#### SFO Community Roundtable

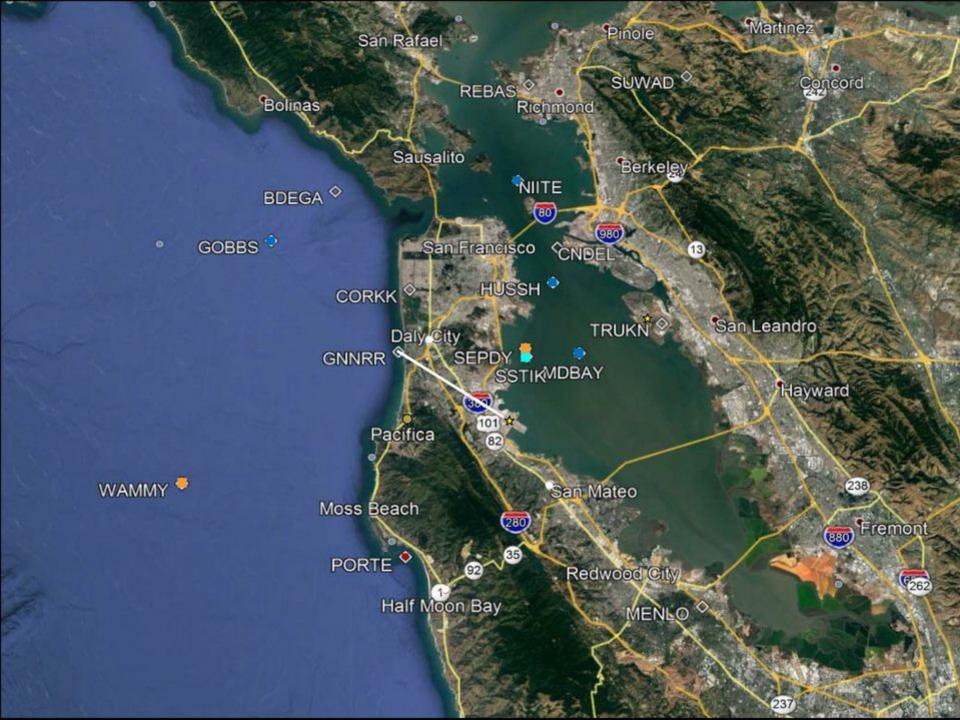
One of the oldest and most respected airport community forums, the Airport Community Roundtable has fostered a productive working relationship with surrounding communities. The Roundtable monitors a performance-based noise mitigation program implemented by airport staff, interprets community concerns and attempts to achieve noise mitigation through a cooperative sharing of authority among the aviation industry, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), SFO management and local government.

