

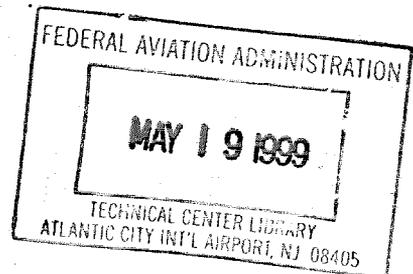
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NEWARK
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Data Package Number 10

Airport Capacity Enhancement Design Team Study



March 1999

Prepared by
Federal Aviation Administration
FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center
Atlantic City International Airport, New Jersey

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Newark International Airport (EWR)

Data Package Number 10

Airport Capacity Enhancement Design Team Study

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March 1999

Prepared by

**Federal Aviation Administration
FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center
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1. GENERAL DISCUSSION AND MODEL INPUTS

Accepted Model Inputs

The accepted model inputs are described in detail in Appendix A.

Status of EWR Inputs and Tasks

Exhibit 1 describes the status of the EWR inputs and tasks.

EXHIBIT 1 - STATUS OF EWR INPUTS AND TASKS

INPUTS AND TASKS	STATUS
ALPs, Improvements, Simulation Scenarios	DP10
Aircraft Classifications	X
ATC Separations	X
Dependencies between Parallel Runways	X
Other Runway Dependencies	X
Operational Procedures and Minima (By Configuration)	DP10
Other Model Inputs	X
Annual Demand Levels (1996 and Future Demands)	X
Demand Characteristics (1996 and Future Demands)	X
Hour Counts (1996 and Future Demands)	X
Capacity Analysis (Existing Airport and 1996 Demand)	X
Experimental Design	DP10
ADSIM Results -- Calibration -- 1996 & Future 1	X
ADSIM Results -- Improvements -- 1996 & Future 1 & Future 2	DP10
Queuing Model Results -- Calibration & Improvements -- Future 2	DP10
Fleet Mix Costs	DP10
Annual Delay Costs and Savings	DP10
Gate Analysis	Handout

NOTE: X: The item was previously accepted and appears in Appendix A of this data package.

DPn: Data Package n.

2. POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS AND AIRPORT DIAGRAM

Exhibit 2 summarizes proposed improvements for the Airport Capacity Enhancement Design Team Study. The potential improvements are grouped as follows:

- Airfield
- Facilities and Equipment
- Operations
- User and Policy

The proposals for this Design Team study require detailed analysis of runways, taxiways, and gates. The Airfield Delay Simulation Model (ADSIM) will be used for simulating the Newark International Airport.

Exhibit 3 lists simulation scenarios for Newark.

Exhibit 4 presents a diagram of the existing airport.

Exhibit 5 shows the EWR Calibration runway configurations.

Exhibit 6 describes the *simulated* weather categories and runway configurations.

Simulation Scenarios

At the last meeting, the Design Team added the following simulation scenarios:

PKG (B5) 1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands – simulate only at Future 1.

Gate Analysis & Gate Capacity

At the last meeting, the Design Team agreed to analyze gate use and gate capacity at Future 1. The Technical Center performed the analysis for all 3 demand levels. The results are presented in the Data Package 10 Handout.

EXHIBIT 2 - POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

(Revised on 1/26/99)

AIRFIELD IMPROVEMENTS

- **Taxiway System Improvements (Exits, Queuing, Hold Blocks, etc.).**
Alternative departure queue schemes for extended Runway 4L/22R.
Additional access to Runway 11/29 (between Y and RM) across drainage ditch.
Off-gate holding areas in addition to BALL PARK.
- **New East Runway – 2 independent arrival streams in all weather conditions.**

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT IMPROVEMENTS

- **LDA 24° Offset Approach**
– to inboard runway (4L or 22R) by non-heavy aircraft & commuters.
Allows parallel arrival streams during arrival peaks in less than VFR1 weather.
Do sensitivity analysis because weather minima and frequency of use in VFR-2 are unknown.
LDA offset to 4s does not affect Teterboro operations.
LDA offset to 22s affects Teterboro operations (arrivals to Runway 6) and reduces its capacity.
Perform capacity analysis to determine adverse impact on Teterboro arrival capacity.

OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

- **Parallel Dual Visual Approaches.**
LDA may aid this operation. Props & jets can use inboard runways.
Heavy & 757 cannot overtake a prop on the parallel runway.
- **DCIA – Dependent Converging Instrument Approaches (affects SW flow).**
Possible improvement in 1998.
Look at ground movement alternatives for arrivals to 11 and 22R, and departures to 22L.
DCIA requires CRDA (Converging Runway Display Aid) and ASR-9.
In VFR2 – permits simultaneous approaches to 11 and either 22R or 22L.
In IFR1 – permits dependent approaches to 11 and either 22R or 22L.
Enables departures on 22s to be released more efficiently between successive arrivals on 11?
In SW flow, reduces the A/A separations on 11 (to 6 NM from 10NM) when landing on 22s.
- **SCIA – Simultaneous Converging Instrument Approaches (affects NE flow).**
In VFR2 & IFR1 – permits simultaneous approaches to 11 and either 4R or 4L.
Down to IFR1 minimums using FMS (which reduces TERPS criteria).
Down to IFR1 minimums using GPS.
- **Reduce Minimum In-Trail IFR Separation to 2.0 NM – between similar class non-heavy aircraft.**
- **Props Can Do Immediate Divergent Turns – Prop/Jet departure penalty is eliminated.**

USER OR POLICY ALTERNATIVES

- **More Uniform Distribution of Traffic within the Hour.**
- **Tilt Rotor Aircraft – with a Vertiport and independent operations at EWR.**
Based on discussion with NASA/Ames: simulate at Future 2. Assume all Air Carrier LC (Large Commuters) use Vertiport. Arrival & departure streams are independent of all other EWR ops.
- **1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands – simulate only at Future 1.**

EXHIBIT 3 - SIMULATION SCENARIOS (EWR)

(Revised on 3/25/99)

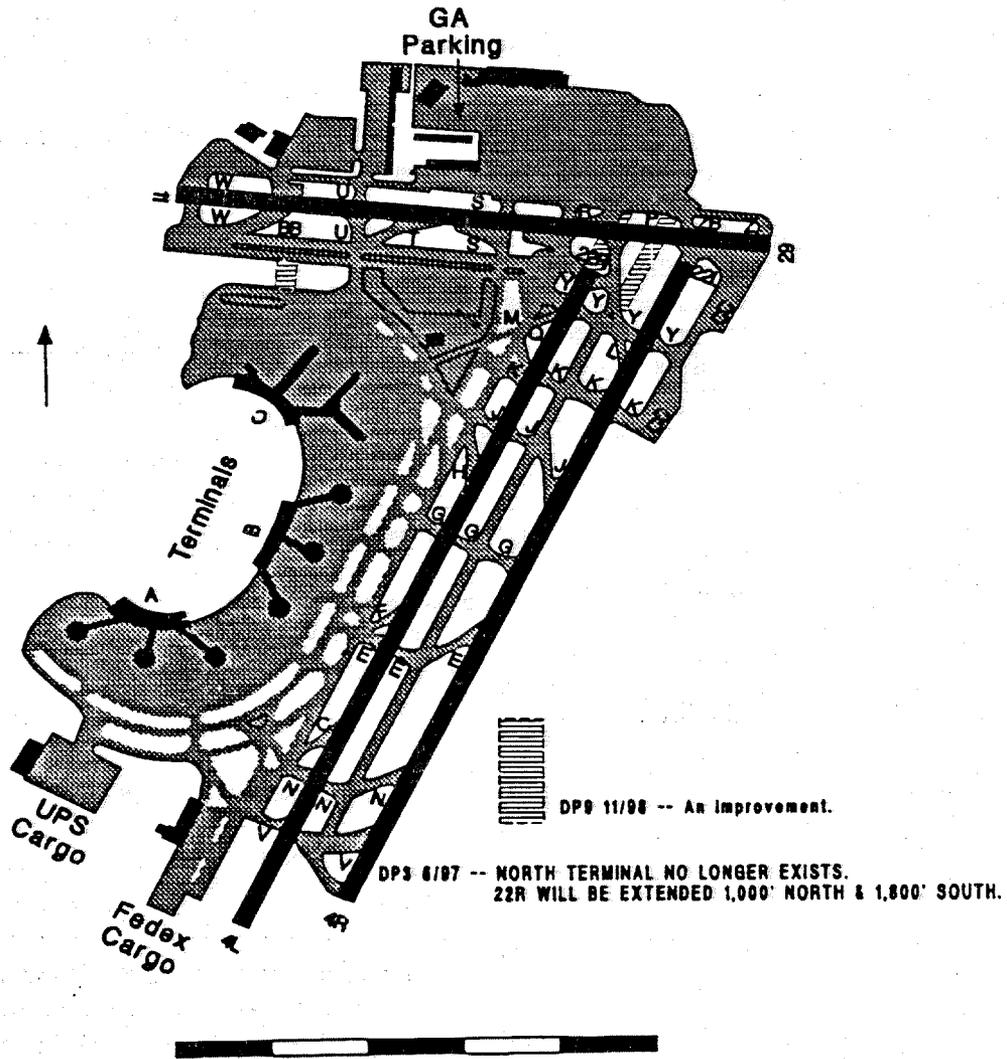
PKG	DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGE	SIMULATE AT THESE DEMAND LEVELS		
		1996 ADSIM	F1 ADSIM	F2 Queuing
(0)	CALIBRATION (with 2.5 NM minimum IFR spacing) This will be the Do-Nothing or BASE-CASE.	Y	Y	Y
(A)	DCIA – in SW flow With Dependent Converging Instrument Approaches expected in 1998.	Y	Y	*
(B)	Taxiway System Improvements Exits, Queuing, Hold Blocks, etc. (B1) Alternate Departure Queuing Scheme for Extended 4L/22R (B2) Additional Access to 11/29 across Drainage Ditch (B3) Off-Gate Holding Areas in Addition to BALL PARK	Narrate Y Narrate	Y	* *
(B4)	More Uniform Distribution of Traffic within the Hour Simulate VFR-1 only.	N	Y	*
(B5)	1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands – simulate only at Future 1	N	Y	*
(C)	LDA 24° Offset Approach to Inboard Runway by Non-Heavy Aircraft (C1) LDA Offset to 4s (does not affect Teterboro ops) (C2) LDA Offset to 22s (affects Teterboro ops)	Y Y	Y Y	* *
(D)	Parallel Dual Visual Approaches	Y	Y	*
(E)	SCIA (in NE flow) – Simultaneous Converging Instrument Approaches	Y	Y	*
(F)	Reduce Minimum In-Trail IFR Separation to 2.0 NM (Between similar class non-heavy aircraft)	Y	Y	*
(G)	Props Can Do Immediate Divergent Turns (Prop/Jet Departure Penalty is eliminated. Standard separations used.)	Y	Y	Y
(H)	New East Runway – Independent Arrivals All Weather Conditions	Y	Y	Y
(I1)	Vertiport & Tilt Rotor Aircraft – independent of other EWR operations Simulated without the use of 11/29.	N	N	Y

Notes:

- Y (N): Simulated (Not Simulated) at this demand level.
- : Has not yet been simulated at this demand level.
- * : Will not be simulated at Future 2. It would be unrealistic to reach future demand levels without some dramatic change in future operations.

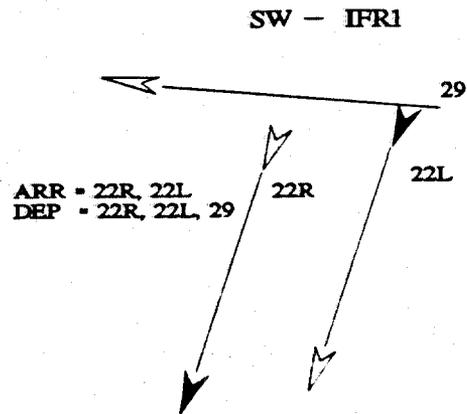
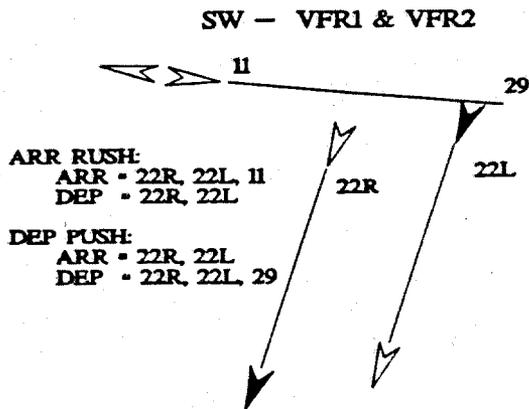
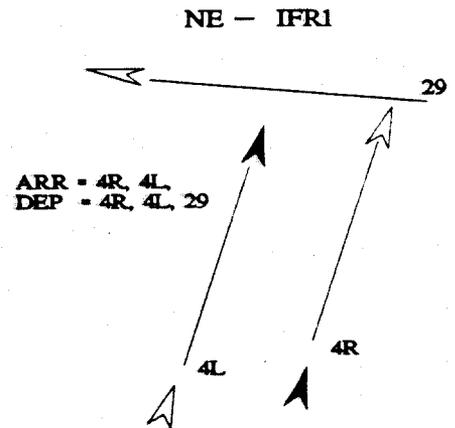
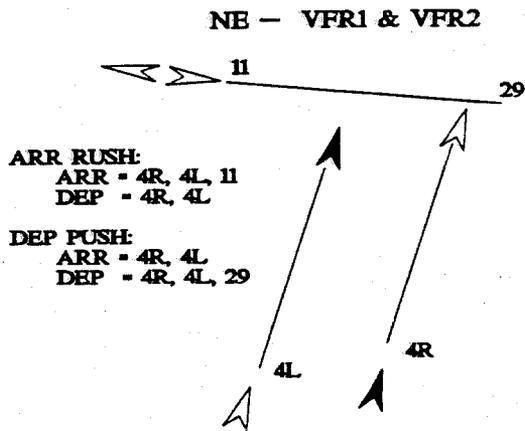
On 4/28/98, the EWR Design Team agreed that DCIA would be simulated as an improvement and Calibration would be the Do-Nothing or Base-Case for computing annual delay savings.

EXHIBIT 4 - AIRPORT DIAGRAM (EWR)



Filename: T:\AIRPORTS\VIEW\DP\ALP-EWR6.GED

EXHIBIT 5 - RUNWAY CONFIGURATIONS (EWR CALIBRATION)



◀ = PRIMARY ARR OR DEP RUNWAY

Filename: T:\AIRPORTS\EWRLDPALCON-EWR4.GED
Modified IFR1 on 7/10/97 -- Departures on 29. No Arrivals on 11.
CONFIG 1 - NE FLOW
CONFIG 2 - SW FLOW

NOTES FROM TOWER ON 11/19/97:

VFR-2 & IFR-1: NO ARRIVALS ON 4L OR 22R.
USE 4L FOR ARRIVALS ONLY WHEN WINDS PREVENT USE OF 11.

EXHIBIT 6 - WEATHER CATEGORIES & CONFIGURATIONS (Simulated)

ACCEPTED BY THE EWR DESIGN TEAM ON 1/28/98.

The following table represents the way the weather categories and configurations can be simulated. It forms the basis for the EWR ADSIM experimental design, reflects the way Calibration or an improvement is simulated, and shows how delays are annualized.

TECHNICAL CENTER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SIMULATIONS – AFTER NORMALIZATION REVISED ON 12/8/97 (based on comments at meeting on 11/19/97)

		VFR-1	VFR-2	IFR-1a	≤IFR-1b	TOTAL
4, 11, 29	with <i>normal</i> use of 11	31.3%	6.8%	2.4%	2.4%	42.9%
4, 29	with <i>restricted</i> use of 11	—	—	—	—	0.0%
NE Flow Subtotal		31.3%	6.8%	2.4%	2.4%	42.9%
22, 11, 29	with <i>normal</i> use of 11	22.1%	4.5%	1.8%	1.7%	30.1%
22, 11, 29	with <i>restricted</i> use of 11 <i>15 NM In-trail for ALL ARR on 11</i> <i>Half the number of ARR to 11</i>	24.1%	—	—	—	24.1%
22, 29	<i>without</i> use of 11 <i>ARRIVE ONLY ON 22L</i>	—	2.9%	—	—	2.9%
SW Flow Subtotal		46.2%	7.4%	1.8%	1.7%	57.1%
TOTAL		77.5%	14.2%	4.2%	4.1%	100.0%

Notes: The percentages were normalized so they sum to 100%.
 Updated comments on 1/15/98.
 NE Flow: VFR-1, VFR-2, IFR-1a, IFR-1b assume winds always permit normal use of 11.
 (Rwy 29 used for arrivals when winds do not permit use of 11.)
 SW Flow: VFR-1, VFR-2 combines "without 11" & without LAHSO.
 SW Flow: IFR-1a, IFR-1b assume winds always permit use of 11.
 DCIA affects only IFR-1a (down to RWY 11 minima) and only in SW Flow.
 SCIA affects only IFR-1a (down to RWY 11 minima) and only in NE Flow.
 Assumes LAHSO permitted when 11 is used.
 Captures critical delays and delay savings, while reducing unnecessary simulations.

3. EWR ADSIM RESULTS

Exhibit 7 (bargraph) and Exhibit 8 (chart) present the average delays per operation in minutes for each demand level.

Exhibit 9 graphically shows the EWR annual delay costs for all demand levels. Exhibit 10 shows the annual delay costs and savings for all demand levels.

Exhibit 11 presents the EWR experimental designs for all demand levels.

Exhibit 12 compares EWR daily delays and savings (in minutes) for each simulation scenario, by configuration and demand level. Arrival delays include both air and ground delays. Arrival ground delays consist of taxi-in delays and runway crossing delays. Departure delays, are ground delays; they consist of runway (queue) delays, taxi-out delays, runway crossing delays, and gate hold delays.

Exhibit 13 provides more detailed information and shows daily delays and travel times (in minutes) for each simulation. Both ADSIM and FAA Queuing Model delays are presented.

(A) DCIA – Dependent Converging Instrument Approaches

This improvement will permit arrivals to Runway 11 in the SW Flow in IFR-1a conditions. The DCIA requires a CRDA (Converging Runway Display Aid) and ASR-9. The CRDA tool will assist controllers in maintaining the stagger distances established between aircraft using DCIA.

The DCIA order requires that aircraft be separated by 2NM from a Non-Heavy ghost target and 5NM from a Heavy ghost target. Consequently, a slot is lost when there is a Heavy arrival. In simulating the DCIA in their ETG (Enhanced Target Generator) Lab, the Tracon staggers the arrivals and places aircraft 5NM in-trail on 22L.

With the DCIA, the average daily delay per operation is 28.0 minutes at the 1996 demand level and 74.9 minutes at Future 1. The average daily delay savings per operation for the DCIA are 24.7 minutes at the 1996 demand and 25.6 minutes at Future 1.

Annual Delay Savings for PKG (A): With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, the DCIA in the SW Flow can save \$ 7.4 million at the 1996 demand and \$ 8.5 million at Future 1.

Note: The savings are less than that of SCIA because there are dependent approaches in DCIA and weather conditions will permit DCIA less often than SCIA.

(B2) Additional Access to 11/29 Across Drainage Ditch -- 1996 and Future 1

The Access was simulated with the existing gates -- at the 1996 and Future 1 demands. The simulations assumed Continental Commuters used the existing commuter gate area/ramp at C-3. The Design Team wanted to measure the benefit of the Access with existing gates.

The additional access to 11/29 will provide the greatest benefit in VFR-1 and VFR-2 conditions, when the use of Runway 11 is permitted. Therefore, we did not simulate this improvement when Runway 11 is not used.

At the 1996 demand level, the average daily delay savings per operation for the Access are 0.1 minutes in NE VFR-1; 0.4 minutes in NE VFR-2; and 0.3 minutes in SW VFR1-R. At Future 1, the average daily delay savings per operation for the Access are 0.5 minutes in NE VFR-1; 0.3 minutes in NE VFR-2; and none in SW VFR1-R.

The Access provided more delay savings in the NE Flow than the SW Flow. We expected more savings in the SW Flow than the model indicated. Without the ability to dynamically reroute aircraft on the taxiways, the model may not be sensitive enough to capture all the benefits of the Access which the controllers might achieve.

Annual Delay Savings for PKG (B2): With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, the Additional Access to 11/29 can save \$ 2.3 million at the 1996 demand and \$ 3.4 million at Future 1.

Note: The simulations DID NOT MEASURE delays associated with moving the commuter area and constructing a jet terminal at C-3. The Design Team believed construction would include the Access to move jets to and from C-3, away from jets using C-2.

(B4) More Uniform Distribution of Traffic within the Hour

We simulated Future 1, VFR-1, with a more uniform distribution of traffic within the hour in the NE Flow. It effectively smoothed out the arrival and departure peaks within each hour. The numbers of arrivals and departures per hour remained the same as Calibration.

The average daily delays were 42.6 minutes for arrivals, 17.7 minutes for departures, and 30.1 minutes for both. These delays were similar to those of Calibration (42.2 for arrivals, 19.5 for departures, and 30.8 for both). More uniformly distributing traffic within the hour increased arrival delays and reduced departure delays, yielding a net savings of 0.7 minutes per operation.

The Future 1, VFR-1, results showed nominal benefit. The average daily delay per operation still exceeded 30 minutes. Therefore, this improvement will not make Future 1 levels of operations achievable and was not simulated in other weather conditions. Annual delay costs and savings were not computed for Package (B4), More Uniform Distribution of Traffic within the Hour.

(B5) 1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands -- simulate only at Future 1.

We used the FAA Queuing Model to simulate Future 1, VFR-1, with the 1996 fleet mix. The average daily delay for all operations was approximately 30 minutes -- a savings of almost 4 minutes per operation. However, the results indicate this improvement will not make Future 1 levels of operations achievable. Annual delay costs and savings were not computed for Package (B5), 1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands.

(C) LDA 24° Offset Approach to Inboard Runway by Non-Heavy Aircraft

An LDA would allow 2 arrival streams to the parallel runways in VFR-1 and some portion of VFR-2. Heavies and 757s cannot overtake a prop on the other runway. Therefore, we simulated dependent approaches and applied wake vortex separations which are required for closely spaced runways.

As a NAVAID in VFR-2, an LDA would permit dual parallel arrival streams to lower minima. The expected minima for an LDA are approximately 3,000' and 5 miles, which is 500' less than the VFR-1 minima. Because the frequency of occurrence of the minima is unknown, we performed a sensitivity analysis by varying the use of an LDA in VFR-2: 0% of the time in VFR-2 and 50% of the time in VFR-2.

Arrivals were permitted to land on the inboard runway during peak arrival times in order to minimize their impact on departures. In VFR-1, there were 13 arrivals on the inboard runway at the 1996 demand and 26 arrivals at Future 1. In VFR-2 *without Runway 11*, there were approximately 65 arrivals to the inboard runway at both demand levels.

(C-1) LDA Offset to the 4s -- NE Flow

These simulations were not rerun for this data package.

Annual Delay Savings for PKG (C1-0%): With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, the LDA-NE with 0% Use in VFR-2 can save \$ 5.0 million at the 1996 demand and \$ 13.1 at Future 1.

Annual Delay Savings for PKG (C1-50%): With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, LDA-NE with 50% Use in VFR-2 can save \$ 5.4 million at the 1996 demand and \$ 17.2 at Future 1.

