MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF AVIATION

RANDALL H. WALKER Director

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TO:

DISTRIBUTION

FROM:

GEORGE C. SIMS, PLANNER

SUBJECT:

JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 2013 NOISE COMPLAINT REPORTS

DATE:

APRIL 15, 2013

Attached for your review are the Clark County Department of Aviation's (CCDOA) Monthly Noise Complaint Reports for January through March 2013. Please note the following airport abbreviations: McCarran International Airport (LAS), North Las Vegas Airport (VGT), and Henderson Executive Airport (HND).

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

Exhibit 1 of each Monthly Noise Complaint Report illustrates the number of calls received by community as well as the number of individual callers or households. **Exhibit 2** illustrates the primary nature of the disturbance as identified by the caller. The second page of each monthly report (**Exhibit 3**) graphically illustrates all known origins of the calls received that month. **Exhibits 4 and 5** summarize arrival and departure runway use for large and non-large air carrier aircraft. Arrival and departure corridor use for helicopters are summarized in **Exhibit 6**. **Exhibit 7** provides a complete arrival fleet mix of all aircraft landing at LAS and highlights the two noisier aircraft types, the Boeing 727 series and Boeing 737-100 and 737-200 series (non-large air carrier aircraft types were added to the 2012 monthly reports). **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 corridors, or impose penalties to pilots who opt not to comply with preferred procedures. "Compliance gates" are located along historical/fly-quietly routes. If all aircraft flew with advanced navigational technologies and operated under Required Navigational Precision (RNP) procedures, then it could be expected that up to 95% of all aircraft would be within 0.3 nautical miles (NM) of a fly-over point. Therefore, 0.3 NM is the threshold for compliance for large air carrier aircraft. The compliance threshold for helicopters is 500 feet.

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

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Monthly Noise Complaint Summaries

January 2013: 60 total complaints - a 46% increase from 2012 and a 53% decrease from 2011. On average, each caller (or household) issued 2.2 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 11.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

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

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The *City of Henderson* community issued 18 calls (30%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the east (from Runway 07R and Runway 07L), and helicopter tour operations.

The **Sunrise Manor** community issued 16 calls (27%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the north (from Runway 01L and Runway 01R), and helicopter tour operations.

The **Spring Valley** community issued 10 calls (17%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the west (from Runway 25R and Runway 25L) and by aircraft departing to the north (from Runway 01R and Runway 01L) that turn left (to the west and south).

The **Paradise and Winchester** communities issued 8 calls (13%). 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).

Repeat Caller Impact: One household issued 18% (11 calls) of all the calls received in January 2013.

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 50% of the total calls were due to **LAS** fixed-wing operations.

30% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R.

• 61% (11 calls) from two households.

VGT: 2% of the total calls were due to **VGT** fixed-wing operations.

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

Helos: 42% of the total calls were due to *helicopter* operations.

44% (11 calls) from one household.

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

Overall: 378 daily departures¹ – an 11% decrease from 2012 and 8% decrease from 2011.

■ 72% of departures were to the west, 25% north, 3% south, and 1% east. 426 daily *arrivals* – a 2% decrease from 2012 and 4% decrease from 2011.

82% of arrivals were from the east, 12% from the south, and 6% north.

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

Daytime:

329 daily departures² – a 12% decrease from 2012 and a 9% decrease from 2011.

72% of departures were to the west, 25% north, 2% south, and 1% east. 387 daily arrivals – a 2% decrease from 2012 and a 3% decrease from 2012.

82% of arrivals were from the east, 12% from the south, and 6% from the north.

Nighttime: 49 daily departures³ – an 8% decrease from 2012 and a 2% decrease from 2011.

72% of departures were to the west, 25% north, and 4% south.

40 daily arrivals – a 10% decrease from 2012 and an 8% decrease from 2011.

80% of arrivals were from the east, 11% from the south, and 8% from the north.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 87% of all departures and 91% of all arrivals occurred during the daytime hours.

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

Overall:

86 daily departures⁴ – an 18% decrease from 2012 and 13% decrease from 2011.

• 61% of departures were to the south, 24% north, 14% west, and 1% east. 100 daily arrivals – an 8% decrease from 2012 and 5% decrease from 2011.

59% of arrivals were from the north, 21% from the south, and 19% east.

Daytime:

79 daily departures⁵ – a 19% decrease from 2012 and a 15% decrease from 2011.

• 61% of departures were to the south, 24% north, 14% west, and 1% east.

94 daily arrivals - an 8% decrease from 2012 and a 5% increase from 2011.

• 60% of arrivals were from the north, 20% from the south, and 19% from the east.

Nighttime: 7 daily *departures*⁶ – a 6% decrease from 2012 and a 1% increase from 2011.

• 61% of departures were to the south, 27% north, and 11% west.

6 daily arrivals - a 3% decrease from 2012 and a 12% decrease from 2011.

49% of arrivals were from the north, 32% south, 16% east, and 2% west.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 93% of all departures and 94% of all arrivals occurred during the daytime hours.

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 84 daily departures - a 2% increase from 2012 and no change from 2011.

Charleston: 84 daily arrivals - a 3% increase from 2012 and no change from 2011.

Strip: 24 daily touch and go's - a 6% increase from 2012 and a 12% increase from 2011.

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

See footnote #1.

³ See footnote #1.

⁴ See footnote #1.

⁵ See footnote #1.

⁶ See footnote #1.

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.

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 10% 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 17% 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 2013, 72% departed to the **west** (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 69% in 2012 and 31% in 2011.

Secondary: In 2013, 3% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 12% in 2012 and 10% in 2011.

Alternate 1: In 2013, 25% departed to the north (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 17% in 2012 and 55% in 2011. The large increase in 2011 was attributed to Runway

07L-25R being out of service during a portion of the month.

Alternate 2: In 2013, 1% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 2% in 2012 and 4% in 2011.

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

SVHS: In 2013, 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 left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 93% in 2012 and

91% in 2011.

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 2013, 98% 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 97% in 2012 and 93% in 2011.

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 2013, 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 98% in 2012 and 97% in 2011.

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

UNLV:

In 2013, 77% 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 79% in 2012 and 83% in 2011.

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 2013, 93% 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 94% in 2012 and 91% in 2011.

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 2013, 92% 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 97% in 2012 and not available 2011.

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

Eastern:

In 2013, 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 99% in 2012 and 97% in 2011.

