The 2016 Summer Olympics was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 5 to 21 August 2016. The 2016 Summer Paralympics was also held in Rio de Janeiro, from 7 to 18 September 2016. Both events were very successfully conducted and attracted billions of audiences around the world. You must have experienced some sleepless nights watching the games on TV during those events. So did I.

Now, the Olympics and Paralympic flags were passed to Tokyo. Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC), Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Japanese Government seriously started the preparation of Olympic and Paralympic games to be held in Tokyo in 2020. To accommodate the extra aviation demands for Olympics and Paralympics games, Japan Civil Aviation Bureau (JCAB) announced that the capacity of NRT and HND will be expanded by 40,000 movements/year and 39,000 movements/year respectively by 2020.

For this issue, we have received a wonderful article from Mr. Frederick Badlissi, Los Angeles World Airports featuring his airport. We hope you will find it interesting and enjoy reading it.

Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) is the busiest airport in the Greater Los Angeles Metropolitan Area and the state of California. LAX is located in southwestern Los Angeles along the Pacific Ocean between the community of Westchester to its immediate north, the City of El Segundo to its immediate south, and the City of Inglewood to its immediate east. It is owned and operated by Los Angeles World Airports, a department of the City of Los Angeles officially known as “the Department of Airports”.

Los Angeles International Airport (IATA: LAX, ICAO: KLAX) is the busiest airport in the Greater Los Angeles Metropolitan Area and the state of California. LAX is located in southwestern Los Angeles along the Pacific Ocean between the community of Westchester to its immediate north, the City of El Segundo to its immediate south, and the City of Inglewood to its immediate east. It is owned and operated by Los Angeles World Airports, a department of the City of Los Angeles officially known as “the Department of Airports”.
In 2015, LAX served 74,936,256 passengers, making it the third busiest airport in the U.S. and the seventh busiest airport by passenger traffic in the world. The airport holds the claim as "the world's busiest origin and destination (O & D) airport", meaning it had the most non-connecting passengers. The airport also was the fourth busiest in the world by aircraft movements with 655,564 operations (landings and takeoffs) in 2015. Furthermore, it is also the only airport to rank among the top five U.S. airports for both passenger and cargo traffic.

LAX offers nearly 750 daily non-stop flights to over 100 cities in the U.S. and nearly 1,300 weekly non-stop flights to 76 cities in 41 countries on 64 commercial air carriers. For calendar year 2015, the busiest carriers were: Delta (16.87%), American (16.49%), United (16.35%), Southwest (11.50%), Alaska Airlines (4.51%), and Virgin America (4.09%). US Airways accounted for 2.70% before its acquisition by American Airlines in late 2015.

As the busiest international airport on the U.S. West Coast, LAX is a major gateway to and from Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Oceania. With its deep connections to Asia and Latin America in particular, LAX is considered to be the premier "Gateway to the Pacific Rim."

**AIR CARGO**

There are 195,096m² of cargo facilities at LAX. Most of the 2,300 daily flights that fly through LAX carry at least some cargo. In addition to air cargo transported in passenger aircraft, nearly 30 dedicated cargo airlines operate at LAX. In 2015, LAX processed more than 1.8 million tonnes of air cargo valued at nearly $101.4 billion, ranking LAX 12th in the world in air cargo tonnage.
Aircraft movement and passenger traffic are shown below. While there was a sharp decline in 2001, 2002 and 2003 following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S., and then the 2007-2009 global financial crisis and economic recession, air traffic has growing steadily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Movement</td>
<td>783,433</td>
<td>738,433</td>
<td>645,424</td>
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<td>650,629</td>
<td>656,842</td>
<td>680,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger Traffic</td>
<td>67,303,182</td>
<td>61,606,204</td>
<td>56,223,843</td>
<td>54,982,838</td>
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### Air Transport Statistics

### Aircraft Movement

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### Airport Infrastructure

- Runway (6L/24R) (2,721m)
- Runway (6R/24L) (3,135m)
- Runway (7R/25L) (3,382m)
- Runway (7L/25R) (3,685m)
- Runway (7R/25L) (3,382m)
LAX comprises more than 1,416 hectares. There are four runways at LAX, comprised of two sets of parallel runways. The southern set includes runway 25L/7R at a length of 3,382m and runway 25R/7L at 3,685m with a center taxiway between the two runways. The northern set includes runway 24L/6R at a length of 3,135m and runway 24R/6L at 2,721m. All runways are 45.72m wide, except for 25L/7R, which is 61m wide.

LAX has nine passenger terminals arranged in the shape of the letter U or a horseshoe, which is known as the “Central Terminal Area,” or “CTA.” In addition to the nearly 110 aircraft gates at the terminals, there are approximately 20 “remote” gates on the west side of the airfield. The terminals are served by internal shuttle buses that drive clockwise through the terminals, stopping at each, as well as additional shuttles that transport passengers between the CTA; a Metro light-rail station; and local off-site hotels, rental car companies, and private parking facilities. American Airlines operates its own shuttle between Terminals 4, 6, and the American Eagle on-airfield terminal.

