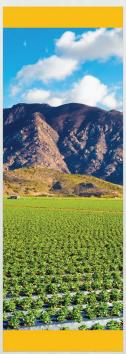


Department of Airports









Camarillo Airport

14 CFR Part 150 Noise Compatibility Planning Study Update











Agenda

- 1. Welcome and Introductions
 - Keith Freitas, Ventura County Department of Airports
- 2. Study Process and Proposed Meeting Schedule
 - Dave Fitz, Coffman Associates
- 3. PAC Roles and Responsibilities
 - Dave Fitz, Coffman Associates
- 4. Noise Exposure Maps Overview
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- **5. Noise Exposure Maps Inventory**
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Welcome and Introductions











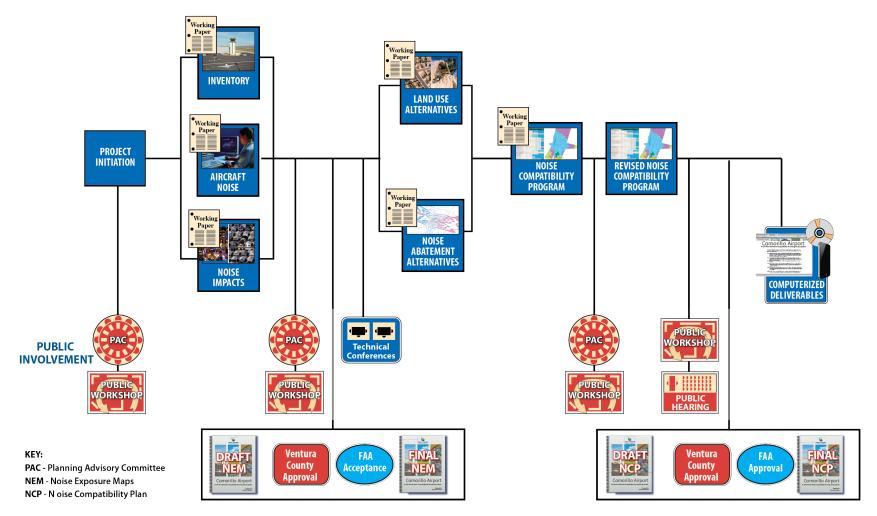














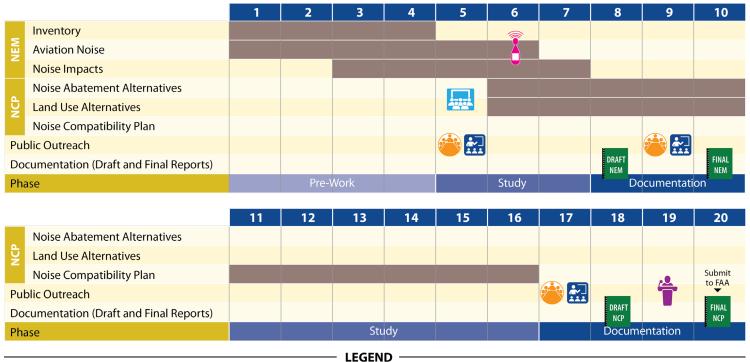








Project Timeline





FAA Approval of Forecasts



Noise Measurements



Planning Advisory Committee



Public Information Workshop



Aviation & Land Use Technical Conferences



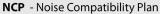
Public Hearing and/or Information Workshop



Print/Electronic Document



NEM - Noise Exposure Maps













PAC Role and Responsibilities

- Sounding Board
- Linkage to the Community
- Resource
- Critical Review







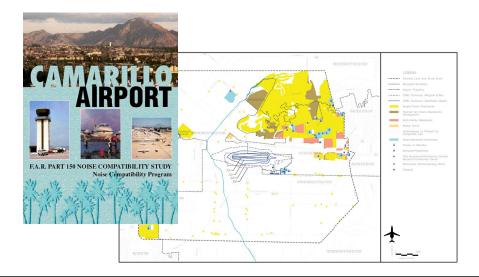






Part 150 History

- May 1998 Noise Exposure Maps completed
- September 1998 Noise Exposure Maps approved by FAA
- November 1999 Noise Compatibility Program completed
- May 2001 Noise Compatibility Program approved by FAA