(C-2) LDA Offset to the 22s -- SW Flow

VFR-1 delays were the same as those in PKG (D), *Dual Parallel Visual Approaches*. We modified the simulations and reran VFR-1, Future 1.

In VFR-2 *with Runway 11*, we reran the simulations. The average delay savings per operation were approximately 1 minute at the 1996 demand and 4 minutes at Future 1.

In VFR-2 *without Runway 11*, we reran the simulations with more arrivals on the inboard runway. The average delay savings per operation exceeded 20 minutes at both demand levels.

Annual Delay Savings for PKG (C2-0%): With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, the LDA-SW with 0% Use in VFR-2 can save \$ 3.5 million at the 1996 demand and \$ 9.8 at Future 1.

Annual Delay Savings for PKG (C2-50%): With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, LDA-SW with 50% Use in VFR-2 can save \$ 8.8 million at the 1996 demand and \$ 17.0 at Future 1.

(D) Parallel Dual Visual Approaches

This improvement would allow 2 arrival streams to the parallel runways in VFR-1. Heavies and 757s cannot overtake a prop on the other runway. Therefore, we simulated dependent approaches and applied wake vortex separations which are required for closely spaced runways.

Arrivals were permitted to land on the inboard runway during peak arrival times in order to minimize their impact on departures. There were 13 arrivals on the inboard runway at the 1996 demand and 26 arrivals at Future 1.

Simulation of dual approaches in VFR-1, with restricted use of 11 in the SW Flow, showed some delay savings -- an average of 0.3 minutes at the 1996 demand and 2.8 minutes at Future 1. However, we believed the use of an LDA in this situation was unlikely because of the complexity of the operation. When arrivals to Runway 11 cannot LAHSO (cannot hold short of 22L), they have a 15NM in-trail separation. Adding a 3rd arrival stream in this scenario would be very difficult. Therefore, we did not include the delay savings for VFR-1R in the annual savings.

For this data package, we reran the Future 1 simulation for VFR-1, with the unrestricted use of 11 in the SW Flow. In both the NE and SW Flows, this improvement could save approximately 1 minute per operation at the 1996 demand and 2 minutes per operation at Future 1.

Annual Delay Savings for PKG (D): With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, Parallel Dual Visual Approaches can save \$ 8.5 million at the 1996 demand and \$ 22.9 million at Future 1.

(G) PROPS CAN DO IMMEDIATE DIVERGENT TURNS

ADSIM was used to simulate the 1996 and Future 1 demand levels. Those results were shown in previous data packages.

The FAA Queuing Model was used to simulate Future 2.

This improvement permits props on the parallel runways to diverge, eliminating the existing prop/jet departure penalty. The D/D separation becomes 1.0 minute instead of the current 1.6 minutes. This operation would be possible if the noise restrictions were relaxed and the NY airspace were changed.

Annual Delay Savings: With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, Diverging Props Immediately can save \$ 21.0 million at the 1996 demand, \$ 62.9 million at Future 1, and \$ 173.4 million at Future 2.

**(II) VERTIPOINT & TILT ROTOR AIRCRAFT – independent of other EWR ops – Future 2
Simulated without the use of 11/29.**

The following assumptions were made when simulating this improvement:

- There were no operations on 11/29.
- All Tilt Rotor arrivals and departures used the Continental Express area.
- Vertiport runway was approximately 500 feet long.
- Vertiport was located at parking lot "E", parallel to 4L/22R and 4R/22L.
- All Large Commuter Air Carriers arrived and departed on the Vertiport runway.
- Vertiport runway was independent of all other runways.
- Vertiport had 170 arrivals and 170 departures per day.
- Vertiport was simulated at Future 2 only.

At the Future 2 demand, the average VFR-1 daily delays were 45.4 minutes per arrival, 20.0 minutes per departure, and 32.7 minutes for both. These delays were significantly lower than those for the Future 2 Calibration (87.2 minutes per arrival, 49.9 minutes per departure, and 68.6 minutes for both.)

The average VFR-1 delays for Vertiport & Tilt Rotors exceeded 30 minutes at the Future 2 demand. Therefore, this improvement will not make Future 2 levels of operations achievable.

It should be noted that the average VFR-1 delay at Future 2 is approximately the same as the average VFR-1 Calibration delay at Future 1.

Annual Delay Savings: With a fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour, Vertiport & Tilt Rotor Aircraft can save \$ 904.4 million at Future 2.

Note: On January 14, the FAA Technical Center presented the results for this improvement at NASA Ames (using a preliminary fleet mix cost of \$1,700). The Tilt Rotor group at Ames may request the Technical Center to do some additional simulations for them. For example: simulating the above improvement with the addition of 11/29 (assuming the Vertiport could be located such that those additional operations were possible).

EWR FLEET MIX COST = \$ 2,200 PER HOUR (IN 1997 DOLLARS)

The EWR Fleet Mix Cost represents the 1997 (4th quarter) direct operating costs of the airlines serving EWR. The costs include: cockpit crew; fuel & oil; rentals; insurance; taxes; total flying operations; maintenance, and depreciation. The costs were based on the Form 41 filings with DOT, compiled by GKMG Consulting Services, and published by Aviation Daily. The cost of the EWR Fleet Mix was computed by the FAA Technical Center. See Appendix D for details.

EFFECT OF FLEET MIXES ON FLOW RATES FOR A SINGLE RUNWAY :

At the January meeting, the Design Team asked the Technical Center to compute the expected arrival and departure flow rates for a single runway to show the adverse affect of the Future 1 fleet mix on flow rates. The results are as follows:

With a Single Runway:	<u>1996 Mix</u>	<u>Future 1 Mix</u>	<u>Difference</u>
VFR-1 Arrival Rate/Hour	40	37.5	- 2.5
IFR-1 Arrival Rate/Hour	33	32	- 1
VFR/IFR Departure Rates/Hour	48	44	- 4

COMMENTS:

Based on the arrival delays in VFR-1 at the 1996 and Future 1 demands, the Technical Center believes that EWR is on or very close to the knee of the delay curve now.

The Future 1 delays are extremely large, even in VFR-1. These delays are the result of the increased numbers of operations, as well as the reduced flow rates due to the fleet mix (which has double the percentage of Heavies and 757s).

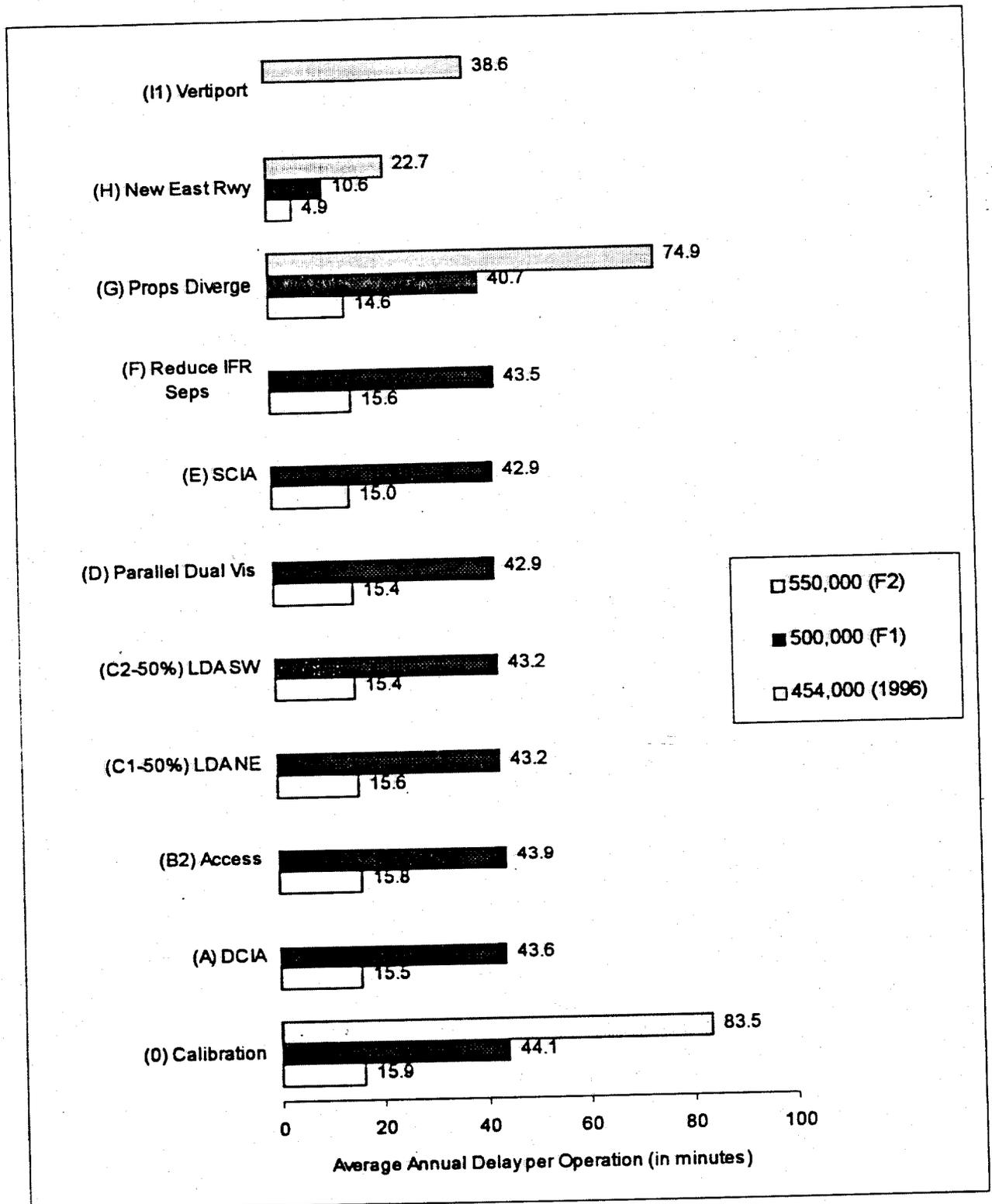
With some gate holding, the ground network still works at Future 1. The major cause of delays is insufficient runway capacity, which cannot satisfy the demand.

At the September 1998 meeting, the Design Team agreed to simulate Future 2 using a variation of the ADSIM model— the FAA Queuing Model.

Appendix C contains the calculations for the annual delays and the annual delay costs. The appendix also shows the percentage of annual delay for each configuration and weather condition. This information may aid in the analysis of EWR delays.

NOTE: *Appendix C contains the calculations for the annual delay costs.
The costs are based on the EWR fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour.
Appendix D contains the calculations for the EWR fleet mix costs.*

EXHIBIT 7 - EWR AVERAGE DELAY PER OPERATION (in minutes) – BARGRAPH



Note: Pkg (I1), Tilt Rotor, was simulated at Future 2 only. The Future 2 delay is less than the Future 1 delay for Calibration.

EXHIBIT 8 - EWR AVERAGE DELAY PER OPERATION (in minutes) --TABLE

IMPROVEMENT STUDIED	454,000 (1996) Minutes	500,000 (F1) Minutes	550,000 (F2) Minutes
(0) CALIBRATION	15.9	44.1	83.5
(A) DCIA IN SW Flow	15.5	43.6	—
(B2) Access across Drainage Ditch	15.8	43.9	—
(C1) LDA NE Flow – Offset to 4s			
(C1-0%) Used 0% of time in VFR2	15.6	43.4	—
(C1-50%) Used 50% of time in VFR2	15.6	43.2	—
(C2) LDA SW Flow – Offset to 22s			
(C2-0%) Used 0% of time in VFR2	15.7	43.6	—
(C2-50%) Used 50% of time in VFR2	15.4	43.2	—
(D) Parallel Dual Visual Approaches	15.4	42.9	—
(E) SCIA in NE Flow	15.0	42.9	—
(F) Reduce Minimum IFR Separations	15.6	43.5	—
(G) Props Can Diverge Immediately —Prop/Jet Departure Penalty Eliminated.	14.6	40.7	74.9
(H) New East Rwy —Indep Arrivals to Parallels in All WX.	4.9	10.6	22.7
(I1) Vertiport & Tilt Rotor – wo 11/29	Not Simulated	Not Simulated	38.6

EXHIBIT 9 - EWR ANNUAL DELAY COSTS - GRAPH

2 DEMAND LEVELS - WITHOUT TILT ROTOR

(USING EWR FLEET MIX COST OF \$2,200 PER HOUR)

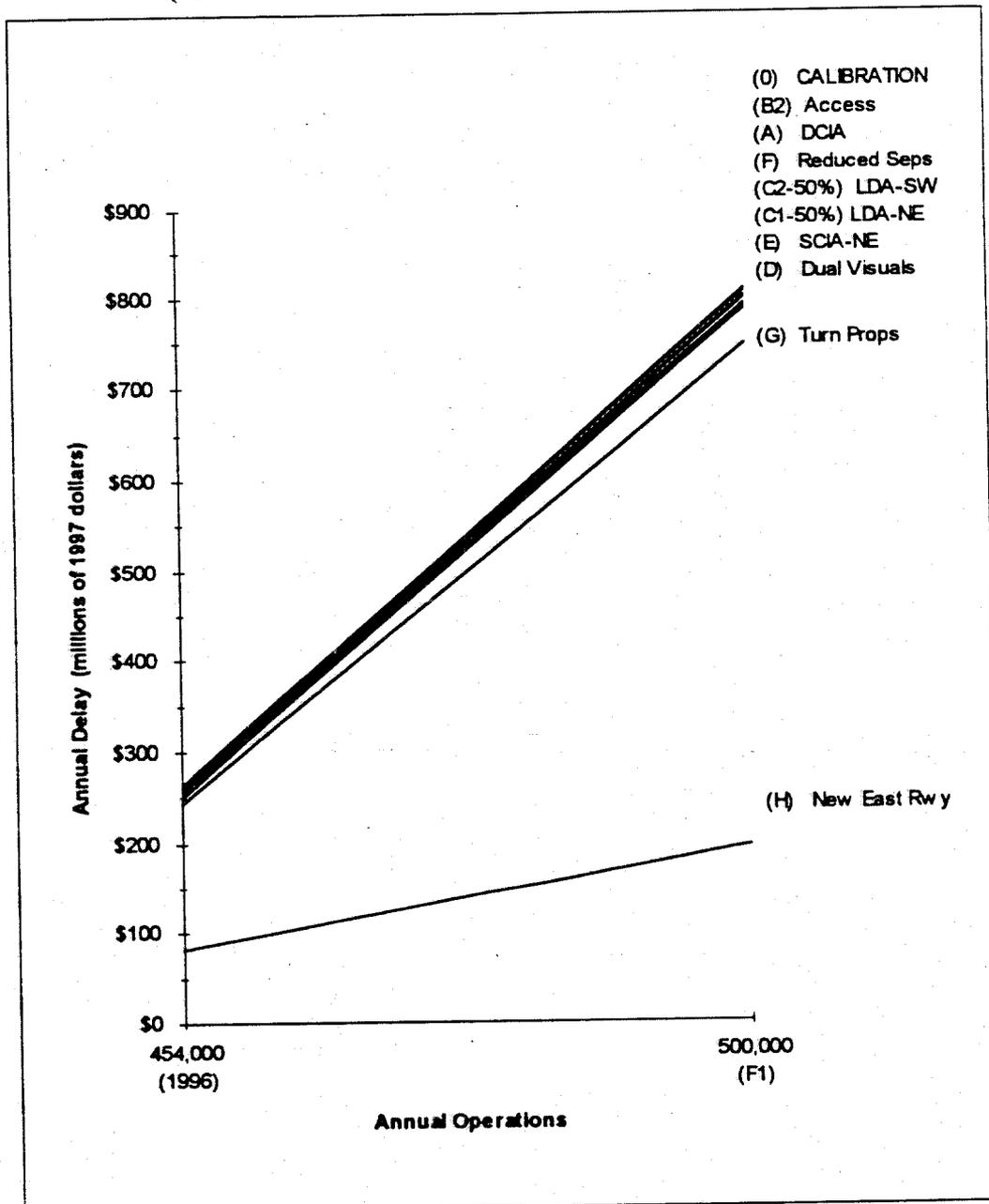
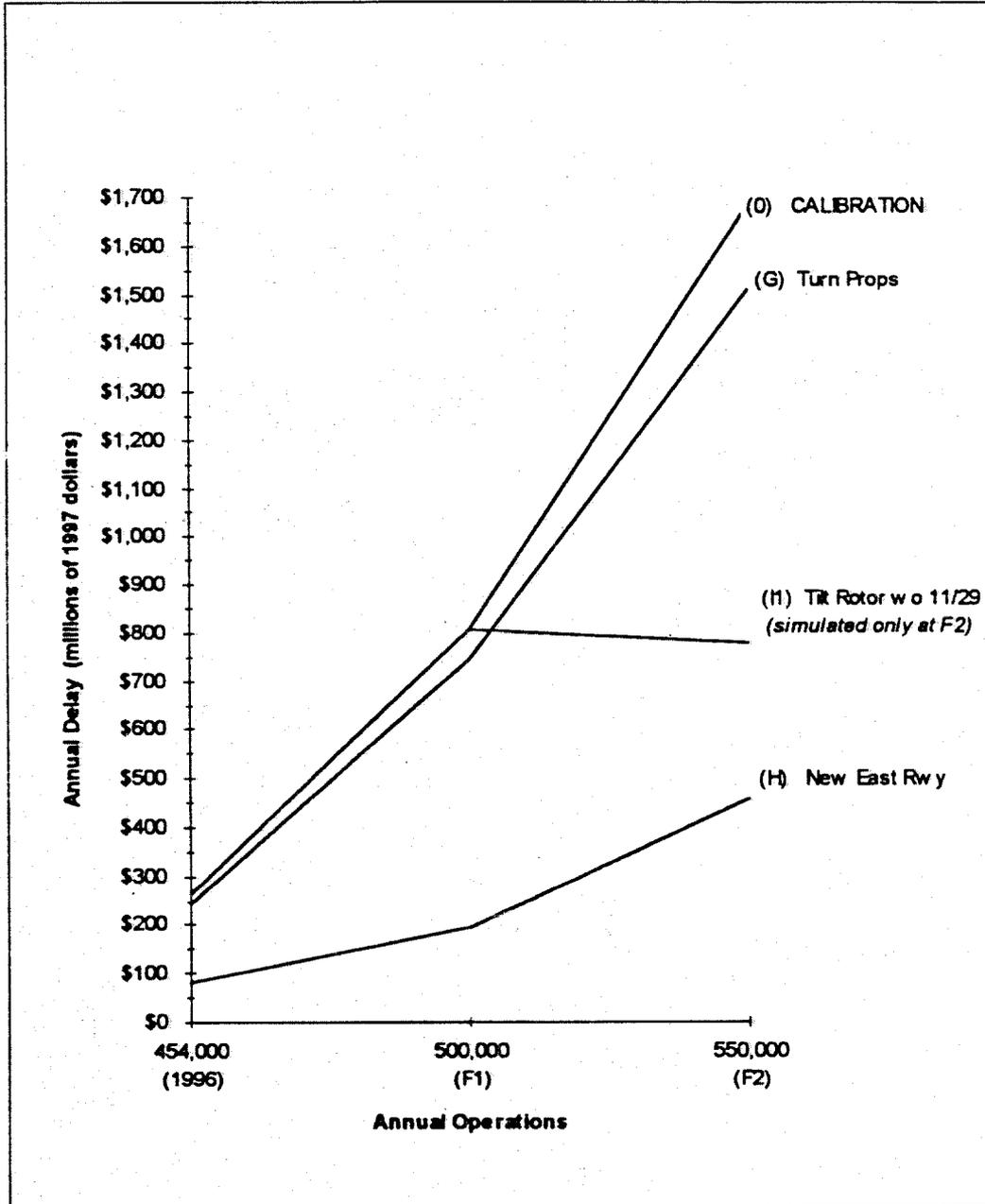


EXHIBIT 9 - EWR ANNUAL DELAY COSTS – GRAPH (Cont.)

3 DEMAND LEVELS – WITH TILT ROTOR

(USING EWR FLEET MIX COST OF \$2,200 PER HOUR)



Note: Pkg (I1), Tilt Rotor, was simulated at Future 2 only. The Future 2 delay is less than the Future 1 cost for Calibration.

EXHIBIT 10 - EWR ANNUAL DELAY COSTS & SAVINGS -- TABLE

(USING EWR FLEET MIX COST OF \$2,200 PER HOUR)

(HOURS OF DELAY PER YEAR, MILLIONS OF 1997 DOLLARS)

IMPROVEMENT STUDIED	— 454 (1996) —				— 500 (Future 1) —				— 550 (Future 2) —			
	- COSTS -		-SAVINGS-		- COSTS -		-SAVINGS-		- COSTS -		-SAVINGS-	
	HOURS	MILL \$	HOURS	MILL \$	HOURS	MILL \$	HOURS	MILL \$	HOURS	MILL \$	HOURS	MILL \$
(0) CALIBRATION	120,286	\$264.6	-	-	367,519	\$808.5	-	-	765,034	\$1,683.1	-	-
(A) DCIA IN SW Flow	118,915	\$257.2	3,371	\$7.4	363,673	\$800.1	3,846	\$8.5	-	-	-	-
(B2) Access across Drainage Ditch	119,237	\$262.3	1,049	\$2.3	365,978	\$605.2	1,541	\$3.4	-	-	-	-
(C1) LDA NE Flow – Offset to 4s												
(C1-0%) Used 0% of time in VFR2	118,022	\$259.6	2,264	\$5.0	361,579	\$795.5	5,940	\$13.1	-	-	-	-
(C1-50%) Used 50% of time in VFR2	117,836	\$259.2	2,450	\$5.4	359,686	\$791.3	7,833	\$17.2	-	-	-	-
(C2) LDA SW Flow – Offset to 22s												
(C2-0%) Used 0% of time in VFR2	118,694	\$261.1	1,592	\$3.5	363,055	\$798.7	4,464	\$9.8	-	-	-	-
(C2-50%) Used 50% of time in VFR2	116,304	\$255.9	3,982	\$8.8	359,770	\$791.5	7,749	\$17.0	-	-	-	-
(D) Parallel Dual Visual Approaches	116,430	\$256.1	3,856	\$8.5	357,115	\$785.7	10,404	\$22.9	-	-	-	-
(E) SCIA in NE Flow	113,756	\$250.3	6,530	\$14.4	357,801	\$787.2	9,718	\$21.4	-	-	-	-
(F) Reduce Minimum IFR Separations	118,185	\$260.0	2,101	\$4.6	362,564	\$797.6	4,955	\$10.9	-	-	-	-
(G) Props Can Diverge Immediately –Prop/Jet Departure Penalty Eliminated.	110,726	\$243.6	9,560	\$21.0	338,911	\$745.6	28,608	\$62.9	686,194	\$1,509.6	78,840	\$173.4
(H) New East Rwy –Indep Arrivals to Parallels in All WX.	37,227	\$81.9	83,059	\$182.7	88,639	\$195.0	278,880	\$613.5	207,805	\$457.2	557,229	\$1,225.9
(I1) Vertiport & Tilt Rotor – wo 11/29	Not Simulated at This Demand Level				Not Simulated at This Demand Level				353,963	\$778.7	411,071	\$904.4

ALL SAVINGS ARE RELATIVE TO PKG (0), CALIBRATION, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

NOTE: These dollar savings are computed from the hours of annual delay savings.