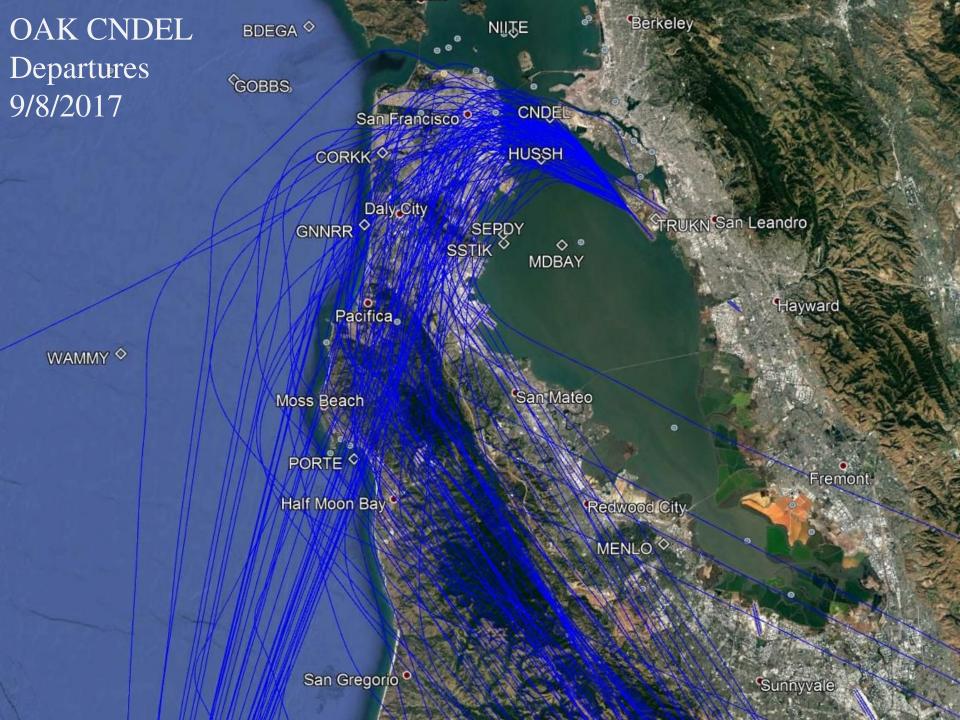


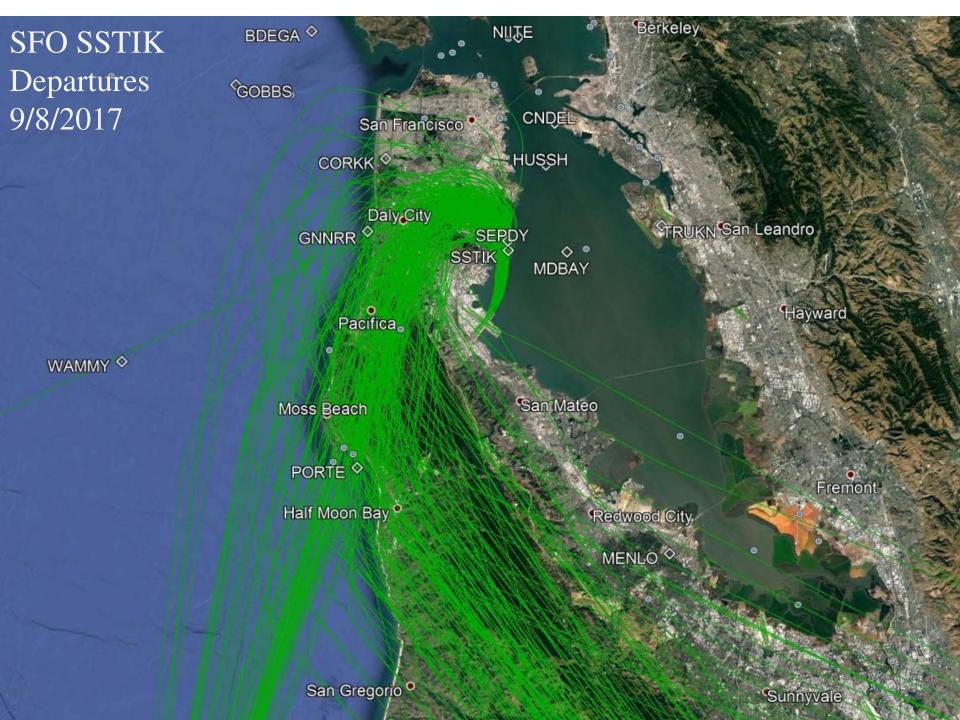
County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors