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

Hollywood: In 2013, 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 98% in 2012 and 95% in 2011.

> 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.

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Stratosphere: In 2013, 94% 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 89% in 2012 and 83% in 2011.

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, and the number of complaints tied to helicopter versus fixed-wing aircraft operations.

February 2013: 27 total complaints - a 63% decrease from 2012 and a 67% decrease from 2011. On average, each caller (or household) issued 1.5 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 4.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

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

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 9 calls (33%). (See January 2013 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The **Sunrise Manor** community issued 7 calls (30%). (See January 2013 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The **Spring Valley** community issued 4 calls (15%). (See January 2013 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

Repeat Caller Impact: (Not applicable.)

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 44% of the total calls received were due to LAS fixed-wing operations.

19% were due to departures to the north from Runways 01L and 01R.

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

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

Helis: 56% of the total calls received were due to *helicopter* operations.

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

Overall: 387 daily departures⁷ – a 7% decrease from 2012 and 9% decrease from 2011.

• 64% of departures were to the west, 22% north, 12% east, and 2% south.

434 daily arrivals - a 3% decrease from 2012 and 3% decrease from 2011.

72% of arrivals were from the east, 21% from the south, and 7% from the north.

See footnote #1.

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Daytime:

329 daily departures⁸ – a 9% decrease from 2012 and 11 decrease from 2011.

 61% of departures were to the west, 23% north, 14% east, and 2% south. 388 daily arrivals – a 2% decrease from 2012 and a 3% decrease from 2011.

71% of arrivals were from the east, 23% from the south, and 6% from the north.

Nighttime: 58 daily departures⁹ – a 6% increase from 2012 and 7% increase from 2011.

 82% of departures were to the west, 15% north, and 3% south. 46 daily arrivals – a 7% decrease from 2012 and a 1% decrease from 2011.

82% of arrivals were from the east, 11% from the north, and 7% from the south.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 85% 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:

81 daily departures¹⁰ – a 15% decrease from 2012 and 11% decrease from 2011.

• 52% of departures were to the south, 26% north, 12% west, and 9% east.

95 daily arrivals – a 13% decrease from 2012 and 3% decrease from 2011.

54% of arrivals were from the north, 29% south, 16% east, and 1% west.

Daytime:

74 daily departures¹¹ – a 15% decrease from 2012 and a 12% decrease from 2011.

51% of departures were to the south, 27% north, 12% west, and 10% east.

88 daily arrivals – a 15% decrease from 2012 and a 3% decrease from 2011.

52% of arrivals were from the north, 30% south, 17% east, and 1% west.

Nighttime: 7 daily departures¹² – a 13% decrease from 2012 and a 3% decrease from 2011.

65% of departures were to the south, 19% west, 16 % north, and 1% east.

7 daily arrivals - a 14% increase from 2012 and a 4% decrease from 2011.

• 71% of arrivals were from the north, 15% south, 11% east, and 2% west.

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

Operations by Corridor for Helicopter Tours - (Exhibit 6)

Tropicana: 88 daily departures – a 12% increase from 2012 and a 12% increase from 2011.

Charleston: 87 daily arrivals - a 10% increase from 2012 and a 12% increase from 2011.

Strip: 26 daily touch and go's - an 18% decrease from 2012 and a 9% increase from 2011.

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

See footnote #1.

See footnote #1.

¹⁰ See footnote #1.

¹¹ See footnote #1.

¹² See footnote #1.

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 66% 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 9% 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 2013, 64% departed to the *west* (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 62% in 2012 and 5% in 2011.

Secondary: In 2013, 2% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This

figure was 12% in 2012 and 42% in 2011. The large increase in 2011 was attributed to

Runway 07L-25R being out of service during a portion of the month.

Alternate 1: In 2013, 22% departed to the north (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 21% in 2012 and 47% in 2011. The large increase in 2011 was attributed to Runway

07L-25R being out of service during a portion of the month.

Alternate 2: In 2013, 12% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 6% in 2012 and 6% in 2011.

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

SVHS: In 2012, 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 left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of *Sierra Vista High School* (SVHS). This figure was 93% in 2012 and

83% in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace: In 2013, 98% 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 97% in 2012 and 73% in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis for specific location of

the Peace gate.)

Pebble:

In 2013, 96% 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 2012 and 97% in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis for specific location of the Pebble gate.)

UNLV:

In 2013, 81% 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 80% in 2012 and 79% in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder:

In 2013, 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 96% in 2012 and 93% in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis for specific location of the Boulder Hwy, gate.)

Hualapai:

In 2013, 98% 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 93% in 2012 and not available in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

Eastern:

In 2013, 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 2012 and 96% in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis for specific location of the Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2013, 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 98% in 2012 and 96% in 2011. (See January 2013 synopsis

for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2013, 91% 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 87% in 2012 and 85% in 2011. (See January 2013 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 the number of complaints tied to helicopters versus fixed-wing aircraft operations.

March 2013: 41 total complaints - a 2% decrease from 2012 and a 41% decrease from 2011. On average, each caller (or household) issued 1.5 calls. The most calls received from one household totaled 5.

Calls by Community - (Exhibits 1 and 3)

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

Minority (between 10% and 50%): The **Sunrise Manor** community issued 13 calls (32%). (See January 2013 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The *City of Las Vegas* community issued 7 calls (17%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the west (from Runway 25R and Runway 25L).

The *City of Henderson* community issued 6 calls (15%). (See January 2013 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The *Paradise and Winchester* communities issued 5 calls (12%). (See January 2013 synopsis of typical aircraft overflight impacts on this community.)

The **Summerlin South** community issued 5 calls (12%). This community is typically impacted by aircraft departing to the west (from Runway 25R and Runway 25L that turn toward the north (or right).

Repeat Caller Impact: (Not applicable.)

Calls by Operation - (Exhibit 2)

LAS: 34% of the total calls received were due to LAS fixed-wing operations.

20% were due to departures to the north from 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: 59% of the total calls received were due to *helicopter* operations.

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

Overall: 417 daily departures¹³ – an 8% decrease from 2012 and an 11% decrease from 2011.

76% of departures were to the west, 12% north, 9% east, and 3% south.
 465 daily arrivals – a 3% decrease from 2012 and 3% increase from 2011.

• 78% of arrivals were from the east, 12% south, 9% north and 1% west.

Daytime: 344 daily departures¹⁴ – a 10% decrease from 2012 and 14% decrease from 2011.

