ACRP Report 121: Innovative Revenue Strategies An Airport Guide

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- CEO of KRAMER aerotek inc.
- Airport Strategic Business Plans
- Revenue Development/Diversification
- Opportunity Assessments
- Tenant Retention
- Airport Activity & Financial Forecasts
- Other ACRP Reports & Syntheses





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Project Objective

Produce a guide that will help airport professionals identify, evaluate, and implement innovative strategies for generating revenues.

Further project guidance....

Characteristics of Innovative Strategies

- In use by airports, but not widely known
- Used by other modes or industries

Sources of New Revenue Generation

- Airport users
- Entrepreneurial use of airport assets
- Regional economy that benefits from airport

Types of Innovation

- New service concepts
- New customer interactions
- New business products
- New net revenues to the airport sponsor
- New delivery systems





Logic Behind the Research



The New Normal for Airports Embraces (and Requires) Change

- Innovative technology and its adoption is occurring at an accelerating pace
 - Internet of Things, disruptive technologies, mobile apps
- Demand for change is coming from multiple directions, including:
 - management, customers, the airlines
 - other airport tenants, competing airports, & regulatory groups
- A steady stream of unexpected events contribute to an atmosphere of uncertainty
 - Weather events, multi-country epidemics, terrorism
 - Government funding levels & priorities



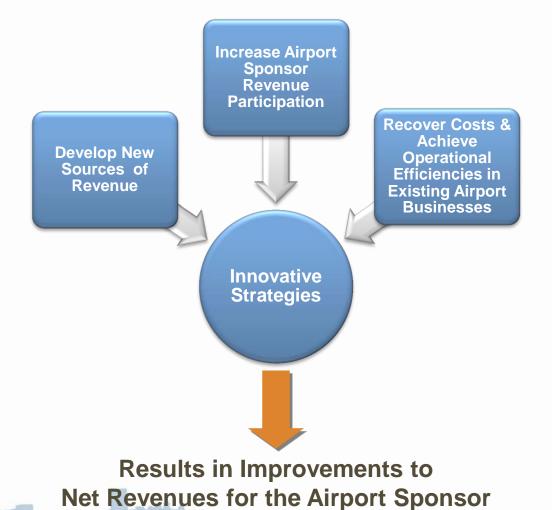


The Guide Presumes Airports Operate As a Diversified Business

- Airport is a business that generates revenue by providing to a captured customer base.
 - Airline Services
 - Traveler Services
 - Retail Services
 - Executive and General Aviation
 - Services to Non-Aeronautical
- Airports may need to reduce dependence on aeronautical revenue and Federal grants



Ways to Improve Revenues





Report Organization

- Guide organizes revenue techniques into 5 strategies
 - Customer experience, needs, and wants
 - Airport provided services/shared services, facilities, & equipment
 - Revenue participation in real estate & mineral development
 - Value capture
 - Improvements to existing businesses
- Guide also presents interesting case studies that show how use of these revenue techniques.



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Strategy Discussions

Elements of the Strategy Tools and Techniques Evaluation Key Points Summary Tables Additional References

How to Use the Guide

- All of the techniques (there are 96) are organized by strategy and by functional areas of the airport.
- At the beginning there is a list of all techniques discussed and at the back, an index with page numbers.
- Readers may want to read about a single strategy and all its elements, look up a case study, search for a particular technique, browse different ways to improve revenue within a functional area of the airport (such as parking or terminal operations).
- Every airport will have a unique set of solutions.





Revenue Strategies



Strategy 1 - Customer Focus





• Know the Airport's Customers

Better Market Penetration

- Target Specific Customer Groups
- Build Customer Relationships
- Generate New & Incremental Revenue

Performance Measurement



Strategy Effectiveness – Priority ★ **General Aviation Commercial Airports Airports** Cost \$\$-\$\$\$



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What do customers want?

Suits on the Fly **Experience Seekers** Sufferers **Gate Potatoes Open-minded Chillers Employees**

Case Study – Indianapolis Int'l

Optimizing Concession Programs



As part of the new Midfield Terminal Building, Indianapolis Airport Authority (IAA) took a new approach to its concession program.

