The National Academies of SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE



TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

TRB WEBINAR PROGRAM

Considerations for Transporting Passengers to, and Through, Airport Facilities

June 9, 2016 2:00pm to 3:30pm ET

Information on ACRP

- www.TRB.org/ACRP
- Regular news and updates on:
 - Upcoming and ongoing research projects
 - New publications
 - Success stories
 - o Announcements
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ANNUAL REPORT OF PROGRES

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July 7: Considerations for Airport Capacity Projects

July 13: Unmanned Aircraft Systems at Airports

August 24: Collecting Data for Airport Emissions Modeling

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You can register for and learn more about upcoming 2016 webinars by visiting: <u>http://www.trb.org/ACRP/ACRPwebinars.aspx</u>



Opportunities to Get Involved!

- ACRP's Champion program is a new initiative!
- Designed to help early- to midcareer, young professionals grow and excel within the airport industry.
- Airport industry executives sponsor promising young professionals within their organizations to become ACRP Champions.
- Visit ACRP's website to learn more.





Additional ACRP Publications Available on this Topic

- Legal Research Digest 3: Survey of Laws and Regulations of Airport Commercial Ground Transportation
- ACRP Report 25: Airport Passenger Terminal Planning and Design
- ACRP 40: Airport Curbside and Terminal Area Roadway Operations
- ACRP Report 55: Passenger Level of Service and Spatial Planning for Airport Terminals
- ACRP Report 67: Airport Passenger Conveyance Systems Planning Guidebook

You can learn more about these publications by visiting <u>www.trb.org/publications</u>



Today's Speakers

Moderated by Danielle Rinsler, FAA

- 1) Report 118: Integrating Aviation and Passenger Rail Planning
 - Matthew Coogan, New England Transportation Institute
- 2) Report 146: Commercial Ground Transportation at Airports: Best Practices

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• Peter Mandle and Stephanie Box, InterVISTAS





AIRPORT COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

Integrating Aviation and Passenger Rail Planning

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Sponsored by the Federal Aviation Administration



AIRPORT COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

A presentation by

Matthew A. Coogan Principal Investigator

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Matthew A. Coogan Principal Investigator

- Director, The New England Transportation Institute
- Former Undersecretary of Transportation, Commonwealth of Massachusetts
- Project Director, I-90/I-93 Project
- Co-founder of CONEG Task Force on High Speed Rail
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ACRP Report 118 Oversight

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"Integrating Aviation and Passenger Rail Planning" follows from



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Chapters of Report 118

- **1: Introduction and Setting**
- Rail in Complementary Mode
 - 2: European Air/Rail Stations Served by Long-Distance Rail
 - 3: Connecting Airports with Long-Distance Rail in the US
- Rail in a Competitive Role
 - 4: Diversion from Air in Europe
 - 5: Rail Diversion from Air in the United States
- 6: Air and Rail in the Midwest
- 7: The Role of Rail in Airport and System Planning in Northern California
- 8: Air and Rail Planning Together in San Diego
- 9: Federal and State Funding for Air/Rail Planning
- **10: Analytical Tools and Data Sources for Policy Planning**
- 11: Air/Rail Diversion Model

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12: Strategies for Integration of Air and Rail: Next Steps

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Exploring the Integration of Air and Rail

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Air is impacted by rail in three ways...

From diversion of trips from air From metropolitan rail access to airports From long distance rail access to airports

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Rail in *a Competitive Mode* on Two Continents

- First, diversion from air to rail in Europe
- Second, diversion from air to rail in Northeast Corridor, USA





In Europe, six million rail riders have been diverted from air



- Graph in millions of annual rail riders



(220 minutes)



Rail Share of Rail+Air Market: International Data



hare	Minutes	Corridor				
99%	70	Frankfurt-Cologne				
95%	96	Paris- Brussels				
38%	120	Paris - Lyon				
75%	125	London -Brussels				
70%	125	Paris-Bordeaux				
30%	127	London-Manchester				
70%	135	London-Manchester 08				
35%	150	Madrid-Seville				
30%	150	Madrid-Seville (1994)				
76%	150	London-Paris				
71%	169	Rome - Bologna				
53%	150	Madrid - Malaga				
50%	150	London - Manchester 04				
46%	160	Madrid - Barcelona				
35%	165	Tokyo - Osaka				
57%	180	Paris-Marseilles				
59%	181	Stockholm- Gothenburg				
59%	183	London - Paris 03				

Rail Share of Rail+Air Market: International Data



Rail in a Competitive Mode with Air: Europe

- Those city pairs with station to station trip time of under 3 ½ hours have mode share higher than 50%
- Those city pairs with station to station trip time of over 3 ½ hours have mode share lower than 50%



• Europe and NEC Rail Share of Air+Rail



• Europe and NEC Rail Share of Air+Rail



• Europe and NEC Rail Share of Air+Rail

European and USA/NEC Mode Share Comparison

Both for O-D Markets Only



Conclusion for Rail *in the Competitive Mode*

- Amtrak/NEC rates of rail substitution are directly parallel to those of Europe
- When Americans are offered high quality rail, they choose it over air just like the Europeans.
- The market response of the airlines explains much of the variation in both continents

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Rail Complementarity: Scales of Impact of Air/rail intermodality?