EXHIBIT 11 - EWR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

(Revised 3/11/99)

ADSIM SIMULATIONS		----- NE FLOW -----				----- SW FLOW -----						
		ARR = <u>4R</u> , 4L, (11) DEP = 4L, <u>4R</u> , 29				ARR = <u>22L</u> , 22R, (11) DEP = 22L, <u>22R</u> , 29						
PKG	1996 DEMAND 454,000 ANNUAL OPS	VFR-1 with 11 31.3%	VFR-2 with 11 6.8%	IFR-1a 2.4%	IFR-1b 2.4%	VFR-1 with 11 22.1%	VFR-1 Rest 11 24.1%	VFR-2 with 11 4.5%	VFR-2 w/o 11 2.9%	IFR-1a 1.8%	IFR-1b 1.7%	
(0)	CALIBRATION (BASE-CASE)	101	102	103	=103	105	106	107	108	109	=109	
(A)	DCIA (in SW Flow)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	119	=(0)	affects SW IFR-1a-in DP10
(B2)	Added Access to 11/29--Taxi Imp	141	142	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	146	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	141, 142, 146 in DP10
(B4)	More Uniformly Distribute Traffic	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(B5)	1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(C)	LDA Offset (C1) LDA Offset to 4s (C2) LDA Offset to 22s	=221 =(0)	222 =(0)	=(0) =(0)	=(0) =(0)	=(0) =225	=(0) =226	=(0) 227	=(0) 228	=(0) =(0)	=(0) =(0)	227-228 in DP10 affects NE Flow affects SW Flow
(D)	Parallel Dual Vis. Approaches	221	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	225	226	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	affects VFR-1
(E)	SCIA (in NE Flow)	=(0)	=(0)	233	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	affects NE IFR-1a
(F)	Reduced Minimum Sep.--2 NM	=(0)	242	243	=243	=(0)	=(0)	247	248	249	=249	affects VFR-2, IFR-1
(G)	Props Can Do Divergent Turns	251	252	253	=253	255	256	257	258	259	=259	
(H)	New East Rwy--Indep IFR Arrivals	301	302	303	=303	305	=305	=308	308	309	=309	
(I1)	Vertiport & Tilt Rotor Aircraft--wo 11/29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand

NOTE: =(0): Results equal those of Improvement PKG (0), Calibration, for that Weather Condition and Flow Direction.
 =103: Results equal those of Experiment 103.

EXHIBIT 11 - EWR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN (Cont.)

(Revised 3/24/99)

ADSIM SIMULATIONS		NE FLOW				SW FLOW						
		ARR = <u>4R</u> , 4L, (11) DEP = 4L, <u>4R</u> , 29				ARR = <u>22L</u> , 22R, (11) DEP = 22L, <u>22R</u> , 29						
PKG	FUTURE 1 DEMAND	VFR-1 with 11	VFR-2 with 11	IFR-1a	IFR-1b	VFR-1 with 11	VFR-1 Rest 11	VFR-2 with 11	VFR-2 w/o 11	IFR-1a	IFR-1b	
	500,000 ANNUAL OPS	31.3%	6.8%	2.4%	2.4%	22.1%	24.1%	4.5%	2.9%	1.8%	1.7%	
(0)	CALIBRATION (BASE-CASE)	401	402	403	=403	405	406	407	408	409	=409	
(A)	DCIA (in SW Flow)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	419	=(0)	affects SW IFR-1a-in DP10
(B2)	Added Access to 11/29 -- Taxi Imp	441	442	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	441-442 In DP10
(B4)	More Uniformly Distribute Traffic	431	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	only NE VFR1 simulated--DP10
(B5)	1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands	----	----	----	----	455	----	----	----	----	----	Queuing Model-455 In DP10
(C)	LDA Offset (C1) LDA Offset to 4s (C2) LDA Offset to 22s	=521 =(0)	522 =(0)	=(0) =(0)	=(0) =(0)	=(0) =525	=(0) =526	=(0) 527	=(0) 528	=(0) =(0)	=(0) =(0)	527-528 in DP10 affects NE Flow affects SW Flow
(D)	Parallel Dual Vis. Approaches	521	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	525	526	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	525 in DP10 affects VFR-1
(E)	SCIA (in NE Flow)	=(0)	=(0)	533	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	=(0)	affects NE IFR-1a
(F)	Reduced Minimum Sep.--2 NM	=(0)	542	543	=543	=(0)	=(0)	547	548	549	=549	affects VFR-2, IFR-1
(G)	Props Can Do Divergent Turns	551	552	553	=553	555	556	557	558	559	=559	
(H)	New East Rwy--Indep IFR Arrivals	601	602	603	=603	605	=605	=608	608	609	=609	
(I1)	Vertiport & Tilt Rotor Aircraft--wo 11/29	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand

NOTE: =(0): Results equal those of Improvement PKG (0), Calibration, for that Weather Condition and Flow Direction.
 =403: Results equal those of Experiment 403.

EXHIBIT 11 - EWR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN (Cont.)

(Revised 3/24/99)

FAA QUEUING MODEL/ADSIM		NE FLOW				SW FLOW						
		ARR = <u>4R</u> , 4L, (11) DEP = 4L, <u>4R</u> , 29				ARR = <u>22L</u> , 22R, (11) DEP = 22L, <u>22R</u> , 29						
PKG	FUTURE 2 DEMAND	VFR-1 with 11	VFR-2 with 11	IFR-1a	IFR-1b	VFR-1 with 11	VFR-1 Rest 11	VFR-2 with 11	VFR-2 w/o 11	IFR-1a	IFR-1b	
	550,000 ANNUAL OPS	31.3%	6.8%	2.4%	2.4%	22.1%	24.1%	4.5%	2.9%	1.8%	1.7%	
(0)	CALIBRATION (BASE-CASE)	=705	=707	=709	=709	705	706	707	708	709	=709	FAA QUEUING MODEL
(A)	DCIA (In SW Flow)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(B2)	Added Access to 11/29 -- Taxi Imp	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(B4)	More Uniformly Distribute Traffic	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(B5)	1996 Fleet Mix at Future Demands	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(C)	LDA Offset											
	(C1) LDA Offset to 4s	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
	(C2) LDA Offset to 22s	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(D)	Parallel Dual Vis. Approaches	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(E)	SCIA (In NE Flow)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(F)	Reduced Minimum Sep.--2 NM	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	not simulated at this demand
(G)	Props Can Do Divergent Turns	=855	=857	=859	=853	855	856	857	858	859	=859	Queuing Model--855-859 in DP10
(H)	New East Rwy--Indep IFR Arrivals	=905	=908	=909	=909	905	=905	=908	908	909	=909	ADSIM
(I1)	Vertiport & Tilt Rotor Aircraft--wo 11/29	=915	=918	=919	=919	915	=915	=918	918	919	=919	ADSIM--wo 11/29--in DP10

NOTE: =(0): Results equal those of Improvement PKG (0), Calibration, for that Weather Condition and Flow Direction.
 =905: Results equal those of Experiment 905.

EXHIBIT 12 - EWR COMPARISON OF DAILY DELAYS & SAVINGS (in minutes)

Notes: Experiment numbers: 100s thru 300s correspond to 454,000 demand; 400s thru 600s to 500,000 demand; 700s thru 900s to 550,000 demand.
 An "N" next to the savings denotes a new run with respect to the last data package. All savings are relative to PKG (0).
 ARR delays include air & ground delays. DEP delays include ground & gate hold delays.

EXP #		4 5 4 (1996)							5 0 0 (F1)						5 5 0 (F2)							
		ARR		DEP		ARR & DEP			ARR		DEP		ARR & DEP		ARR	DEP	ARR & DEP					
		TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS	AVG	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS		
CON-1 (NE) -- VFR-1																						
(0)	CALIBRATION	101	7,129	9.8	5,632	7.8	12,761	8.8												Results = (0) Calibration--SW VFR1		
(B2)	Access	141	7,051	9.7	5,524	7.6	12,575	8.7	186	N	33,258	41.6	15,177	19.0	48,435	30.3	828	N		Not simulated at this demand		
(B4)	Uniform Distribution	131	Not simulated at this demand							34,001	42.6	14,112	17.7	48,113	30.1	1,150	N			Not simulated at this demand		
(A,C2)	DCIA-SW, LDA-SW	=101	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(D,C1)	Dual Vis, LDA-NE	221	5,141	7.1	6,233	8.6	11,374	7.8	1,387		25,376	31.8	20,249	25.4	45,625	28.6	3,638			Not simulated at this demand		
(E)	SCIA	=101	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(F)	Reduce Min Sep	=101	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(G)	Turn Props	251	7,384	10.2	4,577	6.3	11,961	8.2	800		32,636	40.9	10,974	13.8	43,610	27.3	5,653			Results=(G) Turn Props--SW VFR1		
(H)	New East Rwy	301	2,169	3.0	3,149	4.3	5,318	3.7	7,443		3,286	4.1	11,270	14.1	14,556	9.1	34,707			Results=(H) East Rwy--SW VFR1		
(I1)	Tilt Rotor wo 11/29	=315	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Results=(I1) Tilt Rotor--SW VFR1			
CON-1 (NE) -- VFR-2																						
(0)	CALIBRATION	102	13,260	18.3	8,142	11.2	21,402	14.7			64,968	81.3	19,257	24.1	84,225	52.7				Results = (0) Calib--SW VFR2 w 11		
(B2)	Access	142	12,846	17.7	7,918	10.9	20,764	14.3	638	N	65,081	81.5	18,610	23.3	83,691	52.4	534	N		Not simulated at this demand		
(A)	DCIA in SW Flow	=102	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(C-1)	LDA--NE Flow	222	9,552	13.2	10,804	14.9	20,356	14.0	1,046		49,552	62.0	23,998	30.1	73,550	46.1	10,675			Not simulated at this demand		
(D,C2)	Dual Vis, LDA-SW	=102	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(E)	SCIA	=102	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(F)	Reduce Min Sep	242	12,535	17.3	8,446	11.6	20,981	14.4	421		61,760	77.3	17,623	22.1	79,383	49.7	4,842			Not simulated at this demand		
(G)	Turn Props	252	12,470	17.2	4,914	6.8	17,384	12.0	4,018		63,614	79.6	11,117	13.9	74,731	46.8	9,494			Results=(G) Turn Props--SW VFR2 w 11		
(H)	New East Rwy	302	6,750	9.3	3,005	4.1	9,755	6.7	11,647		8,294	10.4	11,024	13.8	19,318	12.1	64,907			Results=(H) East Rwy--SW VFR2 w 11		
(I1)	Tilt Rotor wo 11/29	=318	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Results=(I1) Tilt Rotor--SW VFR2 wo 11			
CON-1 (NE) -- IFR-1																						
(0)	CALIBRATION	103	69,424	95.6	5,056	7.0	74,480	51.3			150,502	188.4	10,546	13.2	161,048	100.8				Results = (0) Calibration--SW IFR1		
(B2)	Access	=103	Results = (0) Calibration							N	Results = (0) Calibration							N	Not simulated at this demand			
(A)	DCIA in SW Flow	=103	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(D,C)	Dual Visuals, LDA	=103	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand					
(E)	SCIA	233	13,077	18.0	9,250	12.7	22,327	16.4	52,153		63,241	79.2	20,187	25.3	83,428	52.2	77,620			Not simulated at this demand		
(F)	Reduce Min Sep	243	67,320	92.7	5,048	7.0	72,368	49.8	2,112		145,368	181.9	11,075	13.9	156,443	98.0	4,605			Not simulated at this demand		
(G)	Turn Props	253	Results = (0) Calibration							Results = (0) Calibration							Results=(G) Turn Props--SW IFR1					
(H)	New East Rwy	303	6,886	9.5	5,654	7.8	12,540	8.6	61,940		8,784	11.0	14,541	18.2	23,325	14.6	137,723			Results=(H) East Rwy--SW IFR1		
(I1)	Tilt Rotor wo 11/29	=319	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Results=(I1) Tilt Rotor--SW IFR1			

EXHIBIT 12 - EWR COMPARISON OF DAILY DELAYS & SAVINGS (in minutes) -- (Cont.)

EXP #		4 5 4 (1996)						5 0 0 (F1)						5 5 0 (F2)								
		ARR		DEP		ARR & DEP		ARR		DEP		ARR & DEP		ARR		DEP		ARR & DEP				
		TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS		
CON-2 (SW) -- VFR-1																						
(0)	CALIBRATION	105	7,605	10.5	6,968	9.6	14,573	10.0														
(B2)	Access	105	Results = (0) Calibration					N	Results = (0) Calibration					N	Not simulated at this demand				N			
(B5)	1996 FLEET MIX	155	Not simulated at this demand						31,530	39.5	16,030	20.1	47,560	29.8	5,975	N	Not simulated at this demand					
(A,C1)	DCIA-SW, LDA-NE	=105	Results = (0) Calibration						Results = (0) Calibration						Not simulated at this demand							
(D,C2)	Dual Vis, LDA-SW	225	5,589	7.7	7,603	10.5	13,192	9.1	1,381	27,605	34.6	22,058	27.6	49,663	31.1	3,872	N	Not simulated at this demand				
(E,F)	SCIA, Reduce Sep	=105	Results = (0) Calibration						Results = (0) Calibration						Not simulated at this demand							
(G)	Turn Props	255	7,518	10.4	5,673	7.8	13,191	9.1	1,382	35,599	44.6	12,777	16.0	48,376	30.3	5,159	85.1	33.7	104,385	69.4	16,113	N
(H)	New East Rwy	305	2,162	3.0	4,163	5.7	6,325	4.4	8,248	3,241	4.1	12,993	16.3	16,234	10.2	37,301	10.2	29.8	35,101	20.0	85,397	
(I1)	Tilt Rotor wo 11/29	315	Not Simulated at This Demand					N	Not Simulated at This Demand					N	45.4 20.0 57,457 32.7 63,041							
CON-2 (SW) -- VFR1-REST 11																						
(0)	CALIBRATION	106	10,625	14.6	9,874	13.6	20,499	14.1														
(B2)	Access	146	10,490	14.5	9,596	13.2	20,086	13.8	413	N	Results = (0) Calibration					N	Not simulated at this demand					
(A,C,D)	DCIA, LDA, Duals	=106	Results = (0) Calibration						Results = (0) Calibration						Not simulated at this demand							
(E,F)	SCIA, Reduce Sep	=106	Results = (0) Calibration						Results = (0) Calibration						Not simulated at this demand							
(G)	Turn Props	256	10,393	14.3	6,911	9.5	17,304	11.9	3,195	40,033	50.1	18,404	23.1	58,437	36.6	5,675	92.6	48.5	123,916	70.6	17,925	N
(H)	New East Rwy	305	Results=(H) East Rwy--SW VFR1(unrest 11)				14,174		Results=(H) East Rwy--SW VFR1 (unrest 11)				47,878		=(H) East Rwy--VFR1 (unrest) 106,740							
(I1)	Tilt Rotor wo 11/29	=315	Not Simulated at This Demand					N	Not Simulated at This Demand					N	=(I1)Tilt Rotor--VFR1(unrest) 84,384							
CON-2 (SW) -- VFR2 w 11																						
(0)	CALIBRATION	107	15,023	20.7	8,454	11.6	23,477	16.2														
(B2)	Access	=107	Results = (0) Calibration					N	Results = (0) Calibration					N	Not simulated at this demand							
(A,C1)	DCIA, LDA-NE	=107	Results = (0) Calibration						Results = (0) Calibration						Not simulated at this demand							
(C2)	LDA-SW	227	10,882	15.0	11,154	15.4	22,036	16.2	1,441	N	60,390	75.6	25,039	31.5	85,429	63.6	6,380	N	Not simulated at this demand			
(D,E)	Duals, SCIA	=107	Results = (0) Calibration						Results = (0) Calibration						Not simulated at this demand							
(F)	Reduce Min Sep	247	13,922	19.2	8,995	12.4	22,917	16.8	560	70,643	88.4	18,614	23.3	89,257	66.9	2,552	Not simulated at this demand					
(G)	Turn Props	257	13,924	19.2	6,258	8.6	20,182	13.9	3,295	73,689	92.3	12,813	16.1	86,502	64.2	5,307	150.0	40.9	167,689	95.4	11,485	N
(H)	New East Rwy	306	Results = (H) East Rwy--SW VFR2 (wo 11)				12,663		Results = (H) East Rwy--SW VFR2 (wo 11)				70,562		=(H) East Rwy--VFR2 (wo 11) 125,072							
(I1)	Tilt Rotor wo 11/29	=318	Not Simulated at This Demand					N	Not Simulated at This Demand					N	=(I1)Tilt Rotor--VFR2 wo 11 77,146							

EXHIBIT 12 - EWR COMPARISON OF DAILY DELAYS & SAVINGS (in minutes) – (Cont.)

EXP #	4 5 4 (1996)							5 0 0 (F1)						5 5 0 (F2)								
	ARR		DEP		ARR & DEP			ARR		DEP		ARR & DEP		ARR	DEP	ARR & DEP						
	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS	TOT	AVG	SAVINGS					
CON-2 (SW) – VFR2 wo 11																						
(0) CALIBRATION 108	70,217	96.7	3,406	4.7	73,623	60.7		149,566	187.2	6,938	8.7	156,504	98.0		247.4	21.9	236,687	134.7				
(B2) Access =108	Results = (0) Calibration							N	Results = (0) Calibration						N	Not simulated at this demand					N	
(A,C1) DCIA-SW, LDA-NE =108	Results = (0) Calibration								Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand						
(C2) LDA-SW 228	39,797	54.8	4,459	6.1	44,256	30.5	29,367	N	113,590	142.2	9,391	11.8	122,981	77.0	33,523	N	Not simulated at this demand					
(D,E) Dual Visuals, SCIA =108	Results = (0) Calibration								Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand						
(F) Reduce Min Sep 248	66,661	91.8	3,357	4.6	70,018	48.2	3,805		144,856	181.3	7,008	8.8	151,864	95.1	4,640		Not simulated at this demand					
(G) Turn Props 258	69,684	96.0	2,831	4.0	72,615	60.0	1,008		147,191	184.2	5,911	7.4	153,102	95.9	3,402		244.3	16.2	228,978	130.3	7,709	N
(H) New East Rwy 308	6,792	9.4	4,022	5.5	10,814	7.4	62,809		8,749	10.9	12,498	15.7	21,247	13.3	135,257		32.2	29.4	54,102	30.8	182,585	
(I1) Tilt Rotor wo 11/29 318	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Not Simulated at This Demand						N	104.5	11.6	102,028	68.1	134,659	N	
CON-2 (SW) – IFR-1																						
(0) CALIBRATION 109	71,313	96.2	5,288	7.3	76,601	62.8		149,566	187.2	11,066	13.9	160,632	100.6		247.4	40.7	253,154	144.1				
(B2) Access =109	Results = (0) Calibration							N	Results = (0) Calibration						N	Not simulated at this demand					N	
(A) DCIA-SW IFR-1A 119	30,703	42.3	9,997	13.8	40,700	28.0	35,901	N	100,115	125.3	19,560	24.5	119,675	74.9	40,957	N	Not simulated at this demand					
(C,D,E) LDA, Duals, SCIA =109	Results = (0) Calibration								Results = (0) Calibration							Not simulated at this demand						
(F) Reduce Min Sep 249	66,993	92.3	5,518	7.6	72,511	49.9	4,090		145,135	181.7	11,194	14.0	156,329	97.9	4,303		Not simulated at this demand					
(G) Turn Props 259	70,118	96.6	4,875	6.7	74,993	61.6	1,608		147,259	184.3	9,532	11.9	156,791	98.2	3,841		244.3	34.6	245,111	139.4	8,043	N
(H) New East Rwy 309	6,897	9.5	6,933	9.6	13,830	8.5	62,771		9,496	11.9	17,114	21.5	26,610	16.7	134,022		33.4	34.5	59,625	33.9	193,529	
(I1) Tilt Rotor wo 11/29 319	Not Simulated at This Demand							N	Not Simulated at This Demand						N	103.5	17.7	106,448	60.6	146,706	N	

EXHIBIT 13 - EWR DAILY DELAYS AND TRAVEL TIMES (in minutes)

(Revised on 3/10/99)

Demand Level	Annual Ops	Daily Operations		
		ARR	DEP	TOTAL
1996	454,000	726	726	1,452
Future 1	500,000	799	798	1,597
Future 2	550,000	879	878	1,757

CON1	NE	VFR1	ARR = 4R, 11	DEP = 4L, 29
CON1	NE	VFR2	ARR = 4R, 11	DEP = 4L, 29
CON1	NE	IFR1	ARR = 4R	DEP = 4L, 29
CON2	SW	VFR1	ARR = 22L, 11	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	VFR1-R	ARR = 22L, (11)	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	VFR2 w 11	ARR = 22L, 11	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	VFR2 wo 11	ARR = 22L	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	IFR1	ARR = 22L	DEP = 22R, 29

Restricted Use of 11. Simulated with some arrivals on 11.

RESULTS from ADSIM

EXPERIMENT #	FLOW	RATE	ARRIVALS				DEPARTURES				/ TOTAL /		TOTAL TRAVEL TIMES		TOTAL		
			AIR DELAY	TAXI-IN DELAY	RWY-XNG DELAY	/FLOW /RATE	RUNWAY DELAY	TAXI-OUT DELAY	RWY-XNG DELAY	ENRTE /GTE-HLD	GTE-HLD RWY-CNG DELAYS	/ ARRIVAL AIR	ARRIVAL GROUND	DEPARTURE GROUND			
(A) DCIA - Dependent Converging Instrument Approaches -- 1996 and Future 1 (affects only SW IFR-1a)																	
119CT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	28259.9	2350.3	93.0	725.9	8015.0	1970.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	12440.3	35491.8	6514.2	13724.3	55730.3
419CT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	95872.3	4141.7	101.4	798.0	13359.1	5139.0	15.3	0.0	1046.4	23803.0	103623.7	8696.1	23215.7	135535.5
(B2) Additional Access to 11/29 Across Drainage Ditch -- 1996 and Future 1 (only VFR1 and VFR2, with RWY 11, were simulated)																	
141AT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	6853.2	109.9	88.0	726.0	4898.7	614.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	5721.3	14076.4	4185.1	8861.9	27123.4
142AT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	726.0	12618.6	140.7	86.7	726.0	7306.7	603.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	8144.9	19870.6	4229.8	11283.6	35384.0
145AT	SW VFR1	RESULTS = CALIBRATION -- SW VFR1															
146AT	SW VFR1-R	TOTAL	726.0	9996.6	375.2	117.9	726.0	7887.3	1702.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	10089.0	17220.8	4579.8	13280.8	35081.4
147	SW VFR2 w 11	RESULTS = CALIBRATION -- SW VFR2 w 11															
441BT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	32355.2	805.8	97.5	797.9	13033.5	1475.0	9.6	0.0	658.6	16079.8	40360.8	5392.1	18789.1	64542.1
442AT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	799.0	63210.5	1782.0	89.1	798.0	15666.4	2488.7	7.1	0.0	447.5	20480.8	71210.8	6381.7	22318.2	99910.7
445	SW VFR1	RESULTS = CALIBRATION -- SW VFR1															
446	SW VFR1-R	RESULTS = CALIBRATION -- SW VFR1-R															
447	SW VFR2 w 11	RESULTS = CALIBRATION -- SW VFR2 w 11															

EXHIBIT 13 - EWR DAILY DELAYS AND TRAVEL TIMES (Cont.) (in minutes)

(B4) More Uniform Distribution of Traffic within the Hour – Future 1 (only VFR-I was simulated)

431BT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	32895.6	1005.3	100.0	798.0	11065.9	1715.9	11.4	0.0	1318.8	15217.3	40877.1	5595.6	17845.2	64317.9
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(C2) LDA Offset Approaches to 22s (affects only SW Flow) – 1996 and Future 1

=225AT	SW VFR1	RESULTS = DUAL VISUALS -- SW VFR1															
=226AT	SW VFR1-R	RESULTS = DUAL VISUALS -- SW VFR1-R (= CALIBRATION)															
227GT	SW VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	726.0	8817.4	1954.1	110.7	726.0	6515.5	2677.4	9.6	0.0	1951.0	13218.1	16058.4	6118.9	14908.9	37086.2
228CT	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	726.0	39624.0	38.3	134.8	726.0	3480.3	973.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	4632.1	46850.1	4405.8	8215.8	59471.7

=525--	SW VFR1	RESULTS = DUAL VISUALS -- SW VFR1 (= CALIBRATION)															
=526--	SW VFR1-R	RESULTS = DUAL VISUALS -- SW VFR1-R (= CALIBRATION)															
527FM	SW VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	798.9	55574.5	4684.8	131.0	796.0	15249.3	6080.7	10.9	0.0	3698.2	29854.9	63592.3	9239.7	29041.1	101873.0
528ET	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	799.0	113403.3	55.9	130.8	797.9	7630.1	1248.1	3.2	0.0	509.4	9577.5	121355.5	4821.3	13577.4	139754.2

(D) Parallel Dual Visual Approaches (affects NE and SW Flows) – 1996 and Future 1

221GT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	4889.9	153.8	97.2	726.0	5581.3	642.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	6483.8	12138.1	4233.3	9681.2	26052.6
225AT	SW VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	4466.2	1007.9	115.3	726.0	6188.0	1405.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	8726.2	11709.4	5188.2	11351.6	28249.2
226AT	SW VFR1-R	UNLIKELY OPERATION -- Assume delays equal those of CALIBRATION although there was a small delay savings.															