Inter-terminal connections exist between Terminals 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and the Tom Bradley International Terminal ("TBIT" or “Terminal B”) on the sterile side of federal passenger security screening checkpoints via a Terminal 4 Connector building between TBIT and Terminal 4; underground tunnels between Terminals 4, 5 and 6; and above-ground walkways between Terminals 6, 7, and 8. Inter-terminal connections between Terminals 1, 2, and 3, and TBIT require passengers to exit their terminal, then walk or use a shuttle bus (Shuttle “A” on the lower level) to reach the other terminals before being re-screened at the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) passenger security checkpoint in each terminal. International arriving passengers at TBIT are required by federal law to process through immigration and customs screening, and then re-screen at a streamlined TSA screening checkpoint before proceeding to Terminals 4-8 to catch connecting flights.

Readers should note that many LAX terminals are currently undergoing substantial renovations that may affect the number of available gates at any particular time. For the most current gate maps, please visit LAX’s Terminal Maps webpage at http://www.lawa.org/welcome_lax.aspx?id=256

Terminal 1 is undergoing an extensive $509-million renovation undertaken by Southwest Airlines. This renovation will continue through 2018 and will upgrade security-screening checkpoint, curbside drop-off, ticketing lobbies, baggage handling, concourses and boarding gates. Southwest Airlines also provides a shuttle service from the former location of Gate 12B in Terminal 1 to Gates 20-29 in Terminal 2, where the airline operates its international flights.

Terminal 2 has 13 gates: Gates 21-21B, 22, 22-22A, 23-23A, 24-24A, and 25-28. It was LAX’s original international terminal before the construction of the Tom Bradley International Terminal (TBIT), and served 5,126,281 passengers in 2015. Today, it hosts most foreign airlines not operating at TBIT, along with two domestic airlines: Aer Lingus, Aeroméxico, Air Canada, Avianca, Dynamic International, Hainan Airlines, Hawaiian Airlines, Interjet, Qatar Airways, Southwest Airlines (international flights only), Sun Country Airlines, Thomas Cook, Virgin Atlantic, Volaris, WestJet, and XL Airways France.

Terminal 2 has CBP facilities to process arriving international passengers. It is also undergoing a $332-million renovation financed by Los Angeles World Airports, which will temporarily affect gate availability, ticketing and other facets of the terminal’s operation.


A total of 6,503,041 travelers passed through Terminal 3 in 2015.

Terminal 4 has 14 gates: Gates 40-41, 42A-42B, 43-45 (Gate 44 is a bus gate to transport passengers to the

American Eagle regional flights operate from the "American Eagle Terminal," an on-airfield satellite terminal located just east of Terminal 8. This satellite terminal has nine regional jet gates that supplement the 14 gates at Terminal 4, giving American Airlines and American Eagle combined more gates than any other airline at LAX. The American Eagle Terminal is also connected by shuttle bus to Terminal 6 where American Eagle's code-sharing partner Alaska Airlines operates.

Terminal 5 has 14 gates: Gates 50B, 51A-51B, 52A-52B, 53A-53B, 54A-54B, 55A, 56-57, 58, and 59, and is used by Delta Air Lines. The terminal has a CBP immigration and customs screening area on the arrivals level that is used for international flights served by Delta Air Lines.

Terminal 5 served 10,277,820 passengers in 2015, the highest among all the other air carriers.

Terminal 7 has 13 gates: Gates 70A-70B, 71B, 72, 73, 74A-74B, 75A-75B, 76A-76B, and 77A-77B. Terminal 7 is used for United Airlines’ domestic and international operations. In 2015, Terminal 7 served 8,087,868 passengers. The terminal has an immigration and customs area located on the arrivals level, used by United's international arriving passengers.

Terminal 8 has 9 gates: Gates 80-88 used by United and United Express. In 2015, Terminal 8 served 4,479,297 passengers. Terminals 7 and 8 are undergoing a $573-million renovation undertaken by United Airlines.

The Tom Bradley International Terminal (TBIT or Terminal B) has 18 gates: nine on the north concourse and nine on the south concourse. TBIT is the primary international terminal, hosting 38 air carriers that served 12,400,977 million passengers in 2015 – the most passengers of any terminal.

The terminal was originally built in 1984. Between 2010 and 2015, a $1.9-billion modernization project doubled the size of TBIT to 195,096 m².