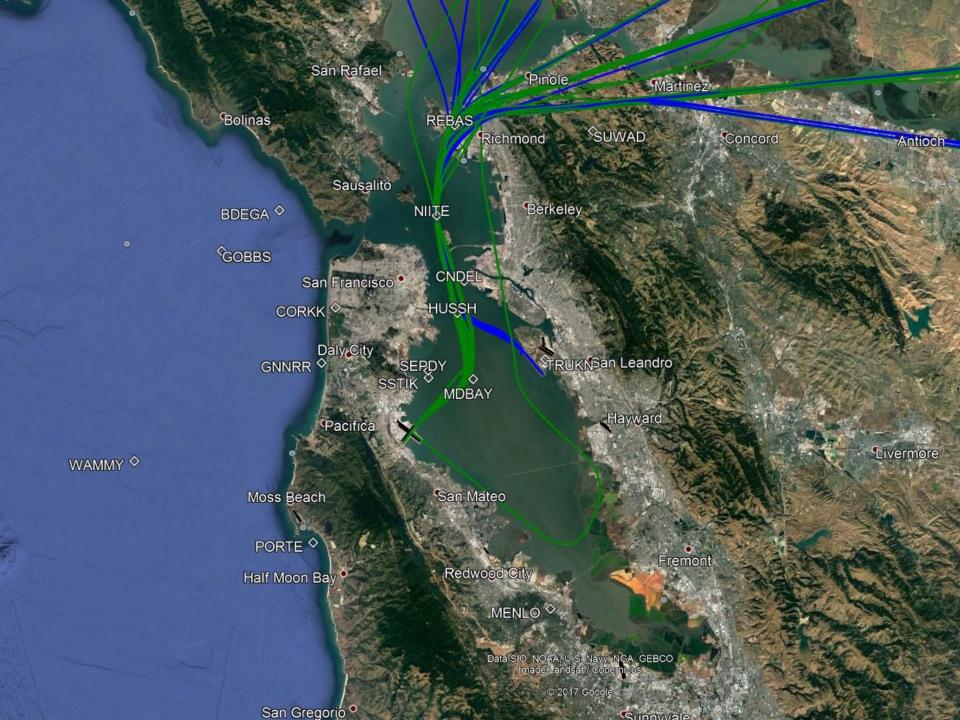
Dave Pine, Supervisor

sforoundtable.org









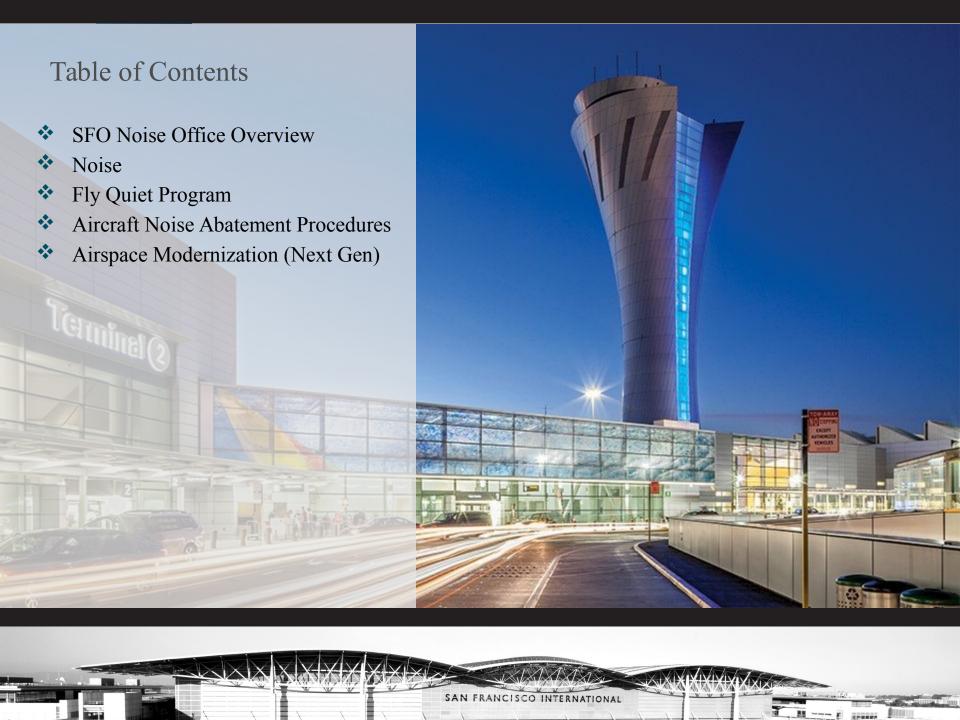


# **SFO Aircraft Noise**



Aircraft Noise Abatement Office Presented to the Mid Coast Community Council September 13, 2017









#### Aircraft Noise Office Mission

We serve as a link between the public, airline operators, and federal agencies. Our goal is to provide clear and accessible information to our communities. We ensure that San Francisco International Airport meets or exceeds all Federal and State aircraft noise regulations and that flights operate as quietly as possible.

Although San Francisco International Airport economic footprint in the Bay Area is vast, we recognize responsibility as environmental stewards. SFO's mission "to provide exceptional airport in service to our communities" includes addressing aircraft noise impacts.



#### **Historical Firsts**

- Noise Compatibility Program Study. In 1983 SFO was the first airport in the country to prepare a Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 150 Noise Compatibility Study, allowing SFO to receive noise compatibility funding. This translated into the Residential Sound Insulation Program which reduced aircraft noise in more than 15,000 homes, 8 churches and 7 schools.
- Early phase out of noisier aircraft in the U.S. Prior to any federal regulations, SFO formed its own program to phase out older, noisier aircraft by the year 2000. Subsequently, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) adopted a similar nationwide policy to completely phase out older and louder airplanes, known as Stage 2 aircraft.
- First to track aircraft with an Aircraft Noise Management System. SFO installed its first noise monitoring system in 1975. Since that time the system has been regularly updated to incorporate the latest in technology.



#### Accomplishments

- Nationally recognized collaborative community process. Since the late 1970s, SFO has been a participant and supporter of the Airport Community Roundtable, a public forum for aircraft noise reduction. The Roundtable develops an annual work plan to establish new noise abatement and mitigation programs and monitors existing ones. SFO also provides both financial and staff support to the Roundtable.
- Land use compatibility zoning. For over 30 years SFO has worked with surrounding communities to help preserve compatible land uses in areas under the flight paths. For example, SFO was successful in working with the local governmental agencies to keep the area along the shoreline north of the Airport an industrial zone.
- Community Noise Exposure Level. SFO has been very successful in reducing the size of the 65 dB CNEL noise impact boundary. In 1976, over 35,000 people lived within the 65 decibel CNEL contour. Today, through the Residential Sound Insulation Program, residential dwellings located inside high noise areas are now compatible with airport operations.



Quieter Planes

Advocating for future quieter technology to ensure that residents share in the benefits.

Quieter Procedures

Developing noise mitigation procedures that benefit communities

Working with Communities

Open and transparent communication leading to a constructive dialog and good outcome.

Land-use Planning and Mitigation Understand community concerns and provide accessible resources

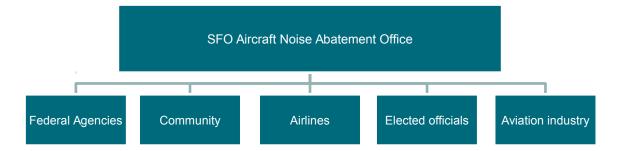
Noise Program

Reducing environmental impact through compatible land use and planning through Residential Sound Insulation Program

Monitor existing flight operations and follow up with the airlines if there are deviations from the program, Fly Quiet Program.