■ 74% of departures were to the west, 13% north, 11% east, and 3% south. 408 daily *arrivals* — a 2% decrease from 2012 and 3% decrease from 2011.

77% of arrivals were from the east, 13% south, 9% north, and 1% west.

Nighttime: 74 daily departures¹⁵ – a 5% increase from 2012 and 5% increase from 2011.

• 86% of departures were to the west, 9% north, 4% south and 1% east.

57 daily arrivals – a 10% decrease from 2012 and 3% decrease from 2011.

84% of arrivals were from the east, 11% north, and 5% south.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 82% of all *departures* and 88% 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: 81 daily departures¹⁶ – a 3% decrease from 2012 and a 23% decrease from 2011.

• 58% of departures were to the south, 17% west, 17% north, and 8% east.

93 daily arrivals – a 5% decrease from 2012 and a 15% decrease from 2011.

64% of arrivals were from the north, 19% south, 15% east, and 2% west.

Daytime: 73 daily *departures*¹⁷ – a 4% decrease from 2012 and a 25% decrease from 2011.

• 56% of departures were to the south, 18% north, 16% west, and 9% east. 87 daily *arrivals* – a 5% decrease from 2012 and a 16% decrease from 2011.

• 63% of arrivals were from the north, 20% south, 16% east, and 2% west.

Nighttime: 8 daily *departures*¹⁸ – a 3% increase from 2012 and a 5% increase from 2011.

■ 70% of departures were to the south, 20% west, 8% north, and 2% east.

6 daily arrivals – a 2% decrease from 2012 and a 2% increase from 2011.

79% of arrivals were from the north, 12% south, and 9% east.

Daytime vs. Nighttime: Approximately 90% 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 – a 9% increase from 2012 and a 5% decrease from 2011.

Charleston: 105 daily arrivals - an 11% increase from 2012 and a 4% decrease from 2011.

Strip: 34 daily touch and go's - an 11% decrease from 2012 and a 12% increase from 2011.

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.

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.

¹⁶ See footnote #1.

¹⁷ See footnote #1.

¹⁸ See footnote #1.

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 2013, 76% departed to the west (from LAS's primary departure runways). This figure

was 68% in 2012 and 37% in 2011.

Secondary: In 2013, 3% departed to the south (from LAS's secondary departure runways). This figure was 15% in 2012 and 45% in 2011. The large increase in 2011 was attributed to

Runway 07L-25R being out of service during a portion of the month.

Alternate 1: In 2013, 12% departed to the *north* (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 9% in 2012 and 17% in 2011.

Alternate 2: In 2013, 9% departed to the east (from LAS's alternate departure runways). This figure

was 7% in 2012 and less than 1% in 2011.

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

SVHS:

In 2013, 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 left-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of Sierra Vista High School (SVHS). This figure was 94% in 2012 and 91% in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis for specific location of the SVHS gate.)

Peace:

In 2013, 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 right-hand turn were within 0.3 NM of the intersection of Peace Way & Summers Shade Street. This figure was 95% in 2012 and 89% in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis for specific location of the Peace gate.)

Pebble:

In 2013, 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 98% in 2012 and 96% in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis for specific location of the Pebble gate.)

UNLV:

In 2013, 84% 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 77% in 2012 and 78% in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis for specific location of the UNLV gate.)

Boulder:

In 2013, 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 95% in 2012 and 83% in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis for specific location of the Boulder Hwy, gate.)

Hualapai:

In 2013, 97% 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 91% in 2012 and not available in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis for specific location of the Hualapai gate.)

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Eastern:

In 2013, 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 2012 and 98% in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis for specific location of the Eastern gate.)

Hollywood: In 2013, 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 98% in 2012 and 93% in 2011. (See January 2012 synopsis

for specific location of the Hollywood gate.)

Stratosphere: In 2013, 85% 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 83% in 2012 and 81% in 2011. (See January 2012 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 the number of complaints tied to helicopters versus fixed-wing aircraft operations.

Other Notable Issues

Lake Las Vegas Community Presentation: On January 23, 2013, in response to a request from the Lake Las Vegas Master Association, CCDOA presented helicopter tour operations and route compliance criteria over the community. Association members and attendees were provided historical information about helicopter tours and details explaining the safety and efficiency issues impacting operations.

Orientation Flight: On February 7, 2013, a member of the BOCC participated in an orientation helicopter tour flight over the Lake Las Vegas Community. The purpose of the flight was two-fold; first, to better familiarize a local elected official with the successful improvement in route compliance by helicopter tour operators, and second, to gather information on the merits of a proposed change to the portion of the tour route that passes over part of the Lake Las Vegas Community. The success of this flight enabled the elected official to better understand the mutual decision of the FAA and tour operators to maintain the existing route unchanged for safety and efficiency.

Helicopter Association International (HAI) Heli-Expo 2013: On March 4 thru 7, 2013, CCDOA participated in this annual event. The expo was held at the Las Vegas Convention Center, and featured more than 700 exhibiting companies offering a variety of products and services from the latest in helicopter technology to education seminars. CCDOA provided attendees valuable information on fly-quietly procedures used at LAS, HND and VGT. A time-delayed radar feed was used to visually demonstrate the high level of compliance maintained by local helicopter tour operators.

Helicopter Operator Users Meeting: On March 21, 2013, CCDOA met with FAA, local helicopter tour operators, and Las Vegas Metropolitan Police to discuss noise complaints tied to helicopter operations, route compliance, and operational growth. Attendees also discussed the successful use of a modified route to accommodate helicopter flights to and from the Las Vegas Motor Speedway, for an annual NASCAR racing event. Helicopters maintained a high rate of route compliance resulting in zero noise complaints tied to this route for the event.

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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 Brager,

Commissioner Sisolak, Chair

Commissioner Collins Commissioner Weekly Rosemary Vassiliadis Donald G. Burnette

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Charlie Halterman (HND Tower)

Peter Yiakof (FAA FSDO) Bristol Ellington (COH) Josh Reid (COH)

Elizabeth Fretwell (CLV)

Vicki Mayes (CBC)

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

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

David Parks (Nevada State Assembly)

J. Gordon Arkin (Foley & Lardner) John Williams (Ricondo) Douglas Pomeroy (FAA ADO) La Nea M. Conner (Boeing)

Neal Phillips (Metro Wash. Air Auth.)