Noise Exposure Map Overview













A NOISE EXPOSURE MAP:

- ▶ Identifies the current and projected annualized aircraft noise levels at Camarillo Airport using the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) noise metric.
- ▶ Identifies measures to reduce the noise impacts within the noise exposure contours from aircraft operating to and from Camarillo Airport through changes in aircraft operations or airport facilities.

A NOISE EXPOSURE MAP DOES NOT:

- Evaluate aircraft operations from other area airports.
- ► Consider other types of impacts (air quality, accidents, etc.).
- ▶ Use noise metrics other than CNEL to determine noise impacts.
- Provide justification for airport expansion.

A NOISE COMPATIBILITY PROGRAM:

- ► Encourages future land uses which are compatible with aircraft noise, such as commercial or industrial in undeveloped areas.
- ▶ Determines methods to reduce the adverse impacts of noise above FAA thresholds in existing residential areas.
- ► Establishes a procedure to implement, review, and update the program.











Aircraft and Airspace Regulations



PILOT

• Responsible for safe operation of aircraft in the air and on the ground



VENTURA COUNTY

- No control over aircraft in flight
- · May establish run-up times and voluntary noise abatement procedures



- Establishes airspace where aircraft may be flown
- Sets aircraft noise standards
- Certifies aircraft and pilots





VENTURA COUNTY

- Responsible for maintaining a safe airport
- · Coordinates with neighboring communities & developers to promote land use compatibility



OTHER MUNICIPALITIES

- Promote compatible land use through zoning
- Set noise ordinances, but aircraft are exempt per City of Burbank v. Lockheed Air Terminal (411 U.S. 624 (1973))



UNITED STATES

- Establishes the Part 150 Land Use Compatibility Planning Process
- · No land use authority



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

- Requires real estate disclosure within the Airport Influence Area (AIA)
- Requires sound insulation for new residential construction within the 60 CNEL noise contours
- Enables local land use planning through adoption of zoning ordinances and a General Plan
- Requires preparation of Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)











Noise Exposure Map Inventory













Chapter 1 - Inventory Outline

Roles and Responsibilities

- Federal
- State
- Local

Land Use Policies and Regulations

- Existing
- Zoning
- General Plan

Airport Facility Information

- Airside Facilities
- Landside Facilities
- Voluntary Noise Abatement Procedures