5806

















Sky Posse Palo Alto

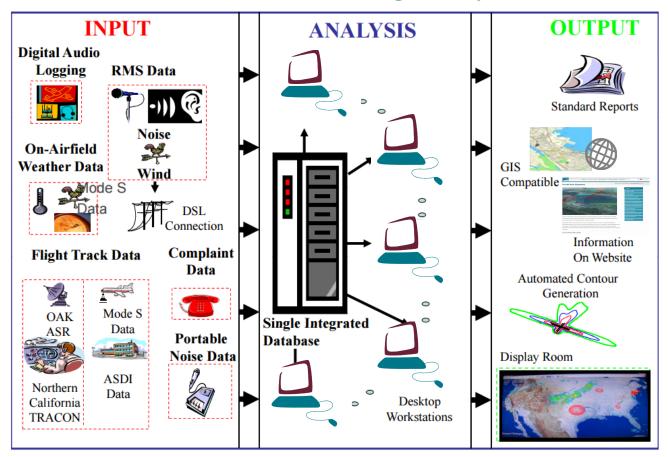


S.C.R.E.A.A.M.

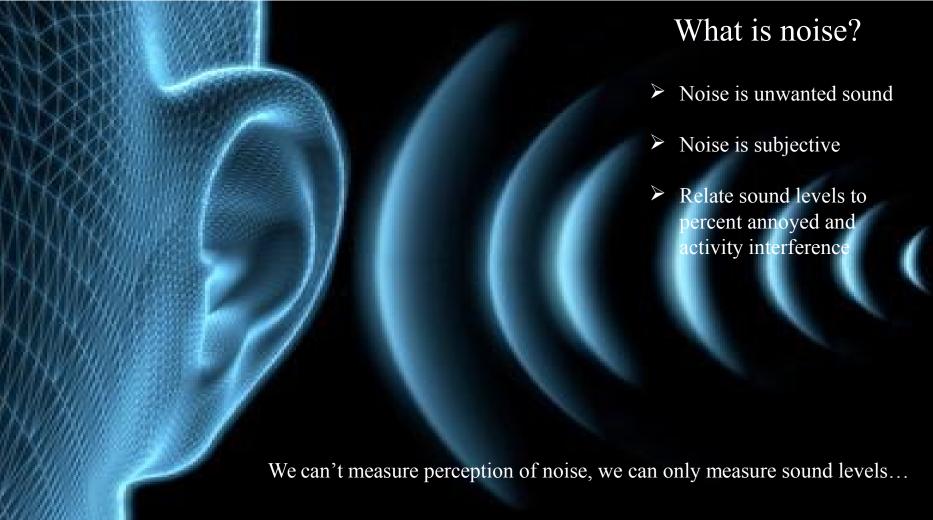




#### **SFO Aircraft Noise Management System**







 $L_{den}$  [dBA]



## How do we measure and model sound levels?

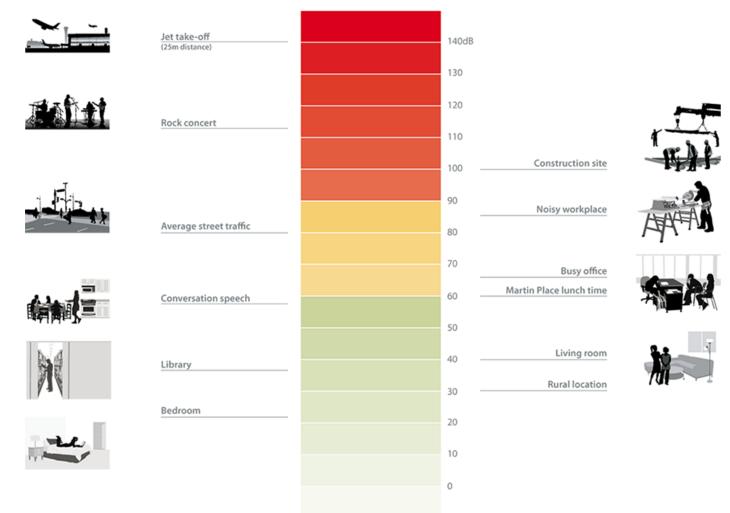
- > Sound Pressure (any pressure variation that human ear can detect)
- Decibel (dB) is a ratio of measured sound pressure to a reference sound pressure. In sound, decibels measure a scale from the threshold of human hearing, 0 dB, upward towards the threshold of pain, about 120-140dB. Because decibels are such a small measure, they are computed logarithmically and cannot be added arithmetically. Outside of the laboratory a change of 3 dB is barely perceptible. An increase of ten dB is perceived by human ears as a doubling of noise.



A-Weighted Decibel (dBA) adjust sound pressure weighting towards the frequency range of human hearing. The FAA and State of the California has adopted the A-weighted sound level for environmental analysis.

