daily departures⁴ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

■ 53% of departures were to the south, 34% north, 8% west, and 5% east.

93 daily arrivals – a 7% increase from 2014 and 3% decrease from 2013.

55% of arrivals were from the north, 26% south, 17% east, and 2% west.

Note: Runway use and traffic count totals for 2013 through September 2015 were compiled by the EnvironmentalVue application using a FAAdirect radar feed. Due to the location of the FAA 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 Environmental Vue 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 beyond were compiled by the EnvironmentalVue application using an independent NextGen radar feed. Although the NextGen radar feed increased data capture for departing fixed-wing aircraft, it decreased capture rates for helicopters. Therefore, totals compiled for Exhibit 6 for October, November, and December 2015 were modified to more accurately reflect the correct number of Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours.

See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

⁴ See footnote #1.

Daytime:

84 daily departures⁵ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

• 50% of departures were to the south, 36% north, 9% west, and 5% east. 86 daily arrivals – a 6% increase from 2014 and a 3% decrease from 2013.

• 54% of arrivals were from the north, 27% south, 17% east, and 2% west.

Nighttime: 11 daily *departures*⁶ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

> 75% of departures were to the south, 18% north, 6% west, and 1% east. 8 daily arrivals – a 16% increase from 2014 and a 4% increase from 2013.

69% of arrivals were from the north, 19% south, 10% east, and 2% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 89% of all departures and 92% of all arrivals occurred during the daytime hours.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 138 daily departures (estimated) - a 15% increase from 2014 and an 11% increase from 2013.

Charleston: 137 daily arrivals (estimated) - a 12% increase from 2014 and a 10% increase from 2013.

Strip: 60 daily touch and go's (estimated) - a 56% increase from 2014 and a 49% increase from 2013.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 98% of all helicopter tour operations occurred during the daytime hours.

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 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 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 turbine-driven aircraft accounted for 0% of the daily traffic. Military:

Non-Jet: **Piston-driven** aircraft and unassigned aircraft types accounted for 4% of the daily traffic.

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

See footnote #1.

⁶ See footnote #1.

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 2015, 58% departed to the *west* (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 66% in 2014 and 75% in 2013.

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

figure was 4% in 2014 and 3% in 2013.

Alternate 1: In 2015, 34% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 19% in 2014 and 18% in 2013.

Alternate 2: In 2015, 5% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 11% in 2014 and 4% 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 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 96% in 2014 and 94% 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, 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 97% in 2014 and 97% 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, 100% 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 99% in 2014 and 94% 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 Springs Estates community) and aircraft turning late along this corridor (like the Southern Highlands community).

UNLV:

In 2015, 92% 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 82% in 2014 and 83% 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, 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 2014 and 98% 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, 92% 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 92% in 2014 and 91% 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 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 2015, 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 93% in 2014 and 89% in 2013.

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 2015, 96% 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, 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 2014 and 87% 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 departures to the north as a result of the closure of Rwy 25R/07L on October 28, 2015 for construction, the number of complaints tied to a single household, and the new radar feed for some comparative analysis.

November 2015: 489 total complaints - a 59% decrease from 2014 and a 1,093% increase from 2013. On average, each caller (or household) issued 21.3 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 418.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 428 calls (88%). (See October 2015 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The **Spring Valley** community issued 47 calls (10%). 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: One household issued 85% (418 calls) of all the calls received in November 2015.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

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

- 75% were due to departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R. (99% from one household).
- 22% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R. (88% from two households, one of which is the same household that issued 99% of the calls for LAS Runways 19L and 19R).

VGT: 0% 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.

 67% from one household which is the same household that issued 99% of the calls from LAS Runways 19L and 19R and one of two households that issued 88% of the calls from LAS Runways 01L and 01R.

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

Overall: 475 daily *departures*⁷ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

■ 76% of departures were to the north, 18% south, 3% east, and 3% west.

472 daily arrivals – a 5% increase from 2014 and a 1% decrease from 2013.

• 60% of arrivals were from the east, 31% south, and 9% north.

Daytime: 394 daily *departures*⁸ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

■ 77% of departures were to the north, 18% south, 3% east, and 2% west.

417 daily arrivals – a 3% increase from 2014 and 3% decrease from 2013.

• 58% of arrivals were from the east, 33% south, and 9% north.

Nighttime: 81 daily *departures*⁹ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

■ 74% of departures were to the north, 17% south, and 9% west.

55 daily arrivals – a 23% increase from 2014 and 17% increase from 2013.

• 73% of arrivals were from the east, 22% south, and 5% north.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 83% of all *departures* and 88% 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:

105 daily *departures* ¹⁰ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

80% of departures were to the north, 17% south, 2% east, and 1% west. 101 daily arrivals – a 13% increase from 2014 and a 14% increase from 2013. 55% of arrivals were from the south, 29% east, 16% north, and 1% west.

Daytime:

96 daily departures¹¹ - due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

80% of departures were to the north, 17% south, 2% east, and 1% west. 95 daily arrivals – a 15% increase from 2014 and 15% increase from 2013. • 54% of arrivals were from the south, 30% east, 15% north, and 1% west.

Nighttime: 9 daily *departures*¹² – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

78% of departures were to the north, 20% south, and 2% west. 6 daily arrivals – a 2% decrease from 2014 and 2% increase from 2013.

• 68% of arrivals were from the south, 21% north, 8% east, and 3% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 91% of all departures and 94% of all arrivals occurred during the daytime hours.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 106 daily departures (estimated) - a 17% increase from 2014 and a 14% increase from 2013.

Charleston: 113 daily arrivals (estimated) - a 22% increase from 2014 and a 21% increase from 2013.

Strip: 53 daily touch and go's (estimated) - a 55% increase from 2014 and a 69% increase from 2013.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 98% of all helicopter tour operations occurred during the daytime hours.

<u>LAS Fleet Mix for All Aircraft Types - (Exh</u>ibit 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 62% of the daily traffic.

See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

¹² 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 9% of the

daily traffic.

Military: *Military* turbine-driven aircraft accounted for 0% 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.

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

Primary: In 2015, 3% departed to the **west** (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 2% in 2014 and 82% in 2013.

Secondary: In 2015, 18% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 16% in 2014 and 3% in 2013.

Alternate 1: In 2015, 76% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 75% in 2014 and 6% in 2013.

Alternate 2: In 2015, 3% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 7% in 2014 and 9% in 2013.

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

SVHS: In 2015, 92% 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 94% in 2014 and

96% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2015, 41% 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 92% in 2014 and 98% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of

the Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2015, 99% 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 98% in 2014 and 99% in

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

UNLV: In 2015, 92% 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 83% in 2014

and 78% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder: In 2015, 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 90% in 2014 and 89% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific

location of the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

Hualapai: In 2015, 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 90% in 2014 and 86% in 2013. (See

October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern: In 2015, 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 89% in 2014 and 96% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the

Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2015, 95% 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 96% in 2014 and 95% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis

for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2015, 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 2014 and 98% in 2013.

(See October 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 departures to the north as a result of the closure of Rwy 25R/07L on October 28, 2015 for construction, the number of complaints tied to a single household, and the new radar feed for some comparative analysis.

December 2015: 189 total complaints – a 72% decrease from 2014 and a 278% increase from 2013. On average, each caller (or household) issued 12.6 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 133.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 140 calls (74%). (See October 2015 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The **Spring Valley** community issued 41 calls (22%). (See October 2015 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Repeat Caller Impact: One household issued 70% (133 calls) of all the calls received in December 2015.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 96% of the total calls received were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

- 74% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R (94% from one household).
- 22% were due to departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R (98% from one household, which is the same household that issued 94% of the calls for LAS Runways 01L and 01R).

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.

 67% from one household which is the same household that issued 94% of the calls from LAS Runways 01L and 01R and 98% of the calls from LAS Runways 19L and 19R.

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

Overall: 467 daily *departures*¹³ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

89% of departures were to the north, 8% south, 2% east, and 2% west.