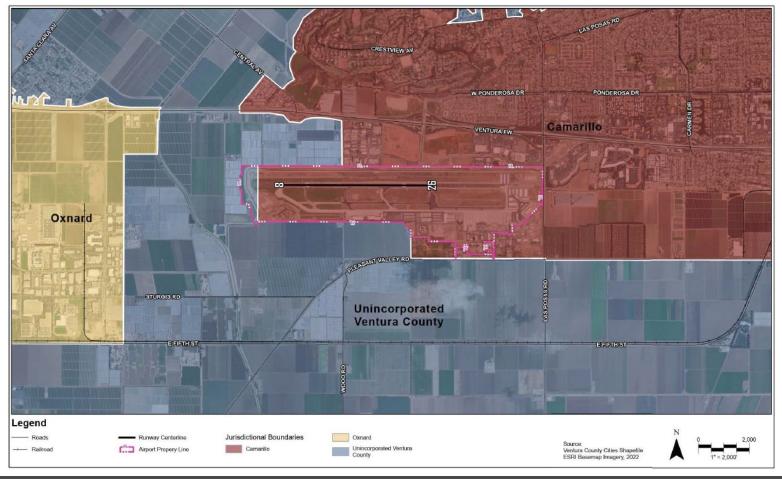








Jurisdictional Boundaries and Study Area





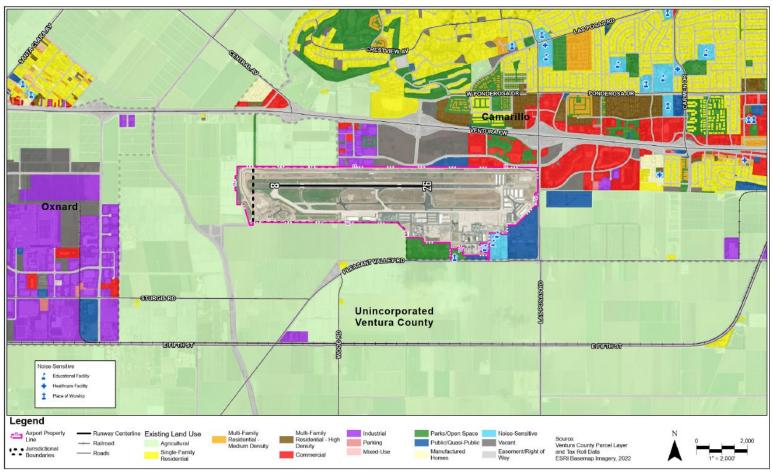








Existing Land Use





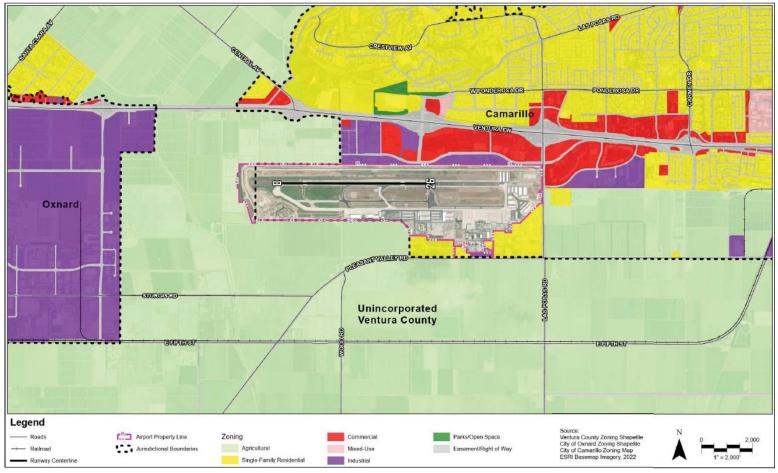








Zoning





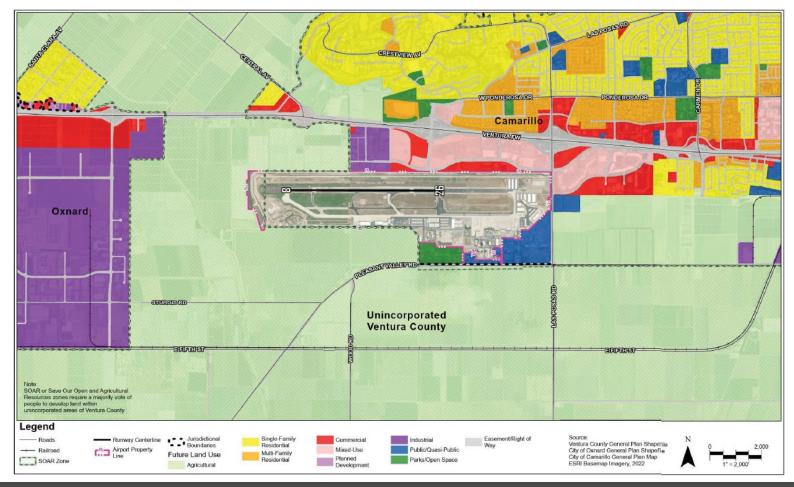








General Plan Land Use











Existing Facilities





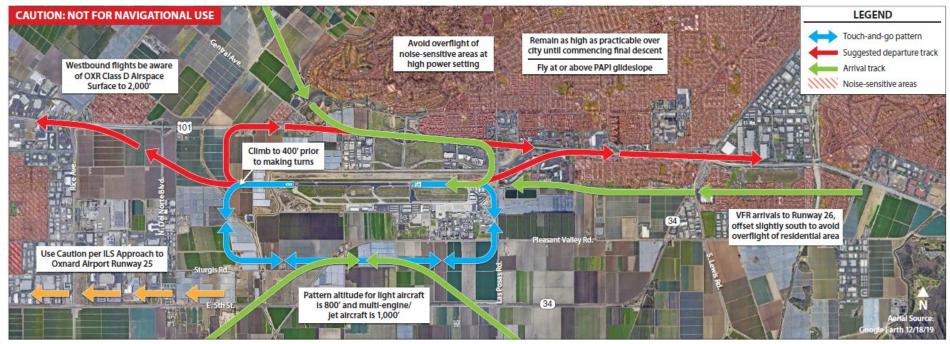