Frank Fiori (CNLV)

James Davies (Sky Harbor Airport) Karen Everitt (Dallas City Hall) Thomas Miller (Nellis AFB) Raymond Chiang (FAA)

Stephanie Garcia-Vause (COH)

Andrew Powell (COH)

William Ruggiero (FAA TRACON)

James Erbeck (CLV)

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

Nancy Myrick (FAA Tower Manager, NLVA)

Sydney Lowe (University Libraries)

Bob Brown (BBA)

Lisa Butterfield (Reno-Tahoe Airport)
Andrea Christensen (Denver Airport)
Jennifer Lewis (Scottsdale Airport)
Frank Iacovino (Mass Port Authority)
Jon Collette (Philadelphia Airport)
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)

Capt. Amanda Ferrell (Nellis AFB)
James P. Callahan (Nellis AFB)

Stan Shepherd (SEATAC)

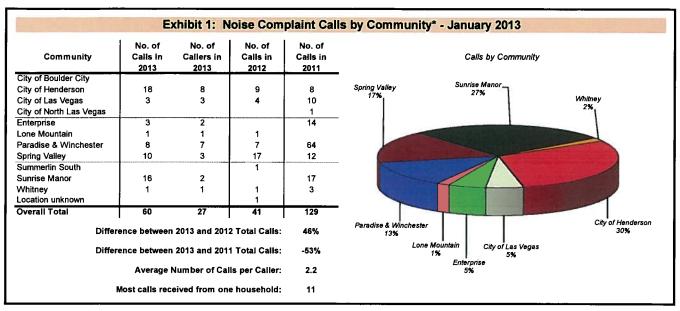
Eric Sheng (Long Beach Airport)
Jason Schwartz (Portland Airport)

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

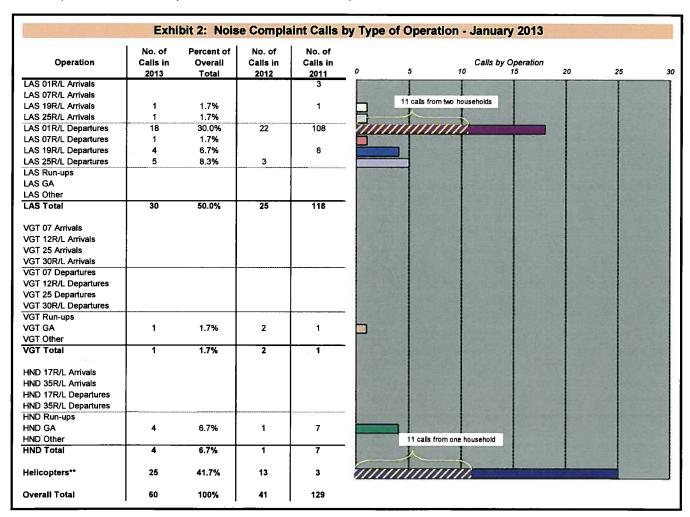
Steven Peacock (Dallas City Hall)

Jacob Snow (COH)

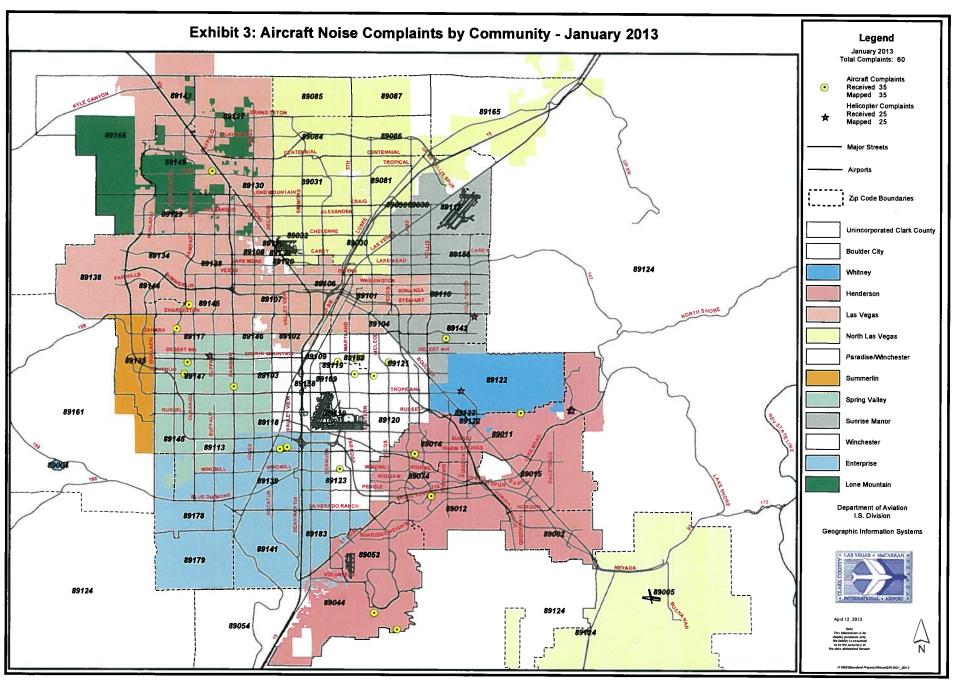
John Dietz (FAA TRACON)



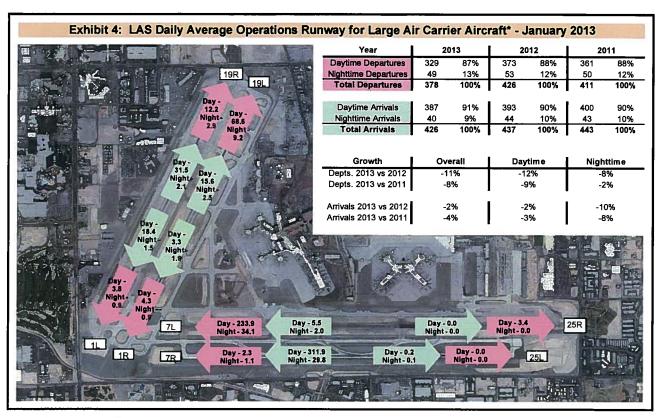
^{*} See map on reverse side for community boundaries and location of known noise complaints.