463 daily arrivals – a 5% increase from 2014 and 3% increase from 2013.

• 61% of arrivals were from the east, 35% south, and 3% north.

Daytime: 382 daily *departures*¹⁴ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

90% of departures were to the north, 7% south, 2% east, and 1% west.

410 daily arrivals – a 5% increase from 2014 and 3% increase from 2013.

60% of arrivals were from the east, 37% south, and 3% north.

Nighttime: 85 daily *departures*¹⁵ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

■ 83% of departures were to the north, 10% south, and 7% west.

53 daily arrivals – a 5% increase from 2014 and 10% increase from 2013.

• 74% of arrivals were from the east, 24% south, and 2% north.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 82% of all *departures* and 89% of all *arrivals* occurred during the daytime hours.

¹³ See footnote #1.

¹⁴ See footnote #1.

¹⁵ See footnote #1.

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

Overall: 84 daily *departures* ¹⁶ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

92% of departures were to the north, 6% south, and 1% east.
 87 daily *arrivals* – a 5% increase from 2014 and 1% decrease from 2013.

• 60% of arrivals were from the south, 32% east, 7% north, and 1% west.

Daytime: 77 daily *departures*¹⁷ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cappet be accomplished.

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

• 93% of departures were to the north, 6% south, and 1% east.

81 daily arrivals – a 5% increase from 2014 and 1% decrease from 2013.

• 60% of arrivals were from the south, 33% east, 6% north, and 1% west.

Nighttime: 8 daily *departures*¹⁸ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

• 88% of departures were to the north, 11% south, and 1% west.

6 daily arrivals – an 8% increase from 2014 and no change from 2013.

• 66% of arrivals were from the south, 33% east, 6% north, and 1% 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: 82 daily *departures* (*estimated*) - a 19% increase from 2014 and a 13% increase from 2013.

Charleston: 92 daily arrivals (estimated) – a 30% increase from 2014 and a 27% increase from 2013.

Strip: 47 daily touch and go's (estimated) - a 50% increase from 2014 and a 75% increase from 2013.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 98% 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 65% of the daily traffic.

See footnote #1.

¹⁷ See footnote #1.

¹⁸ 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 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 20% 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 2015, 2% departed to the **west** (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 1% in 2014 and 72% in 2013.

Secondary: In 2015, 8% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 6% in 2014 and 3% in 2013.

Alternate 1: In 2015, 89% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 86% in 2014 and 20% in 2013.

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

was 6% in 2014 and 5% in 2013.

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

SVHS: In 2015, 93% 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 89% in 2014 and

94% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2015, 64% 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 100% in 2014 and 98% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of

the Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2015, 99% 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 93% in 2014 and 94% in

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

UNLV: In 2015, 91% 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 84% in 2014

and 82% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder: In 2015, 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 89% in 2014 and 91% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific

location of the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

Hualapai: In 2015, 71% 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 89% in 2014 and 89% in 2013. (See

October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern: In 2015, 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 85% in 2014 and 95% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the

Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2015, 98% 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 October 2015 synopsis

for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2015, 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 2014 and 97% in 2013. (See October 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 departures to the north as a result of the closure of Rwy 25R/07L on October 28, 2015 for construction, the number of complaints tied to a single household, and the new radar feed for some comparative analysis.

Annual Noise Complaint Summaries

2015: 3,963 total complaints – a 40% decrease from 2014 and an 869% increase from 2013. On average, each caller (or household) issued 18.3 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 3,464.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

Majority (more than 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 3,615 calls (91%). (See October 2015 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

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

Repeat Caller Impact: One household issued 87% (3,464 calls) of all the calls received in 2015.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

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

- 51% were due to departures to the south from Runways 19L and 19R (98% from one household).
- 43% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R (86% from one household, which is the same household that issued 98% of the calls for LAS Runways 19L and 19R).
- 1% were due to departures to the west from Runways 25L and 25R (16% from one household, which is the same household that issued 98% of the calls for LAS Runways 19L and 19R, and 86% of the calls for LAS Runways 01L and 01R).

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.

> 56% from one household which is the same household that issued 98% of the calls from LAS Runways 19L and 19R and 86% of the calls from LAS Runways 01L and 01R.

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

431 daily *departures* ¹⁹ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly Overall:

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

42% of departures were to the west, 38% north, 11% east, and 9% south.

478 daily arrivals – a 3% increase from 2014 and 3% increase from 2013.

67% of arrivals were from the east, 19% south, 11% north and 3% west.

350 daily *departures*²⁰ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly Daytime: increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

39% of departures were to the west, 39% north, 13% east, and 9% south.

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

• 65% of arrivals were from the east, 20% south, 11% north, and 3% west.

Nighttime: 81 daily *departures*²¹ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

54% of departures were to the west, 34% north, 10% south, and 3% east.

64 daily arrivals – a 20% increase from 2014 and 23% increase from 2013.

80% of arrivals were from the east, 12% south, and 8% north.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 81% of all departures and 87% of all arrivals occurred during the daytime hours.

See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

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

Overall: 82 daily *departures*²² – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in

2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

43% of departures were to the north, 40% south, 10% east, and 6% west.

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

44% of arrivals were from the north, 33% south, 19% east, and 4% west.

Daytime: 74 daily *departures*²³ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

• 44% of departures were to the north, 39% south, 11% east, and 6% west.

85 daily *arrivals* – a 1% decrease from 2014 and 1% increase from 2013.

43% of arrivals were from the north, 33% south, 19% east, and 5% west.

Nighttime: 9 daily departures²⁴ – due to a new independent NextGen radar feed which significantly

increased the amount of departure operations captured, comparisons to data collected in 2013 and 2014 cannot be accomplished.

• 53% of departures were to the south, 36% north, 9% west, and 2% east.

7 daily arrivals – an 8% increase from 2014 and 6% increase from 2013.

• 57% of arrivals were from the north, 32% south, 10% east, and 1% 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: 108 daily *departures* – no change from 2014 and 3% decrease from 2013.

Charleston: 111 daily arrivals - a 2% increase from 2014 and no change from 2013.

Strip: 55 daily *touch and go's* - a 41% increase from 2014 and 48% increase from 2013.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 94% 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 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.

²³ See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

²² See footnote #1.

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 23% of the daily traffic.

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

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

Primary: In 2015, 42% departed to the *west* (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 60% in 2014 and 75% in 2013.

Secondary: In 2015, 9% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 4% in 2014 and 3% in 2013.

Alternate 1: In 2015, 39% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 22% in 2014 and 12% in 2013.

Alternate 2: In 2015, 11% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 14% in 2014 and 10% 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 Runways 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 October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2015, 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 96% in 2014 and 97% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific location of

the Peace gate.)

Pebble: In 2015, 97% 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 2014 and 95% in

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

UNLV: In 2015, 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 82% in 2014

and 80% in 2013. (See October 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 Runways 07L

or 07R were within 0.3 NM of the extended runway centerline, near *Boulder Highway*. This figure was 95% in 2014 and 96% in 2013. (See October 2015 synopsis for specific

location of the Boulder Hwy. gate.)

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Hualapai: In 2015, 89% 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 2014 and 92% in 2013. (See

October 2015 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern: In 2015, 81% 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 96% in 2013. (See October 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 October 2015 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 96% in 2014 and 88% in 2013.

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

Calls by Month - (Exhibit 10)

Seasonal Trends: The majority of the calls received for 2015 occurred in January, March, and October (41% of the total number of complaint calls received). The vast majority of calls received were associated with departures to the north and south, with most of the calls originating from a single household. While historical weather conditions for the Las Vegas Valley reflect the majority of departures from LAS will utilize Runway 25L and Runway 25R, 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. Construction activities on Runway 25R/07L, the primary departure runway for LAS, have resulted in increased use of Runway 01L and 01R and Runway 19L and 19R. 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 66% of the total calls received by the CCDOA were issued between the hours of 7 AM and 10 PM (83% from one household) while the remaining 34% were received between the hours of 10 PM and 7 AM (96% from one household, which is the same household that issued 83% of the calls between the hours of 7 AM and 10 PM).