Fly Friendly Ventura County



- Pilot Guide updated in 2022
- Distributed to aviation stakeholders, pilots and local flight schools
- Includes voluntary noise abatement procedures
- Available in print and on the Department of Airports website











Noise Modeling Overview



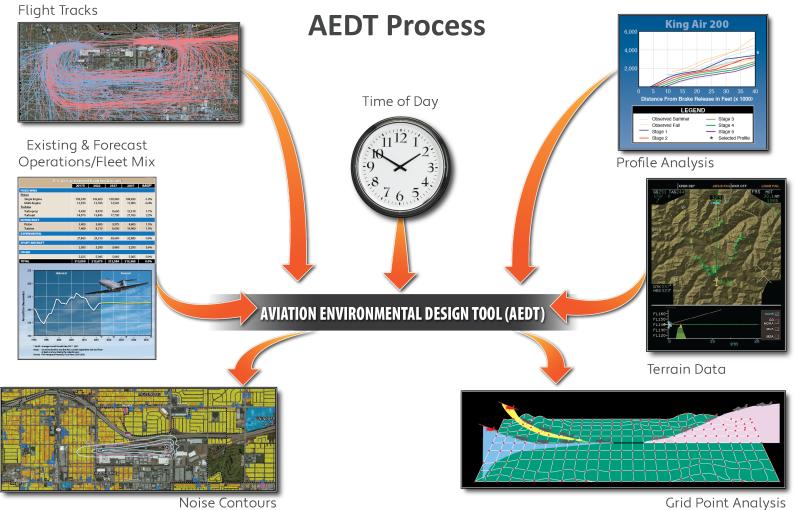
Camarillo Airport 14 CFR Part 150 Noise Compatibility Planning Study Update