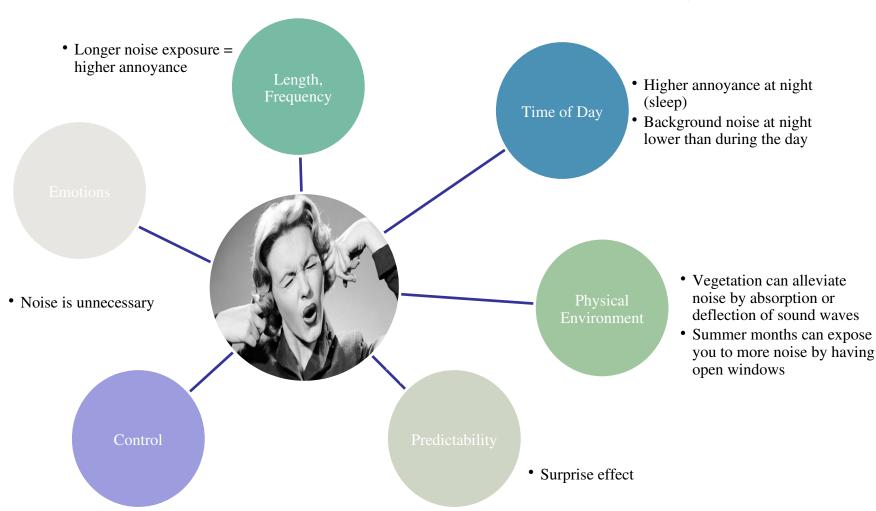


# Example noise levels



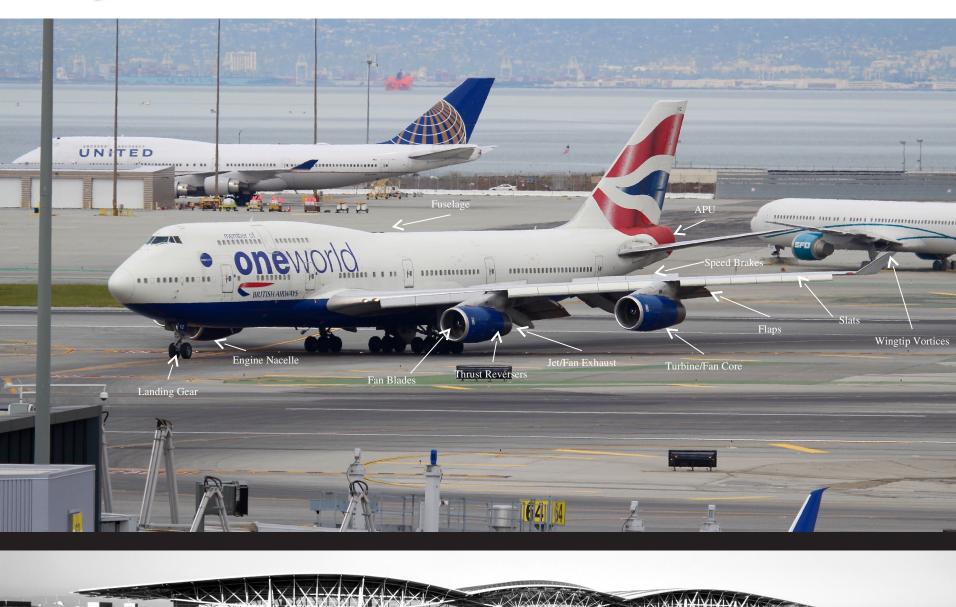


## What affects our level of annoyance?





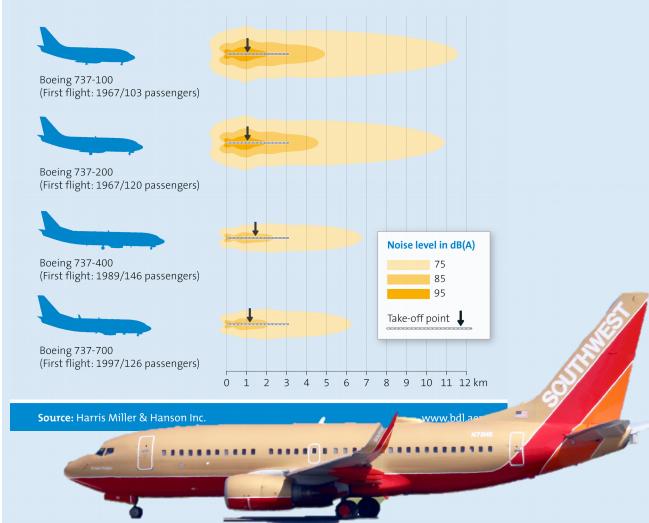
# Aircraft Noise Sources



SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL

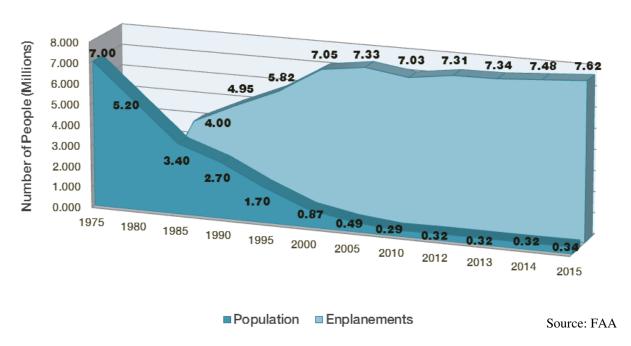


## Boeing 737 series: development of noise emissions





The Historical Record:
Order of Magnitude Noise Exposure Reduction Despite
Traffic Growth



Since the late 1970s, the number of people exposed to significant aircraft noise has decreased by more than 95 percent while operations have more than doubled. Even with this decrease, community concern regarding aircraft noise is increasing.







