

2022 Annual Noise Budget Analysis

Airport Advisory Commission
January 19, 2023



Airport Noise Compatibility Ordinance (Noise Ordinance)

- Adopted in 1995, Long Beach Municipal Code (LBMC) 16.43, following a 12-year litigation period
- Represents a settlement agreement between the airlines and the City of Long Beach
- Permits increases in flight slots if noise levels comply with the noise budget
- Incentivizes air carriers to operate quietly
- Requires review of the noise budget on an annual basis

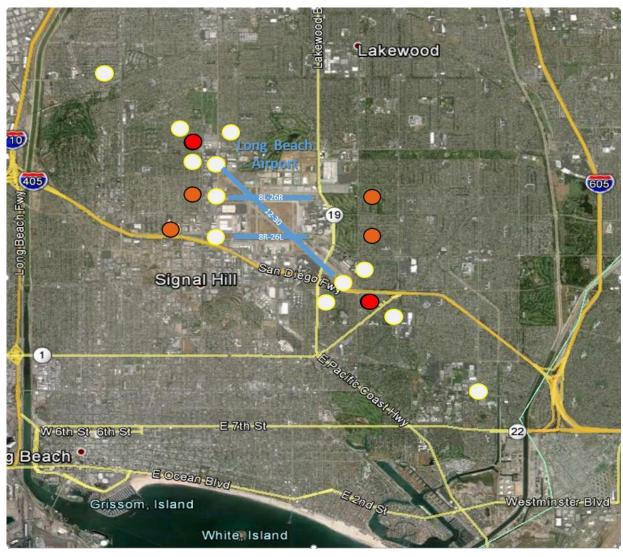


Air Carrier Flight Slots

- Noise Ordinance provides for 41 Permanent flight slots
 - 2015 Noise Budget Analysis 9 Supplemental flight slots added
 - 2019 Noise Budget Analysis 3 Supplemental flight slots added
 - 2022 Noise Budget Analysis 5 Supplemental flight slots added
- Supplemental flight slots are to be rescinded if the
 - Air Carrier Noise Budget is exceeded during the Noise Year, and the
 - Overall Airport Noise Budget is exceeded during the Noise Year



Airport Noise & Operations Monitoring System (ANOMS)

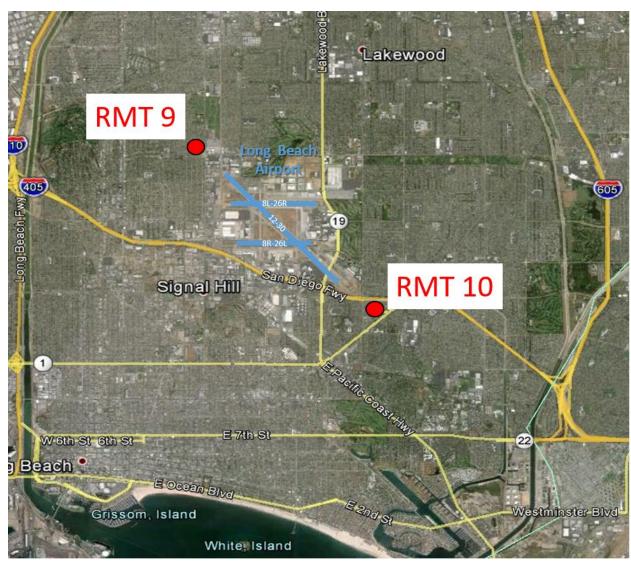




- 6 Regulatory Noise
 Monitors with Single Event Noise Exposure
 Level (SENEL) Limits
 - 2 Noise Budget Monitors with Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) Limits for annual noise budget analysis



Noise Data Analysis - Remote Monitoring Terminals (RMT)