- IAA directly recruited a mix of local and national concessionaires
- Manages the program with a few employees.
- Focus on customer experience first, not revenue
- Innovative approach to solicitation
- Individualized concession agreements
- Excellent and sustained results.



Strategy 2 – Airport Provided **Services & Shared Use**

Airport Provided Services

 Services provided to airport tenants and passengers by the airport for profit.

Shared Services Services shared through common providers to create critical mass and reduce the cost of services for all that participate.

Shared Facilities, Systems, & Equipment

 Sharing and cross-utilization to improve efficiency and reduce user cost



Strategy 2 – Examples

Airport Provided Services						
	Airport Tenants					
	Logistics Services & Warehousing for Concessionaires					
	Trash Removal & Recycling					
	Ground Handling					
	Above and Below the Wing					
	Glycol Recovery and Recycling					
Shared Services						
	Janitorial					
	Joint Marketing & Advertising					
Shared Facilities, Systems, & Equipment						
	Communications Systems & Cell Phone Towers					
	Consolidated Air Cargo Facility					
	Shared Gates					



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Evaluated Potential for:

Revenue Improvement Cost Recovery Operational Efficiency

Case Study – Springfield-Branson Ground Handling Services

SGF owned and operated the FBO and fuel farm. Expanded to ground services when they could not secure a ground handling contractor



- Airport purchased second hand equipment and crossutilized airport staff
- Activity Results
 - More passengers
 - Air service retained
 - Charter activity
- Financial Results
 - Ground handling revenues
 - Increased landing fees
 - Into-plane charges
 - De-icing sales
 - Increased PFCs and CFCs, parking revenues, rental car, and concession revenues



Strategy 3 – Revenue Participation

Real Estate & Natural Resource Development

- Direct Ownership
- Participating Leases and Equity Participation
- Public Private Partnerships
- Joint Development
- Mineral Estate Participating Leases

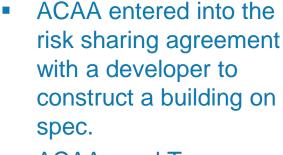
		Airport			Political &
Extent of Airport Use	Revenue Potential	Assumption of Risk	Capital Required	Complexity to Implement	Institutional Challenges
	•••	••	••	***	***



Case Study - Pittsburgh Int'l

TIF Financing & Participatory Lease

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) faced a stagnant real estate market. By utilizing creating financing, ACAA was able to jumpstart development activity





The Authority offered low initial ground rent. Once the property was built and occupied, ACAA shared in the building rent.





Case Study - McCarran Int'l

Participatory Leasing Program

Clark County officials acquired 5,226 acres of land transferred from the BLM, much of which was located in the airport's noise abatement zone.



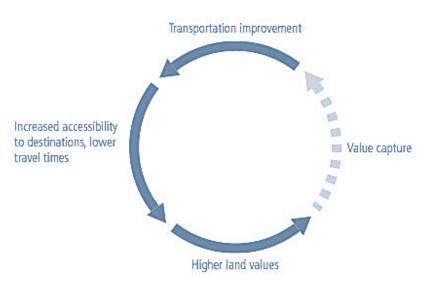
- The Department of Aviation identified opportunities to develop certain parcels of land for commercial purposes.
- Local ordinances allowed the Department to participate in real estate development in a manner similar to a joint venture.
- Several successful participatory leases were negotiated.