#### Commonly Used Noise Metrics



#### **Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)**

used by the State of California to describe land use compatibility with respect to aircraft noise exposure. CNEL is defined in

Title 21 of the California Code of Regulations, Airport Noise Standards. The acceptable level of aircraft noise for people living in the vicinity of an airport is 65 decibel A-Weighted (dBA) CNEL. It is a measurement of noise averaged over a 24-hour period. In addition, each aircraft noise event occurring between evening (7pm-10pm) has penalty of 4.77dBA, and night (10pm-7am) has a penalty of 10dBA. This penalty is to account for the higher sensitivity to noise in the night time and the expected nighttime decrease of background noise levels. The CNEL metric is unique to California in that it adds a penalty calculation for evening and night operations. Other states use the Day-Night Average Level (CNEL Levels in different communities.

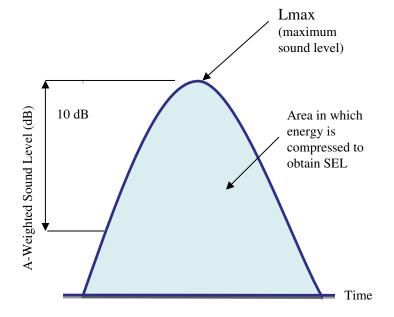




## > SENEL – Single Event Noise Exposure Level

The noise exposure level of a single aircraft event measured over the time between the initial and final points when the noise level exceeds a predetermined threshold. It is important to distinguish single event noise levels from cumulative noise levels such as CNEL. Single event noise level numbers are generally higher than CNEL numbers, because CNEL represents an average noise level over a period of time, usually a year.

LMax – The peak noise level reached by a single aircraft event.



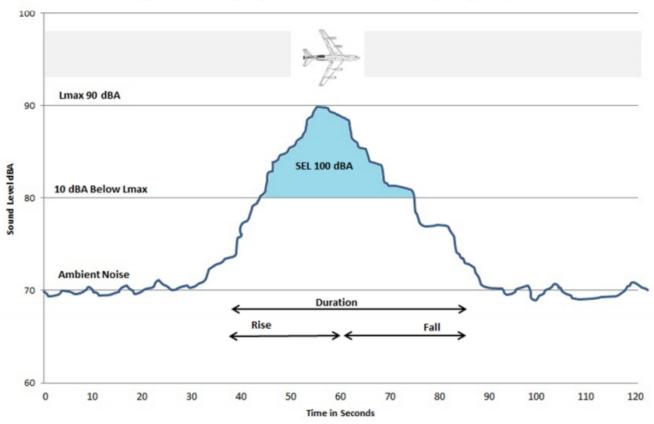
**Description of the Sound of a Single Event** 

Seconds	Sound Level	Energy
1	60 dB	1000000.0
2	63 dB	1995262.3
3	65 dB (LMax)	3162277.7
4	63 dB	1995262.3
5	60 dB	1000000.0
	Total Energy	9152802.3
	Aircraft Noise Event's SEL	69.6 dB





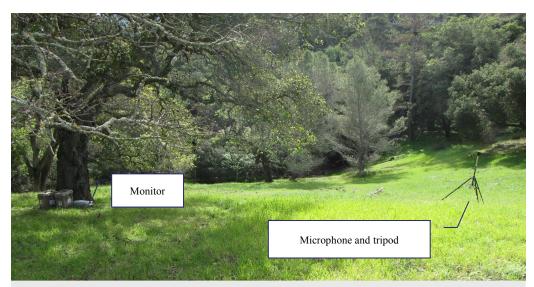
#### Sound Exposure Level (SEL), Maximum Noise Level (Lmax) and Duration





## **Measuring Sound Levels**

- Measurements accurately tell us the sound levels at a specific site for a specific time period.
- ➤ Historical record and are not predictive, but can show historical trends.
- Useful in validating the output of a noise model.



Short-term, using portable monitoring equipment.



Long-term using permanent monitors.



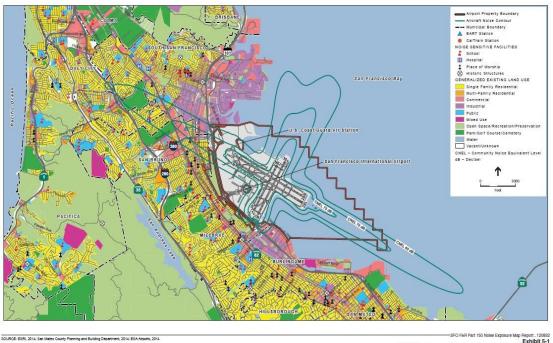


## **Modeling Sound Levels**

Modeling shows us sound levels over a broad geographic area as well as at specific location for a specific time period. Modeling can produce a <u>historical</u> record or it can be predictive by showing expected trends.

Noise Exposure Map (NEM)

is a map of the airport and vicinity that shows areas of average noise exposure over a period of one year. CNEL metric is used in creating noise exposure contours.