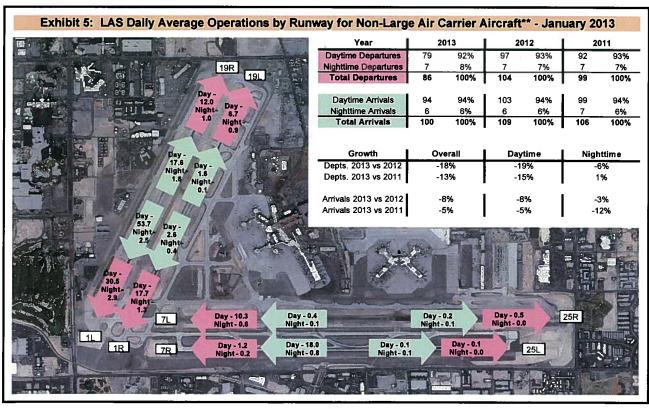
^{**} Note that helicopter noise complaints are not tied to a specific facility since the operation cannot always be associated to a specific airport. Additionally, helicopter calls do no include those associated with operations conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department or those associated with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



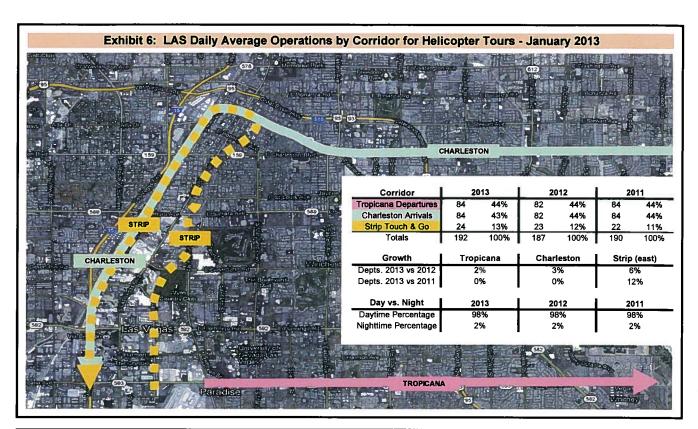
2013 Noise Complaint Report

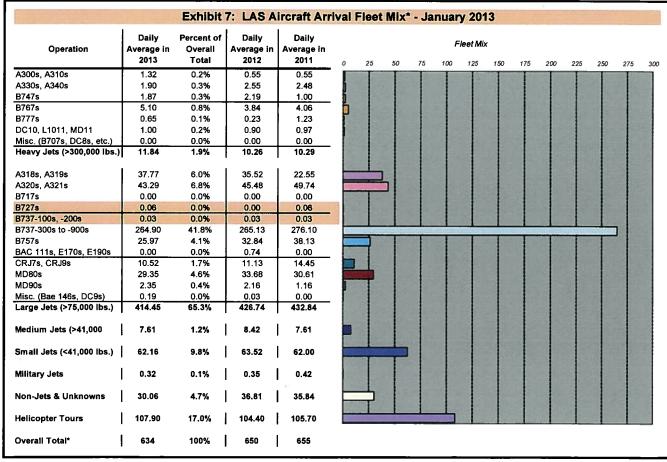


^{*} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight of at least 75,000 pounds, including but not limited to, A306, A310, A311, A318, A319, A320, A330, A340 B707, B717, B727, B737, B747, B757, B767, B777, CRJ7, CRJ9, DC8, DC9, DC10, E170, E190, HA4T, L1011, MD80, MD90, MD10, MD11, VC10.

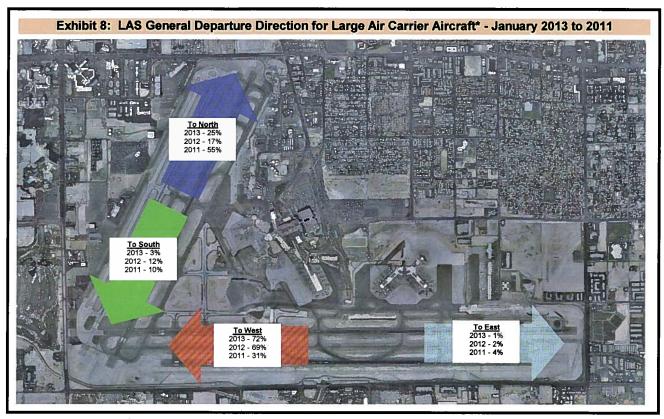


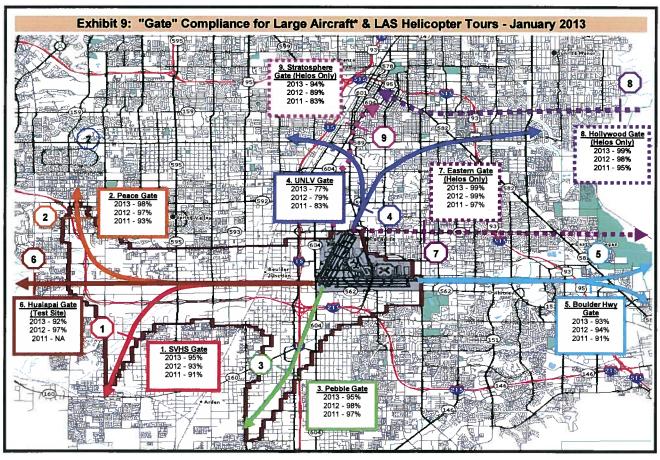
^{**} Aircraft types: All aircraft with a maximum gross take of weight less than 75,000 pounds, excluding helicopters.



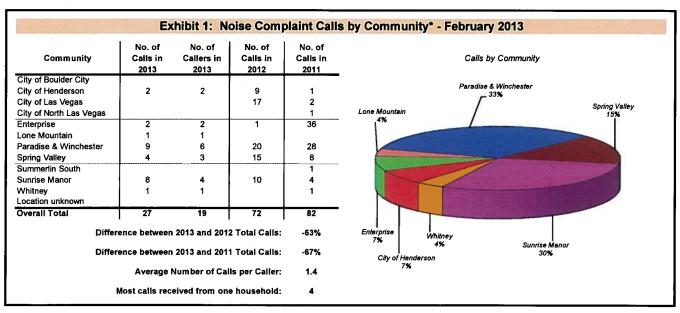


^{*} Overall Total: Note that operation type and runway use counts are estimated by ITT Exelis AirScene.com Noise and Monitoring Operations (NOMS) system based on radar data. Due to limitations of radar data, information for aircraft weighing less than 75,000 lbs. is inexact.