Strategy 4 – Value Capture

Off-Airport Beneficiaries

- Hotels and restaurants
- Rental cars
- Parking lots
- Travel plazas and gas stations
- Office buildings
- Wholesale trade
- Just-in-time manufacturing
- Trucking and logistics



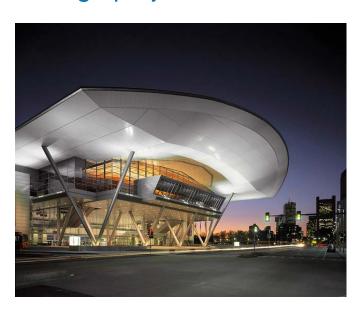
Value Capture Mechanisms

- Access and privilege fees
- Fixed assessments
- Taxes or special allocations of tax receipts
- Business improvement districts
- Airport cities and foreign trade zones



Case Study - Boston Convention and Exhibition Center

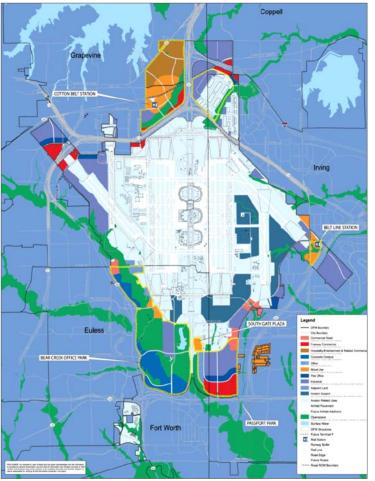
Use of value capture techniques to help finance a large project



- Multiple sources of funding
 - Hotel room occupancy tax
 - Sales tax
 - Meal tax
 - Car rental fees
 - Parking taxes/fees
 - Land & water-based tour fee
- Special legislation required
- High level of cooperation from stakeholders who recognized a common purpose and benefits of the project.



Case Study - DFW Foreign Trade Zone ACRE



- Airport spans 18,000 acres and 5 municipalities.
- FTZ illustrates how DFW creates additional value for development in the vicinity of the airport.
- Example of how and airport sponsor and municipalities can implement multi-party agreements to share tax revenues.

Strategy 5 – Improvements to Existing Airport Businesses

Elements of the Strategy

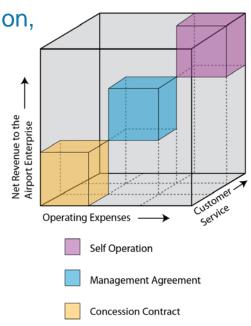
Management alternatives

 Program planning, document preparation, solicitation & award

- Performance improvements
- Use of information technology
- Monitoring performance

Application of the Strategy to:

- Parking
- Rental Cars
- In-Terminal Concessions







Wrap Up



Concluding Thoughts

- Airports oversee a complex set of enterprises.
- Except at their largest connecting hubs, airlines are depending more on airport sponsors and third party contractors to provide ground support, passenger, processing, and baggage handling.
- Traditional sources of funding remain but levels are often insufficient or timing is uncertain.
- Revenue strategies offer additional/incremental \$\$ to pay for maintenance, day-to-day operations, and capital projects.





The Intention of Report 121 is to Inspire Innovation

- New net revenues can come from:
 - Cost savings
 - Improvements to existing airport businesses
 - Airport engagement in new services and activity.
- Revenue strategies can be effective in every functional area of an airport.
- Strategy effectiveness requires airports to recognize and respond nimbly to opportunities.
- Implementation is likely to be a continuous process of incremental improvements.
- Every airport will have a unique set of solutions.





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Sponsored by the Federal

Aviation Administration

Questions
Comments
Discussion

Discussion

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Innovative Revenue Strategies— An Airport Guide



TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD
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ACRP Report 141: Renewable Energy as an Airport Revenue Source

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- Principal Investigator for ACRP Report 108, Guidebook for Energy Facilities Compatibility with Airports and Airspace (April 2014)
- Principal Investigator for ACRP Report 151, Developing a Business Case for Renewable Energy at Airports (Pre-Publication Release, October 2015)
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ACRP Report 141: Renewable Energy as an Airport Revenue Source

- Introduces renewable energy technologies to the aviation reader
- Summarizes opportunities for and obstacles to deploying renewable energy projects at airports
- Describes the typical renewable energy ownerships scenarios and applicable financing options
- Reviews the airport decision-making process for evaluating and pursuing renewable energy
- Identifies key stakeholders and their roles
- Provides financial modeling tools to assess project costeffectiveness
- Includes 21 Case Summaries of Airport Renewable Projects
- Published August 2015



Research Problem

Airports operate in a competitive environment; they need to be constantly looking for creative ways to increase revenues and decrease costs.