From metropolitan access to airports? From long distance access to airports?





How Many People Use Rail to European Airports?

- 100 million annual rail trips from 18 airports
 - 75% of them from metro origin
 - 25% from longer distance origins



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How Many Passenger Kilometers to Rail?

6.3 billion kilometers of travel to the 18 airports

- 30% from metro passengers
- 70% from longer distance passengers



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Interaction between Air and Rail

Comparative Scale of Three Roles for Rail and Air



Competitive= 27%

From diversion of trips from air

Complementary = 73%

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From metropolitan rail access to airports

From long distance rail access to airports

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Long Distance Rail as Feeder to Airports

In Europe there are five major successes in long distance rail access to airports:

- Frankfurt
- Amsterdam
- Copenhagen
- Paris
- Zurich

Complementary roles make up more than 70% of total passenger kilometers of travel



Conclusion: Interaction between Air and Rail

From diversion of trips from air

- This does occur in the American experience

From metropolitan rail access to airports

- This does occur in the American experience

From long distance rail access to airports

- The has not yet occurred n the American experience

BUT WHAT WOULD BE THE MARKET SCALE IF IT DID OCCUR IN NORTH AMERICA?

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Lessons from Hans Fakiner, in ACRP 118

In order to create "another Frankfurt...."

- 1. Airport must have international services that closer airports do not have
- 2. Airport must be located on rail lines with strong markets above and beyond the volumes from the airport
 - 1. Not operating as a "stub terminal"
 - 2. Day-long service to major destinations relative to flight schedules...

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Airport must be located on strong rail route



Airport must be located on strong rail route



Role of Long Distance Rail as Access to Airports



• ACRP Report 118 shows that 22% of air travelers from Frankfurt arrive by long distance rail.

• At Paris CDG about 6% of air passengers arrive by long distance rail.

These are above and beyond those arriving by metropolitan rail

Table 2-2. Case study airports, ranked by mode share to long-distance rail.

Zurich	25%			
Copenhagen	24%			
Frankfurt	22%			
Geneva	21%			
Amsterdam	16%			
Manchester UK	7%			
Paris CDG	6%			
Dusseldorf	5%			

An American Case Study: JFK

- Billions of dollars have already been spent to improve intermodal connectivity in the corridor...
- ...the major infrastructure elements are already in place..

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The rail infrastructure around JFK is massive, and in place...

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Getting a Sense of Scale



Say, JFK attracts 100 million pax in about 30 years

Say, 55 million of them are non-connecting pax Assume we apply the Paris distance rail share, at between 6%

This suggests a potential of 3.3 million <u>additional</u> airport travelers per year by rail

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Is this a large market for rail?



This suggests a potential of 3.3 <u>additional</u> airport travelers per year by rail

- Today, Amtrak carries about 1.7 million passengers between NYC and Boston
- South Station and Back Bay together are about 2 million

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Recap: Mode Share of Long Distance Rail to Airports

- ACRP Report 118 shows that 22% of air travelers from Frankfurt arrive by long distance rail.
- At Paris CDG about 6% of air passengers arrive by long distance rail.

These are above and beyond those arriving by metropolitan rail

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Table 2-2. Case study airports, ranked by mode share to long-distance rail.

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Paris CDG	6%			
Dusseldorf	5%			

Hans Fakiner's Criteria – Applied to JFK

In order to create "another Frankfurt...."

- 1. Airport must have international services that closer airports do not have
- 2. Airport must be located on rail lines with strong markets above and beyond the volumes from the airport
 - 1. Not operating as a "stub terminal"

.

2. Day-long service to major destinations relative to flight schedules...

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Connecting SFO to Rail

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Millbrae-SFO Station is located in an area of massive rail investment.

Potential Services serving airport 8 BART per hour 6 CALTRAIN per hour (?) Long distance HSR

Potentially, among the best airport headways in the world





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A Sense of Scale for SF0



Say, SFO attracts 75 million pax in about 30 years

Say, 40 million of them are non-connecting pax

Assume we apply the Paris long distance rail share, at 6%

This implies a potential of 2.4 million <u>additional</u> airport travelers per year by rail

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Implications for US Policy

- In Europe, rail is a strong competitor to air in small number of markets
 - US travelers also choose rail in similar market
- In Europe, rail plays a *bigger* role as a complement to air than as a competitor to air
 - Presently Americans do not access airports by long distance rail
- If rail systems were to play a bigger complementary role in the United States, they could make access....

- More reliable
- More redundant, and
- More resilient



Thanks to..

The authors of ACRP Report 118 The Airport Cooperative Research Program ..and everyone who has supported this research at FRA, FAA and DOT







AIRPORT COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM

ACRP Report 146: Commercial Ground Transportation at Airports: Best Practices

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Peter Mandle Inter VISTAS Consulting, Inc.