2014 Noise Exposure Map - San Francisco International Airport



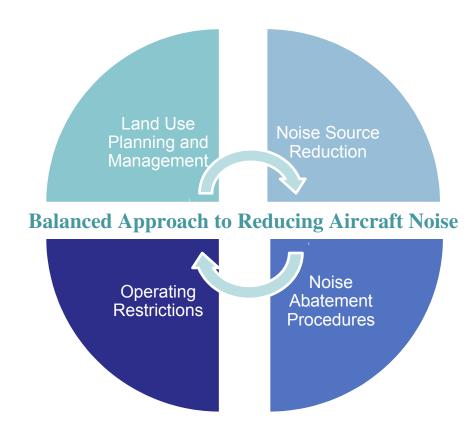
Aircraft Noise Monitoring System consist of **29** Permanent Noise Monitors.





#### Where to now that we have zero impact?

Although SFO is now quieter than it's been anytime since 1970s, and we have complied with all regulations, we can do more. Our social responsibility is to continue working with all stakeholders to reduce the aircraft noise impacts in the communities surrounding the airport.





#### **Aviation Noise Law**

## **Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990 (ANCA)**

- ➤ Stage 2 Aircraft Phase-Out by 2000
- Part 161- Airports to seek public and FAA comment before implementing restrictions

The restrictions cannot be discriminatory, unreasonable, nor unduly burdensome to interstate commerce, nor can they impede the FAA's execution of the national Stage 3 transition.

- Part 150 Funding through Airport Improvement Plan and passenger facility charges
- ANCA does not affect any airport noise or access restrictions in effect before November 5, 1990
- Noise Compatibility Program







#### SFO Noise Abatement Procedures

combine elements of:

Part 150 Noise Compatibility Plan County of
San
Francisco
Noise
Resolution

Airport Communit y Roundtabl

FAA Air Traffic Control Runway Use and Departure/Arrival

Procedures

Safety ALWAYS takes precedence over noise abatement procedures if such procedures are inconsistent with it.



Regulation



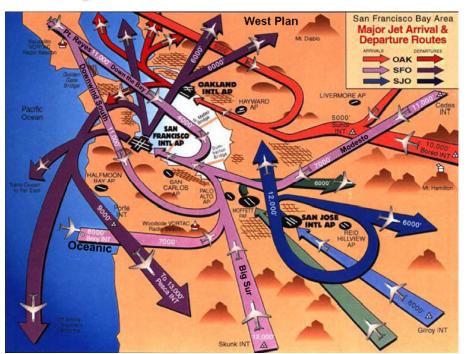


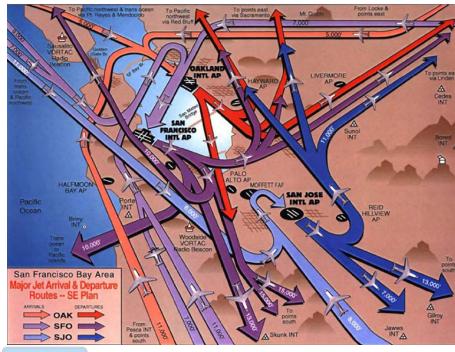
Key Component: Use of water facing runways whenever wind and weather conditions allow.



San Francisco International Airport







West Plan 95%

Wind direction and speed have a direct impact on the direction of arrivals and departures. For safety reasons aircraft need to land and take-off into the wind.



Southeast Plan 5%







# Airspace Modernization

NextGen is a congressionally mandated initiative to modernize the U.S. Air Transportation System between 2012 and 2025. NextGen is transformation of air traffic control from a radarbased system to a satellite-based system. The goals of the project are to improve safety, increase system efficiency and capacity and reduce delays.

















Collaborative Air Traffic Management Improved Approaches and Low-Visibility Operations