Calls by Airport/Operation - (Exhibit 12)

Airport Trends: A majority (97%) of the total calls received in 2015 were attributed to LAS operations (89% from one household, which is the same household that issued 83% of the calls between 7 AM and 10 PM, and 96% of the calls between 10 PM and 7 AM).

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Calls by Community - (Exhibit 13)

Community Trends: A majority of the total calls (91%) originated from the *Paradise and Winchester* communities. Calls received from *Paradise and Winchester* were attributed to southbound departures from Runway 19L and northbound departures from Runway 01R. However, 95% of the total 3,615 calls received from these two communities were from a single household.

Calls by LAS Operations - (Exhibit 14)

LAS Trends: The majority (53%) of the total calls received were associated with non-typical increased departures to the south from Runways 19R and 19L (98% from one household, which is the same household that issued 83% of the calls between 7 AM and 10 PM, and 96% of the calls between 10 PM and 7 AM, and 89% of the total calls attributed to LAS operations).

Other Notable Issues

Runway Renovation: On October 28, 2015, the Clark County Department of Aviation began the second phase of the most significant capital improvement project to occur at McCarran International Airport since the opening of Terminal 3. LAS Runway 25R/07L was closed to air traffic as crews began the demolition portion of the \$67 million project that will replace the runway's current asphalt with more durable concrete. This project is financed through a combination of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) grants and airport-generated funds, no local tax dollars, and will support approximately 250 full-time equivalent construction jobs, including surveyors, contractors, fabricators, engineers and other service providers. The project was scheduled to be completed in two, six-month-long periods, the first of which (October 2014 to April 2015) focused on the eastern half of the runway. Upon completion Runway 25R/07L reopened to serve McCarran during the peak summer travel season. The second closure period began in late October 2015 and focus will be on the resurfacing of the western half of the runway through the project's conclusion in late April/early May 2016. LAS Runway 25R/07L typically handles one-third of all takeoffs and landings annually. The timing of the construction project was carefully planned to occur during the expected shift in runway use normally experienced during the winter months. Runway use during the October-through-May period shifts many flights to the north-south runways due to changing weather patterns.

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

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Distribution: Commissioner Sisolak, Chair

Commissioner Brager Commissioner Kirkpatrick 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)

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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.)

Grey Blackburn (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

Mark Silverstein Curtis Hedgepeth

Tom Peterson

Michael Moorer (FAA ATCT)

James Erbeck (CLV)

Wayne M. Niimi (FAA ATC) 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)

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)

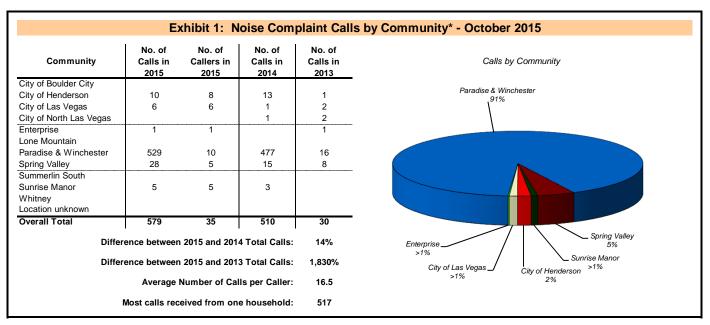
Stan Shepherd (SEATAC)

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

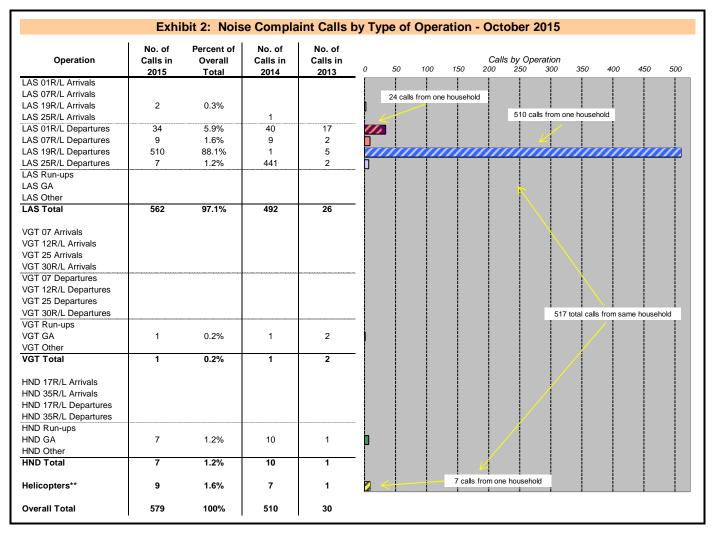
Todd Lobato (Nellis AFB) William Olivieri (Citizen) Samuel Carter (ITT)

Steven Peacock (Dallas City Hall)

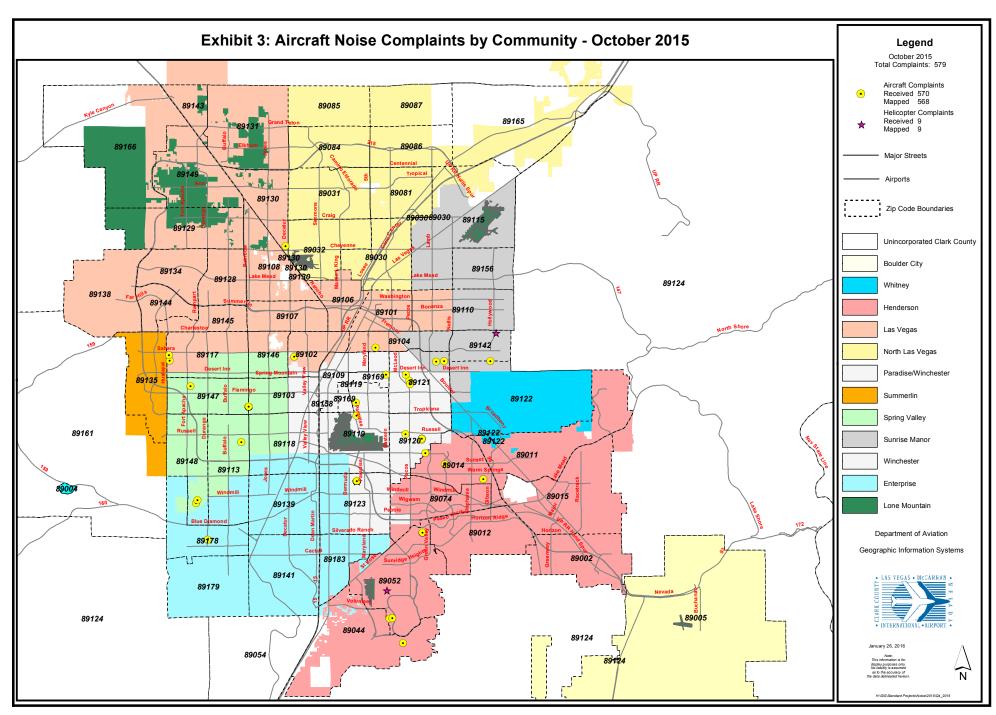
John Dietz (FAA TRACON)



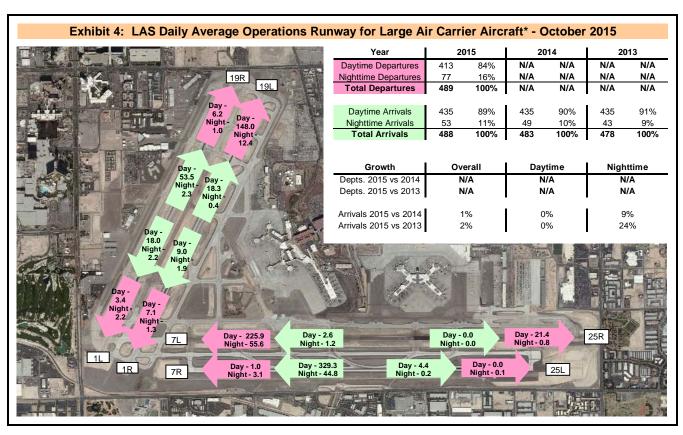
^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.