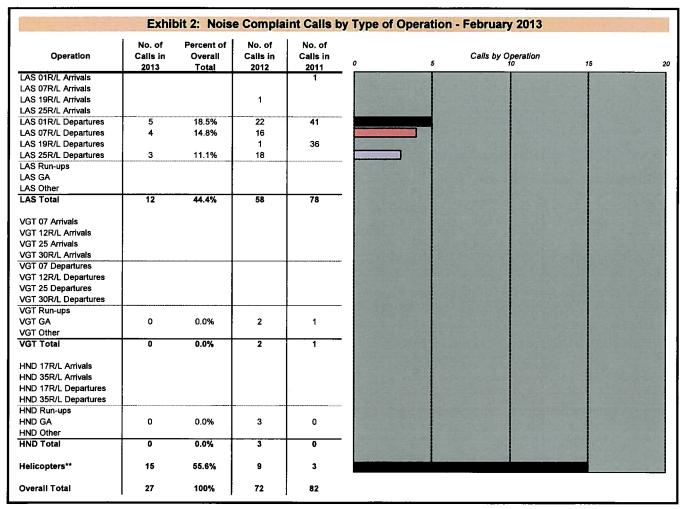




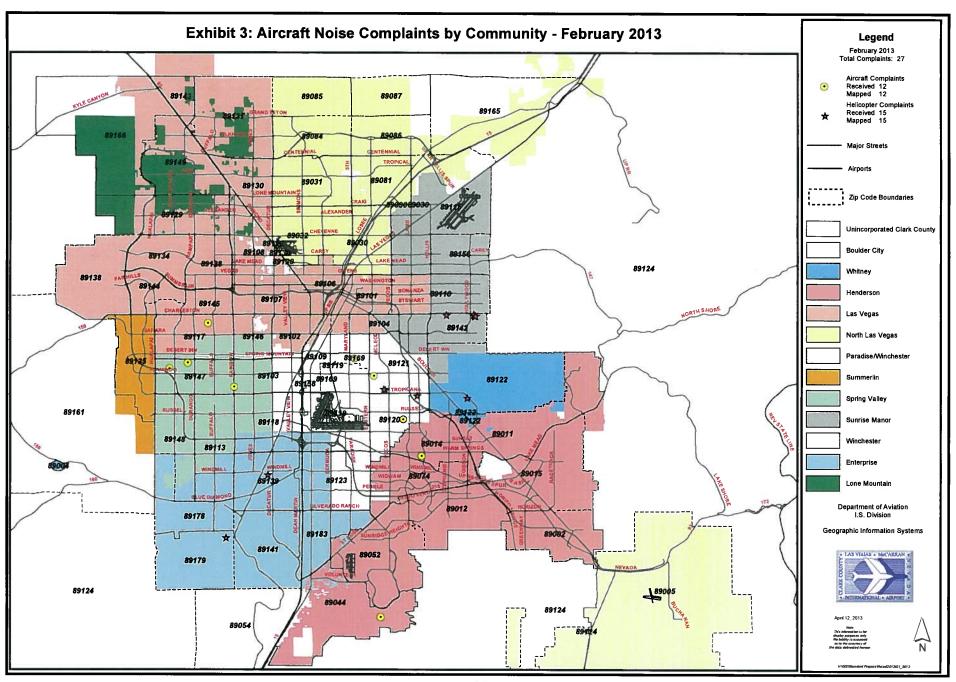
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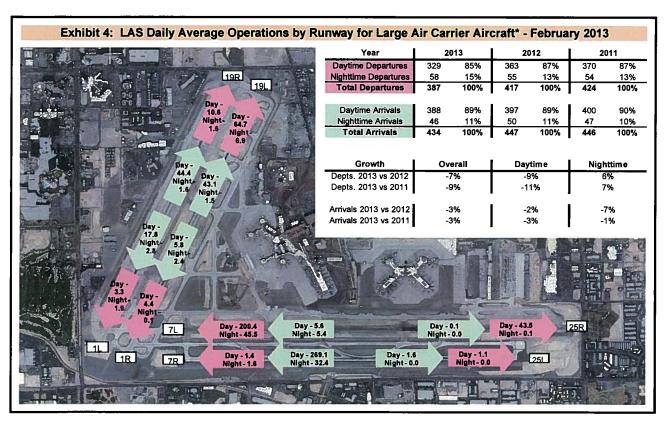
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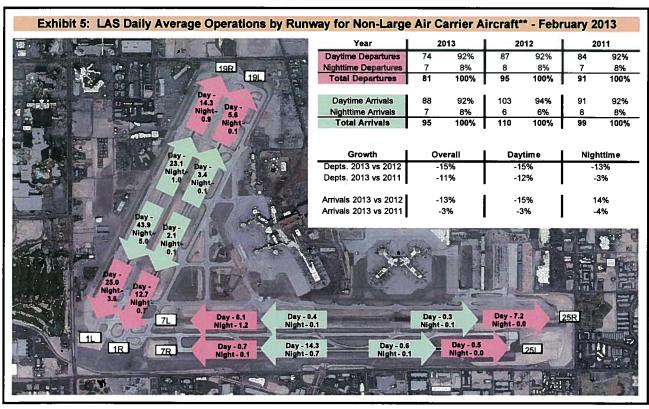
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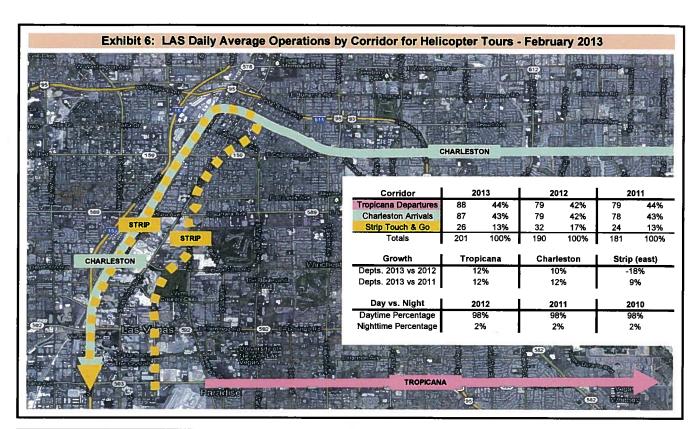
2013 Noise Complaint Report