Advances in renewable energy technology present opportunities to generate revenue and achieve cost savings.

There are many airport renewable energy projects that demonstrate this opportunity, but the functional and financial information behind their success has not been documented for the industry.



Research Approach

Develop general information on technical and financial aspects of renewable energy.

Integrate that information into a familiar airport decisionmaking process.

Research and summarize experience of specific airport renewable energy projects to demonstrate practice.

Provide practical reference materials for airports to use for evaluating and implementing their own projects.

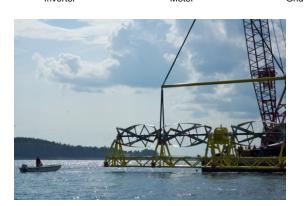


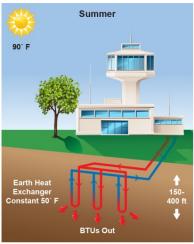
Results - Technologies









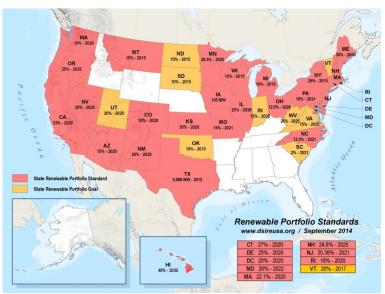






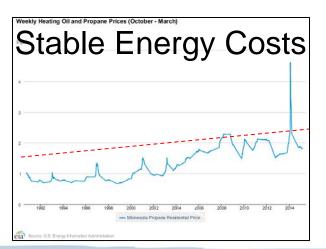
Results - Economic Value

State Incentives











Results – Business Structure

Airport Owned



Government Cannot Monetize Tax Credits, Must Fund with Grants



Energy savings

Third Party Owned



Private capita Tax equity



Land, Building

Tax Credits available to private parties, Savings passed to Airport and Electricity Buyer



Return on Investment from PPA



Discounted energy or annual lease payment



Results – Projects at Airports





Results – Case Summaries

	Airport	State/Country	Renewable Energy Technology	Ownership
1	Barnstable (HYA)	MA	Solar PV	Third Party
2	Boston – Logan (BOS)	MA	Solar PV	Third Party
3	Boston – Logan (BOS)	MA	Wind	Airport
4	Brainerd Lakes (BRD)	MN	Solar Thermal	Airport
5	Burlington (BTV)	VT	Wind	Tenant
6	Chicago-Rockford (RFD)	IL	Solar PV	Third Party
7	Denver (DEN)	СО	Solar PV	Third Party
8	East Midlands (EMA)	United Kingdom	Wind	Airport
9	Grant County (JDA)	OR	Biomass	Airport
10	Indianapolis (IND)	IN	Solar PV	Third Party
11	Juneau (JNU)	AK	Geothermal	Airport
12	Lakeland (LAL)	FL	Solar PV	Third Party
13	Nantucket (ACK)	MA	Geothermal	Airport
14	Outagamie (ATW)	WI	Solar PV, Thermal, Geothermal	Airport
15	Portland (PWM)	ME	Geothermal	Airport
16	Redding (RDD)	CA	Solar PV	Airport
17	San Diego (SAN)	CA	Solar PV	Tenant
18	San Diego (SAN)	CA	Solar PV	Third Party
19	Toronto – Pearson (YYZ)	Canada	Solar Thermal	Airport
20	Tucson (TUS)	AZ	Solar PV	Airport
21	University Park (UNV)	PA	Geothermal	Airport