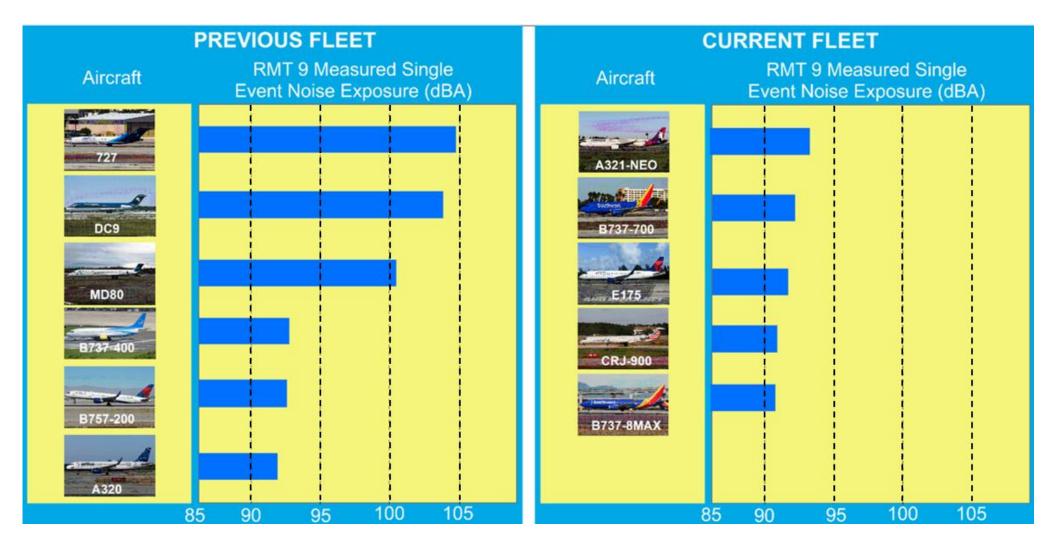


- Reviewed every Quarter
- Annual Noise Budget Analysis and Evaluation
 - Noise Year; October 1 through September 30
 - Noise Data is compared to 1989/90 noise levels
 - Required by Airport Noise Compatibility Ordinance (LBMC 16.43)

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Air Carrier Fleet Noise Levels - A-weighted decibels (dBA)

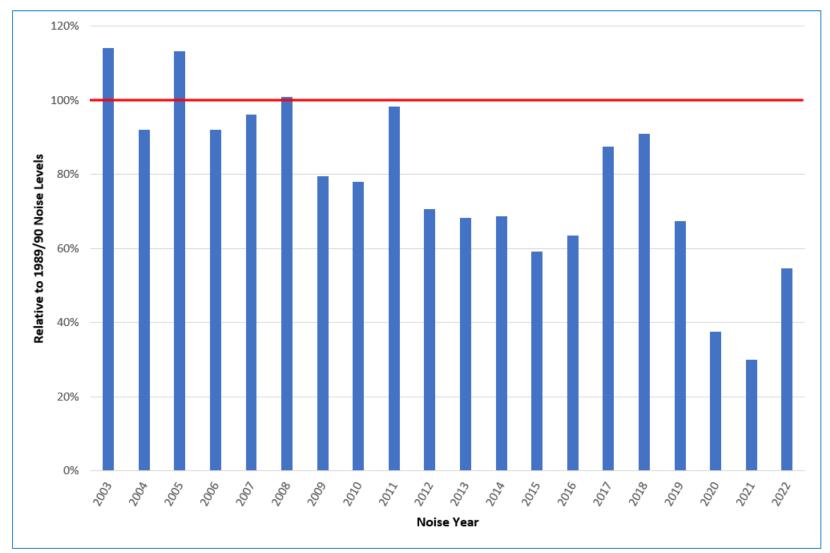




Historical & Recent Changes at LGB

- Flight Slot Allocations
 - o Partial relinquishment of flight slots in 2019 by JetBlue Airways
 - Allocation of relinquished slots to Southwest Airlines
 - Cease of operations and relinquishment of slots by JetBlue Airways in Oct 2021
 - Allocation of remaining relinquished slots to Southwest Airlines
- Aircraft Fleet Mix
 - Retirement of older aircraft 727, 757 and MD-80
 - Acquisition of newer, quieter & more fuel-efficient aircraft 737-700, 737-8MAX, CRJ-900 and E-175
- Time of Operations
 - Elimination of JetBlue's frequent late-night operations
 - Fewer late-night operations overall from remaining air carriers
- COVID-19 Pandemic