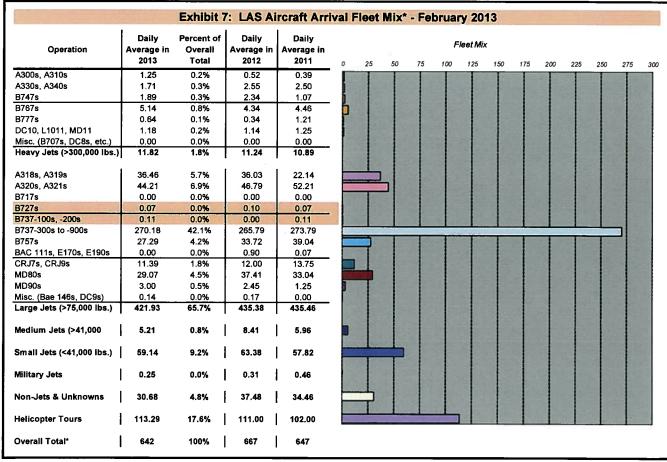


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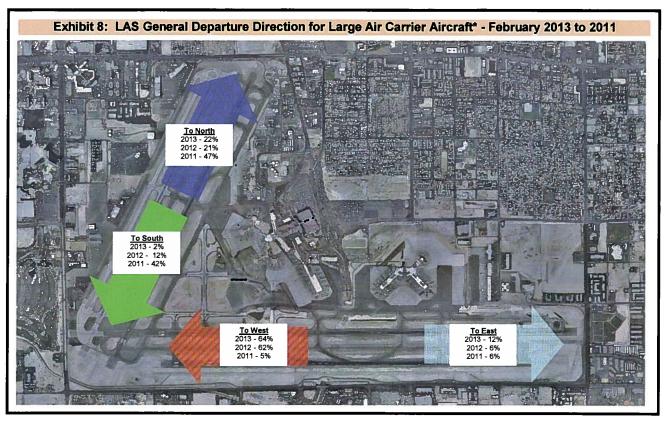


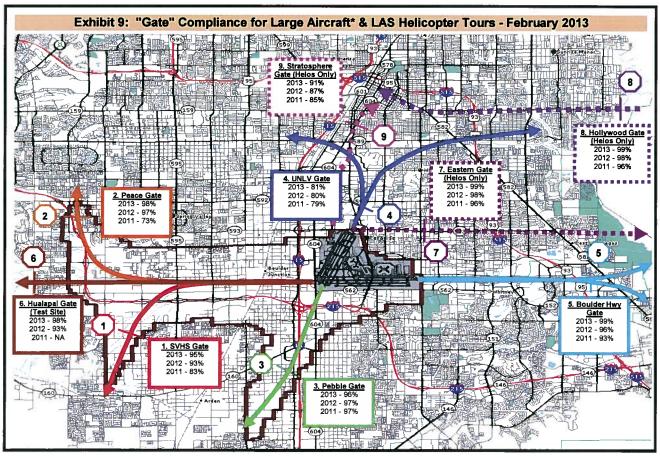
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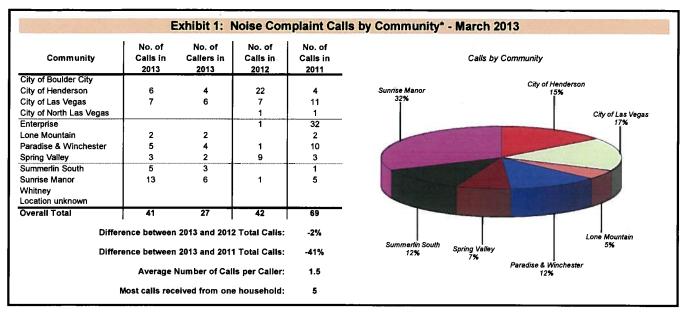


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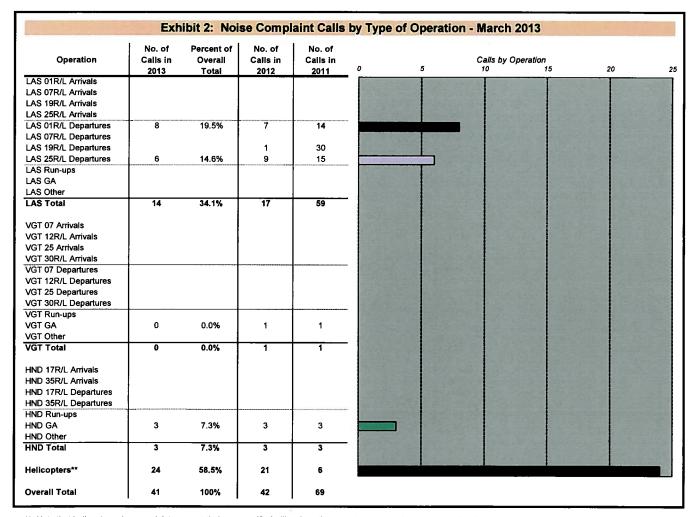