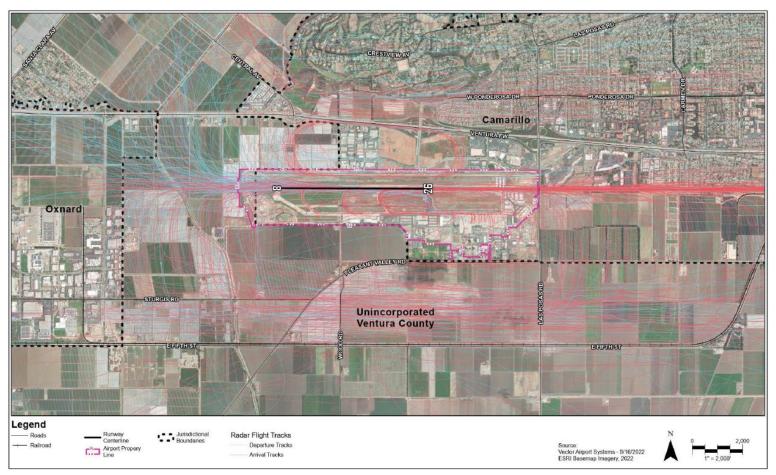








Radar Flight Tracks





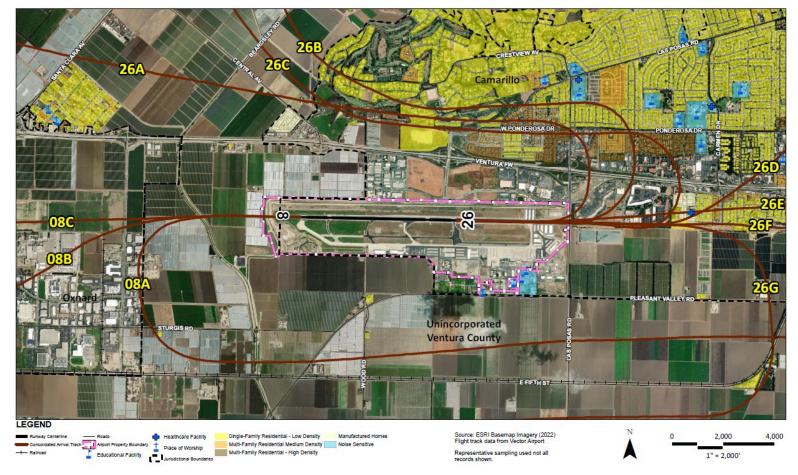








Consolidated Arrival Flight Tracks





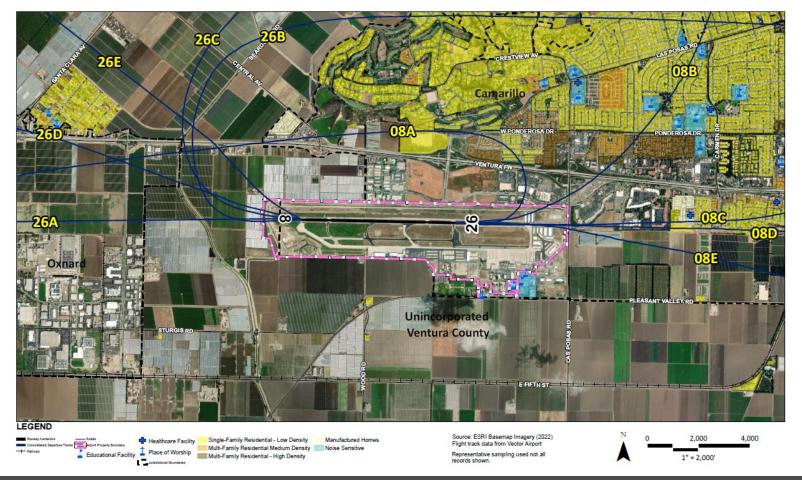








Consolidated Departure Flight Tracks





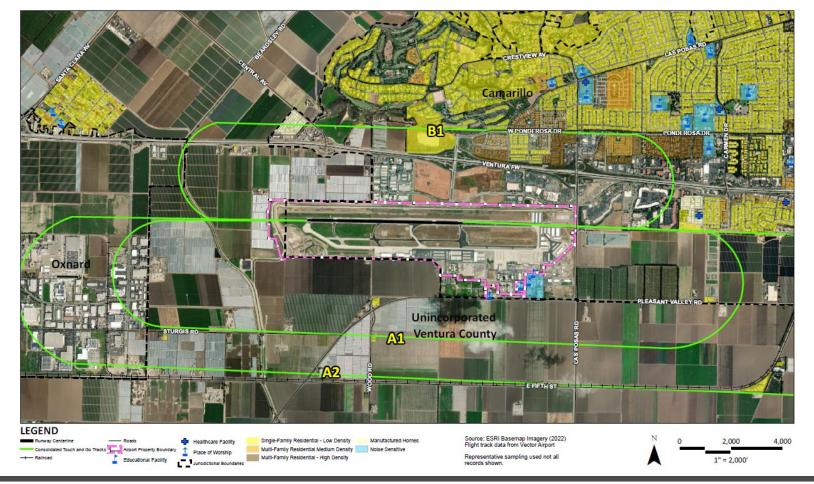








Consolidated Touch and Go Flight Tracks





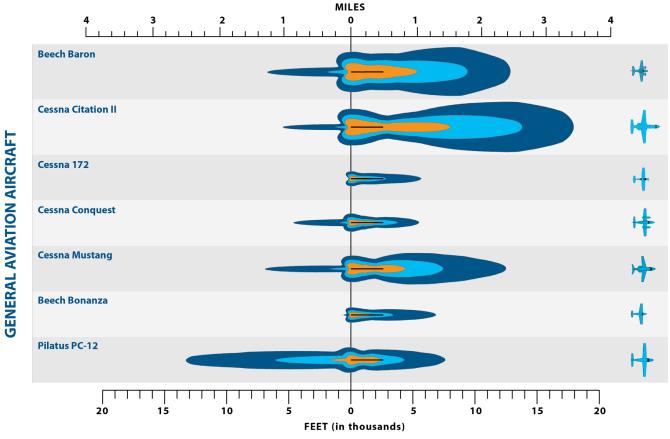








Aircraft Noise Footprint Comparison



The contours represent sound exposure levels (SEL) of 85, 90 and 95 dB for one arrival and one departure of each aircraft type. The outer contour represents 85 dB SEL. The inner contour represents 95 dB SEL.

Camarillo Airport 14 CFR Part 150 Noise Compatibility Planning Study Update

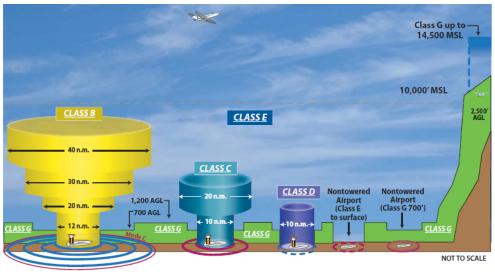