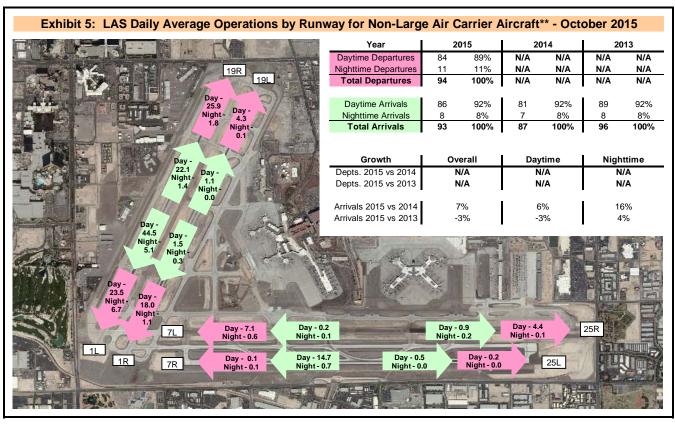
^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do not include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with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



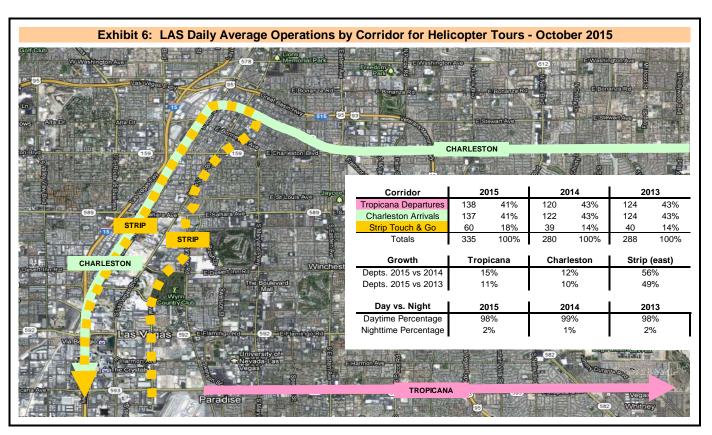
2015 Noise Complaint Report

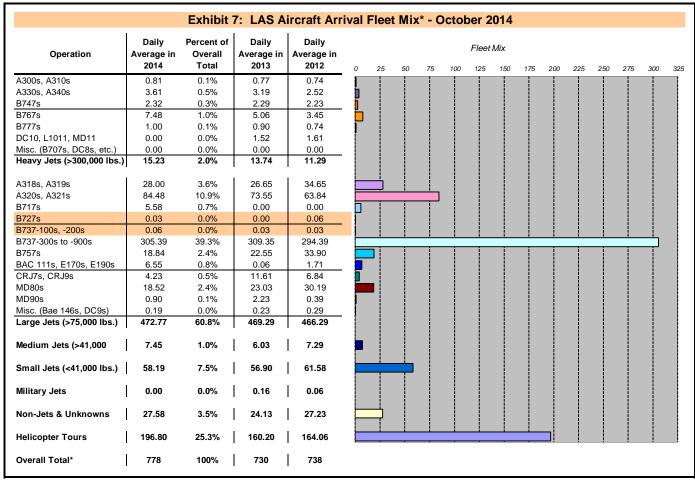


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340 B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

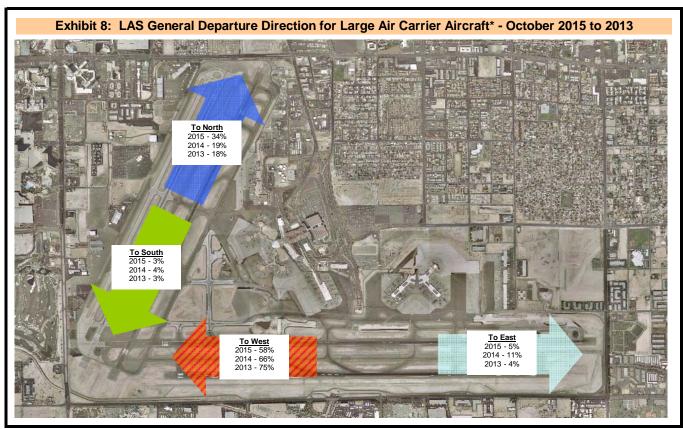


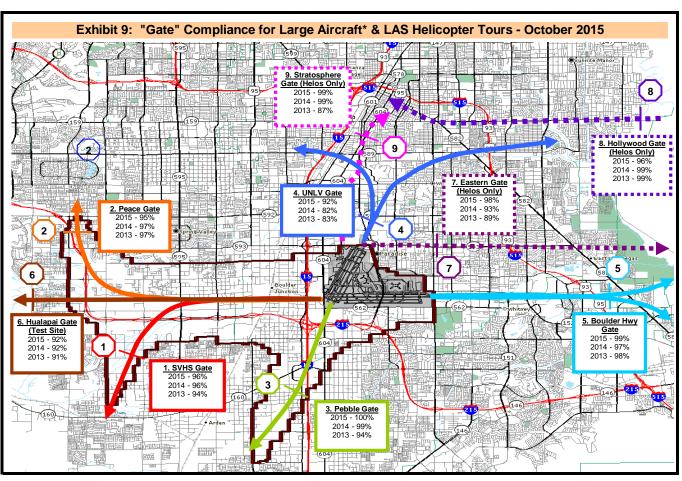
^{**} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight less than 75,000 pounds, excluding helicopters.



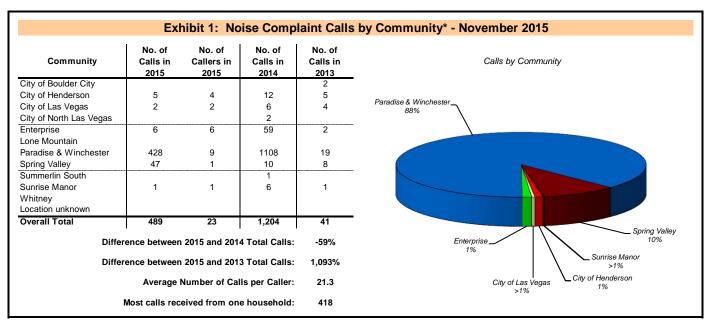


^{*} Overall Total: Note that operation type and runway use counts are estimated by ITT Exelis AirScene.com Noise and Monitoring Operations (NOMS) system based on radar data. Due to limitations of radar data, information for aircraft weighing less than 75,000 lbs. is inexact.