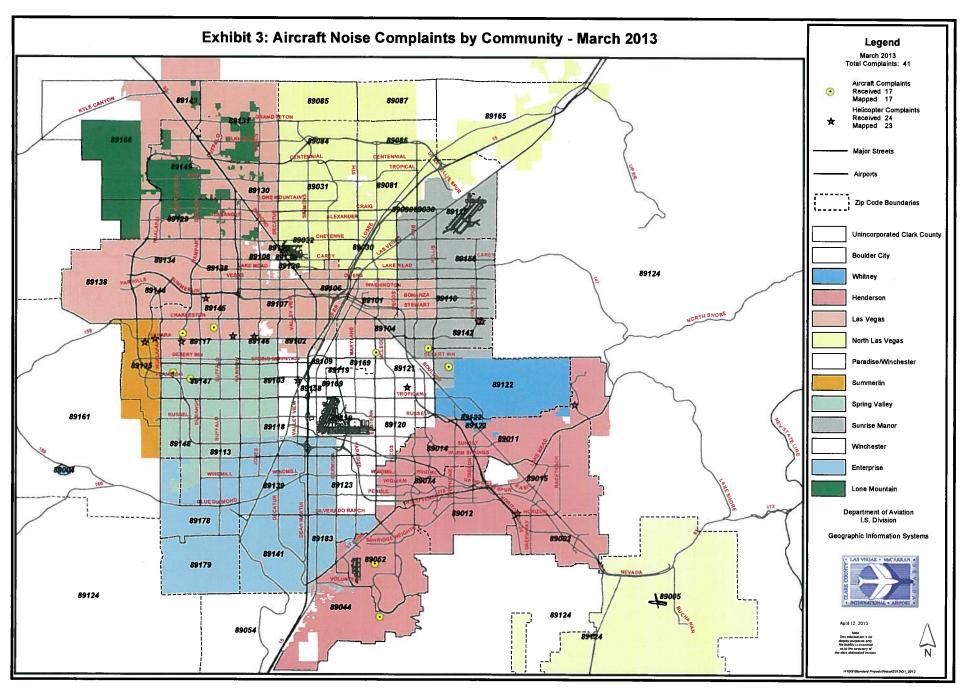
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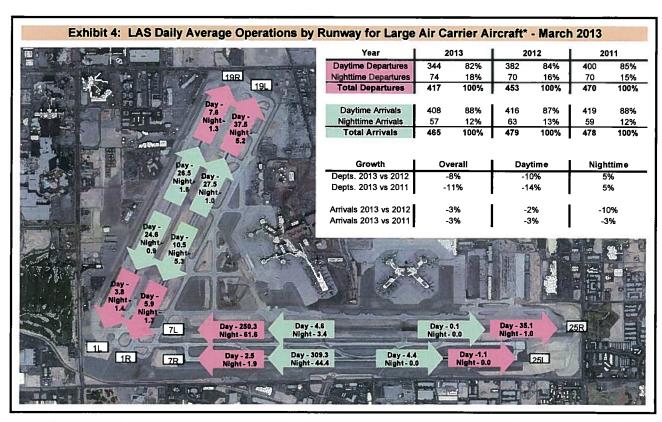
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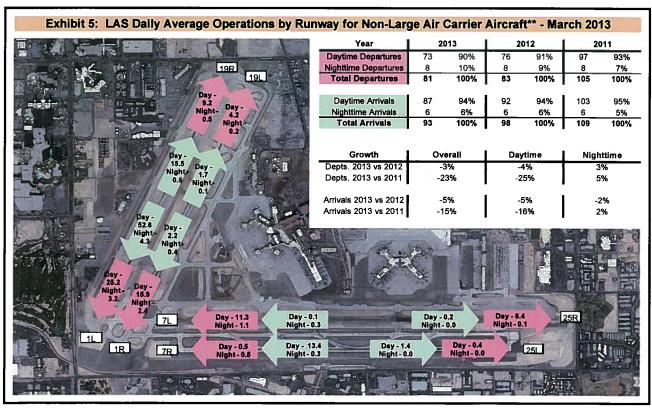
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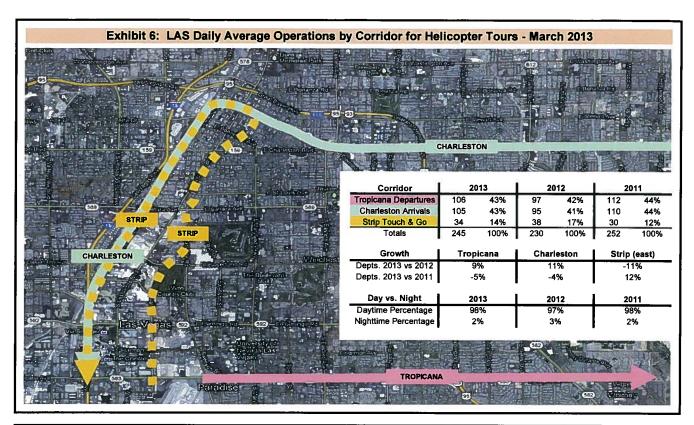
2013 Noise Complaint Report

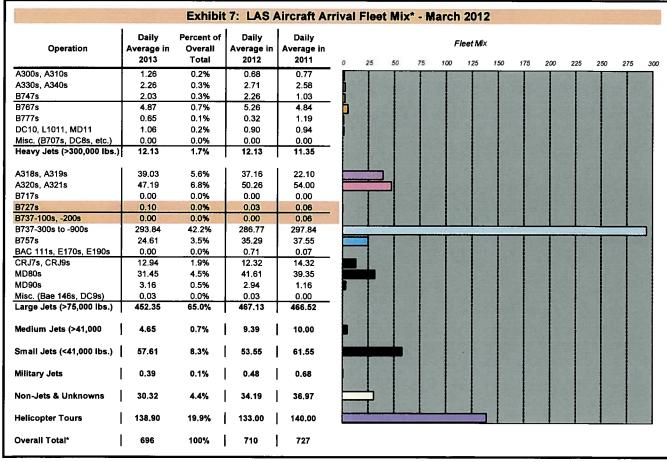


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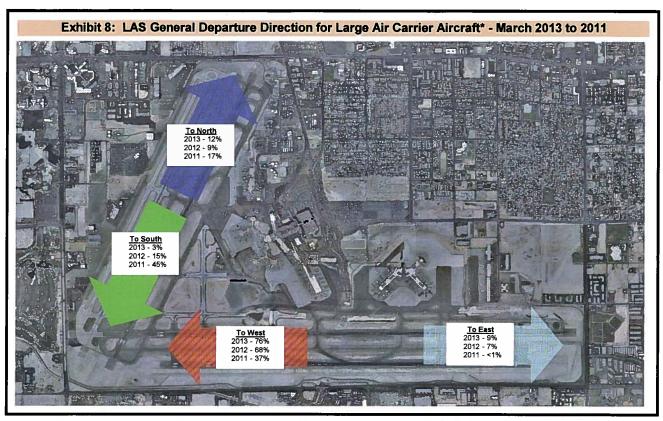


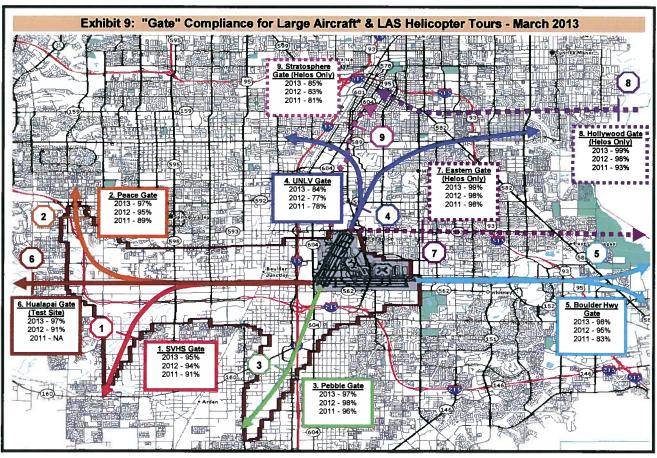
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