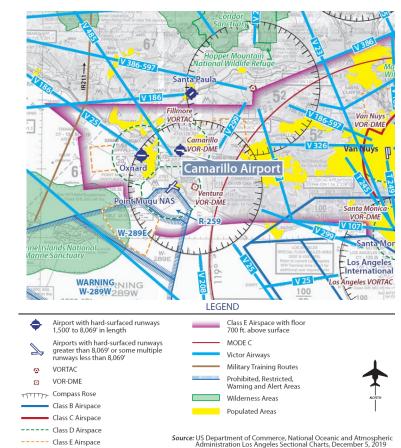
Airspace



DEFINITION OF AIRSPACE CLASSIFICATIONS



- <u>CLASS B</u> Think B <u>Busy</u>. Multi-layered airspace from the surface up to 10,000 feet MSL surrounding the nation's busiest airports. ADS-B 1090 ES transponder required, ATC clearance required.
- Think C Mode C. Mode C transponder required. ATC communication required. Generally airspace from the surface to 4,000 feet AGL surrounding towered airports with service by radar approach control.
- Think D Qialogue. Pilot must establish dialogue with tower. Generally airspace from the surface to minimum 2,500 feet AGL surrounding towered airports.













Runway Use



Time of Day







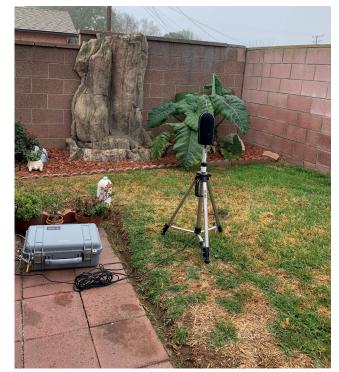






What Makes a Good Noise Monitoring Site?