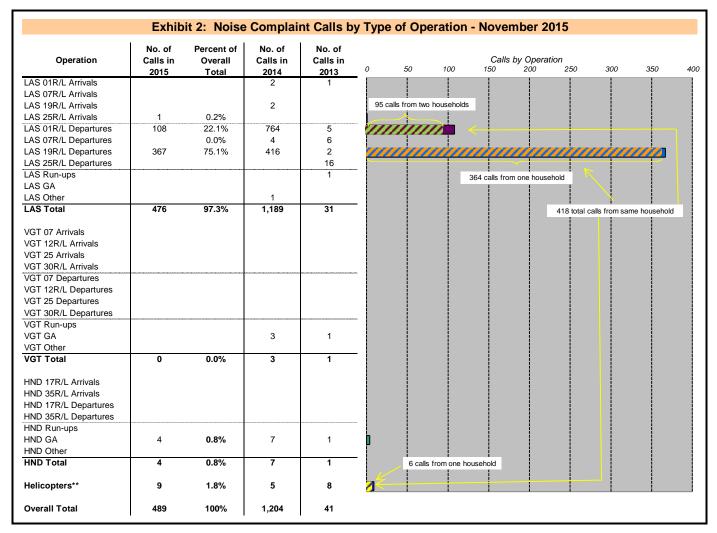




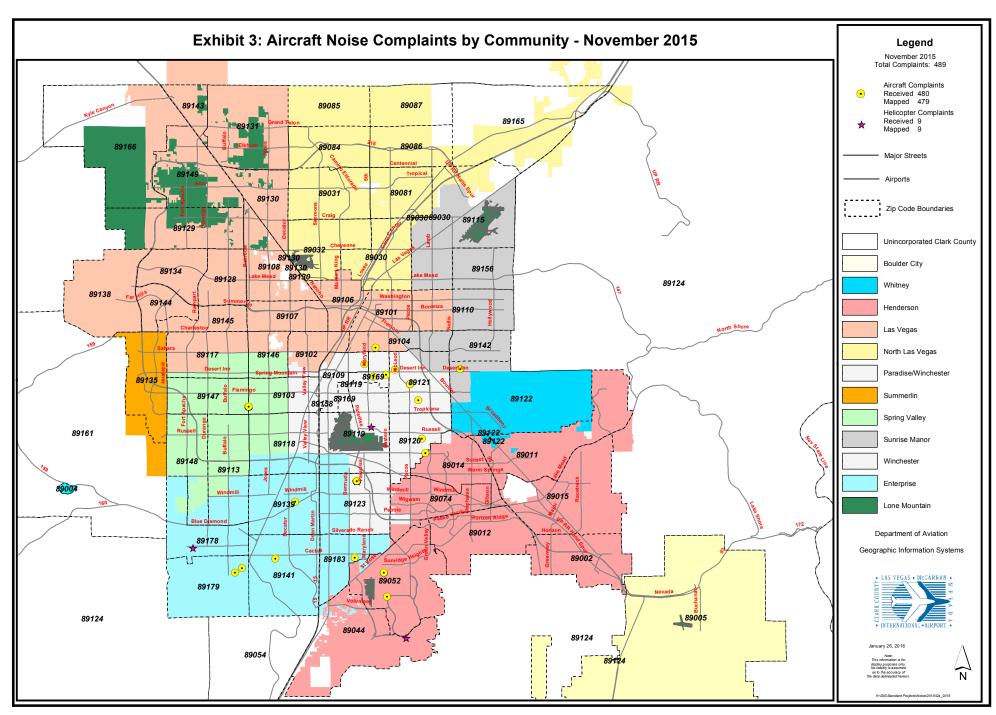
^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340, B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.



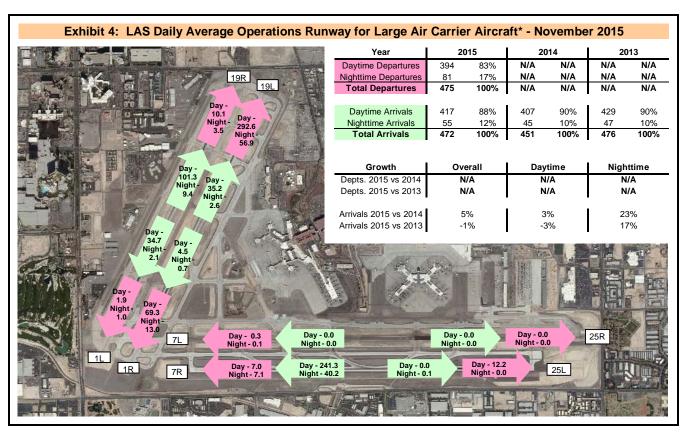
^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.



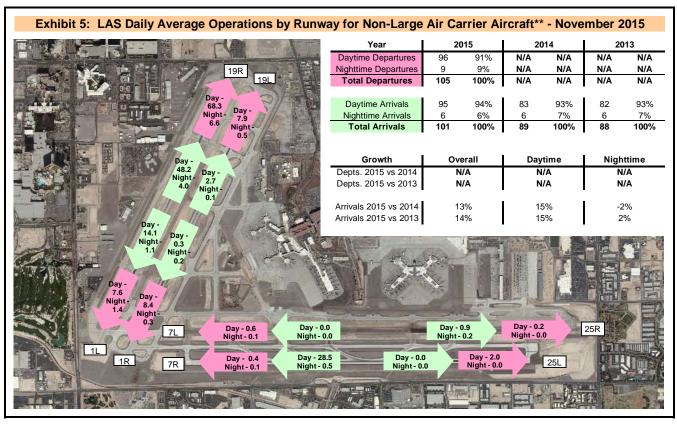
^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do not include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with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



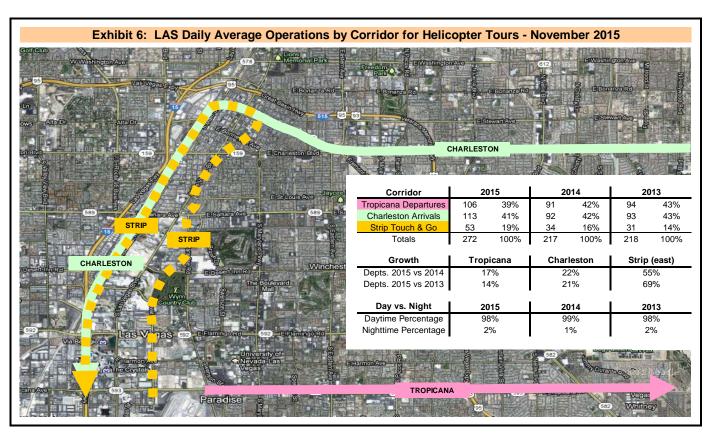
2015 Noise Complaint Report

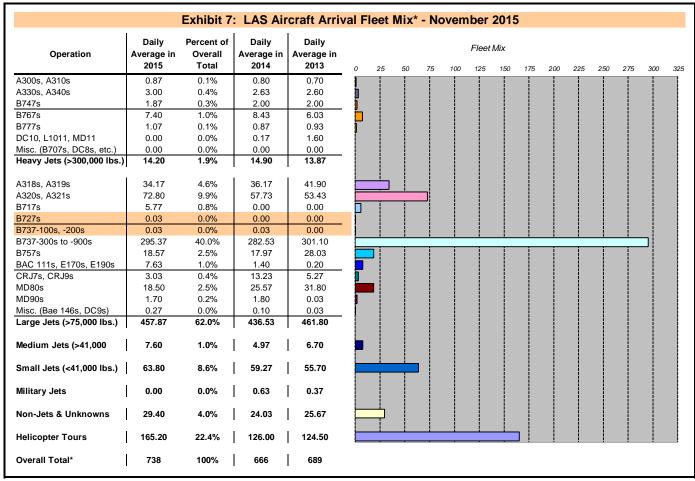


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340 B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