521DT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	24874.2	384.3	117.9	798.0	12985.6	2423.9	8.6	0.0	4831.0	20751.4	32766.7	4975.0	23981.9	61723.6
525WN--	SW VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	26407.3	1053.2	144.7	798.0	14360.8	4660.4	12.5	0.0	3024.2	23255.8	34378.9	5605.8	26244.8	66229.4
526--	SW VFR1-R	UNLIKELY OPERATION -- Assume delays equal those of CALIBRATION although there was a small delay savings.															

**(II) Vertiport & Tilt Rotor Aircraft – independent of other EWR operations – Future 2
Simulated without the use of 11/29.**

915AT	SW VFR1	TOTAL	879.0	39408.9	377.0	128.5	877.9	14658.1	2353.4	0.0	0.0	531.5	18048.4	48091.7	4948.1	21486.1	74525.9
918AT	SW VFR2	TOTAL	879.0	91720.4	30.1	107.6	878.0	8484.4	1470.7	0.0	0.0	215.0	10307.8	100366.0	4585.3	14104.6	119055.9
919AT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	879.0	90758.5	69.7	103.9	878.0	13470.8	1574.7	0.0	0.0	470.0	15689.2	99577.3	4617.8	19448.6	123643.6

EXHIBIT 13 - EWR DAILY DELAYS AND TRAVEL TIMES (Cont.) (in minutes)

RESULTS from FAA QUEUING MODEL

(B5) 1996 FLEET MIX AT FUTURE DEMANDS – Future 1 Demand (500,000 Annual Ops)

SCD550	SCENARIO	EXP. #	ARR DLY	AVG ARR	DEP DLY	AVG DEP	A&D DLY	AVG A&D
SW VFR1	(B5) FLEET MIX	455A	31,530.0	39.5	16,029.9	20.1	47,559.9	29.8

(G) PROPS CAN DO IMMEDIATE DIVERGENT TURNS – Future 2 Demand (550,000 Annual Ops)

SCD550	SCENARIO	EXP. #	ARR DLY	AVG ARR	DEP DLY	AVG DEP	A&D DLY	AVG A&D
SW VFR1	(G)TURN PROP	855A	74,817.0	85.1	29,568.3	33.7	104,385.3	59.4
SW VFR1-R	(G)TURN PROP	856A	81,353.1	92.6	42,562.8	48.5	123,915.9	70.5
SW VFR2 w 11	(G)TURN PROP	857A	131,809.2	150.0	35,879.7	40.9	167,688.9	95.4
SW VFR2 wd 11	(G)TURN PROP	858A	214,758.3	244.3	14,220.0	16.2	228,978.3	130.3
SW IFR1	(G)TURN PROP	859A	214,758.3	244.3	30,352.8	34.8	245,111.1	139.4

For a given weather condition, Results for NE Flow = Results for SW Flow.

4. DESIGN TEAM SCHEDULE

Exhibit 14 lists the meetings concerning the completion of significant tasks, outputs, and target dates of the EWR Design Team schedule. These milestones and meetings will be held at key decision points, and will help the Design Team monitor the progress of the study.

EXHIBIT 14 - DESIGN TEAM SCHEDULE

Date	Event	Objective	Task	Responsibility	Output
11/18/96	1.	Kick Off Meeting. Review Design Team Purpose. Identify Objectives & Potential Improvements.	Review Technical Plan, & Potential Improvements. Agree on Scope of Work, Assumptions, Forecasts, & Data Requirements. Review & Agree on Purpose and Inputs.	Entire Design Team.	Initial List of Potential Improvements. Agree on Study Direction.
12/9/96 thru 12/13/96	2.	Perform Data Collection.	On-Site Data Collection.	Tech Center.	Establish Parameters for Analysis.
1/14 /97	3.	Determine Scope of Study, Select Model. Review Results of Data Collection.	Review Results. Review Data Package 1.	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Inputs & Direction.
4/10/97	4.	Review Results of Data Collection, Model Inputs, & Potential Improvements.	Review Data Package 2.	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Inputs & Direction.
6/18/97	5.	Review Model Inputs & Potential Improvements.	Review Data Package 3	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Inputs & Direction.
8/28/97	5.	Review Inputs, Improvements, & Capacity Analysis.	Review Data Package 4	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Inputs, Direction, & Results.
11/19/97	5.	Review Inputs, Improvements, & ADSIM Calibration	Review Data Package 5	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Inputs, Direction, & Results.
1/28/98	6.	Review Inputs, Improvements & ADSIM Results	Review Data Package 6	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Inputs, Direction, & Results.
4/29/98	7.	Review Improvements & ADSIM Results.	Review Data Package 7	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Direction, & Results.
9/16/98	8.	Review Improvements & ADSIM Results.	Review Data Package 8	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Direction, & Results.
11/12/98	9.	Review Improvements & ADSIM Results.	Review Data Package 9	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Direction, & Results.
03/31/99 (previous date was 01/28/99)	10.	Review Improvements & ADSIM Results & Gate Analysis.	Review Data Package 10 Review Handout – Gate Analysis Review Draft of Final Report	Entire Design Team.	Agree on Results & Final Report.
1 / 99	11.	□ □ □			
1 / 99	?.	Complete & Publish Final Report.	Publish & Distribute Final Report.	FAA HQ.	Final Report.

* Number of meetings and target dates are tentative and may be adjusted as progress is achieved.

APPENDIX A
ACCEPTED MODEL INPUTS

AIRCRAFT CLASSIFICATIONS

Accepted by EWR Team on 4/10/97.
BA41 reclassified as LC – Revised on 7/31/97.

H	= HEAVY	Heavy aircraft. Heavy aircraft weighing more than 255,000 pounds (e.g., L1011, DC10, B747, B767, DC8S, A300).
757	= 757	B757. B757 only.
LJ	= LARGE JET	Large jets. Large jet aircraft weighing more than 41,000 pounds and up to 255,000 pounds (e.g., DC9, B737, B727, MD80).
LC	= LARGE COMMUTER	Large Commuters. Includes Small Regional Jets. Large commuter aircraft weighing more than 41,000 pounds and up to 255,000 pounds (e.g., ATR-42*, DH8, DH7, CRJ, BA41*, SF34*).
M	= MEDIUM	Small Commuters. Includes Business Jets. Small commuter aircraft weighing more than 12,500 and less than 41,000 pounds (e.g., BA31, BE02, E120, LR31, LR36).
S	= SMALL	Small twin & single engine props. Small, single or twin engine aircraft weighing 12,500 pounds or less (e.g. BE58, BE90, C340, C441, AC21, BE20, C172, C210, DO27).

Notes:

Aircraft Classifications were agreed upon by Design Team at 4/10/97 meeting. They agreed to include Small Regional Jets in Class LC. At the Design Team's request, the Technical Center modified the list of aircraft types in Class LJ to include reflect the types of aircraft operating at EWR. For wake turbulence application, FAA Handbook 7110.65 considers LJ & LC as "large" and M & S as "small".

These aircraft classes will enable us to define the model inputs more accurately and more clearly by distinguishing the key differences in operational characteristics. Class names, rather than class numbers, will be used in the data packages. The following describes the new class names which will be used in the study and the class numbers used in previous documents.

HEAVY:	(old Class 1 in Data Pkg. 1)
757:	(old Class 2 in Data Pkg. 1)
LARGE JET:	(old Class 3 in Data Pkg. 1)
LARGE COMMUTER:	(old Class 3 in Data Pkg. 1)
MEDIUM:	(old Class 4 in Data Pkg. 1)
SMALL:	(old Class 5 & 6 in Data Pkg. 1)

The critical factor in determining aircraft class should be approach speeds and how arrivals are separated at the point of closest approach (at threshold, except for a "small" following a "heavy").

*The aircraft ATR-42 and SF34 are exempt from the small category and are classified as large aircraft for separation purposes. (Source: FAA memo from ANM-531.4). They are classified as LARGE COMMUTER in this study. July 1997, the Tower told the Technical Center to reclassify the BA41 as LC for this study.

Weights refer to maximum certified takeoff weights.

RUNWAY EXIT DATA – 4R and 4L

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.

Exit Utilization (percent) and Runway Occupancy Times (seconds)

Runway 4R

Exit Distance	G 3600'	J 4400' hs	K 5900'	L 6450' hs	Y 6750'	TOTAL
(H) Utilization			42%	50%	8%	100%
ROT			59	56	74	59 sec
Count			5	6	1	12
(757) Utilization		9%	56%	35%		100%
ROT		34	60	56		56 sec
Count		2	13	8		23
(LJ) Utilization		17%	51%	31%	1%	100%
ROT		33	54	52	71	50 sec
Count		14	43	26	1	84
(LC) Utilization	6%	69%		25%		100%
ROT	36	35		56		40 sec
Count	1	11		4		16
(M) Utilization	7%	73%		20%		100%
ROT	33	39		56		40 sec
Count	1	11		3		15
(S) Utilization	7%	93%				100%
ROT	36	40				40
Count	E	E				E

Runway 4L

Exit Distance	G 3600'	H 4500' hs	J 5150'	K 5950'	O 5950' hs	M 6750' rhs	Y 6750'	W 7400'	TOTAL
(H) Utilization					90%		10%		100%
ROT					48		74		51 sec
Count					E		E		E
(757) Utilization		10%	20%		70%				100%
ROT		35	50		48				47 sec
Count		E	E		E				E
(LJ) Utilization		25%	50%		25%				100%
ROT		35	50		50				46 sec
Count		1	3		E				E
(LC) Utilization	6%	70%	24%						100%
ROT	36	36	52						40 sec
Count	E	1	E						E
(M) Utilization	20%	65%	15%						100%
ROT	36	39	52						40 sec
Count	E	E	E						E
(S) Utilization	50%	50%							100%
ROT	36	40							38 sec
Count	E	E							E

Notes:

Distance in FT. from Threshold. Conditions were VFR and dry.
 ROTs in total columns are calculated using weighted averages.

Legend:

- hs - High Speed Exit (angled exit)
- rhs - Reverse High Speed Exit (reverse angled exit)
- E - Estimate of Utilizations, ROTs, and Counts are for simulation purposes.

Estimated values for 4R/4L were generated by the FAA Technical Center and modified by the EWR Tower on 5/29/97.

RUNWAY EXIT DATA – 22R and 22L

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.

Exit Utilization (percent) and Runway Occupancy Times (seconds)

Runway 22R

Exit Distance	G 3400'	F 4600' hs	E 5000'	C 6350' hs	N 6950'	V 7700'	TOTAL
(H) Utilization				90%	10%		100%
ROT				50	74		52 sec
Count				E	E		E
(757) Utilization		10%		90%			100%
ROT		42		48			47
Count		E		E			E
(LJ) Utilization	10%	20%		70%			100%
ROT	36	40		49			46 sec
Count	1	2		7			10
(LC) Utilization		50%		50%			100%
ROT		40		49			45 sec
Count		E		E			E
(M) Utilization		80%		20%			100%
ROT		40		49			42 sec
Count		E		E			E
(S) Utilization		100%					100%
ROT		38					38 sec
Count		E					E

Runway 22L

Exit Distance	G 3400'	E 4200' hs	N 6100' hs	V 7300' hs	TOTAL
(H) Utilization			87%	13%	100%
ROT			49	56	50 sec
Count			13	2	15
(757) Utilization		10%	90%		100%
ROT		42	47		47 sec
Count		3	28		31
(LJ) Utilization		12%	85%	3%	100%
ROT		34	44	53	43 sec
Count		22	159	6	187
(LC) Utilization	24%	56%	20%		100%
ROT	36	32	45		36 sec
Count	10	23	8		41
(M) Utilization	2%	46%	52%		100%
ROT	36	33	47		40 sec
Count	1	20	23		44
(S) Utilization		100%			100%
ROT		35			35 sec
Count		1			1

Notes:

Distance in FT. from Threshold. Conditions were VFR and dry.
 ROTs in total columns are calculated using weighted averages.

Legend:

- hs - High Speed Exit (angled exit)
- rhs - Reverse High Speed Exit (reverse angled exit)
- E - Estimate of Utilizations, ROTs, and Counts are for simulation purposes.

Estimated values for 22R/22L were generated by the FAA Technical Center and modified by the EWR Tower on 5/29/97.

RUNWAY EXIT DATA – 11 and 29

Accepted by EWR Team on 8/28/97.

Exit Utilization (percent) and Runway Occupancy Times (seconds)

Runway 11

Exit Distance	S 3650'	R 4350'	P 4900'	ZA/ZB 5900'	Z 6600'	TOTAL
(H) Utilization				60%	40%	100%
ROT				56	64	59 sec
Count				E	E	E
(757) Utilization			30%	70%		100%
ROT			48	56		54 sec
Count			E	E		E
(LJ) Utilization		10%	30%	60%		100%
ROT		44	48	54		52 sec
Count		E	E	E		E
(LC) Utilization		100%				100%
ROT		44				44 sec
Count		1				1
(M) Utilization	100%					100%
ROT	43					43 sec
Count	1					1
(S) Utilization	100%					100%
ROT	43					43 sec
Count	E					E

Runway 29

Exit Distance	T 3700' hs	U 4350'	BB 5400'	W 6400'	TOTAL	
(H) Utilization			60%	40%	100%	Revised (H) on 7/15/97
ROT			52	62	56 sec	
Count			E	E	E	
(757) Utilization			60%	40%	100%	
ROT			52	62	56 sec	
Count			E	E	E	
(LJ) Utilization		20%	60%	20%	100%	
ROT		40	52	60	51 sec	
Count		E	E	E	E	
(LC) Utilization	100%				100%	
ROT	37				37 sec	
Count	13				13	
(M) Utilization	100%				100%	
ROT	39				39 sec	
Count	4				4	
(S) Utilization	100%				100%	
ROT	39				39 sec	
Count	E				E	

Notes:

Distance in FT. from Threshold. Conditions were VFR and dry.
 ROTs in total columns are calculated using weighted averages.

Legend:

- hs - High Speed Exit (angled exit)
- rhs - Reverse High Speed Exit (reverse angled exit)
- E - Estimate of Utilizations, ROTs, and Counts are for simulation purposes.

On 7/15/97, the Technical Center modified the values for Runway 29 based on the Tower's comment that most Heavies on Runway 29 take exit BB.

EWR VFR (VISUAL) SEPARATIONS

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.
D/D separations – Revised on 8/28/97.

(In-trail Separations on Same Runway)

A/A (NM)*	LEAD ARR	TRAIL ARR—	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM	for all runways
	HVY	(7110.65–Heavy)	3.99	4.88	5.06	5.06	5.99	6.42	
	757	(7110.65–757)	3.99	4.24	4.24	4.24	4.36	4.32	
	LJ	(7110.65–Large)	3.18	3.08	3.19	3.19	4.36	4.32	
	LC	(7110.65–Large)	3.18	3.08	3.19	3.19	4.36	4.32	
	MED	(7110.65–Small)	3.18	3.08	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.38	
	SM	(7110.65–Small)	3.18	3.08	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.38	

D/D (MIN)	LEAD DEP	TRAIL DEP—	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM	for 11/29
	HVY	(7110.65–Heavy)	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	757	(7110.65–757)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.5 using radar
	LJ	(7110.65–Large)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	
	LC	(7110.65–Large)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	
	MED	(7110.65–Small)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.58	
	SM	(7110.65–Small)	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.58	

Departures on parallel runways use Radar separations – Revised 8/28/97.
Departures on Runway 29 use 2 minute separations – Revised 8/28/97.

D/A (NM)	LEAD DEP	TRAIL ARR—	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM	for all runways
	HVY	(7110.65–Heavy)	1.57	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	
	757	(7110.65–757)	1.57	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	
	LJ	(7110.65–Large)	1.57	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	
	LC	(7110.65–Large)	1.57	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	
	MED	(7110.65–Small)	1.57	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	
	SM	(7110.65–Small)	1.37	1.28	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	

A/D (Min.) separations are the Runway Occupancy Times (ROT) from Observed Field Data of December 1996.

*Values include missed approach buffer, which is approximately 1 NM.

The A/A and D/A separations are based on the EWR approach speeds 145, 135, 140, 140, 140, 140. The D/D separations are based on departure occupancy times. D/A separations are based on departure occupancy times and arrival approach speeds. Therefore, Medium (Small Commuters) have the same separations as LC (Large Commuters). The A/A separations for Medium are based on the minimum separations of a Small and the missed approach buffer for a Medium, which has an approach speed of 140 knots.

Classes:	HVY	= Heavy
	757	= 757
	LJ	= Large Jet
	LC	= Large Commuter (Large Commuters & Small Regional Jets)
	MED	= Medium – Small Commuters & Business Jets (treated as Small for separations purposes)
	SM	= Small twin & single engine props

EWR IFR (RADAR) SEPARATIONS

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.
D/D separations – Revised on 8/28/97.

(In-trail Separations on Same Runway)

A/A (NM)*	LEAD ARR	TRAIL ARR—	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM	for all runways
	HVY	(7110.65–Heavy)	5.20	6.12	6.16	6.16	7.16	7.16	
	757	(7110.65–757)	5.20	5.12	5.16	5.16	6.16	6.16	
	LJ	(7110.65–Large)	3.70	3.62	3.66	3.66	5.16	5.16	
	LC	(7110.65–Large)	3.70	3.62	3.66	3.66	5.16	5.16	
	MED	(7110.65–Small)	3.70	3.62	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	
	SM	(7110.65–Small)	3.70	3.62	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	

D/D (MIN)	LEAD DEP	TRAIL DEP—	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM	for all runways
	HVY	(7110.65–Heavy)	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	757	(7110.65–757)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.5 using radar
	LJ	(7110.65–Large)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	LC	(7110.65–Large)	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	Includes Prop/Jet
	MED	(7110.65–Small)	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	Separation Based on
	SM	(7110.65–Small)	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	EWR/Data Collection

Departures on parallel runways use Radar separations – Revised 8/28/97.

Departures on Runway 29 use 2 minute separations – Revised 8/28/97.

D/A (NM)	LEAD DEP	TRAIL ARR—	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM	for all runways
	HVY	(7110.65–Heavy)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	757	(7110.65–757)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	LJ	(7110.65–Large)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	LC	(7110.65–Large)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	MED	(7110.65–Small)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
	SM	(7110.65–Small)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	

A/D (Min.) separations are the Runway Occupancy Times (ROT) from Observed Field Data of December 1996.

*Values include missed approach buffer, which is approximately 1 NM.

The A/A and D/A separations are based on the EWR approach speeds 145, 135, 140, 140, 140, 140.

WHO CAN USE THE REDUCED IFR SEPARATIONS (between similar class, non-Heavy aircraft):

LEAD	TRAIL—	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM
HVY	(7110.65–Heavy)	—	—	—	—	—	—
757	(7110.65–757)	—	—	—	—	—	—
LJ	(7110.65–Large)	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	—
LC	(7110.65–Large)	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	—
MED	(7110.65–Small)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
SM	(7110.65–Small)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

- Classes:**
- HVY = Heavy
 - 757 = 757
 - LJ = Large Jet
 - LC = Large Commuter (Large Commuters & Small Regional Jets)
 - MED = Medium – Small Commuters & Business Jets (treated as Small for separations purposes)
 - SM = Small twin & single engine props

DEPENDENCIES for PARALLEL RUNWAYS

Accepted by EWR Team on 8/28/97.

There are A/D and D/A dependencies between the parallel runways because they are closely spaced.

Wake vortex dependencies apply to A/A and D/D operations on EWR's closely spaced parallel runways -- 4R/4L, 4L/4R, 22R/22L, and 22L/22R.

WAKE VORTEX DEPENDENCY APPLIES BETWEEN THESE TYPES OF AIRCRAFT

LEAD	TRAIL	HVY	757	LJ	LC	MED	SM
HVY	(7110.65-Heavy)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
757	(7110.65-757)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
LJ	(7110.65-Large)	---	---	---	---	YES	YES
LC	(7110.65-Large)	---	---	---	---	YES	YES
MED	(7110.65-Small)	---	---	---	---	---	---
SM	(7110.65-Small)	---	---	---	---	---	---

A/A: VFR-1, VFR-2, IFR-1: Full Dependency for the above pairs of aircraft.

D/D: VFR-1, VFR-2, IFR-1: Full Dependency for the above pairs of aircraft.

A/D: VFR-1, VFR-2: N/A.
IFR-1: Landing assured for above pairs of aircraft. (12 seconds=0.2 minutes.)
A departure can roll 12 seconds after the arrival crosses threshold.

D/A: VFR-1, VFR-2: N/A.
IFR-1: Full Dependency for the above pairs of aircraft.

ADDITIONAL DEPARTURE DEPENDENCIES on Parallels: Accepted by EWR Team on 1/28/98.

There is a full dependency between departures on 4R and 4L in all weather conditions. All departures on the parallels go out in a single departure stream because of the departure airspace routes. Similarly, there is a full dependency between departures on 22R and 22L in all weather conditions.

DEPENDENCIES between 11 & 29

Accepted by EWR Team on 11/19/97.

NE & SW Flows -- Calibration: There is no interleaving of arrivals on 11 and departures on 29. The VFR D/A separations reflect the transition from departures on 29 to arrivals on 11: when the last departure on 29 starts its roll, the arrival to 11 must be 15 NM from threshold.

- **Arrival to 11 followed by a Departure on 29:**
VFR-1 & VFR-2: An arrival to 11 must exit the runway before a departure on 29 can start its roll.
IFR-1: N/A because no arrivals to 11 in IFR-1.
A/D separation: VFR-1 & VFR-2: 1 minute. IFR1: N/A.
- **Departure on 29 followed by an Arrival to 11:**
VFR-1 & VFR-2: When a departure on 29 starts its roll, an arrival to 11 must be 15 NM from threshold. (Updated by Tracon on 8/28/97.)
IFR-1: N/A because no arrivals to 11 in IFR-1.
D/A separation: VFR-1 & VFR-2: 15 NM. IFR1: N/A.