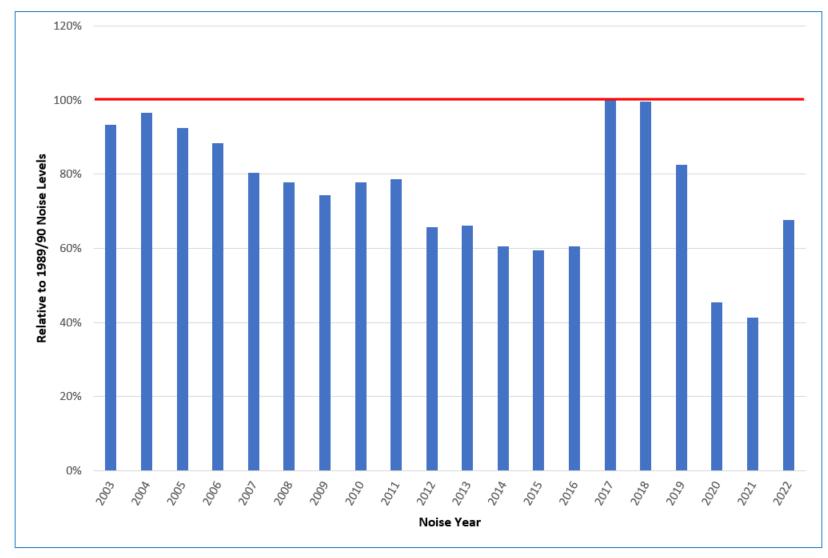




Actual Noise Levels compared to Baseline 1989/90 Noise Limits

- Highest levels reflect periods with predominantly older aircraft
- Airport has historically operated below the noise budget limit



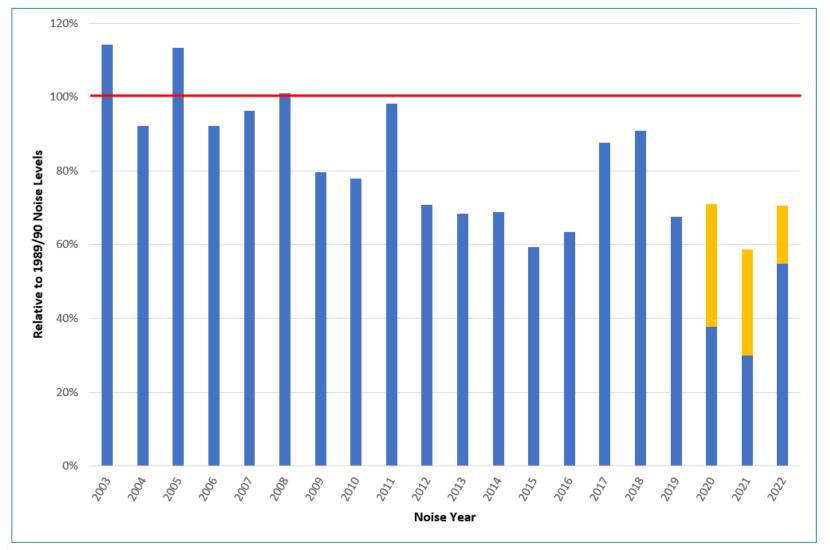


Actual Noise Levels compared to Baseline 1989/90 Noise Limits

- Primarily an arrival noise monitor
- Arrival noise levels are typically quieter and more consistent than departure noise levels
- Spikes in 2017 and 2018 were due to high utilization of 50 total flight slots and large number of latenight operations

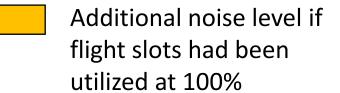
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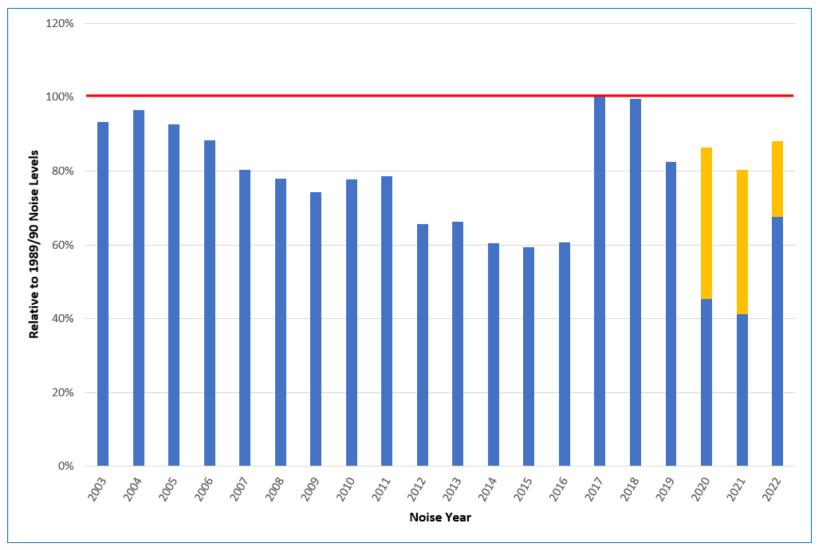