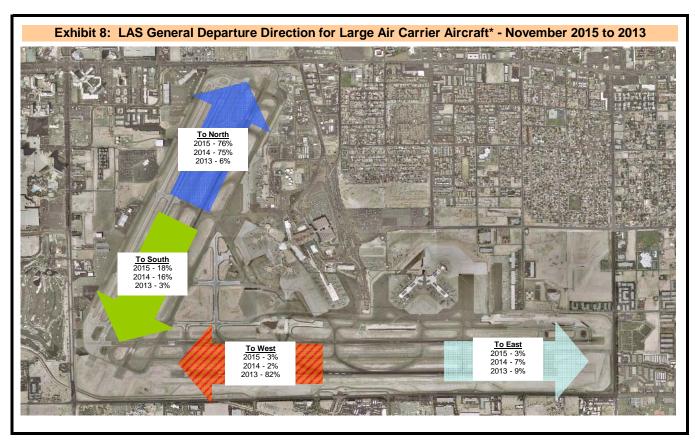


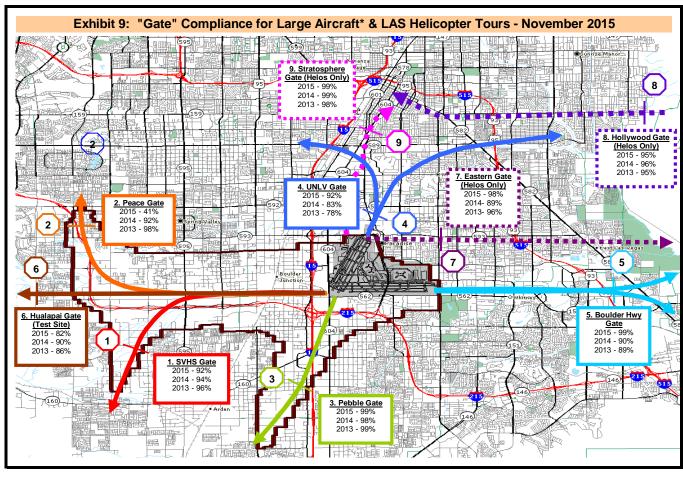
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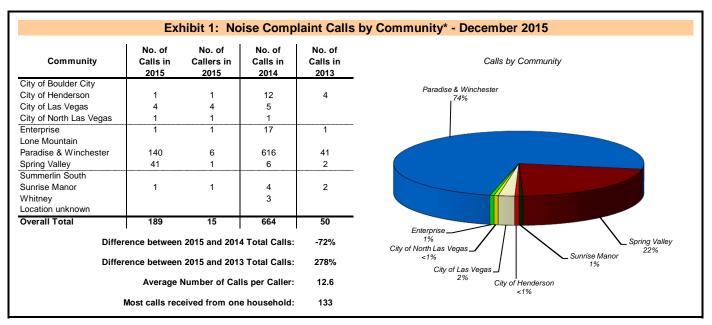


^{*} Overall Total: Note that operation type and runway use counts are estimated by ITT Exelis AirScene.com Noise and Monitoring Operations (NOMS) system based on radar data. Due to limitations of radar data, information for aircraft weighing less than 75,000 lbs. is inexact.

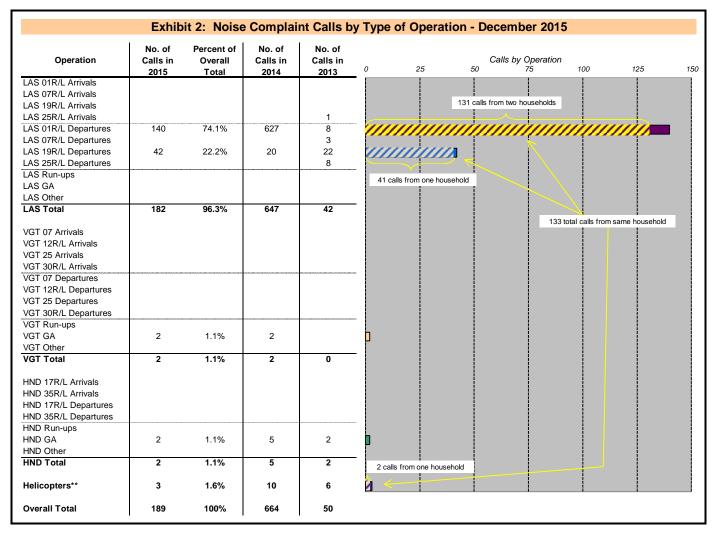




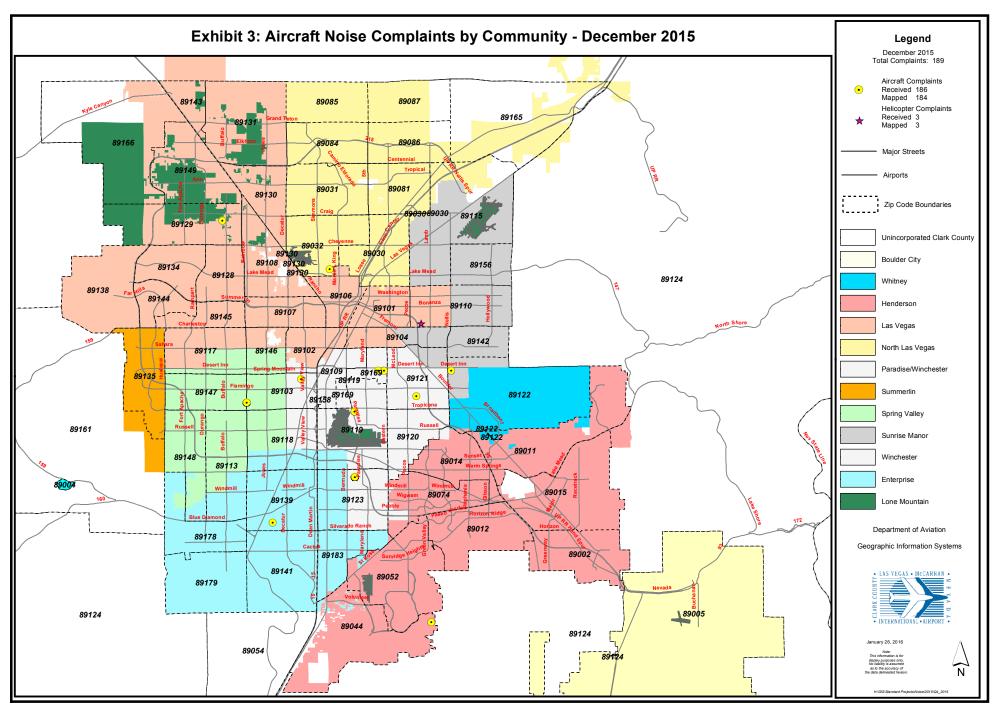
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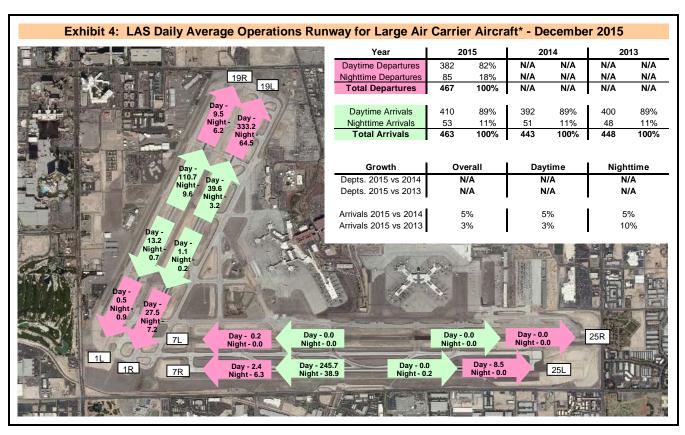
^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.