Nine of TBIT’s 18 gates can accommodate the new-generation Category VI aircraft such as the Airbus 380 and Boeing 747-8 Intercontinental jets. A-380 aircraft are served by three passenger boarding bridges (one reaching an aircraft door on the upper deck) for efficient boarding and deplaning. Each gate is equipped with a Safegate Advanced - Visual Docking Guidance System.
In TBIT’s Great Hall, more than 14,000 m$^2$ of space offers 32 premium specialty and news/gift shops; 20 casual to full-service restaurants; 11 duty-free boutiques and shops offering full-line luxury fashions, curated designer selections, beauty and cosmetics, luxury watches, spirits and wine. Other amenities include airline lounges, children’s play area, and seven architecturally integrated interactive environmental media display systems for entertainment. Another nine dining options and 10 retail/news/gifts shops are located in the public areas of the meeter-greeter arrivals lobby and the airline check-in lobby. Passenger security-screening checkpoints and immigration and customs inspection areas also were expanded and upgraded with more lanes and new technology to speed federal screening processes.

The New TBIT achieved LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certification by the U.S. Green Building Council, and features advanced heating, ventilation and air conditioning controls designed to efficiently use energy without sacrificing comfort.

**FIXED- BASE OPERATORS**

LAX has two fixed-based operators, Signature Aviation and Atlantic Aviation, which serve general aviation (private jet and charter) customers. Signature has a maintenance facility operated by Standard Aero and Atlantic Aviation is building a maintenance facility scheduled to open in 2017.

**MAINTENANCE FACILITIES**

American, Delta, United and shipping company Federal Express operate dedicated maintenance facilities at LAX. Qantas opened a new maintenance hangar in late 2016 to accommodate work on its Airbus 380 super jumbo jet fleet.
Airlines that lease an entire terminal are responsible for its own Information Technology (IT) systems to manage its flight operations and flight information displays, ticketing, gate scheduling, and other management functions. These dedicated terminals are Terminal 1 (Southwest Airlines), Terminal 4 (American Airlines/American Eagle), Terminal 5 (Delta Air Lines), and Terminals 7/8 (United Airlines/United Express). Consortia in Terminal 2 (16 airlines), Terminal 3 (seven airlines), and Terminal 6 (five airlines) are responsible for the IT systems that coordinate airline operations and management in those terminals. Los Angeles World Airports manages the IT systems in the Tom Bradley International Terminal, which contracts SITA to provide computer services.

**Introduction of members**

Mr. Frederick Badlissi
Public Relations Specialist
Los Angeles World Airports

**Related Information of our office**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Los Angeles International Airport (part of Los Angeles World Airports)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>One World Way, Los Angeles, California 90045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone:</td>
<td>+1-855-463-5252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Mail:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:infoline@lawa.org">infoline@lawa.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Hours:</td>
<td>Flight Operations: 24/7; Administrative Office: Monday-Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Pacific Time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The thirteenth general assembly meeting of APACA will be held from 17:00 to 18:00 on 8 November (Tuesday) at Sheraton Atlanta Hotel, Georgia, U.S.A. The meeting room for APACA/13 is Savannah Room on Level 2 at Sheraton Atlanta Hotel. The tentative agenda of APACA/13 meeting is shown below.

1. Approval of Minutes of 12th meeting held on 21 June (Tuesday), 2016 at Congress Center Hamburg (CCH), in Hamburg, Germany
2. ICAO Assembly - 39th Session – Economic Commission
   Agenda Item 39: Economic Regulation of International Air Transport (ACI, IATA position paper)
3. Independence of Coordinator (Update)
4. Draft Article of New Association (ASCI)
5. WWACG Slot Guidelines - Coordination Parameter
6. Noise Quota Count Pilot Scheme at Hong Kong International Airport
7. Any Other Business

The Asian Tea Gathering will be hosted by Airport Coordination Australia (ACA) during the lunch time of 12:00 to 13:00 on 11 November (Friday). The venue would be Georgia 12 (ACA Workroom) at Sheraton Atlanta Hotel. Coffee/tea and tea break snacks will be served. Please come freely and join the Asian Tea Gathering to enjoy chatting over a cup of tea or coffee. This gathering is purely informal, no agenda and no speech but chatting. We would appreciate it if you would bring your unique sweets if possible.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Frederick Badlissi for his excellent contribution to Asian Breeze. I learnt a lot from this article about the traffic achievement, runway configurations and terminal layout. Especially, I was so surprised that there are 9 terminals at LAX but they are arranged in well organized way according to the purposes. This information is really useful and helpful for me since I am stopping over LAX for Atlanta to attend IATA Slot Conference 139. From now on, I should use LAX more frequently to go to other US destinations.
Finally, the cool and dry weather called Autumn has come to Japan. This is the best season in the year to enjoy reading, studying, sporting, eating and everything. I am only interested in eating though. The color of tree is already changing in the mountainside. There are so many places to appreciate the beautiful scenery of changing colors. Please come on to Japan to enjoy the best season in the year.

Having finished this issue, I am planning to go to mountainside to enjoy not only the color changes of trees but also good harvest of Autumn there. (H.T.)