- Located within the airport's FAA-mandated study area
- Unoccupied secured yard or rooftop
- Accessible to researchers 24 hours and 36 hours after installation
- Away from non-aircraft noise sources (i.e. construction sites, mowers, trains, sirens, pets)



Equipment setup consists of a briefcasesized box and a camera tripod with a microphone.



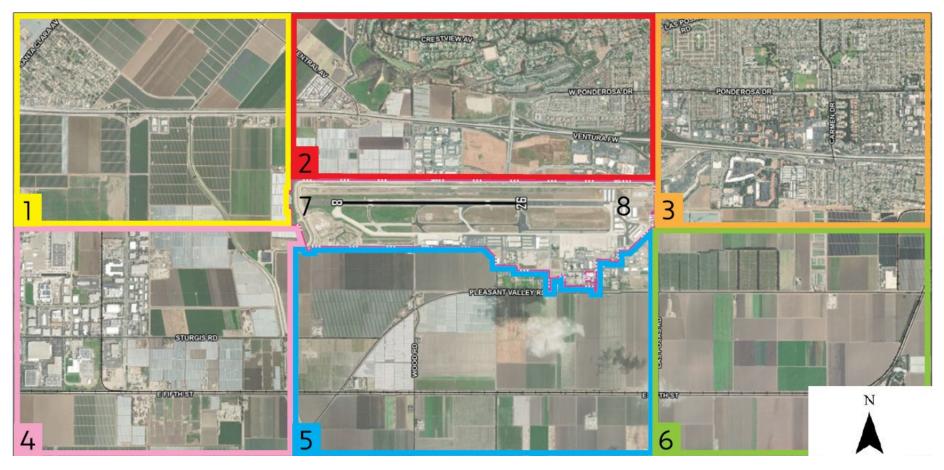








Noise Monitoring Zones













Forecast Discussion













Aviation Demand Forecasts

- Developed using FAA-approved methodologies to identify aviation activity measures in order to prepare forecast levels of demand that the airport could experience in the coming years.
- Sources include the FAA Aerospace Forecasts Fiscal Years 2022-2042, the FAA Terminal Area Forecast, the FAA Traffic Flow Management System Count, airport traffic control tower (ATCT) records, and airport records for based aircraft.
- Aviation demand segments include:
 - Based aircraft
 - Annual aircraft operations
 - Design aircraft
- These demand segments help to identify inputs for modeling aircraft noise (aircraft operations and aircraft fleet mix).











Forecast Summary

	2022	2027	2032	2042		
ANNUAL OPERATIONS						
ltinerant						
Air Taxi	3,220	3,578	4,400	5,225		
General Aviation	79,760	84,546	88,648	101,181		
Military	118	476	476	476		
Total Itinerant Operations	83,098	88,599	93,523	106,882		
Local						
General Aviation	103,490	103,849	105,578	109,201		
Military	488	89	89	89		
Total Local Operations	103,978	103,938	105,667	109,290		
Total Annual Operations	187,076	192,538	199,191	216,172		
Annual Instrument Approaches	12,465	13,290	14,029	16,032		
BASED AIRCRAFT						
Single Engine	280	285	290	303		
Multi-Engine Piston	24	24	24	24		
Turboprop	4	8	13	25		
Jet	21	31	37	62		
Helicopter	21	23	25	30		
Total Based Aircraft	350	371	389	444		

The FAA has oversight responsibility to review and approve the aviation forecasts developed in conjunction with the Part 150 Noise Compatibility Study.