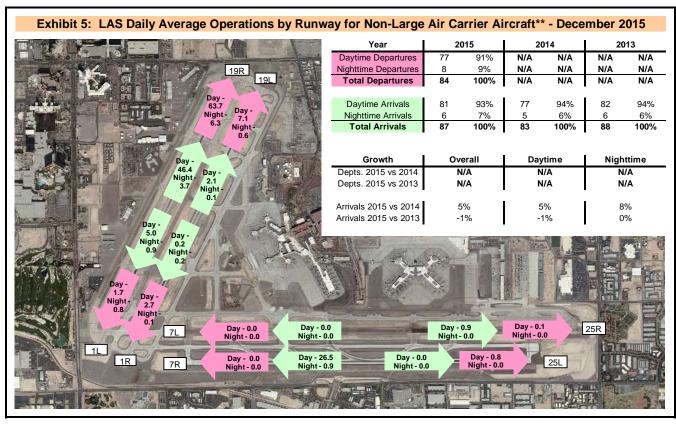
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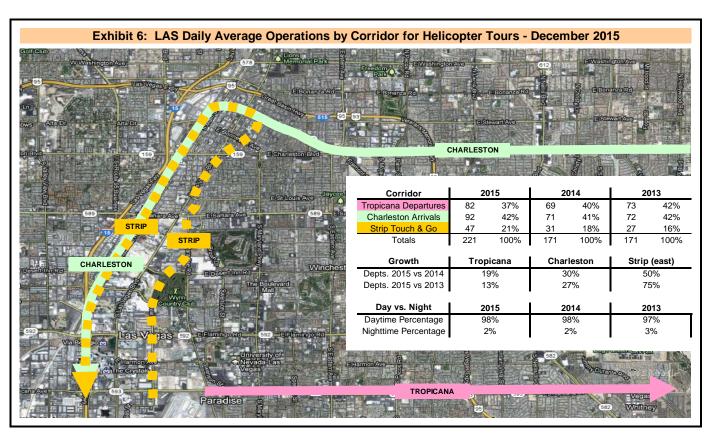
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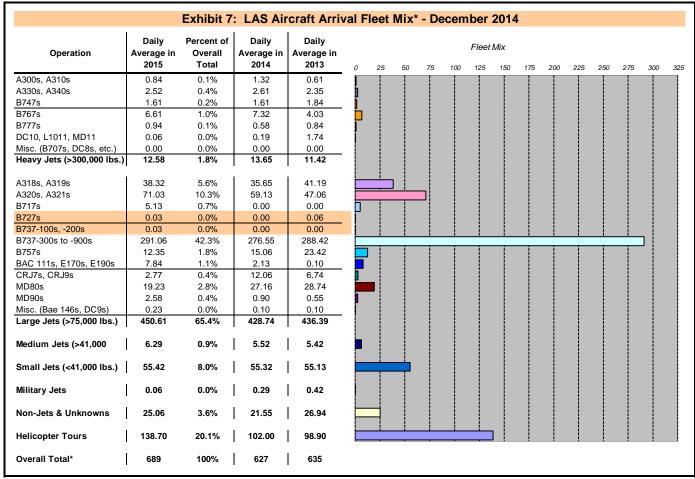


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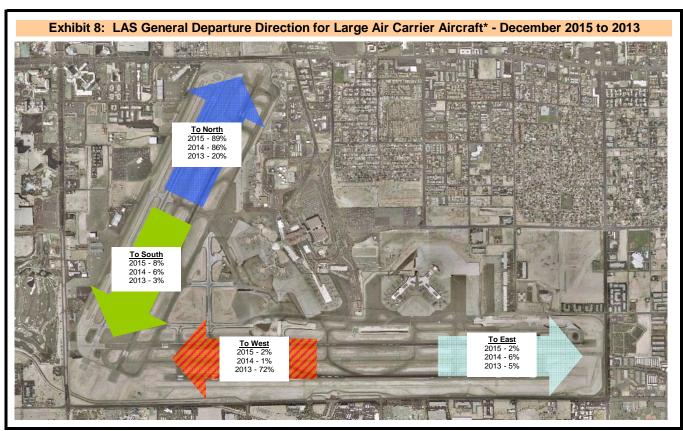


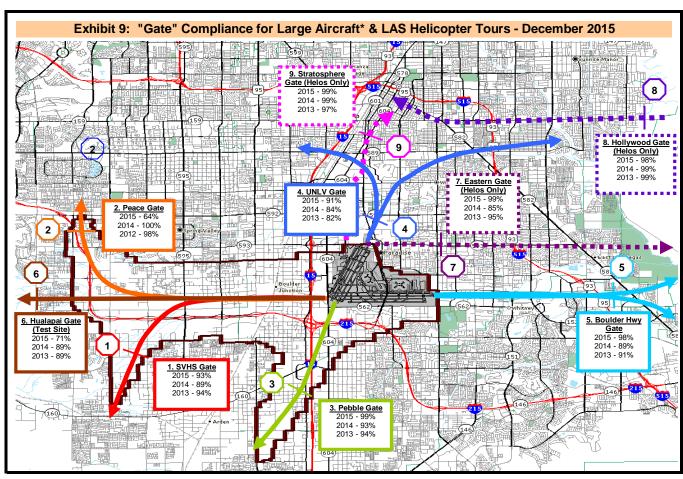
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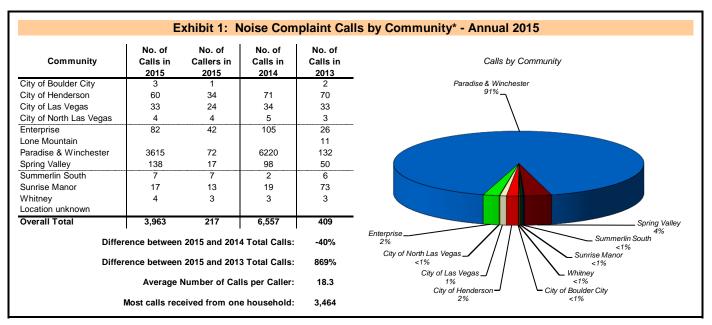


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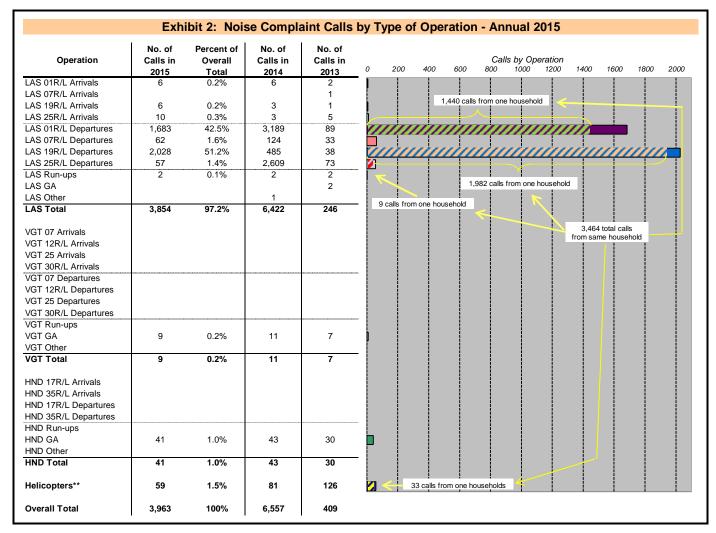