NOTE: There are no dependencies associated with Arrivals on 29 or Departures on 11 because the Design Team agreed that these operations would not be simulated.

D/D SEPARATIONS on 29:

Accepted by EWR Team on 11/19/97.

The D/D Separations were modified at the August meeting: there is a 2 minute D/D separation for all departures on 29 in all weather conditions.

The new separation provides 5NM in-trail to departures on 29 so they can merge with departures on the parallels. Pages A-6 and A-7 (in Appendix A) were modified to reflect this change in the D/D separations.

NOTES:

Accepted by EWR Team on 11/19/97.

The Tower and the Tracon provided the following information which should help the Technical Center determine runway assignments and calibrate the model:

- There is no interleaving of arrivals on 11 and departures on 29. The VFR D/A separations reflect the transition from departures on 29 to arrivals on 11: when the last departure on 29 starts its roll, the arrival to 11 must be 15 NM from threshold.
- In the NE Flow, *eastbound* departures are not allowed on 29 because of the difficulty of merging departures on 29 with departures on 4s. Therefore, the NE Flow has fewer departures on 29 (in all weather conditions) than the SW Flow.
- NE Flow in VFR-2: The number of departures on 29 is greatly reduced during periods when EWR has arrivals on 11 and departures on 29, and TEB has arrivals on ILS Runway 6. Departures on 29 must be released between arrivals on TEB's Runway 6. This will also affect EWR in IFR-1a conditions, when DCIA (an improvement) is simulated with arrivals on 11.

LAHSO – CALIBRATION:

Accepted by EWR Team on 11/19/97.

LAND and HOLD SHORT OPERATIONS – Calibration:

At the August meeting, the Design Team agreed that the EWR simulations should assume that any aircraft arriving on Runway 11 can land and hold short of 4/22.

The following describe the simulation of arrivals on 11:

NE & SE flows: Only aircraft who can LAHSO will be permitted to arrive on 11.
All PROPS can LASHO on 11.
Props are in Classes LC (Large Commuter), MEDIUM, & SMALL.
Regional Jets & Biz Jets *CANNOT* LAHSO on 11.

CALIBRATION SIMULATIONS:

Accepted by EWR Team on 1/28/98.

The calibration simulations will not have mixed operations on the parallels. There are approximately 5 departures per day that must use the outboard runway. Therefore, the sidestep is an irregular occurrence.

EWR APPROACH SPEEDS (Knots)

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.

The speed is given in knots for each class of aircraft flying along the common approach defined below. The standard deviation is 5 knots. The model uses three standard deviations in selecting approach speeds. Therefore, the speeds may vary by 15 knots, plus or minus.

The approach speeds were developed from the ANAMS data at EWR. On 5/29/97, the EWR Tower reviewed these speeds and stated they were reasonable.

EWR - 1997 Observed

Class	H	757	LJ	LC	M	S
Knots	145	135	140	140	140	140

LENGTH OF FINAL COMMON APPROACH (NM)

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.

For the simulations, the length of the final common approach is defined as the length along which speed control cannot be used to separate aircraft.

At the April meeting, the Design Team stated the approach lengths were 5NM. They also said there was a 3NM final in VFR1 for Class S aircraft arriving on Runway 11. The ANAMS data verified those approach lengths and the EWR Tower accepted them on 5/29/97.

The ANAMS data indicated that Class S aircraft on Runway 11 in VFR had an average speed of 137 knots. Because there are approximately 10 Class S arrivals per day at EWR and the simulations would generate the same results, the Technical Center recommends using 5NM and 140 knot for Class S arrivals on all runways in VFR.

	Class	H	757	LJ	LC	M	S
EWR	VFR	5	5	5	5	5	5
EWR	IFR	5	5	5	5	5	5

DEPARTURE RUNWAY OCCUPANCY TIMES (Sec)

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.

These are the minimum times a departure is on the runway. Runway crossing times and aircraft separations cannot violate these minimums. These values are used to develop the D/A (departure-to-arrival) separations. On 5/29/97, the EWR Tower stated these values are reasonable and provide the appropriate separations.

	Class	H	757	LJ	LC	M	S
Standard	Seconds	39	39	39	39	39	34

Source: Standard values used in most design team studies.

- H = Heavy
- 757 = 757
- LJ = Large Jet
- LC = Large Commuter (Large Commuters & Small Regional Jets)
- M = Medium – Small Commuters & Business Jets (treated as Small for separations purposes)
- S = Small twin & single engine props

ARRIVAL AIRCRAFT LATENESS DISTRIBUTION

Accepted by EWR Team on 6/28/97.

(Arrival Variability Distribution – Revised 6/12/97)

Amount by which actual arrival time at threshold exceeds expected arrival time at threshold (Minutes)	Distribution of aircraft lateness (%)	Cumulative (%)	
-30	0.8%	0.8%	Early
-20	2.0%	2.8%	
-15	3.2%	6.0%	
-10	6.4%	12.4%	
-5	10.9%	23.3%	
-2	8.0%	31.3%	On Time
0	5.5%	36.8%	
5	12.8%	49.6%	Late
10	10.2%	59.8%	
15	8.9%	68.7%	
30	11.3%	80.0%	
45	6.1%	86.1%	
60	3.6%	89.7%	
75	7.1%	96.8%	
90	1.8%	98.6%	
120	1.4%	100.0%	

The arrival aircraft lateness distribution is shown as a cumulative probability. For each arrival, the lateness distribution is sampled and the resulting time is added to the scheduled arrival time. This input varies the arrival time of an aircraft during each iteration of the simulation. This table is read as follows: 0.8% of the aircraft arrived at the threshold at least 30 minutes early; 2.0% arrived between 20-30 minutes early; and 2.8% arrived at least 20 minutes early; etc.

To simulate more realistic conditions, a lateness distribution (arrival variability distribution) is added to the scheduled arrival time. The distribution should represent the average deviation from the scheduled arrival time, excluding delays at the destination airport (EWR).

This distribution was presented in Data Package 3 and accepted by the Design Team on 6/28/97. It was developed from a 1996 Cater Delay Report by removing the average arrival taxi time. Thus, this distribution reflects the actual time at threshold versus expected time at threshold.

Source: 1996 EWR Cater Data – Actual Time at Threshold versus Expected Time at Threshold.

EWR AIRCRAFT GATE SERVICE TIMES

Accepted by EWR Team on 8/28/97.

(Minimum Turn-Around Times in Minutes – Revised 8/20/97)

The gate service times (minimum turn-around times) represent the minimum time it takes to service an aircraft – from the time it arrives at the gate until pushback.

To simulate more realistic conditions, the departure time of a continuing arrival is adjusted to assure the aircraft meets its minimum turn-around time. If an aircraft arrives on time, its departure time is not adjusted.

Newark has many International flights which require lengthy turn-around times. Over half of the Heavy aircraft have minimum turn-around times which are at least 1 hour (60 minutes). ADSIM will allow the Design Team to simulate EWR operations using the 3 gate service time distributions for Heavies described below.

For Small aircraft (small twin and single engine props), the minimum turn-around time is for Small cargo operations.

H – DOMESTIC		H – Int'l (Change Terminals)		H – Other Int'l (Terminal B)	
Cumulative Time	Prob.	Cumulative Time	Prob.	Cumulative Time	Prob.
45	0.55	120	0.19	60	0.33
50	0.73	140	0.28	90	0.61
60	1.00	150	1.00	100	0.71
				120	1.00

GATE SERVICE TIMES FOR HEAVIES

(used by ADSIM)

Source: Updated 8/20/97

H – Domestic: Domestic Airlines

H – Int'l: CO & Alitalia

H – Other Int'l: Other International Flights

757		LJ		LC		M		S	
Cumulative Time	Prob.								
45	0.22	30	0.31	20	0.16	15	0.29	45	1.00
50	0.87	35	0.88	30 *	1.00	20	0.41		
60 *	1.00	40	0.91			30	1.00		
		45 *	1.00						

* Note:

Five percent (5%) of 757s are International flights which have minimum turn-around times of 150 minutes. Two percent (2%) of Large Jets are International flights which have minimum turn-around times of 90 minutes. Four percent (4%) of Large Commuters are Air Canada flights which have minimum turn-around times of 55 minutes. These times may be used when simulating International operations.

Source: Provided by the Airlines Serving EWR in March 1997.

SIMULATED DEMAND CHARACTERISTICS

Accepted by EWR Team on 8/28/97.

ANNUAL & DAILY DEMAND

DEMAND LEVEL	ANNUAL OPERATIONS	DAILY OPERATIONS	EQUIVALENT DAYS
1996	454,000	1,452	313
FUTURE 1	500,000	1,597	313
FUTURE 2	550,000	1,757	313

NOTE: (Annual Operations) / (Daily Operations) = Equivalent Days

EWR DEMAND CHARACTERISTICS

Annual Distribution of Traffic

DEMAND	AIR CARRIER		COMMUTER/AIR TAXI		GA & MILITARY		TOTAL	
1996	323,000	71.1%	111,000	24.4%	20,000	4.4%	454,000	100.0%
FUTURE 1	350,000	70.0%	130,000	26.0%	20,000	4.0%	500,000	100.0%
FUTURE 2	379,000	68.9%	151,000	27.5%	20,000	3.6%	550,000	100.0%

NOTES: 1996 distribution was based on the 1996 CATER data & Port's statistics.
Commuter & GA/MI counts were changed so that Air Taxis are included with Commuters.
FAA Technical Center developed the FUTURE 1 & FUTURE2 distributions based on the following growth assumptions of the Port's forecasts for EWR:

- * The number of GA & MI annual operations would remain constant.
- * 41.7% of the increase in annual operations would be Commuters/Air Taxis.
- * 58.3% of the increase in annual operations would be Air Carriers.
- * 1996 would have 421,000 Air Carrier/Commuter/Air Taxi annual operations.
- * FUTURE 1 would have 467,000 Air Carrier/Commuter/Air Taxi annual operations.
- * FUTURE 2 would have 517,000 Air Carrier/Commuter/Air Taxi annual operations.

Daily Distribution of Traffic

AIR CARRIER & COMMUTER/AIR TAXI		GA & MILITARY		TOTAL	
1,388	95.6%	64	4.4%	1,452	100.0%
1,533	96.0%	64	4.0%	1,597	100.0%
1,693	96.4%	64	3.6%	1,757	100.0%

SIMULATED DEMAND CHARACTERISTICS (cont.)

Accepted by EWR Team on 8/28/97.

Overall – Daily Fleet Mix By Class

7/31/97– Revised all mixes (BA41 is now a LC)

H	757	LJ	LC	M	S	Total	
124 8.5%	118 8.1%	772 53.2%	304 20.9%	114 7.9%	20 1.4%	1,452 100.0%	Baseline
254 15.9%	284 17.8%	584 36.6%	336 21.0%	119 7.5%	20 1.3%	1,597 100.0%	Future 1
282 16.1%	314 17.9%	644 36.7%	370 21.1%	127 7.2%	20 1.1%	1,757 100.0%	Future 2

Air Carrier/Commuter/Air Taxi – Daily Fleet Mix By Class

7/31/97– Revised all mixes (BA41 is now a LC)

H	757	LJ	LC	M	S	Total	
124 8.9%	118 8.5%	768 55.3%	294 21.2%	80 5.8%	4 .3%	1,388 100.0%	Baseline
254 16.6%	284 18.5%	580 37.8%	326 21.3%	85 5.5%	4 .3%	1,533 100.0%	Future 1
282 16.7%	314 18.5%	640 37.8%	360 21.3%	93 5.5%	4 .2%	1,693 100.0%	Future 2

GA & Military – Daily Fleet Mix By Class

H	757	LJ	LC	M	S	Total	
0 .0%	0 .0%	4 6.3%	10 15.6%	34 53.1%	16 25.0%	64 100.0%	Baseline
0 .0%	0 .0%	4 6.3%	10 15.6%	34 53.1%	16 25.0%	64 100.0%	Future 1
0 .0%	0 .0%	4 6.3%	10 15.6%	34 53.1%	16 25.0%	64 100.0%	Future 2

NOTES: 7/31/97 – Fleet Mixes were revised at all demands; BA41 was reclassified as a Large—an LC in EWR study.

Baseline Demand Characteristics developed from CATER data.

Overall fleet mix – from Cater data, Calendar Year 1996.

GA/MI fleet mix – from Cater data, 8/22/96 – assumed daily mix similar to annual mix.

AC/Commuter/AT fleet mix – computed from the other Baseline fleet mixes.

Future 1 Demand Characteristics developed as follows: – Revised 7/7/97

GA/MI fleet mix – same as GA/MI fleet mix in Baseline Demand.

AC/Commuter/AT fleet mix – estimated from forecast data provided by the Port.

Overall fleet mix – computed from the other Future 1 fleet mixes.

Future 2 Demand Characteristics developed as follows: – Revised 7/7/97

GA/MI fleet mix – same as GA/MI fleet mix in Baseline Demand.

AC/Commuter/AT fleet mix – same as Future 1 AC/Commuter/AT fleet mix.

Overall fleet mix – computed from the other Future 2 fleet mixes.

HOUR COUNTS – 1996 DEMAND (SCD-454)

Accepted by EWR Team on 11/19/97.

LOCAL HOUR	ARRIVALS HOUR COUNTS			DEPARTURES HOUR COUNTS			TOTAL HOUR COUNTS		
	AC	G/MI	TOTAL	AC	G/MI	TOTAL	AC	G/MI	TOTAL
0	18	3	21	0	1	1	18	4	22
1	4	1	5	3	1	4	7	2	9
2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
3	4	0	4	14	0	14	18	0	18
4	3	0	3	7	0	7	10	0	10
5	10	0	10	4	0	4	14	0	14
6	10	3	13	20	2	22	30	5	35
7	20	2	22	48	1	49	68	3	71
8	56	3	59	60	1	61	116	4	120
9	17	6	23	62	0	62	79	6	85
10	15	3	18	18	3	21	33	6	39
11	57	2	59	18	1	19	75	3	78
12	29	1	30	60	2	62	89	3	92
13	44	0	44	21	2	23	65	2	67
14	42	0	42	47	1	48	89	1	90
15	47	0	47	46	4	50	93	4	97
16	60	2	62	46	2	48	106	4	110
17	33	1	34	59	2	61	92	3	95
18	70	0	70	37	0	37	107	0	107
19	35	1	36	60	4	64	95	5	100
20	40	1	41	36	0	36	76	1	77
21	30	2	32	12	3	15	42	5	47
22	24	1	25	8	0	8	32	1	33
23	25	0	25	8	1	9	33	1	34
	694	32	726	694	32	726	1388	64	1452

NOTES: AC counts include Air Carrier, Commuter, and Air Taxi.

AC – OAG counts were supplemented to get AC counts.
 OAG counts included Federal Express counts.
 Federal Express supplied their schedules for 8/22/96.

G/MI – They were based on the hourly EWR Tower counts for 8/22/96.

HOURLY COUNTS – FUTURE 1 DEMAND (SCD-500)

Accepted by EWR Team on 1/28/98.

LOCAL HOUR	ARRIVALS HOUR COUNTS			DEPARTURES HOUR COUNTS			TOTAL HOUR COUNTS		
	AC	GAMI	TOTAL	AC	GAMI	TOTAL	AC	GAMI	TOTAL
0	20	3	23	0	1	1	20	4	24
1	4	1	5	3	1	4	7	2	9
2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
3	4	0	4	15	0	15	19	0	19
4	3	0	3	8	0	8	11	0	11
5	11	0	11	4	0	4	15	0	15
6	11	3	14	22	2	24	33	5	38
7	22	2	24	53	1	54	75	3	78
8	62	3	65	66	1	67	128	4	132
9	19	6	25	69	0	69	88	6	94
10	18	3	21	20	3	23	38	6	44
11	63	2	65	20	1	21	83	3	86
12	32	1	33	66	2	68	98	3	101
13	49	0	49	23	2	25	72	2	74
14	46	0	46	52	1	53	98	1	99
15	52	0	52	51	4	55	103	4	107
16	66	2	68	51	2	53	117	4	121
17	36	1	37	65	2	67	101	3	104
18	77	0	77	41	0	41	118	0	118
19	39	1	40	66	4	70	105	5	110
20	44	1	45	40	0	40	84	1	85
21	33	2	35	13	3	16	46	5	51
22	27	1	28	9	0	9	36	1	37
23	28	0	28	9	1	10	37	1	38
	767	32	799	766	32	798	1533	64	1597

NOTES: AC counts include Air Carrier, Commuter, and Air Taxi.

AC – Future 1 AC hour counts are 10.4% higher than 1996 AC hour counts.

GAMI – GAMI hour counts are the same at all 3 demand levels.

HOUR COUNTS – FUTURE 2 DEMAND (SCD-550)

Accepted by EWR Team on 1/28/98.

LOCAL HOUR	ARRIVALS HOUR COUNTS			DEPARTURES HOUR COUNTS			TOTAL HOUR COUNTS		
	AC	GA/MI	TOTAL	AC	GA/MI	TOTAL	AC	GA/MI	TOTAL
0	22	3	25	0	1	1	22	4	26
1	4	1	5	3	1	4	7	2	9
2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
3	4	0	4	17	0	17	21	0	21
4	3	0	3	9	0	9	12	0	12
5	12	0	12	5	0	5	17	0	17
6	12	3	15	24	2	26	36	5	41
7	24	2	26	59	1	60	83	3	86
8	68	3	71	73	1	74	141	4	145
9	22	6	28	76	0	76	98	6	104
10	21	3	24	22	3	25	43	6	49
11	70	2	72	22	1	23	92	3	95
12	35	1	36	73	2	75	108	3	111
13	54	0	54	25	2	27	79	2	81
14	51	0	51	57	1	58	108	1	109
15	57	0	57	56	4	60	113	4	117
16	73	2	75	56	2	58	129	4	133
17	40	1	41	72	2	74	112	3	115
18	85	0	85	45	0	45	130	0	130
19	43	1	44	73	4	77	116	5	121
20	49	1	50	44	0	44	93	1	94
21	36	2	38	15	3	18	51	5	56
22	30	1	31	10	0	10	40	1	41
23	31	0	31	10	1	11	41	1	42
	847	32	879	846	32	878	1693	64	1757

NOTES: AC counts include Air Carrier, Commuter, and Air Taxi.

AC – Future 2 AC hour counts are 10.4% higher than the Future 1 AC hour counts.

GA/MI – GA/MI hour counts are the same at all 3 demand levels.

EWR HOUR COUNT SUMMARY for 3 demand levels

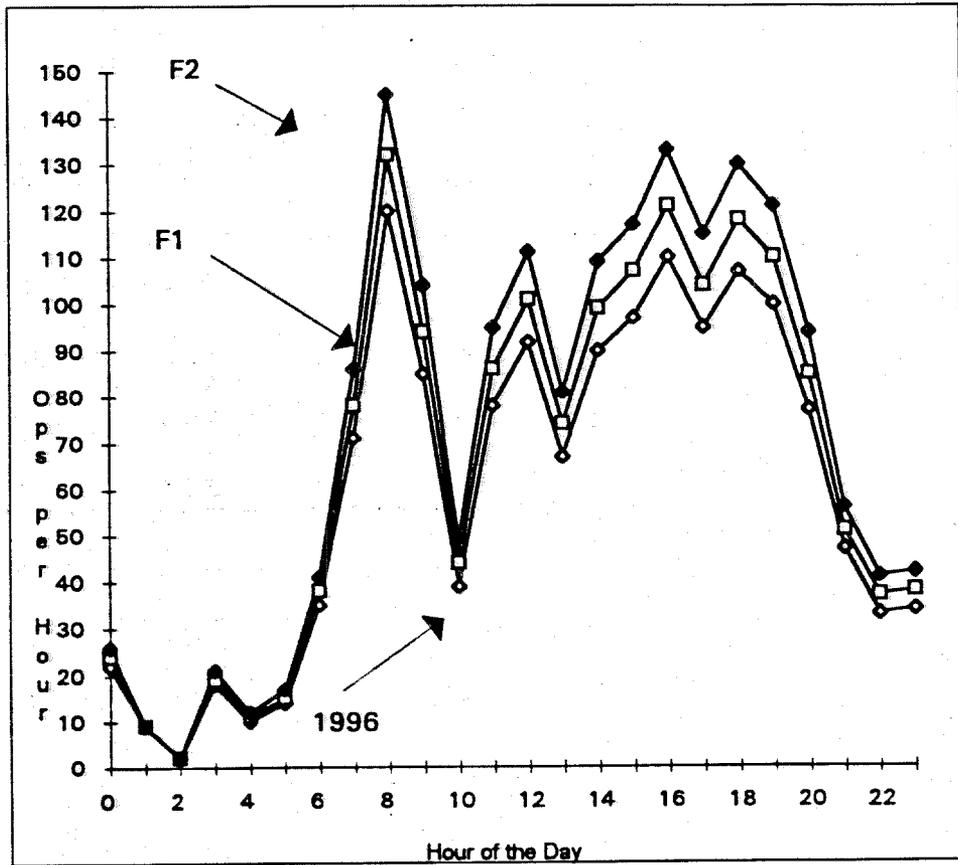
Accepted by EWR Team on 1/28/98.

LOCAL HOUR	SCD-454 (1996) HOUR COUNTS			SCD-500 (FUTURE 1) HOUR COUNTS			SCD-550 (FUTURE 2) HOUR COUNTS		
	ARR	DEP	TOTAL	ARR	DEP	TOTAL	ARR	DEP	TOTAL
0	21	1	22	23	1	24	25	1	26
1	5	4	9	5	4	9	5	4	9
2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
3	4	14	18	4	15	19	4	17	21
4	3	7	10	3	8	11	3	9	12
5	10	4	14	11	4	15	12	5	17
6	13	22	35	14	24	38	15	26	41
7	22	49	71	24	54	78	26	60	86
8	59	61	120 *	65	67	132 *	71	74	145 *
9	23	62	85	25	69	94	28	76	104 *
10	18	21	39	21	23	44	24	25	49
11	59	19	78	65	21	86	72	23	95
12	30	62	92	33	68	101 *	36	75	111 *
13	44	23	67	49	25	74	54	27	81
14	42	48	90	46	53	99	51	58	109 *
15	47	50	97	52	55	107 *	57	60	117 *
16	62	48	110 *	68	53	121 *	75	58	133 *
17	34	61	95	37	67	104 *	41	74	115 *
18	70	37	107 *	77	41	118 *	85	45	130 *
19	36	64	100 *	40	70	110 *	44	77	121 *
20	41	36	77	45	40	85	50	44	94
21	32	15	47	35	16	51	38	18	56
22	25	8	33	28	9	37	31	10	41
23	25	9	34	28	10	38	31	11	42
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	726	726	1452	799	798	1597	879	878	1757

NOTES: Counts include AC (Air Carrier/Commuter/Air Taxi), GA, and MI.

- 1996 – Highest hour count is 120 – at 8am.
4 hours have counts of at least 100. See *.
Between 3pm and 8pm, the number of hourly ops ranges from 95 to 110.
- Future 1 – Highest hour count is 132 – at 8am.
7 hours have counts of at least 100. See *.
Between 3pm and 8pm, the number of hourly ops ranges from 104 to 121.
- Future 2 – Highest hour count is 145 – at 8am.
9 hours have counts of at least 100. See *.
Between 3pm and 8pm, the number of hourly ops ranges from 115 to 133.