Aircraft Reference Codes

A-I	Aircraft	
	Beech Baron 55 Beech Bonanza Cessna 150, 172 Eclipse 500 Piper Archer, Seneca	1A 1A 1A 1A
B-I Beech Baron 58 Beech King Air 90 Cessna 421 Cessna Citation CJ1 (52 Cessna Citation 1 (500) Embraer Phenom 100		1A 1A 1A 1A 2A 1B
A/B-II 12,500 lbs. or less	Beech Super King Air 200 Cessna 441 Conquest Cessna Citation C12 (525A) Pilatus PC-12	2A 1A 2A 1A

B-II over 12,500 lbs.	Aircraft	TDG
1	Beech Super King Air 350	2A
	 Cessna Citation CJ3(525B), 	
	V (560)	2A
	• Cessna Citation Bravo (550)	1A
Sept Marie Control	• Cessna Citation CJ4 (525C)	1B
0	 Cessna Citation 	
Lit	Latitude/Longitude	1B
Dill	• Embraer Phenom 300	1B
	• Falcon 10, 20, 50	1B
	 Falcon 900, 2000 	2A
	 Hawker 800, 800XP, 	
	850XP, 4000	18
	 Pilatus PC-24 	1B
A/B-III	Bombardier Dash 8	3
		3
The second second	Bombardier Global 5000,	OD.
38	6000, 7000, 8000	2B 2B
	• Falcon 6X, 7X, 8X	2 B
C/D-I		
	• Lear 25, 31, 45, 55, 60	1B
	• Learjet 35, 36 (D-I)	18
38999		

C/D-II	Aircraft	TDG	
	• Challenger 600/604/		
	800/850	1B	
	 Cessna Citation VII, X+ 	1B	
	• Embraer Legacy 450/500	1B	
	• Gulfstream IV, 350, 450 (D-II)	2A	
	 Gulfstream G200/G280 	1B	
	• Lear 70, 75	1B	
1	• CRJ 700	2B	
	• ERJ 175, 195	3	
6 6 a	• CRJ 900	2B	
C/D-III less than 150,000 lbs.	• Gulfstream V • Gulfstream G500, 550, 600, 650 (D-III)	2A 2B	



Note: Aircraft pictured is identified in bold type.

*CMA operations are limited to 115,000 lbs. per the 1976 Joint Powers Agreement, except when authorized by the airport director or in case of emergencies.











PAC Member Discussion













Agenda

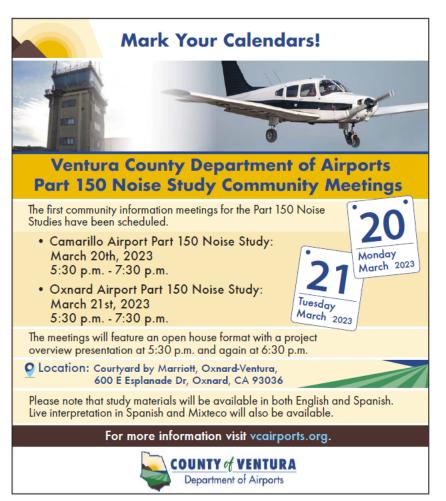
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Department of Airports





















1976 Joint Powers Agreement - City of Camarillo

The following restrictions are listed in the 1976 JPA:

- The airport shall be operated for general aviation purposes only.
 - General aviation includes all business and commercial, training, personal transportation, proficiency, and sport flying not classified as air carrier.
 - General aviation also includes air taxi or charter for revenue on a non-schedule basis and interstate freight-carriers limited to 30 passengers and 7,500 lbs. cargo.
- The airport operating hours will be from 5:00 AM to 12:00 AM.
- The usable runway length shall not exceed 6,000 feet and shall be the most westerly 6,000 feet of the existing runway.
- An aircraft weight limitation of 115,000 lbs. (twin wheel) shall be in effect.
- The airport VFR traffic pattern shall be to the south of the airfield.
- Airport development shall be guided to ensure that residential areas are not exposed to noise levels greater than 60 CNEL average noise and 90 dBA single event noise.

Ventura County Board of Supervisors and City of Camarillo Agreement Between County of Ventura and City of Camarillo Pertaining to Camarillo Airport Development and Surrounding Land Use (1976)

Ventura County Board of Supervisors, Ordinance 6506-17, Hours of Operation (November 1980; rev. 2006)











Public Comments