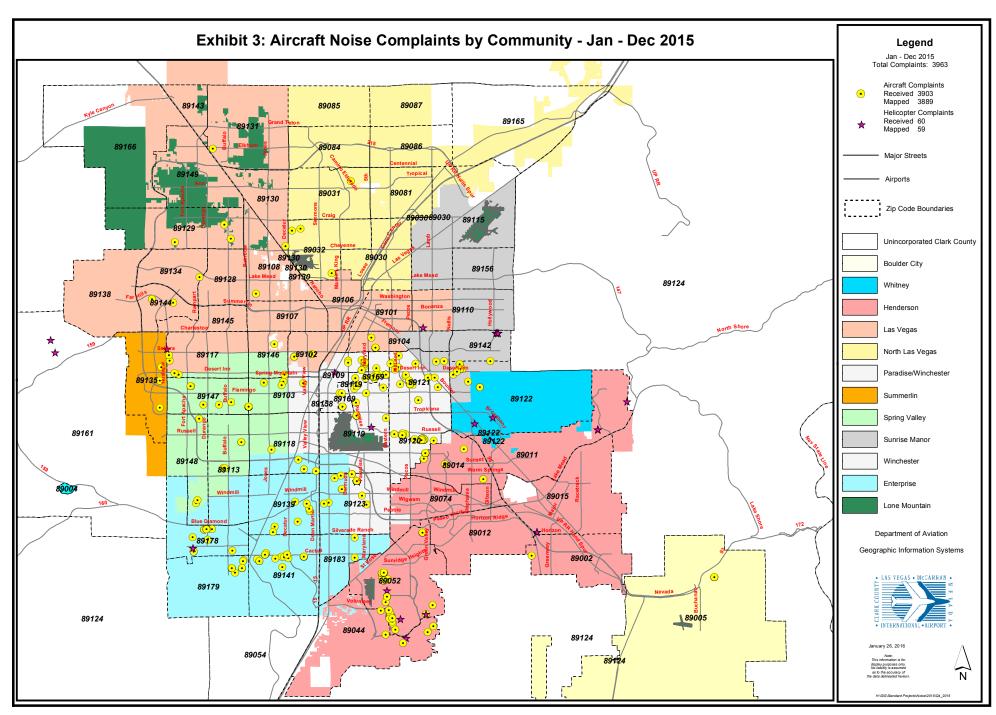
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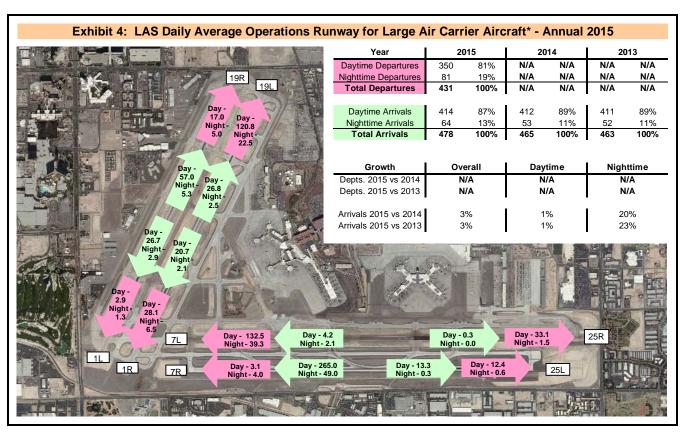
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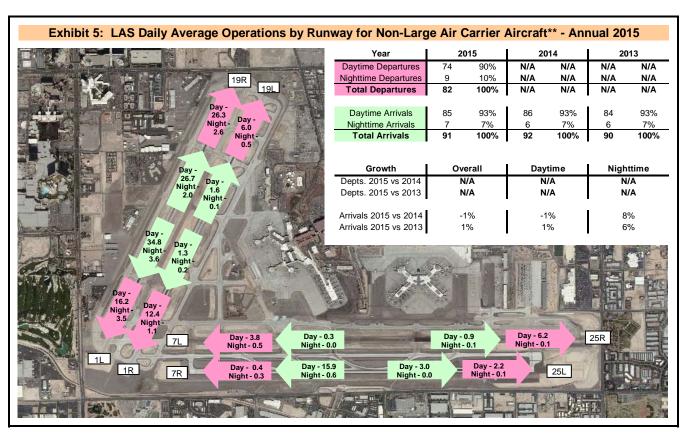
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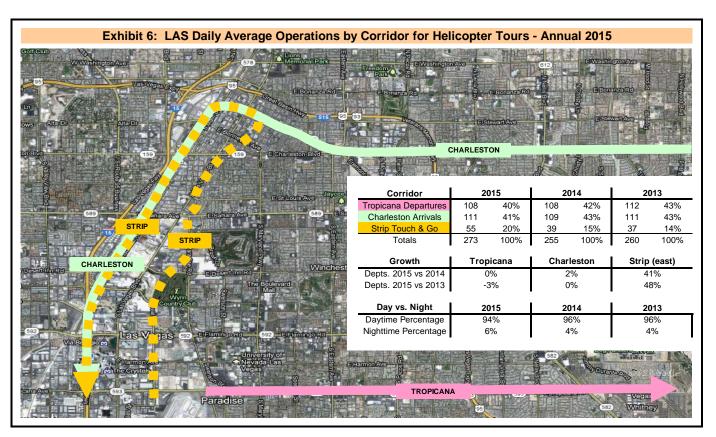
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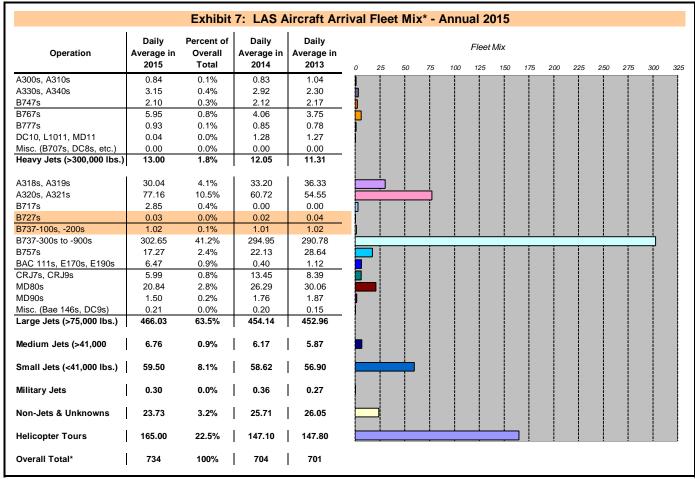


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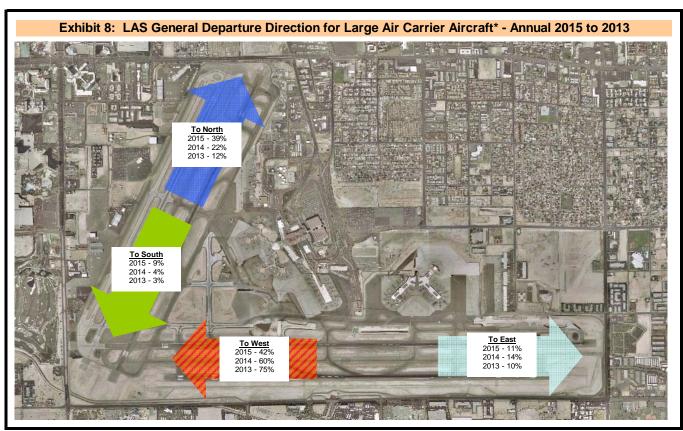


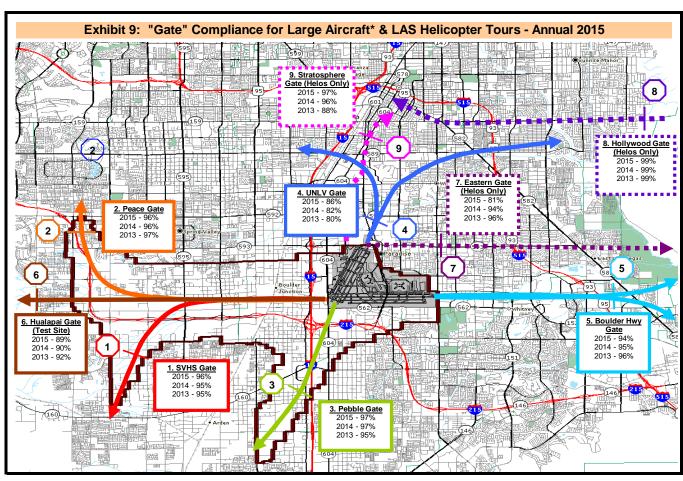
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Year	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January through December Total	Average No of Calls pe Caller
015 Number of Calls	518	401	524	269	256	111	92	54	481	579	489	189	3,963	18.3
015 Number of Callers	50	29	48	16	26	17	19	15	19	35	23	15	217	10.5
014 Number of Calls	254	862	864	773	453	146	273	379	175	510	1,204	664	6.557	
014 Number of Callers	16	21	21	22	21	7	13	20	16	23	56	60	204	32.1
013 Number of Calls	60	27	42	59	30	7	18	12	33	30	41	50	409	2.7
013 Number of Callers	28	20	26	26	20	6	11	8	23	18	24	19	154	2.1
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900 800 700 600	/										/	\	-	014 umber of alls
500	7			\									- N	013 umber of alls

	Ext	hibit 1	1: To	tal Mo	onthly	Calls	by Ti	me of	Day -	Annı	ial 20	15		-
Time Complaint Received	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	ylul	August	September	October	November	December	January through December Total	Percent
Day Hours (7:00 a.m. to 9:59 p.m.)	357	217	346	148	183	75	72	50	307	367	369	111	2,602	65.7%
Night Hours (10:00 p.m. to 6:59 a.m.)	161	184	178	121	73	36	20	4	174	212	120	78	1,361	34.3%
Total	518	401	524	269	256	111	92	54	481	579	489	189	3,963	100.0%