HOUR	1996	F1	F2
0	22	24	26
1	9	9	9
2	2	2	2
3	18	19	21
4	10	11	12
5	14	15	17
6	35	38	41
7	71	78	86
8	120	132	145
9	85	94	104
10	39	44	49
11	78	86	95
12	92	101	111
13	67	74	81
14	90	99	109
15	97	107	117
16	110	121	133
17	95	104	115
18	107	118	130
19	100	110	121
20	77	85	94
21	47	51	56
22	33	37	41
23	34	38	42



1452 1597 1757

- NOTES:**
- AC – Future 1 AC hour counts are 10.4% higher than 1996 AC hour counts.
Future 2 AC hour counts are 10.4% higher than the Future 1 AC hour counts.
 - GA/MI – GA/MI hour counts are the same at all 3 demand levels.

As agreed upon by the Design Team, no attempt was made to smooth out hourly counts at higher demands. AC, GA/MI maintain their own peaking characteristics.

WEATHER CATEGORIES AND MINIMA

Accepted by EWR Team on 11/19/97.

(Operational Procedures and Minima -- EWR CALIBRATION)

(Revised on 10/2/97)

- VFR-1:** **77.5 %**
Ceiling \geq 3,500' and Visibility \geq 5 miles.
Visual (VFR-1) separations for A/A, A/D, and D/A.
Radar (IFR1) separations for D/D on all runways.
LARGE COMMUTERS (and smaller aircraft) depart 29 at Intersection Romeo.
Regional Jets cannot depart at Intersection Romeo. They depart on 4/22.
Simultaneous approaches to 11 and either 4R or 4L.
Simultaneous approaches to 11 and either 22R or 22L (with LAHSO).
- VFR-2:** **14.2 %**
Less than VFR-1, and, Ceiling \geq 1,000' and Visibility \geq 3 miles.
Radar (IFR) separations for A/A & D/D on all runways.
Visual (VFR-1) separations for A/D & D/A.
Simultaneous approaches to 11 and either 4R or 4L.
Simultaneous approaches to 11 and either 22R or 22L (with LAHSO).
- IFR-1a:** **4.1 %**
Less than VFR-2, and, Ceiling \geq 600' and Visibility \geq 2 miles.
These are the CAT I minima for Runway 11. Currently, there are no arrivals on 11 in IFR-1a.
IFR separations.
- IFR-1b:** **< 4.2 %**
Less than IFR-1a, and, Ceiling \geq 200' and Visibility \geq 3/8 miles.
What percent of the time is EWR below IFR-1a (CAT I minima for 11) and above CAT I minima for 4/22s?
IFR separations.
- IFR-2:** **? %**
Less than IFR-1b. Weather is CAT II or below.
What percent of the time is EWR below IFR-1b (CAT I minima for 4/22s)?
IFR separations.
- Note:** CAT I ILS: Runway 11: Minima are 604' & 2 miles.
 CAT I ILS: Runways 4s & 22s : Minima are 200' and 3/8 mile.
 CAT II ILS: Runway 4R: Minima are 162'/16'.

Notes: On 11/19/97, the Design Team agreed not to simulate IFR-2. For simulation purposes, CAT II is similar to CAT I in IFR-1b, with one exception -- there is only one CAT II arrival runway. Simulating IFR-1b captures most of the annual delays associated with CAT II. None of the improvements affect CAT II. The Technical Center recommended simulating IFR-1b 4.2% of the year and not simulating IFR-2. The 1995 Study utilized the same technique.

At the June meeting, the Design Team stated CRDA is available but would not be used until 1998.

Source of weather categories, minimums, and percent occurrence: Based on EWR Study, 1995.

WEATHER CATEGORIES & CONFIGURATIONS (Observed)Accepted by EWR Team on
11/19/97.

(REVISED 10/3/97)

The following data represent the daytime runway use, by weather category, based on the 1995 EWR study. It was based on 12 years of observed data.

EXISTING DAYTIME RUNWAY USE BY WEATHER CATEGORY (based on 1995 EWR Study)

	VFR-1	VFR-2	IFR-1a	≤IFR-1b	TOTAL
4, 11, 29 (winds permit LAHSOs on 11)	16.5%	5.8%	2.2%	2.3%	26.8%
4, 11, 29 (winds prevent LAHSOs on 11)	8.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	9.1%
4, 29 (winds prevent use of 11)	5.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
NE Flow Subtotal	30.2%	6.6%	2.3%	2.3%	41.4%
22, 11, 29 (winds permit LAHSOs on 11)	21.3%	4.3%	1.2%	1.3%	28.1%
22, 11, 29 (winds prevent LAHSOs on 11)	15.1%	2.0%	0.4%	0.3%	17.8%
22, 29 (winds prevent use of 11)	8.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	9.1%
SW Flow Subtotal	44.5%	7.1%	1.7%	1.7%	55.0%
4 only or 22 only	1.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%
11 only or 29 only	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
TOTAL	77.5%	14.2%	4.1%	4.2%	100.0%

- Notes:
- Runway use percentages were based on the following wind component restrictions:

	<u>Max Crosswind</u>	<u>Max Tailwind</u>
4 & 22	20 knots	Calm
11 with LAHSO	15 knots	Calm (See note 5)
11 & 29 without LAHSO	15 knots	10 knots
 - Use of 11 & 29 restricted to LC/MED/SM aircraft when 4 or 22 were available for use.
 - Daytime hours are 6am to 11pm.
 - Winds prevent use of 29 approximately 1.5% of the year. Because of its small percent of occurrence, this configuration was not modeled explicitly in the 1995 study.
 - On 8/28/97, Design Team revised Max Tailwind to "Calm" for 11 with LAHSO.
 - Design Team will try to reconfirm percentages of occurrence of 11 with LAHSO.
 - Design Team will try to determine percentage of occurrence of IFR-2.

Source of weather categories, minimums, and percent occurrence: Based on EWR Study, 1995. The percentages were developed by Leigh Fisher Associates (LFA) for the 1995 Study. LFA tabulated the hourly weather data for January 1, 1981, through December 31, 1993, from the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, North Carolina. The tabulations reflect percent of occurrence during daytime hours, 6am to 11pm.

EWR AIRLINE GATE ASSIGNMENTSAccepted by EWR Team on 8/28/97.
Updated C2 & C3 on 10/28/97.

<u>AIRLINE(S)</u>	<u>OAG CODE</u>	<u>FAA CODE</u>	<u>TERMINAL/GATES</u>
Air Alliance		AAQ	C2: C100-C115
AirBC	ZX	ABL	?
Air Canada	AC	ACA	C2: C100-C115
Air Canada Commuters	AC	ACA	C3
Air Nova	QK	ARN	C2: C100-C115
Alitalia	AZ	AZA	B3 & C1: B60-B68, C70*-C79
American	AA	AAL	A3: A30-A35
America West	HP	AWE	C2: C120
America West Commuters	HP	AWE	C3
Business Express		GAA	B1: B43-B48
Carnival	KW	CAA	B1: B40-B42
Chautauqua		CHQ	A2: A25-A26
Colgan Air	9X	CJC	A3: A36-A39
Comair		COM	B1: B43-B48
Continental	CO	COA	C1 & C2: C70*-C120
Continental Express	CO	BTA	C3: C130-C134
Delta	DL	DAL	B1: B43-B48
International Departures only			B:2 B51-B57 (Int'l)
International Facility			B3: B60-B68 (Int'l)
Jet Express	JI	YPX	A3
Jet Train Corporation	LF	JTN	A3
Kiwi International	KP	KIA	A3: A30-A35
Midway		MDW	A3: A30-A35
Midwest Air Express	YX	MEP	B1: B40-B42
Monarch		MON	A3: A36-A39
Myrtle Beach			B1: B40-B42
Northwest	NW	NWA	B1: B40-B42
Trans World Airlines	TW	TWA	A3: A36-A39
Scandinavian Airlines	SK	SAS	B3
Sun Country (Charter)	SY	SCX	A3: A36-A39
Sun Jet		SJI	A3: A36-A39
SwissAir	SR	SWR	B1 & B2: B43-B48, B51-57
United	UA	UAL	A1: A10-A18
United Express (Atlantic Coast)	UA	UAL	A1: A10-A18
US Airways	US	USA	A2: A20-A24, A27-A28
USAir Express	US	USA	A2: A25-A26
(Allegheny, Commutair, Henson)			
Western Pacific		KMR	B1: B43-B48

Notes: 10/28/97: Updated C2 and C3.**9/5/97: Updated Jet Express, Jet Train Corp., and Scandinavian Airlines.**

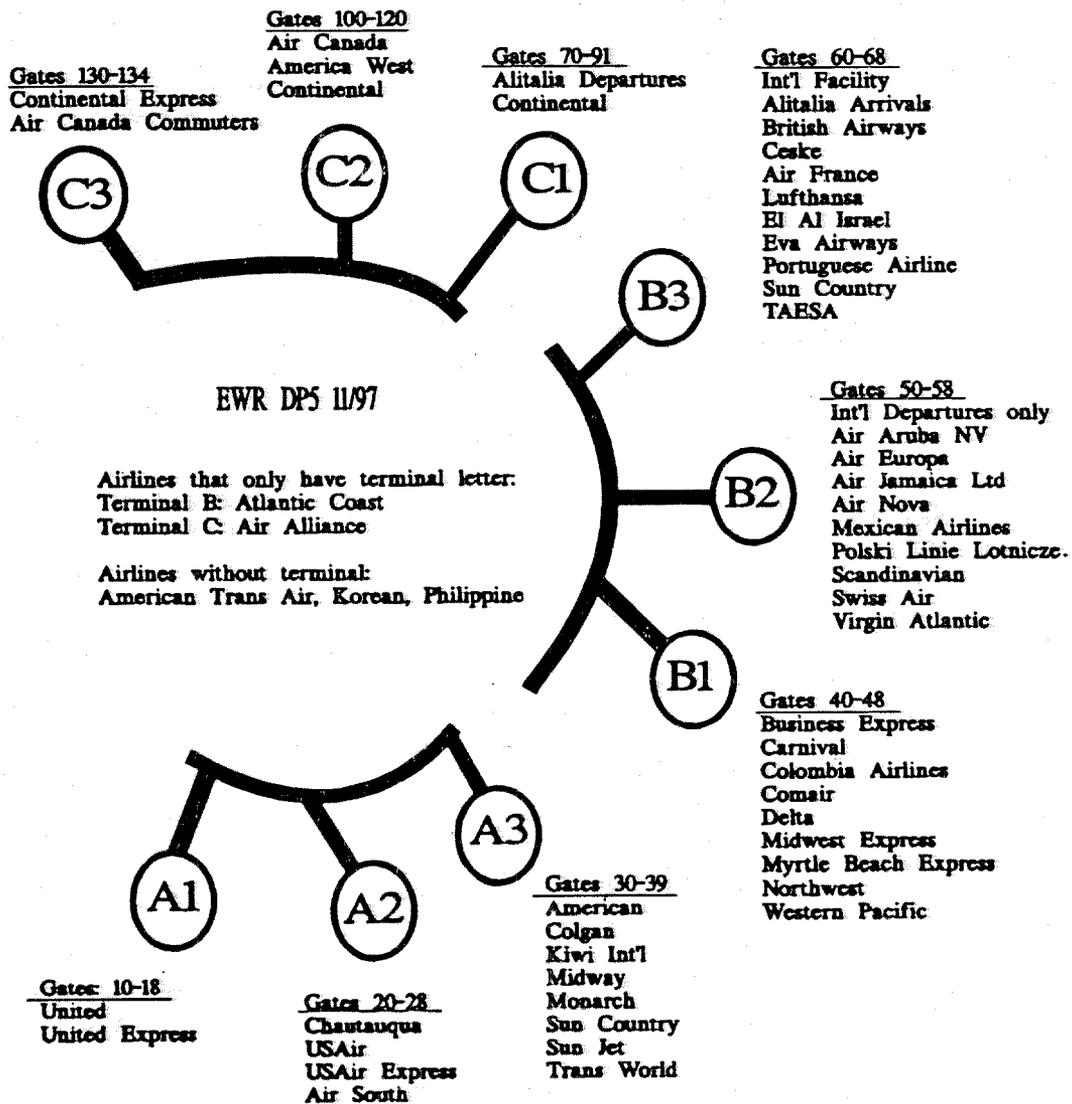
* Gate C70 is not operational.

The International Facility is located in Terminal B. Not all International Carriers are shown.

Cargo operators: EB (Emery), ER (DHL), FX, 1A, 1F (Airborne), 1V, 5X (UPS), 8W.

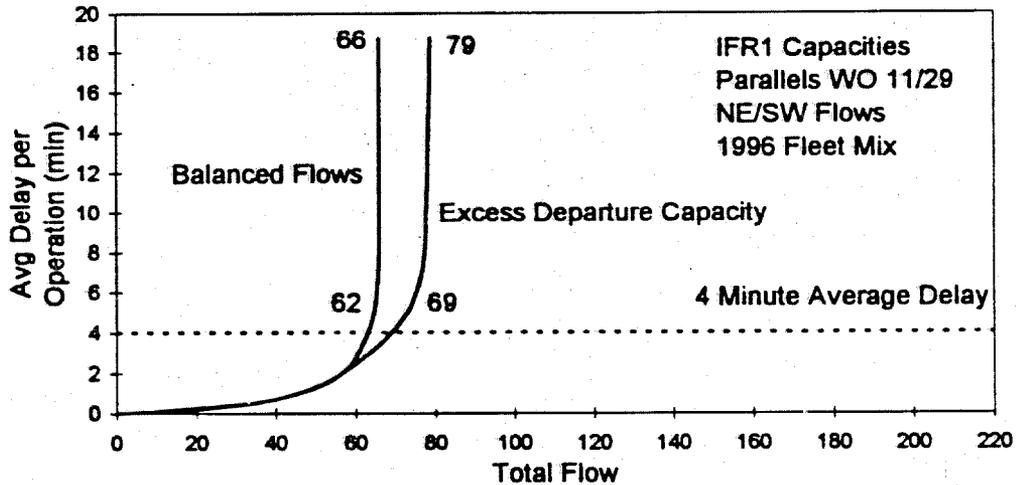
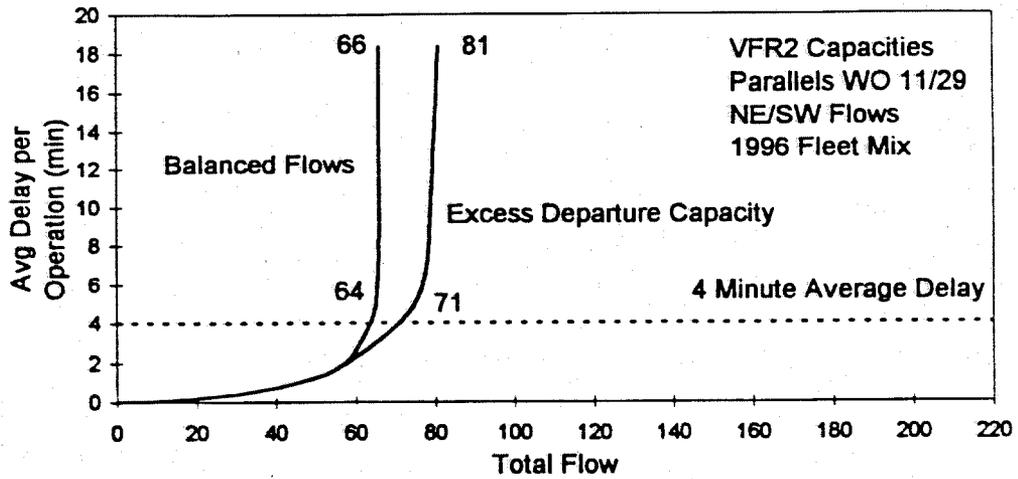
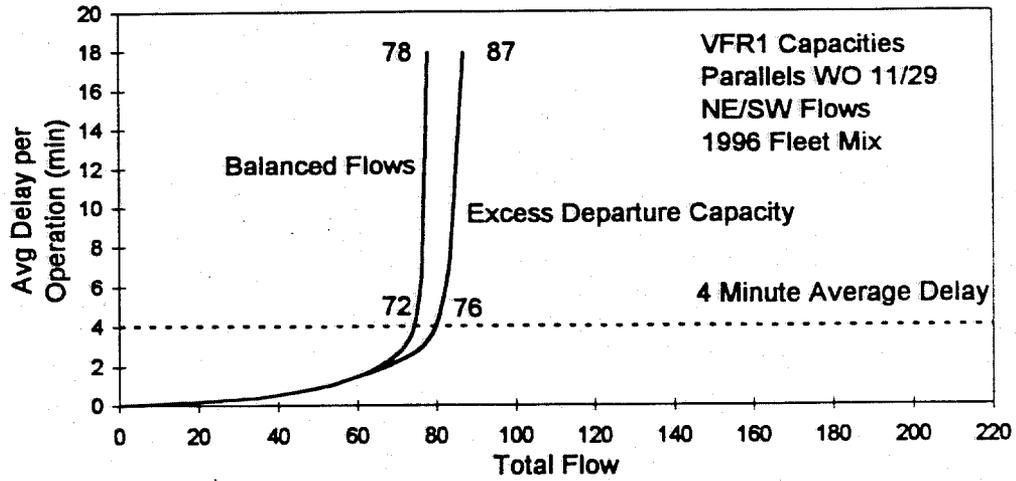
EWR GATE MAP

Accepted by EWR Team on 8/28/97.
Updated Gates C2 & C3 on 10/28/97



APPENDIX B
ACCEPTED RESULTS

(EWR Existing Airport – Current Fleet Mix – 50/50 Split – Parallels WO 11/29)



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EWR ADSIM RESULTS -- DAILY DELAYS AND TRAVEL TIMES (in minutes) -- ACCEPTED BY DESIGN TEAM

Demand Level	Annual Ops	Daily Operations		
		ARR	DEP	TOTAL
1996	454,000	726	726	1,452
Future 1	500,000	799	798	1,597
Future 2	550,000	879	878	1,757

CON1	NE	VFR1	ARR = 4R, 11	DEP = 4L, 29
CON1	NE	VFR2	ARR = 4R, 11	DEP = 4L, 29
CON1	NE	IFR1	ARR = 4R	DEP = 4L, 29
CON2	SW	VFR1	ARR = 22L, 11	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	VFR1-R	ARR = 22L, (11)	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	VFR2 w 11	ARR = 22L, 11	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	VFR2 wo 11	ARR = 22L	DEP = 22R, 29
CON2	SW	IFR1	ARR = 22L	DEP = 22R, 29

Restricted Use of 11. Simulated with some arrivals on 11.

EXPERIMENT #	FLOW RATE	ARRIVALS				DEPARTURES				/ TOTAL /		TOTAL TRAVEL TIMES		
		AIR DELAY	TAXI-IN DELAY	RWY-XNG DELAY	/FLOW /RATE	RUNWAY DELAY	TAXI-OUT DELAY	RWY-XNG DELAY	ENRTE /GTE-HLD	GTE-HLD RWY-CNG DELAYS	/ ARRIVAL	ARRIVAL GROUND	ARRIVAL GROUND	DEPARTURE TOTAL

(0) CALIBRATION -- 1996 Demand (454,000 Annual Ops)

101KT	NE	VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	6914.7	124.2	89.6	726.0	4984.3	639.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	5845.9	14143.8	4217.8	9074.9	27436.6
102LT	NE	VFR2	TOTAL	726.0	13047.1	129.8	83.4	726.0	7503.0	631.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	8355.1	20286.4	4217.7	11621.0	36125.1
103FT	NE	IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	69329.7	18.5	75.6	726.0	4562.2	490.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	5149.9	76556.7	4136.0	8287.8	88980.4
1050T	SW	VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	6696.6	800.0	108.0	726.0	5583.4	1374.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	7876.5	13939.5	4984.5	10714.7	29638.7
106ET	SW	VFR1-R	TOTAL	726.0	10116.4	390.2	118.5	726.0	8083.4	1783.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	10382.5	17336.2	4611.7	13607.2	35555.2
107AT	SW	VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	726.0	13071.3	1850.1	101.8	726.0	6878.7	1566.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	10406.1	20318.9	6025.5	12216.1	38560.5
108AT	SW	VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	726.0	70115.7	14.3	87.2	726.0	2546.8	855.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	3507.8	77344.9	4390.7	7171.5	88907.1
109ET	SW	IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	71204.8	28.0	80.3	726.0	4391.2	891.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	5396.0	78411.2	4381.2	9042.9	91835.2

(0) CALIBRATION -- Future 1 Demand (500,000 Annual Ops)

401FT	NE	VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	32213.4	1388.0	100.5	798.0	13428.3	1786.2	9.4	0.0	337.5	17049.8	40131.9	5999.3	19257.0	65388.2
4020T	NE	VFR2	TOTAL	799.0	62809.3	2072.9	85.3	798.0	15779.3	2808.8	8.7	0.0	660.5	21415.5	70794.2	6676.6	22939.1	100409.8
4030T	NE	IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	150189.3	233.4	79.5	798.0	9620.3	697.0	1.6	0.0	227.0	10858.9	157874.6	4843.9	14084.8	176803.4
405HT	SW	VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	35222.6	1251.9	119.5	798.0	13234.0	3221.3	12.5	0.0	472.8	18312.1	43196.4	5796.8	21118.8	70112.0
4060T	SW	VFR1-R	TOTAL	799.0	39182.6	673.2	127.2	797.9	15175.2	5484.1	10.4	0.0	3458.8	24928.9	47137.8	5283.1	28251.2	80672.1
407ET	SW	VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	799.0	70767.1	3565.1	108.8	798.0	13285.6	3929.1	10.9	0.0	142.0	21041.5	78653.9	8091.8	21434.6	108180.3
408CT	SW	VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	799.0	149414.0	58.3	93.8	798.0	5843.3	1005.6	2.9	0.0	86.0	7089.9	157139.2	4835.3	11136.9	173111.3
409DT	SW	IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	147531.2	147.7	87.7	798.0	9567.3	1265.3	3.7	0.0	229.5	11301.2	155193.3	4912.2	15249.9	175355.4

For delay calculations, we will consider 409DT ARR delays equal to 408CT ARR delays -- it eliminates differences due only

(C1) LDA Offset Approaches to 4s (affects only NE Flow) – 1996 and Future 1
VFR-1 delays were the same as those in PKG (D), Dual Parallel Visual Approaches.

		RESULTS =	DUAL VISUALS --	NE VFR1													
=221GT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	8806.5	650.4	94.8	726.0	9910.7	886.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	11549.0	16051.5	4744.2	14287.4	35083.1
222BT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	726.0	8806.5	650.4	94.8	726.0	9910.7	886.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	11549.0	16051.5	4744.2	14287.4	35083.1
=521DT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	48081.2	1367.8	103.5	798.0	17302.2	3823.4	8.6	0.0	2863.6	25469.0	56011.2	5957.6	27761.8	89730.7
522DT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	799.0	48081.2	1367.8	103.5	798.0	17302.2	3823.4	8.6	0.0	2863.6	25469.0	56011.2	5957.6	27761.8	89730.7

(E) SCIA (in NE Flow) -- 1996 and Future 1

SCIA benefits the NE Flow in IFR-1A by allowing EWR to operate as it does in NE VFR-2.