Improved Multiple Runway Operations Improved Surface Operations

On-Demand NAS Information

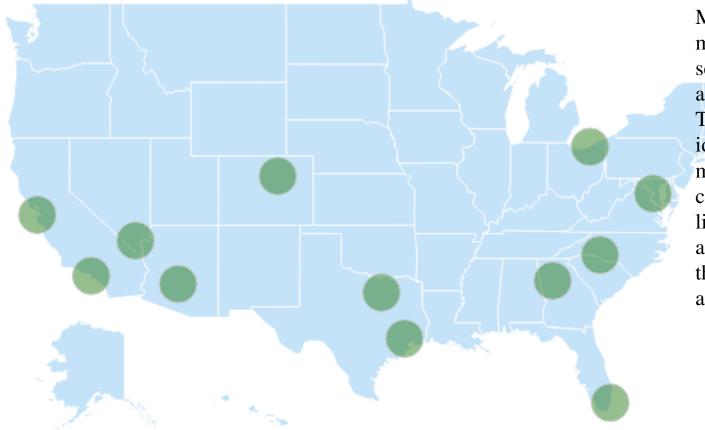
Performance Based Navigation

Separation Management Time Based Flow Management





## What is Metroplex?

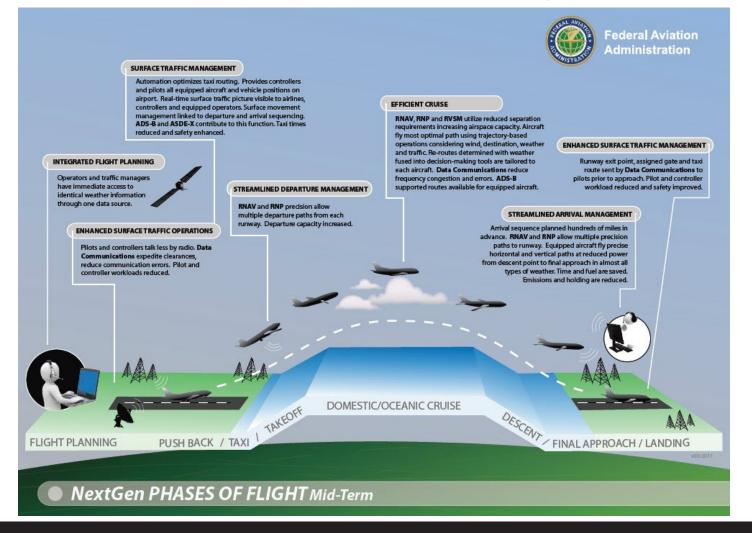


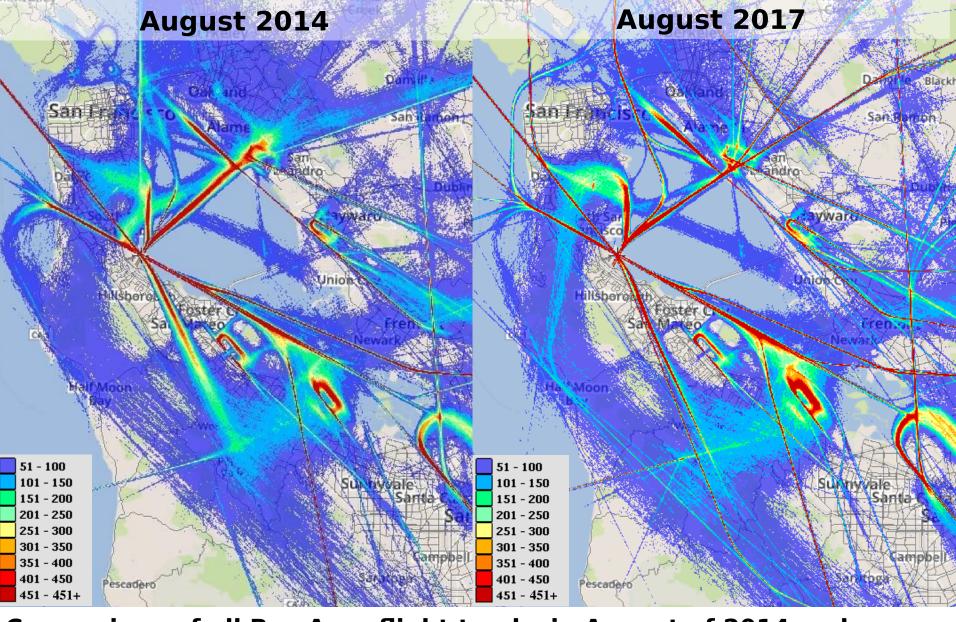
Metroplex is a metropolitan area with several major airports and complex airspace. The FAA has identified a total of 21 metroplex areas where congestion and other limiting factors create a deficiencies across the entire national airspace system.





#### NextGen Phases of Flight



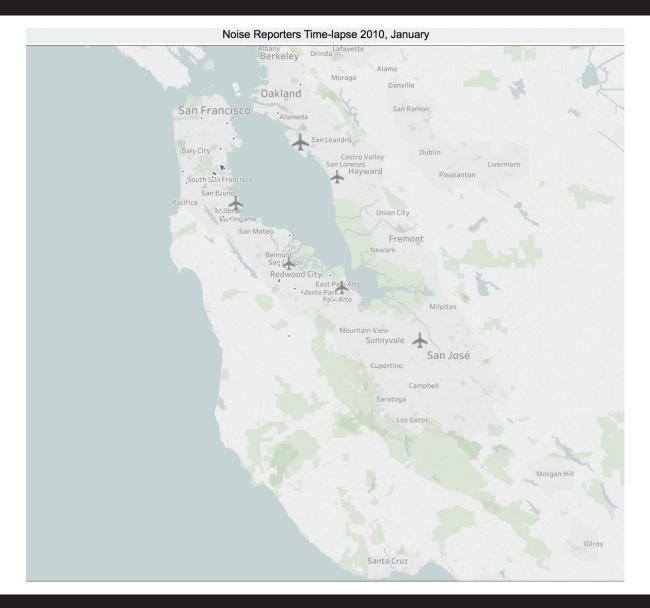


Comparison of all Bay Area flight tracks in August of 2014 and August 2017 using grid density.

<u>Legend:</u>

The track densities are created on a 70 meter grid. The cooler colors represent fewer









#### References, Links and Credits

SFO Noise Abatement Office Webpage <a href="https://www.flyquietsfo.com">www.flyquietsfo.com</a>

Filing Noise Reports or Concerns

Online form:

http://www.flysfo.com/community/nois e-abatement/file-a-complaint

Email:

sfo.noise@flysfo.com

Telephone hotline: (650) 821-4736

SFO Aircraft Photography Anthony Carpeneti