Actual Noise Levels compared to Baseline 1989/90 Noise Limits



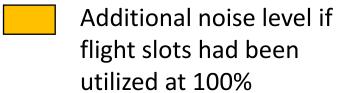




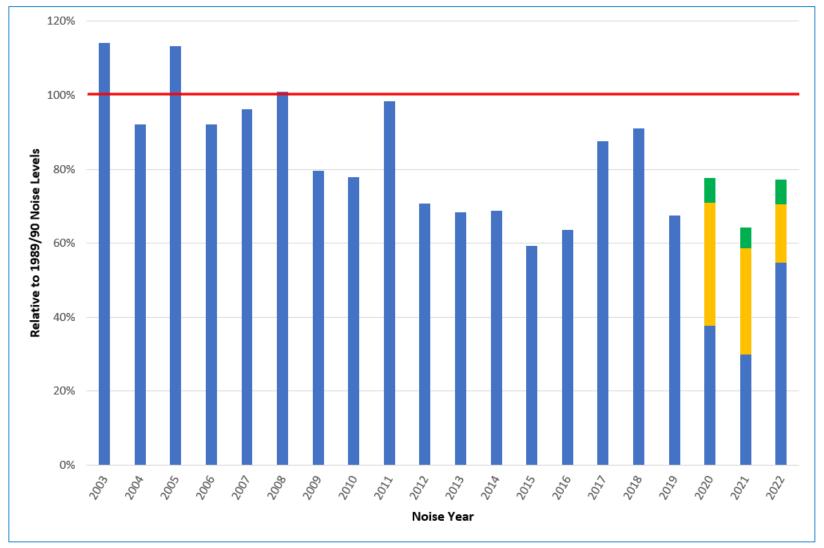


Actual Noise Levels compared to Baseline 1989/90 Noise Limits



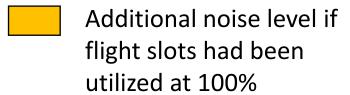






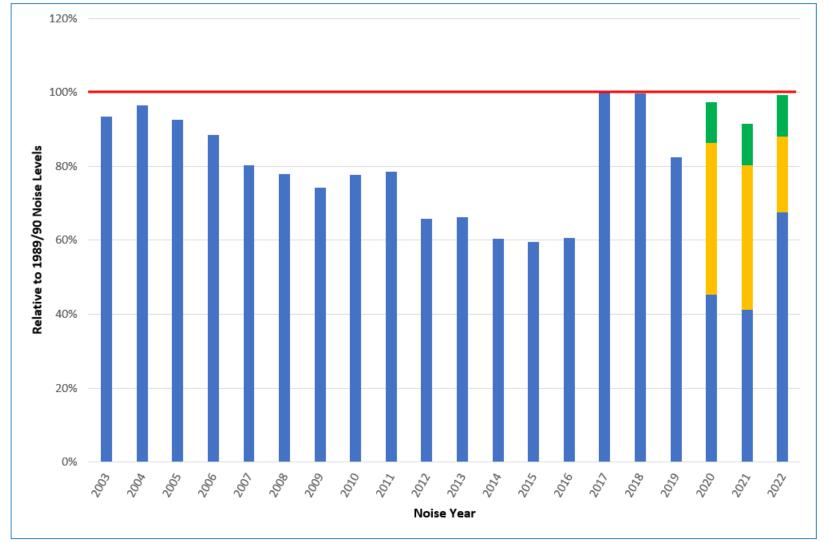
Actual Noise Levels compared to Baseline 1989/90 Noise Limits





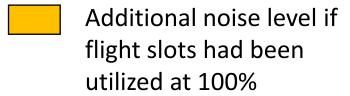
Additional noise level from the 2022 five flight slot increase





Actual Noise Levels compared to Baseline 1989/90 Noise Limits





Additional noise level from the 2022 five flight slot increase



Summary and Next Steps

- This action is required by the Noise Ordinance
- The conclusions and recommendations are based on long-term empirical data established trends
- This action is required to preserve and protect the Noise Ordinance
- We must add 5 additional flight slots
- Air carriers will be notified of the availability of 5 supplemental slots
- The allocation will be completed based on the procedures outlined in the Noise Ordinance and Flight Slot Allocation Resolution







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