233AT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	12801.8	191.9	83.5	726.0	8567.6	675.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	9525.3	20051.1	4285.8	12732.7	37069.6
533AT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	61233.1	1914.1	93.3	797.91	6962.5	2668.1	8.0	0.0	548.5	22194.4	69248.5	6528.8	23981.4	99758.7

(F) Reduce Minimum In-Trail IFR Separation To 2.0 NM – 1996 and Future 1

This improvement permits reduced in-trail IFR separations of 2.0 NM for similar class non-heavy aircraft. We simulated this scenario with reduced occupancy times by assuming that aircraft would exit within 6,500 feet of threshold. This technique eliminated the high occupancy times (>70 seconds for Heavies) associated with exit Y on 4R/L and exit N on 22R.

242AT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	726.0	12272.3	178.4	84.5	726.0	7777.6	661.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	8709.1	19525.2	4263.3	11927.6	35716.1
243DT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	67218.2	26.8	75.3	726.0	4556.0	488.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	5149.5	74394.6	4126.3	8268.1	86788.9
247AT	SW VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	726.0	11439.0	2378.6	104.0	726.0	7161.6	1825.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	11477.5	18678.3	6554.2	12732.1	37964.7
248AT	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	726.0	66554.5	16.8	89.3	726.0	2474.9	878.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	3463.4	73657.8	4391.6	7111.5	85160.9
249DT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	66886.1	23.8	82.9	725.9	4642.2	871.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	5624.7	73935.7	4396.2	9272.8	87604.7
542AT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	799.0	60228.0	1442.0	90.2	798.0	15251.0	2038.1	8.7	0.0	325.0	19155.1	68241.2	6046.7	21434.0	95721.9
543JT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	145072.4	214.0	81.9	797.9	10132.4	710.3	2.0	0.0	230.5	11371.0	153006.5	4832.2	14620.5	172459.2
547CT	SW VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	799.0	66759.3	3770.0	113.6	797.9	14385.7	3928.3	11.9	0.0	288.0	22497.5	74772.8	8380.0	22658.2	105811.0
548DT	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	799.0	144720.0	44.2	92.1	798.0	5950.3	955.3	2.7	0.0	99.5	7144.1	152677.6	4873.9	11201.7	168753.3
549FT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	799.01	44888.3	155.9	91.2	798.0	9722.5	1299.6	3.6	0.0	168.5	11441.3	152691.4	4978.2	15381.7	173051.3

(G) Props Can Do Immediate Divergent Turns - 1996 and Future I

This improvement permits props on the parallel runways to diverge, eliminating the existing prop/jet departure penalty. The D/D separation becomes 1.0 minute instead of the current 1.6 minutes. This operation would be possible if the noise restrictions were relaxed and the NY airspace were changed.

251AT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	7204.9	91.7	87.3	726.0	3943.5	625.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	4756.3	14442.4	4186.0	8016.4	26644.9
252AT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	726.0	12336.1	48.0	85.7	726.0	4317.0	590.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	5047.6	19583.0	4141.6	8395.9	32120.5
253AT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	71157.4	11.3	74.8	726.0	3949.6	460.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	4499.3	78385.1	4120.9	7638.9	90144.9
For delay calculations, we will consider 253AT delays equal to CALIBRATION delays -- it eliminates differences due only to random number generator.																	
255AT	SW VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	6964.5	443.1	110.9	726.0	4385.2	1278.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	6226.7	14207.4	4632.1	9426.6	28266.2
256AT	SW VFR1-R	TOTAL	726.0	10110.2	162.1	121.0	726.0	5561.1	1344.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	7194.0	17342.5	4386.0	10670.0	32398.5
257AT	SW VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	726.0	12953.6	863.1	107.7	726.0	4841.4	1407.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	7228.8	20196.9	5047.4	10005.5	35249.8
258AT	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	726.0	69563.1	29.7	91.3	725.9	2040.2	886.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	3051.7	76792.7	4400.7	6689.7	87883.1
259AT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	70004.1	28.2	85.6	726.0	3983.8	886.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	4989.1	77238.0	4400.8	8633.4	90272.2
551AT	NE VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	32091.2	443.7	100.8	798.0	10019.3	902.3	8.2	0.0	44.0	11518.4	40024.5	5043.9	14713.9	59782.3
552AT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	799.0	63203.8	318.2	91.8	798.0	10224.6	877.0	7.4	0.0	8.5	11527.5	71237.3	4911.6	14910.6	91059.5
553AT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	149577.5	124.9	81.3	798.0	8670.5	596.2	1.7	0.0	124.0	9598.6	157206.7	4734.1	12937.3	174878.0
555AT	SW VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	34956.2	519.0	124.0	798.0	7643.4	3101.8	11.2	0.0	2020.8	13420.2	42905.0	5067.4	16971.4	64943.8
556AT	SW VFR1-R	TOTAL	799.0	39380.4	524.4	127.9	798.0	12954.4	3605.6	10.9	0.0	1833.4	19056.6	47281.8	5130.0	22507.7	74919.5
557AT	SW VFR2 w 11	TOTAL	798.7	70856.9	2721.7	110.2	796.0	9938.3	2846.1	10.7	0.0	18.0	15645.0	78742.0	7256.5	16879.3	102877.8
558AT	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	799.0	147048.0	50.0	93.3	798.0	4937.9	944.5	2.9	0.0	26.0	6054.6	154791.0	4820.7	10103.0	169714.7
559AT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	147076.1	92.6	90.6	798.0	8326.2	1078.9	3.5	0.0	123.0	9714.7	154883.8	4856.5	13712.8	173453.1

(H) New East Runway – Independent Arrivals In All Weather Conditions – 1996 and Future 1

The addition of this new runway permits 2 independent parallel arrival streams in all weather conditions. Arrivals on the New East Runway are independent of all departures on the existing runways. At the 1996 demand, 25% of the arrivals used the new runway. At the Future 1 demand, 34% of the arrivals used the new runway.

The East Flow was simulated with 2 arrival runways (4L & 4E) and 2 departure runways (4R & 29). Similarly, the West Flow was simulated with 2 arrival runways (22R & 22E) and 2 departure runways (22L & 29). These configurations provided greater delay savings than could be obtained by putting arrivals on Runway 11.

Note: The new runway could provide additional delay savings if departing props could do divergent turns.

301ET	NE VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	2036.8	19.7	112.3	726.0	2633.8	512.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	3281.4	9264.8	4071.4	6581.8	19918.0
302DT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	726.0	6640.9	11.8	97.1	725.9	2476.9	524.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	3113.8	13879.6	4041.0	6434.6	24355.2
303DT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	6741.4	36.0	109.0	726.0	5120.3	530.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	5799.3	13984.5	4079.7	9081.7	27145.9
305CT	SW VFR1	TOTAL	726.0	1953.5	80.8	128.1	725.9	2601.5	1414.1	146.9	0.0	0.0	4371.4	9180.7	4716.3	7761.1	21658.2
=305CT	VFR1-R	RESULTS = EAST RUNWAY --	SW VFR1														
=308BT	VFR2 w 11	RESULTS = EAST RUNWAY --	SW VFR2 wo 11														
308BT	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	726.0	6600.3	83.4	108.7	725.9	2485.6	1390.2	146.5	0.0	0.0	4214.5	13843.6	4684.9	7617.6	26146.0
309BT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	726.0	6654.0	124.2	118.8	726.0	4999.9	1796.8	136.3	0.0	0.0	7176.1	13891.9	4744.4	10522.3	29158.6
601ET	NE VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	2732.1	369.6	184.4	798.0	10267.2	816.6	3.2	0.0	182.5	11823.6	10697.0	5339.0	15047.7	31083.7
602FT	NE VFR2	TOTAL	799.0	7934.7	198.1	161.2	798.0	9832.0	820.8	3.2	0.0	368.6	11384.0	15910.3	5143.8	14797.7	35851.8
603FT	NE IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	8101.8	478.6	167.7	798.0	12585.8	1143.9	3.6	0.0	807.4	15187.0	16067.0	5427.8	18312.2	39807.0
605BT	SW VFR1	TOTAL	799.0	2606.4	443.5	190.9	798.0	9321.4	3217.2	137.5	0.0	316.8	13627.1	10571.0	5935.4	17002.2	33508.6
=605BT	SW VFR1-R	RESULTS = EAST RUNWAY --	SW VFR1														
=608BT	SW VFR2 w 11	RESULTS = EAST RUNWAY --	SW VFR2 wo 11														
608BT	SW VFR2 wo 11	TOTAL	799.0	8064.9	510.7	173.9	798.0	9160.9	3071.1	134.9	0.0	131.0	13182.5	16040.9	6005.8	16500.4	38547.1
609BT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	799.0	8209.3	1097.7	189.0	798.0	12415.7	4223.1	130.0	0.0	345.5	18401.1	16179.1	6583.5	21122.8	43885.4

NE FLOW = SW FLOW AT FUTURE 2

905CT	SW VFR1	TOTAL	879.0	8209.8	485.3	223.1	878.0	13068.7	7826.5	187.8	0.0	5099.4	26890.9	16998.4	6400.5	30623.2	54022.1
908BT	SW VFR2	TOTAL	879.0	26605.5	1513.8	193.1	878.0	16220.3	7627.8	174.0	0.0	1768.0	27497.0	35376.0	7391.9	30217.4	72985.3
909DT	SW IFR1	TOTAL	879.0	27479.0	1653.3	197.7	877.9	17825.3	8436.5	162.1	0.0	3871.4	32146.3	36246.2	7538.0	34711.6	78495.8

RESULTS from FAA QUEUING MODEL

(0) CALIBRATION – Future 2 Demand (550,000 Annual Ops)

SCD550	SCENARIO	EXP. #	ARR DLY	AVG ARR	DEP DLY	AVG DEP	A&D DLY	AVG A&D
SW VFR1	(0) CALIB	705A	76,658.1	87.2	43,839.6	49.9	120,497.7	68.6
SW VFR1-R	(0) CALIB	706A	81,244.8	92.4	60,596.4	69.0	141,841.2	80.7
SW VFR2 w 11	(0) CALIB	707A	132,825.6	151.1	46,348.8	52.8	179,174.4	102.0
SW VFR2 wo 11	(0) CALIB	708A	217,456.2	247.4	19,231.2	21.9	236,687.4	134.6
SW IFR1	(0) CALIB	709A	217,456.2	247.4	35,697.3	40.7	253,153.5	144.0

For a given weather condition, Results for NE Flow = Results for SW Flow.

APPENDIX C
ANNUAL DELAY CALCULATIONS

EWR - Annual Delay Costs (with EWR fleet mix cost of \$2,200 per hour used starting 2/24/99)

(0) EWR CALIBRATION--1996 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay
101 NE VFR1	12,761	313	0.313	60	20,836	17%
102 NE VFR2	21,402	313	0.068	60	7,592	06%
103 NE IFR-1A	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%
NE IFR-1B = 103 NE IFR-1A	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%
105 SW VFR1	14,573	313	0.221	60	16,801	14%
106 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	21%
107 SW VFR2 w 11	23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05%
108 SW VFR2 wo 11	73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	09%
109 SW IFR-1A	76,601	313	0.018	60	7,193	06%
SW IFR-1B = 109 SW IFR-1A	76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>120,286 Hrs</u>	<u>\$264.6 MILLION</u>
						15.9 minutes -- avg delay per op

(0) EWR CALIBRATION--SCD500 (F1) DMD

02-24-99

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay
401 NE VFR1	49,263	313	0.313	60	80,437	22%
402 NE VFR2	84,225	313	0.068	60	29,877	08%
403 NE IFR-1A	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	05%
NE IFR-1B = 403 NE IFR-1A	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	05%
405 SW VFR1	53,535	313	0.221	60	61,720	17%
406 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	22%
407 SW VFR2 w 11	91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06%
408 SW VFR2 wo 11	156,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	06%
409 SW IFR-1A	160,632	313	0.018	60	15,083	04%
SW IFR-1B = 409 SW IFR-1A	160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>367,519 Hrs</u>	<u>\$808.5 MILLION</u>
						44.1 minutes -- avg delay per op

(0) EWR CALIBRATION--SCD550 (F2) DMD

02-24-99

QUEUEING MODEL

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay
705 SW/NE VFR1	120,498	313	0.534	60	335,671	44%
706 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	141,841	313	0.241	60	178,325	23%
707 SW/NE VFR2 w 11	179,174	313	0.113	60	105,620	14%
708 SW VFR2 wo 11	236,687	313	0.029	60	35,807	05%
709 SW IFR-1A	253,154	313	0.042	60	55,466	07%
SW/NE IFR-1B = 809 SW IFR-1A	253,154	313	0.041	60	54,145	07%
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>765,034 Hrs</u>	<u>\$1,683.1 MILLION</u>
						83.5 minutes -- avg delay per op

(A) DCIA in SW Flow--1998 DMD

03-11-99

Experiments	Delay Min	* Equiv	* Annual	/ Minutes	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
	Per Day	Days	Use	Per Hr			
=101 NE VFR1	12,761	313	0.313	60	20,836	18%	
=102 NE VFR2	21,402	313	0.068	60	7,592	06%	
=103 NE IFR-1A	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
NE IFR-1B = 103 in (0) CALIB	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
=105 SW VFR1	14,573	313	0.221	60	16,801	14%	
=106 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	22%	
=107 SW VFR2 w 11	23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05%	
=108 SW VFR2 wo 11	73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	10%	
119 SW IFR-1A	40,700	313	0.018	60	3,822	03%	DCIA
SW IFR-1B = 109 in (0) CALIB	76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%	100.0
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>116,915 Hrs</u>	<u>\$257.2 MILLION</u>	<u>15.5 minutes -- avg delay per op</u>

(A) DCIA in SW Flow--SCD500 (F1) DMD

03-11-99

Experiments	Delay Min	* Equiv	* Annual	/ Minutes	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
	Per Day	Days	Use	Per Hr			
=401 NE VFR1	49,263	313	0.313	60	80,437	22%	
=402 NE VFR2	84,225	313	0.068	60	29,877	08%	
=403 NE IFR-1A	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
NE IFR-1B = 403 in (0) CALIB	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
=405 SW VFR1	53,535	313	0.221	60	61,720	17%	
=406 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	22%	
=407 SW VFR2 w 11	91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06%	
=408 SW VFR2 wo 11	156,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	07%	
419 SW IFR-1A	119,675	313	0.018	60	11,237	03%	DCIA
SW IFR-1B = 409 in (0) CALIB	160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%	100.0
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>363,673 Hrs</u>	<u>\$800.1 MILLION</u>	<u>43.6 minutes -- avg delay per op</u>

(B2) Access Across Drainage Ditch--1986 DMD

03-11-99

Experiments			Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
141	NE	VFR1	12,575	313	0.313	60	20,533	18%	ACCESS
142	NE	VFR2	20,764	313	0.068	60	7,366	06%	ACCESS
=103	NE	IFR-1A	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
NE IFR-1B = 103 in (0) CALIB			74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
=105	SW	VFR1	14,573	313	0.221	60	16,801	14%	
146	SW	VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,086	313	0.241	60	25,252	22%	ACCESS
=107	SW	VFR2 w 11	23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05%	
=108	SW	VFR2 wo 11	73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	10%	
=109	SW	IFR-1A	76,601	313	0.018	60	7,193	06%	
SW IFR-1B = 109 in (0) CALIB			76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%	
					1.000		119,237 Hrs	\$262.3 MILLION	
									15.8 minutes - avg delay per op

102.0

(B2) Access Across Drainage Ditch--SCD500 (F1) DMD

03-11-99

Experiments			Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
441	NE	VFR1	48,435	313	0.313	60	79,085	22%	ACCESS
442	NE	VFR2	83,691	313	0.068	60	29,688	08%	ACCESS
=403	NE	IFR-1A	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
NE IFR-1B = 403 in (0) CALIB			161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
=405	SW	VFR1	53,535	313	0.221	60	61,720	17%	
=406	SW	VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	22%	ACCESS=CALIB
=407	SW	VFR2 w 11	91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06%	
=408	SW	VFR2 wo 11	156,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	07%	
=409	SW	IFR-1A	160,632	313	0.018	60	15,083	04%	
SW IFR-1B = 409 in (0) CALIB			160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%	
					1.000		365,978 Hrs	\$805.2 MILLION	
									43.9 minutes - avg delay per op

100.0

(C1-0%) EWR LDA NE-Offset to 4s-1996 DMD
LDA-0% in VFR2

02-24-99

LDA-0% in VFR2

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
=221 NE VFR1	11,374	313	0.313	60	18,572	16%	LDA-NE
=102 NE VFR2	21,402	313	0.068	60	7,592	06%	No LDA in VFR2
=103 NE IFR-1A	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
NE IFR-1B = 103 in (0) CALIB	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
=105 SW VFR1	14,573	313	0.221	60	16,801	14%	
=106 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	22%	
=107 SW VFR2 w 11	23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05%	
=108 SW VFR2 wo 11	73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	09%	
=109 SW IFR-1A	76,601	313	0.018	60	7,193	06%	
SW IFR-1B = 109 in (0) CALIB	76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%	100.0
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>118,022 Hrs</u>	<u>\$259.6 MILLION</u>	15.6 minutes -- avg delay per op

(C1-0%) EWR LDA NE-to 4s-SCD500 (F1) DMD
LDA-0% in VFR2

02-24-99

LDA-0% in VFR2

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
=521 NE VFR1	45,625	313	0.313	60	74,497	21%	LDA-NE
=402 NE VFR2	84,225	313	0.068	60	29,877	08%	No LDA in VFR2
=403 NE IFR-1A	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
NE IFR-1B = 403 in (0) CALIB	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
=405 SW VFR1	53,535	313	0.221	60	61,720	17%	
=406 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	22%	
=407 SW VFR2 w 11	91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06%	
=408 SW VFR2 wo 11	156,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	07%	
=409 SW IFR-1A	160,632	313	0.018	60	15,083	04%	
SW IFR-1B = 409 in (0) CALIB	160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%	100.0
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>361,579 Hrs</u>	<u>\$795.5 MILLION</u>	43.4 minutes -- avg delay per op

(C1-50%) EWR LDA NE-Offset to 4s-1996 DMD

02-24-99

LDA-50% in VFR2

Experiments	LDA-50% in VFR2	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
=221 NE VFR1		11,374	313	0.313	60	18,572	16%	LDA-NE
222 NE VFR2		20,356	313	0.034	60	3,610	03%	50%-LDA in VFR2
=102 NE VFR2		21,402	313	0.034	60	3,796	03%	50%-No LDA in VFR2
=103 NE IFR-1A		74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
NE IFR-1B = 103 in (0) CALIB		74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
=105 SW VFR1		14,573	313	0.221	60	16,801	14%	
=106 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11		20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	22%	
=107 SW VFR2 w 11		23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05%	
=108 SW VFR2 wo 11		73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	09%	
=109 SW IFR-1A		76,601	313	0.018	60	7,193	06%	
SW IFR-1B = 109 in (0) CALIB		76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%	
				1.000		117,836 Hrs	\$259.2 MILLION	99.9
							15.6 minutes - avg delay per op	

(C1-50%) EWR LDA NE-to 4s-SCD500 (F1) DMD

02-24-99

LDA-50% in VFR2

Experiments	LDA-50% in VFR2	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
=521 NE VFR1		45,625	313	0.313	60	74,497	21%	LDA-NE
522 NE VFR2		73,550	313	0.034	60	13,045	04%	50%-LDA in VFR2
=402 NE VFR2		84,225	313	0.034	60	14,939	04%	50%-No LDA in VFR2
=403 NE IFR-1A		161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
NE IFR-1B = 403 in (0) CALIB		161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
=405 SW VFR1		53,535	313	0.221	60	61,720	17%	
=406 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11		64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	22%	
=407 SW VFR2 w 11		91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06%	
=408 SW VFR2 wo 11		156,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	07%	
=409 SW IFR-1A		160,632	313	0.018	60	15,083	04%	
SW IFR-1B = 409 in (0) CALIB		160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%	100.0
				1.000		359,686 Hrs	\$791.3 MILLION	
							43.2 minutes - avg delay per op	

(C2-0%) EWR LDA SW-Offset to 22s-1996 DMD

02-24-99

LDA-0% in VFR2

LDA-0% in VFR2

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay
=101 NE VFR1	12,761	313	0.313	60	20,836	18%
=102 NE VFR2	21,402	313	0.068	60	7,592	06%
=103 NE IFR-1A	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%
NE IFR-1B = 103 in (0) CALIB	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%
=225 SW VFR1	13,192	313	0.221	60	15,209	13% <i>LDA-SW</i>
=106 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	22% <i>LDA-SW =CALIB</i>
=107 SW VFR2 w 11	23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05% <i>No LDA In VFR2</i>
=108 SW VFR2 wo 11	73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	09% <i>No LDA In VFR2</i>
=109 SW IFR-1A	76,601	313	0.018	60	7,193	06%
SW IFR-1B = 109 in (0) CALIB	76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>118,694 Hrs</u>	\$261.1 MILLION
						15.7 minutes -- avg delay per op

100.0

(C2-0%) EWR LDA SW-to 22s-SCD500 (F1) DMD

02-24-99

LDA-0% in VFR2

LDA-0% in VFR2

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay
=401 NE VFR1	49,263	313	0.313	60	80,437	22%
=402 NE VFR2	84,225	313	0.068	60	29,877	08%
=403 NE IFR-1A	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%
NE IFR-1B = 403 in (0) CALIB	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%
=525 SW VFR1	49,663	313	0.221	60	57,256	16% <i>LDA-SW =CALIB</i>
=406 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	22% <i>LDA-SW =CALIB</i>
=407 SW VFR2 w 11	91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06% <i>No LDA In VFR2</i>
=408 SW VFR2 wo 11	158,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	07% <i>No LDA In VFR2</i>
=409 SW IFR-1A	160,632	313	0.018	60	15,083	04%
SW IFR-1B = 409 in (0) CALIB	160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>363,055 Hrs</u>	\$798.7 MILLION
						43.6 minutes -- avg delay per op

100.0

(D) EWR PARALLEL DUAL VISUALS--1996 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments			Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
221	NE	VFR1	11,374	313	0.313	60	18,572	16%	Dual Visuals
=102	NE	VFR2	21,402	313	0.068	60	7,592	07%	
=103	NE	IFR-1A	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
NE IFR-1B = 103 in (0) CALIB			74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	
225	SW	VFR1	13,192	313	0.221	60	15,209	13%	Dual Visuals
=106	SW	VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	22%	Duals=CALIB
=107	SW	VFR2 w 11	23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05%	
=108	SW	VFR2 wo 11	73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	10%	
=109	SW	IFR-1A	76,601	313	0.018	60	7,193	06%	
SW IFR-1B = 109 in (0) CALIB			76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%	100.0
					1.000		116,430 Hrs	\$256.1 MILLION	
									15.4 minutes - avg delay per op

(D) EWR PARALLEL DUAL VISUALS--SCD500 (F1) DMD

02-24-99

Experiments			Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
521	NE	VFR1	45,625	313	0.313	60	74,497	21%	Dual Visuals
=402	NE	VFR2	84,225	313	0.068	60	29,877	08%	
=403	NE	IFR-1A	181,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
NE IFR-1B = 403 in (0) CALIB			181,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%	
525	SW	VFR1	49,663	313	0.221	60	57,256	16%	Duals=CALIB (9 Iterations)
=406	SW	VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	23%	Duals=CALIB
=407	SW	VFR2 w 11	91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06%	
=408	SW	VFR2 wo 11	156,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	07%	
=409	SW	IFR-1A	160,632	313	0.018	60	15,083	04%	
SW IFR-1B = 409 in (0) CALIB			160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%	100.0
					1.000		357,115 Hrs	\$785.7 MILLION	
									42.9 minutes - avg delay per op

(E) EWR SCIA in NE Flow--1996 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay
=101 NE VFR1	12,761	313	0.313	60	20,836	18%
=102 NE VFR2	21,402	313	0.068	60	7,592	07%
233 NE IFR-1A	22,327	313	0.024	60	2,795	02% SCIA
NE IFR-1B = 103 in (0) CALIB	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%
=105 SW VFR1	14,573	313	0.221	60	16,801	15%
=106 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	23%
=107 SW VFR2 w 11	23,477	313	0.045	60	5,511	05%
=108 SW VFR2 wo 11	73,623	313	0.029	60	11,138	10%
=109 SW IFR-1A	76,601	313	0.018	60	7,193	06%
SW IFR-1B = 109 in (0) CALIB	76,601	313	0.017	60	6,793	06%
			1.000		113,756 Hrs	\$250.3 MILLION
						15.0 minutes -- avg delay per op

(E) EWR SCIA in NE Flow--SCD500 (F 1) DMD

02-24-99

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay
=401 NE VFR1	49,263	313	0.313	60	80,437	22%
=402 NE VFR2	84,225	313	0.068	60	29,877	08%
533 NE IFR-1A	83,428	313	0.024	60	10,445	03% SCIA
NE IFR-1B = 403 in (0) CALIB	161,048	313	0.024	60	20,163	06%
=405 SW VFR1	53,535	313	0.221	60	61,720	17%
=406 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	23%
=407 SW VFR2 w 11	91,809	313	0.045	60	21,552	06%
=408 SW VFR2 wo 11	156,504	313	0.029	60	23,676	07%
=409 SW IFR-1A	160,632	313	0.018	60	15,083	04%
SW IFR-1B = 409 in (0) CALIB	160,632	313	0.017	60	14,245	04%
			1.000		357,801 Hrs	\$787.2 MILLION
						42.9 minutes -- avg delay per op

COSTS ASSUME SCIA CAN BE USED DOWN TO IFR-1A MINIMA.