Action – State Project Goal

Lower existing energy costs

Diversify revenues

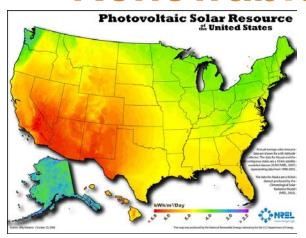
Diversify energy supply

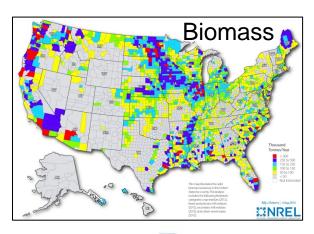
Enhance energy reliability

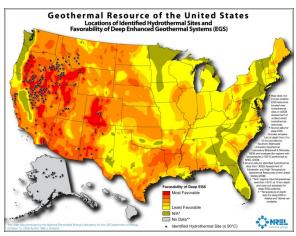
Promote sustainability policy

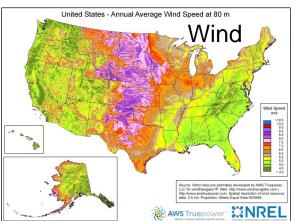


Action – Identify Appropriate Renewable Resource



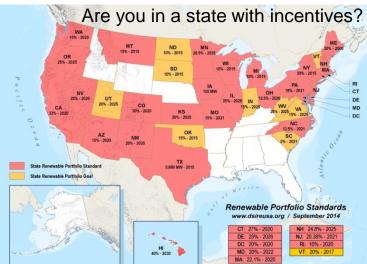








Action – Determine Most Cost-Effective Business Model





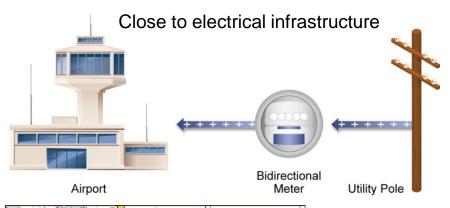




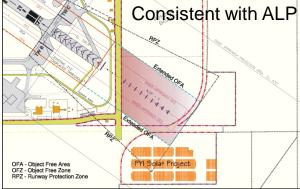


Action – Locate Appropriate Site

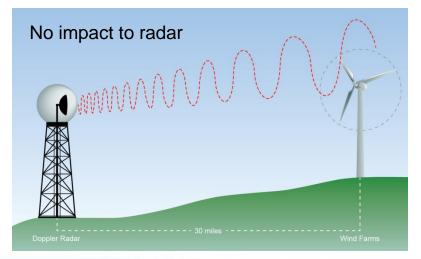












Action – Prepare Cost Benefit

Estimate installed cost of project

Estimate annual operations and maintenance for life of the project



Airport owned project

- Build in financing costs
- Identify funds to construct
- Estimate annual savings to determine break even

Third party project

- Decrease project costs by value of available tax credit
- Incorporate investor rate of return to project cost
- Determine price of electricity that is economical



Action – Implementation

Coordinate with internal and external stakeholders

Apply for grants

Issue RFP for renewable energy

Permits and Approvals

Interconnection Process with Utility

Project Management



Example 1 – San Diego



Solar PV on Terminal and over parking

Owned by Third Party

Airport buys all electricity

20 year contract

Price level for term

Part of GreenBuild Terminal

Energy generation for microgrid



Example 2 – Portland (ME)



Ground source heat pump

Part of Terminal Expansion Project

Owned by the Airport

Vale grants paid for 81% of project cost

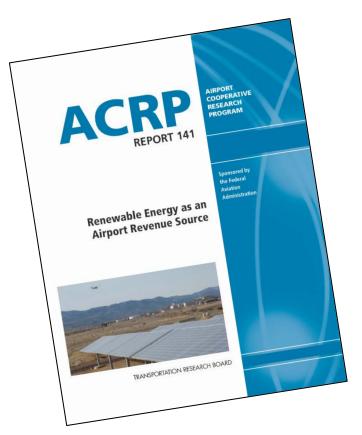
Annual net cost savings of \$160,000

Airport's share payback in 3.6 years

Monitoring system



For additional information:



ACRP Report 141:

Renewable Energy
as an Airport
Revenue Source

http://www.trb.org/Main/Blurbs/172 634.aspx

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