Peter Mandle Principal Investigator

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- Prior Chair of TRB Committee on Airport Terminals and Ground Access, and the TRB Aviation Group



• Over 30 years of experience in airport ground transportation planning and consulting

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* Research conducted while employed by LeighFisher



Why was this Research Needed?

Airport staff devote significant time to administrating, regulating, monitoring, and enforcing the companies, drivers, and vehicles

Airports encounter significant challenges:

- Diverse customer expectations
- Competitive businesses environment
- Large number of small, locally owned businesses
- Independent owners-vs. employees
- Lack of municipal enforcement staff
- Influence of local politics

No single source was available describing and comparing the best practices employed at airports



Overview of Research Product

- Describes best practices used successfully to provide, procure, manage, regulate, enforce, and monitor commercial ground transportation services at airports
- Helps ensure that service is provided safely, comfortably, efficiently, economically, and in an environmentally sensitive and user friendly manner
- Intended for use by airport professionals, ground transportation providers, and others seeking to improve customer service





What Services are Addressed?



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Excludes: Rail and other forms of public transit, delivery vehicles, airport-operated shuttles, and private vehicles.

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Part 1: Understanding the Industry

- 1. Overview of the Guidebook
- 2. Establishing Goals and Policies of the Airports GT Program
- 3. Expectations of Customers, Airport Management, Providers, and Others
- 4. Operations of Commercial Ground Transportation in General

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- 5. Operations of Commercial Ground Transportation at Airports
- 6. Regulation and Enforcement of Commercial Ground Transportation on Airports
- 7. Role of Small and Disadvantaged Business Enterprises



Part 2: Selecting the Appropriate Solution

Chapter 8 discusses potential commercial ground transportation solutions:

- Detailed best practices for each mode
- Examples of best practices
- Environmental initiatives

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• Types and examples of creative boarding areas

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Taxicabs



- A1. Vehicle Standards
- A2. Driver Standards
- A3. Fee Collection
- A4. Addressing Excessive Taxicabs/Long Driver Waits
- A5. Taxicab Rotation System
- A6. Addressing Insufficient Taxicabs/Long Customer Waits
- A7. Short Trip Procedures
- A8. Dispatcher/Starter Responsibilities
- A9. Processes for Communicating with Drivers
- A10. Driver's Lounge
- A11. Driver Training Programs
- A12. Enforcement

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- A13. Bid vs. Proposal
- A14. One, Two, or Three Concessionaires
- A15. Business Arrangements
- A16. Oversight/Administration of Contract



Taxicabs: Exclusive vs. Open Access Operational Model



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Limousines and Ride-booking/TNCs

B. Limousines

- B1. Fee Collection
- B2. Control of Drivers and Vehicles
- B3. Controlling Illegal Solicitation of Arriving Airline Passengers
- B4. On-Demand Limousine Services

C. TNCs





Other Modes

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D. Shared-Ride Vans

- D1. Open Access System
- D2. Exclusive or Semi-Exclusive Access
- D3. Vehicle and Driver Standards
- D4. Customer Service Standards
- **E. Courtesy Vehicles**
- F. Scheduled Buses and Van
- **G. Chartered Buses and Vans**



Other Topics

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- H. Supporting Environmental Goals and Objectives
- I. Creative Passenger Boarding Areas

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Selecting the Appropriate Best Practice for an Airport

- When selecting a best practice consider unique goals, resources, and customer characteristics of the airport
- Guidebook contains five charts comparing how each best practice:
 - 1. Enhances the experience of the airport customer
 - 2. Minimizes required staff time and airport resources
 - 3. Supports airport/regional environmental and sustainability objectives
 - 4. Provides an environment allowing drivers to earn a fair wage and other business owners to receive a reasonable ROI
 - 5. Allows the airport to recover its costs and, to the extent possible, increase airport revenues consistent with the other goals

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Selecting the Appropriate Best Practice for an Airport

Table 8-3 Ability to minimize required staff time and airport resources		Minimize required staff time and airport resources						
		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Neutral	Somewhat negative	Very negative		
B. Limousines								
B1	Fee Collection		•					
B2	Control of Drivers and Vehicles		•					
B3	3 Controlling Illegal Solicitation of Arriving Airline Passengers				•			
B4	On-Demand Limousine Services				•			
D. Shared-Ride Services								
D1	Open Access Systems					•		
D2	2 Exclusive or Semi-Exclusive Access							
D3	Vehicle and Driver Standards		•					
D4	Customer Service Standards		•					

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Part 3: Selling and Implementing the Solution

Chapter 9: Supporting Technologies

Chapter 10: Selling and Implementing the Solution

Appendices

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- A. Acronyms
- **B.** Glossary
- C. Annotated Bibliography
- **D. Participating Airports**
- E. Sample RFPs and RFQs*
- F. Sample Rules and Regulations*

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- G. Sample Contracts*
- H. Sample TNC Permits*

* Accessible on-line only

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For additional information:

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ACRP Report 146: Commercial Ground Transportation at Airports: Best Practices

http://www.trb.org/main/blurbs/ 173350.aspx

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