(F) EWR REDUCE MIN IN-TRAIL IFR SEPS—1996 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
=101 NE VFR1	12,761	313	0.313	60	20,836	18%	
242 NE VFR2	20,981	313	0.068	60	7,443	06%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
243 NE IFR-1A	72,368	313	0.024	60	9,060	08%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
=243 NE IFR-1B = 243 in PKG (F)	72,368	313	0.024	60	9,060	08%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
=105 SW VFR1	14,573	313	0.221	60	16,801	14%	
=106 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	20,499	313	0.241	60	25,772	22%	
247 SW VFR2 w 11	22,917	313	0.045	60	5,380	05%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
248 SW VFR2 wo 11	70,018	313	0.029	60	10,593	09%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
249 SW IFR-1A	72,511	313	0.018	60	6,809	06%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
=249 SW IFR-1B = 249 in PKG (F)	72,511	313	0.017	60	6,431	05%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>118,185 Hrs</u>		
						\$260.0 MILLION	
						15.6 minutes – avg delay per op	

100.0

(F) EWR REDUCE MIN IN-TRAIL IFR SEPS—(SCD500) F1 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments	Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
=401 NE VFR1	49,263	313	0.313	60	80,437	22%	
542 NE VFR2	79,383	313	0.068	60	28,160	08%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
543 NE IFR-1A	156,443	313	0.024	60	19,587	05%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
=543 NE IFR-1B = 543 in PKG (F)	156,443	313	0.024	60	19,587	05%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
=405 SW VFR1	53,535	313	0.221	60	61,720	17%	
=406 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	64,112	313	0.241	60	80,603	22%	
547 SW VFR2 w 11	89,257	313	0.045	60	20,953	06%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
548 SW VFR2 wo 11	151,864	313	0.029	60	22,974	06%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
549 SW IFR-1A	156,329	313	0.018	60	14,679	04%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
=549 SW IFR-1B = 549 in PKG (F)	156,329	313	0.017	60	13,864	04%	<i>Reduce Seps</i>
			<u>1.000</u>		<u>362,564 Hrs</u>		
						\$797.6 MILLION	
						43.5 minutes – avg delay per op	

100.0

(G) PROPS-DIVERGENT TURNS-1996 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments			Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
251	NE	VFR1	11,961	313	0.313	60	19,530	18%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
252	NE	VFR2	17,384	313	0.068	60	6,167	06%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
253	NE	IFR-1A =103 in CALIB	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
=253	NE	IFR-1B = 253 in PKG (G)	74,480	313	0.024	60	9,325	08%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
255	SW	VFR1	13,191	313	0.221	60	15,208	14%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
256	SW	VFR1-RESTRICT 11	17,304	313	0.241	60	21,755	20%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
257	SW	VFR2 w 11	20,182	313	0.045	60	4,738	04%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
258	SW	VFR2 wo 11	72,615	313	0.029	60	10,985	10%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
259	SW	IFR-1A	74,993	313	0.018	60	7,042	06%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
=259	SW	IFR-1B = 259 in PKG (G)	74,993	313	0.017	60	6,651	06%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
					1.000		110,726 Hrs	\$243.6 MILLION	14.6 minutes - avg delay per op

(G) PROPS-DIVERGENT TURNS-(SCD-500) F1 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments			Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
551	NE	VFR1	43,610	313	0.313	60	71,207	21%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
552	NE	VFR2	74,731	313	0.068	60	26,510	08%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
553	NE	IFR-1A	159,176	313	0.024	60	19,929	06%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
=553	NE	IFR-1B = 553 in PKG (G)	159,176	313	0.024	60	19,929	06%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
555	SW	VFR1	48,376	313	0.221	60	55,772	16%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
556	SW	VFR1-RESTRICT 11	58,437	313	0.241	60	73,468	22%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
557	SW	VFR2 w 11	86,502	313	0.045	60	20,306	06%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
558	SW	VFR2 wo 11	153,102	313	0.029	60	23,162	07%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
559	SW	IFR-1A	156,791	313	0.018	60	14,723	04%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
=559	SW	IFR-1B = 559 in PKG (G)	156,791	313	0.017	60	13,905	04%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
					1.000		338,911 Hrs	\$745.6 MILLION	40.7 minutes - avg delay per op

(G) PROPS-DIVERGENT TURNS-(SCD-550) F2 DMD

02-24-99

QUEUING MODEL

Experiments			Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
855	SW/NE	VFR1	104,385	313	0.534	60	290,785	42%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
856	SW	VFR1-RESTRICT 11	123,916	313	0.241	60	155,789	23%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
857	SW/NE	VFR2 w 11	167,689	313	0.113	60	98,850	14%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
858	SW	VFR2 wo 11	228,978	313	0.029	60	34,641	05%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
859	SW/NE	IFR-1A	245,111	313	0.042	60	53,704	08%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
	SW/NE	IFR-1B = 859 SW IFR-1A	245,111	313	0.041	60	52,425	08%	<i>Props Diverge</i>
					1.000		686,194 Hrs	\$1,509.6 MILLION	74.9 minutes - avg delay per op

(H) NEW EAST RWY—Indep IFR Arrivals—1996 DMD

03-26-99

Experiments		Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
301	NE VFR1	5,318	313	0.313	60	8,683	23%	New East Rwy
302	NE VFR2	9,755	313	0.068	60	3,460	9%	New East Rwy
303	NE IFR-1A	12,540	313	0.024	60	1,570	4%	New East Rwy
=303	NE IFR-1B = 303 in PKG (H)	12,540	313	0.024	60	1,570	4%	New East Rwy
305	SW VFR1	6,325	313	0.221	60	7,292	20%	New East Rwy
=305	SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	6,325	313	0.241	60	7,952	21%	New East Rwy
=308	SW VFR2 w 11	10,814	313	0.045	60	2,539	7%	New East Rwy
308	SW VFR2 wo 11	10,814	313	0.029	60	1,636	4%	New East Rwy
309	SW IFR-1A	13,830	313	0.018	60	1,299	3%	New East Rwy
=309	SW IFR-1B = 309 in PKG (H)	13,830	313	0.017	60	1,226	3%	New East Rwy
				1.000		37,227 Hrs	\$81.9 MILLION	
								4.9 minutes – avg delay per op

100.0

(H) NEW EAST RWY—Indep IFR Arrivals—(SCD-500) F1 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments		Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
601	NE VFR1	14,556	313	0.313	60	23,767	27%	New East Rwy
602	NE VFR2	19,318	313	0.068	60	6,853	08%	New East Rwy
603	NE IFR-1A	23,289	313	0.024	60	2,916	03%	New East Rwy
=603	NE IFR-1B = 603 in PKG (H)	23,289	313	0.024	60	2,916	03%	New East Rwy
605	SW VFR1	16,234	313	0.221	60	18,716	21%	New East Rwy
=605	SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	16,234	313	0.241	60	20,410	23%	New East Rwy
=608	SW VFR2 w 11	21,247	313	0.045	60	4,988	06%	New East Rwy
608	SW VFR2 wo 11	21,247	313	0.029	60	3,214	04%	New East Rwy
609	SW IFR-1A	26,610	313	0.018	60	2,499	03%	New East Rwy
=609	SW IFR-1B = 609 in PKG (H)	26,610	313	0.017	60	2,360	03%	New East Rwy
				1.000		88,639 Hrs	\$195.0 MILLION	
								10.6 minutes – avg delay per op

100.0

(H) NEW EAST RWY—Indep IFR Arrivals—(SCD-550) F2 DMD

02-24-99

12-30-98 Corrected Experiment #

Experiments		Delay Min Per Day	* Equiv Days	* Annual Use	/ Minutes Per Hr	= Annual Delay Costs	Percent of Annual Delay	
905	SW/NE VFR1	35,101	313	0.534	60	97,781	47%	New East Rwy
=905	SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	35,101	313	0.241	60	44,130	21%	New East Rwy
=908	SW/NE VFR2 w 11	54,102	313	0.113	60	31,892	15%	New East Rwy
908	SW VFR2 wo 11	54,102	313	0.029	60	8,185	04%	New East Rwy
909	SW/NE IFR-1A	59,625	313	0.042	60	13,064	06%	New East Rwy
SW/NE IFR-1B = 909 SW IFR-1A		59,625	313	0.041	60	12,753	06%	New East Rwy
				1.000		207,805 Hrs	\$457.2 MILLION	
								22.7 minutes – avg delay per op

100.0

(11) VERTIPOINT & TILT ROTOR wo 11/29s--(SCD-454) 1996 DMD

02-24-99

NOT SIMULATED AT THIS DEMAND

(11) VERTIPOINT & TILT ROTOR wo 11/29s--(SCD-500) F1 DMD

02-24-99

NOT SIMULATED AT THIS DEMAND

(11) VERTIPOINT & TILT ROTOR wo 11/29s--(SCD-550) F2 DMD

02-24-99

Experiments	Delay Min	* Equiv	* Annual	/ Minutes	= Annual	Percent of Annual Delay	
	Per Day	Days	Use	Per Hr	Delay Costs		
915 SW/NE VFR1	57,457	313	0.534	60	160,058	45%	<i>Tik Rotor wo 11/29</i>
=915 SW VFR1-RESTRICT 11	57,457	313	0.241	60	72,236	20%	<i>Tik Rotor wo 11/29</i>
=918 SW/NE VFR2 w 11	102,028	313	0.113	60	60,144	17%	<i>Tik Rotor wo 11/29</i>
918 SW VFR2 wo 11	102,028	313	0.029	60	15,435	04%	<i>Tik Rotor wo 11/29</i>
919 SW/NE IFR-1A	106,448	313	0.042	60	23,323	07%	<i>Tik Rotor wo 11/29</i>
SW/NE IFR-1B = 919 SW IFR-1A	106,448	313	0.041	60	22,767	06%	<i>Tik Rotor wo ...</i>
			1.000		353,963 Hrs		
							\$778.7 MILLION
							38.6 minutes - avg delay per op

APPENDIX D
FLEET MIX COSTS

1996 Demand Level

CLASS	NUMBER OF COMPUTED A/C	RATIO	COST/HOUR EACH A/C	AVERAGE COST/MIN	WEIGHTED COST PER HOUR	NOTES
HEAVY OAG	124	0.085	\$6,036	\$100.60	\$513.06	
757 OAG	118	0.081	\$2,670	\$44.50	\$216.27	
LJ OAG	768	0.529	\$2,237	\$37.28	\$1,183.37	
LJ GA	4	0.003	\$1,923	\$32.05	\$5.77	
LC OAG	294	0.202	\$945	\$15.75	\$190.89	
LC GA	10	0.007	\$1,180	\$19.67	\$8.26	
MEDIUM OAG	80	0.055	\$1,169	\$19.48	\$64.30	
MEDIUM GA	34	0.023	\$854	\$14.23	\$19.64	
SMALL OAG	4	0.003	\$381	\$6.35	\$1.14	
SMALL GA	16	0.011	\$392	\$6.53	\$4.31	
totals	1,452	0.999			\$2,207.01	
			Fleet Mix Cost	Per Hour:	\$2,207.00	
			Fleet Mix Cost	Per Minute:	\$36.78	

Future 1

CLASS	NUMBER OF COMPUTED A/C	RATIO	COST/HOUR EACH A/C	AVERAGE COST/MIN	WEIGHTED COST PER HOUR	NOTES
HEAVY OAG	254	0.159	\$6,036	\$100.60	\$959.72	
757 OAG	284	0.178	\$2,670	\$44.50	\$475.26	
LJ OAG	580	0.363	\$2,237	\$37.28	\$812.03	
LJ GA	4	0.003	\$1,923	\$32.05	\$5.77	
LC OAG	326	0.204	\$945	\$15.75	\$192.78	
LC GA	10	0.006	\$1,180	\$19.67	\$7.08	
MEDIUM OAG	85	0.053	\$1,169	\$19.48	\$61.96	
MEDIUM GA	34	0.021	\$854	\$14.23	\$17.93	
SMALL OAG	4	0.003	\$381	\$6.35	\$1.14	
SMALL GA	16	0.010	\$392	\$6.53	\$3.92	
totals	1,597	1.000			\$2,537.59	
			Fleet Mix Cost	Per Hour:	\$2,538.00	
			Fleet Mix Cost	Per Minute:	\$42.29	

Future 2

CLASS	NUMBER OF COMPUTED A/C	RATIO	COST/HOUR EACH A/C	AVERAGE COST/MIN	WEIGHTED COST PER HOUR	NOTES
HEAVY OAG	282	0.161	\$6,036	\$100.60	\$971.79	
757 OAG	314	0.179	\$2,670	\$44.50	\$477.93	
LJ OAG	640	0.364	\$2,237	\$37.28	\$814.27	
LJ GA	4	0.002	\$1,923	\$32.05	\$3.85	
LC OAG	360	0.205	\$945	\$15.75	\$193.73	
LC GA	10	0.006	\$1,180	\$19.67	\$7.08	
MEDIUM OAG	93	0.053	\$1,169	\$19.48	\$61.96	
MEDIUM GA	34	0.019	\$854	\$14.23	\$16.23	
SMALL OAG	4	0.002	\$381	\$6.35	\$0.76	
SMALL GA	16	0.009	\$392	\$6.53	\$3.53	
totals	1,757	1.000			\$2,551.11	
			Fleet Mix Cost	Per Hour:	\$2,551.00	
			Fleet Mix Cost	Per Minute:	\$42.52	

Tech Center recommends using the fleet cost of \$ 2,200 per hour for all demands. Then costs will be reasonable even if future fleet mixes are not those expected.

EWR - Aircraft Operating Costs
(4th Quarter 1997 Direct Operating Costs, unless Noted Otherwise)

HEAVY - OAG							
SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
A300/A310	AB3	AA	8	AA	\$4,451	\$35,608	
Airbus 310	310	FX/SR/TP	12	AA	\$6,048	\$72,576	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
Airbus 340	340	LH	2	AA	\$4,451	\$8,902	No INDUSTRY cost available
B-747	747	AF/BA/LY/VS	8	IND	\$7,395	\$59,160	Int'l. cost=Avg. of all 747 series
B-747 Freighter	74F	5X/UPS	2	Cargo	\$8,694	\$17,388	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
B-747 Mixed Config.	74M	BR	2	Cargo	\$8,694	\$17,388	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
B-767	767	5X/AZ	6	Cargo	\$3,897	\$23,382	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
B-767	767	DL/LO/SK	14	IND	\$3,579	\$50,106	Avg. IND. cost of 767-200/300
B-777	777	UA	2	UA	\$4,203	\$8,406	
DC-10	D10	AZ	15	IND	\$4,956	\$74,340	IND. avg. for DC-10-10/30 used
DC-10	D10	CO	4	CO	\$4,564	\$18,256	Continental DC-10-30 cost used
DC-10	D10	FX	26	IND	\$7,988	\$207,688	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
DC-10	D10	UA	4	UA	\$6,132	\$24,528	Cost=Avg. cost of DC-10-10/30
DC-8 Freighter	D8F	1F	4	Cargo	\$8,132	\$32,528	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
DC-8 Freighter	D8F	5X	8	Cargo	\$8,132	\$65,056	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
MD11	M11	AZ/FX	7	AA/DL	\$4,735	\$33,145	IND. avg. cost for AA&DL used
totals			<u>124</u>			<u>\$748,457</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$6,036	

757 - OAG							
SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
B-757-200	757	AA	20	AA	\$2,520	\$50,400	
B-757-200	757	AE/AZ	8	IND	\$2,675	\$21,400	INDUSTRY average cost used
B-757-200	757	CO	31	CO	\$2,411	\$74,741	
B-757-200	757	DL	12	DL	\$2,491	\$29,892	
B-757-200	757	HP	10	HP	\$2,365	\$23,650	
B-757-200	757	NW	4	NW	\$2,370	\$9,480	
B-757-200	757	UA	24	UA	\$3,027	\$72,648	
B-757-200	757	5X/UPS	4	Cargo	\$4,486	\$17,944	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
B-757-200	757	US	2	US	\$3,442	\$6,884	
totals			<u>115</u>			<u>\$307,039</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$2,670	

LJ - OAG

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
FOKKER 100	100	AA/JI	14	IND	\$2,230	\$31,220	IND. avg. = avg. cost of AA&US
BAE-146	146	AC/CO	7	CO	\$1,584	\$11,088	NASPAC 1997
B-727-200	727	AA	6	AA	\$3,192	\$19,152	
B-727-200	727	AZ/CO	45	CO	\$2,506	\$112,770	CO cost will be used
B-727-200	727	DL	12	DL	\$2,371	\$28,452	
B-727-200	727	FX	18	Cargo	\$5,431	\$97,758	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
B-727-200	727	HP/JM/KP/KW	44	IND	\$2,572	\$113,168	INDUSTRY average cost used
B-727-200	727	MX/NW/SY	6	IND	\$2,572	\$15,432	INDUSTRY average cost used
B-727-200	727	TW	2	TW	\$1,911	\$3,822	
B-727-200	727	UA/W7	28	UA	\$2,815	\$78,820	UA system cost will be used
B-727 Freighter	72F	8W/ER	4	Cargo	\$5,431	\$21,724	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
B-737	737	AC/AZ/CO	260	CO	\$1,905	\$495,300	CO weighted cost 200/300/500
B-737	737	HP/KW	22	HP	\$1,726	\$37,972	HP weighted cost 200/300& IND.
B-737	737	UA	2	UA	\$2,329	\$4,658	UA B737-200 cost used
B-737	737	US/W7/WV	30	US	\$2,491	\$74,730	USAir B737-300 cost used
Airbus 320	32S	AC/HP	12	HP	\$2,113	\$25,356	HP cost will be used
Airbus 320	32S	NW	14	NW	\$2,274	\$31,836	
Airbus 320	32S	UA	6	UA	\$2,331	\$13,986	
DC-9	DC9	AC	14	IND	\$1,923	\$26,922	INDUSTRY average cost used
DC-9	DC9	CO	4	CO	\$2,232	\$8,928	
DC-9	DC9	LF	16	IND	\$1,923	\$30,768	INDUSTRY average cost used
DC-9	DC9	NW	14	NW	\$1,574	\$22,036	
DC-9	DC9	TW	4	TW	\$1,839	\$7,356	
DC-9	DC9	YX	10	IND	\$1,923	\$19,230	DC-9-30 industry avg. cost used
DC-9 FREIGHTER	D9F	1F	2	Cargo	\$2,205	\$4,410	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
MD-80	M80	AA	30	AA	\$2,078	\$62,340	
MD-80	M80	CO	110	CO	\$2,271	\$249,810	
MD-80	M80	DL/FQ/HP	16	DL	\$1,987	\$31,792	
MD-80	M80	TW	6	TW	\$2,157	\$12,942	
MD-80	M80	US	2	US	\$3,113	\$6,226	
totals			<u>760</u>			<u>\$1,700,004</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$2,237	

LJ - GA

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
DC9-30	DC9	MI	4	IND	\$1,923	\$7,692	DC9 is std. type for trg. GA jets
			<u>4</u>			<u>\$7,692</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$1,923	

LC - OAG

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
ATR42	ATR	CX/ZX	162	Commuter	\$900	\$145,800	MEM 1996 commuter cost used
CRJ	CRJ	AJ/CJ/DJ	43	IND	\$608	\$26,144	Canadair 3rd qtr. Reg. Jet cost
DASH-8	DH8	AX/SX	10	US	\$893	\$8,930	10% inc. over 1994 PDX cost
FOKKER 27	F27	FX	16	Cargo	\$2,500	\$40,000	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
JETSTREAM 41	J41	UX/UA	34	Commuter	\$900	\$30,600	MEM 1996 commuter cost used
SF340	SF3	SX/US	22	Commuter	\$900	\$19,800	MEM 1996 commuter cost used
<i>totals</i>			<u>287</u>			<u>\$271,274</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$945	

LC - GA

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
GA Lear Jets	LJ	GA	10	NBAA	\$1,180	\$11,800	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
<i>totals</i>			<u>10</u>			<u>\$11,800</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$1,180	

MEDIUM - OAG

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
BEEHCRAFT 1900	BE1	9X/CX/SX	48	Commuter	\$900	\$43,200	MEM 1996 commuter cost used
EMBRAER 120	EM2	CX	28	Commuter	\$900	\$25,200	MEM 1996 commuter cost used
BAe JETSTREAM 31	J31	UX	4	Commuter	\$524	\$25,152	10% inc. over 1994 PDX cost
<i>totals</i>			<u>80</u>			<u>\$93,552</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$1,169	

MEDIUM - GA

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
GA Lear Jets	LJ	GA	34	NBAA	\$854	\$29,036	NBAA 1996 C650 cost used
<i>totals</i>			<u>34</u>			<u>\$29,036</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$854	

SMALL - OAG

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
CNA	CNA	FM	4	Cargo	\$381	\$1,524	MEM 1996 cargo cost used
<i>totals</i>			<u>4</u>			<u>\$1,524</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$381	

SMALL - GA

SPECIFIC TYPE USED	TYPE	AIRLINE	COUNT	SOURCE	COST	TOTAL COST/HOUR	COMMENTS
SMALL GA	PA31	GA	5	NBAA	\$300	\$1,500	Cost for GA ~ 8,000 lbs.
SMALL GA	PA42-720	GA	11	NBAA	\$434	\$4,774	Cost for GA ≤ 12,500 lbs.
<i>totals</i>			<u>16</u>			<u>\$6,274</u>	
Average Aircraft Cost					Per Hour :	\$392	

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