



Testimony

Before the Subcommittee on Aviation,
Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, House of
Representatives

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AIRPORT FUNDING

Aviation Industry Changes Affect Airport Development Costs and Financing

Statement of Gerald L. Dillingham, Ph.D., Director,
Physical Infrastructure Issues

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-14-658T](#), a testimony before the Subcommittee on Aviation, Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure, House of Representatives

Why GAO Did This Study

U.S. airports are important contributors to the U.S. economy, providing mobility for people and goods both domestically and internationally and often contributing to the economic success of the communities served. Since 2007 when GAO last reported on airport funding and its sufficiency to meet planned development of airport infrastructure, there have been significant changes in the aviation industry. During this time, federal support for airport development has declined. As deliberations begin in advance of FAA's reauthorization in 2015, Congress will consider the most appropriate type, level, and distribution of federal support for development of the national airport system.

This testimony discusses trends in (1) aviation activity at airports since 2007, (2) costs of airports' planned development, and (3) federal funding and airport revenues that may be available to finance development costs. This testimony is based on previous GAO reports on aviation from June 2007 through June 2014, updated through June 2014 with interviews with key FAA and trade association officials and FAA airport funding data from 2005-2013. GAO shared the information it used to prepare this statement with FAA and incorporated its comments as appropriate.

View [GAO-14-658T](#). For more information, contact Gerald L. Dillingham, Ph.D. at (202) 512-2834 or dillinghamg@gao.gov.

June 2014

AIRPORT FUNDING

Aviation Industry Changes Affect Airport Development Costs and Financing

What GAO Found

Since 2007, economic pressures—including high fuel prices, the financial crisis, and the ensuing recession of 2007–2009—contributed to airline restructuring which has resulted in reductions in the number of commercial flights at airports, especially at medium- and smaller-sized airports. General aviation activity, which includes all forms of aviation except commercial and military, has also declined over the last decade. Because many sources of airport funding, including federal support and locally generated revenue, are tied to aviation activity, for many airports these trends mean less funding available for infrastructure development.

According to Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) estimates, airports' total costs of planned infrastructure development eligible for federal support from FAA's Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grants are about \$42.5 billion for the 2013 through 2017 period, or about \$8.5 billion per year on average which was down 18 percent from \$52.2 billion for the 2011 through 2015 period. FAA attributed the decline to airports' choosing to defer projects due to reductions in aviation activity or having identified other funding sources, among other factors. Airports in the national airport system receive AIP entitlement grants for eligible projects, generally those that enhance capacity, safety, or environmental conditions. The U.S. airport association, Airports Council International—North America, estimated costs of other planned development not eligible for federal support, such as parking structures, totaled \$4.6 billion per year for the 2013 through 2017 period. Therefore, the total costs of planned development for the most current period are estimated to be approximately \$13.1 billion per year.

To fund infrastructure development, some airports, especially smaller sized airports, rely on AIP funds which have averaged a little over \$3 billion in annual grants and have decreased in recent years. In addition, federally authorized Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) collections by airports totaled about \$2.8 billion in 2013, more than \$100 million less than the peak in 2006, prior to the recession. PFCs have been capped at \$4.50 per flight segment since 2000. To finance more than \$7 billion in airports' planned development costs not covered by AIP and PFCs, airports seek to generate more revenues. Growth in passenger related non-aviation revenue, for example from parking and concessions, has grown over 4 percent on average each year since 2004. Airports are also exploring more innovative options to boost revenue, including commercial retail and leisure enterprises, hotels and business centers, medical facilities, and specialized cargo handling and refrigerated storage facilities, among other developments. Airports have also sought private sector participation to finance airport development projects. For example to demolish old terminals and to construct, partially finance, operate, and maintain a new terminal at LaGuardia Airport in New York, the private sector will provide financing in return for a share of the airport's revenues. However, many smaller airports may find it difficult to access private capital markets.

Chairman LoBiondo, Ranking Member Larsen, and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to be here today to discuss airport funding as you begin considering reauthorization of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). U.S. airports are important contributors to our economy, providing mobility for people and goods both domestically and internationally, and often contributing to the economic success of the communities served.

Since 2007, when we last reported on airports' funding and its sufficiency to meet airports' planned development costs,¹ aviation activity has slowed or even declined at many airports, while activity has become more concentrated at larger airports. This has affected the demands on infrastructure at these airports, as well as their finances. Also, federal support for airport development has declined during this period. In response, airports have leveraged their expected future revenues and have sought to increase their non-aviation revenues to finance past or current development. To meet future planned development costs, airports have sought an increase in the cap on Passenger Facility Charges (PFC), which are added to ticket prices along with federal taxes. However, airlines strongly oppose an increase because higher ticket prices could reduce passenger demand and therefore airline revenues.

My statement today focuses on funding for airport development. Specifically, this statement discusses trends in (1) aviation activity at airports since 2007, (2) costs of airports' planned development, and (3) federal funding and airports' revenues that may be available to finance development costs.

This statement draws from our body of work, completed from June 2007 through June 2014 examining airport and aviation-industry trends. Specific products from this work are cited throughout the statement. The products cited contain explanations of the methods we used to conduct this work. We have updated this work through June 2014 with interviews with key FAA and trade association officials and updated FAA airport funding data from 2005 through 2013. We also reviewed the President's 2015 budget proposal for FAA and obtained updated information about

¹GAO, *Airport Finance: Observations on Planned Airport Development Costs and Funding Levels and the Administration's Proposed Changes in the Airport Improvement Program*, [GAO-07-885](#) (Washington DC: June 2007).

FAA program activities based on public sources. In addition, we have ongoing work examining airports' funding and planned development, alternative PFC collection methods, and FAA's airport privatization pilot program, on which we plan to issue reports later this year.

The work on which this statement is based was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.






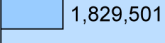








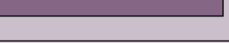



Background

The United States has the largest, most extensive aviation system in the world with over 19,000 airports ranging from large commercial transportation centers transporting millions of passengers annually to small grass airstrips serving only a few aircraft each year. Of these, nearly 3,400 airports are designated as part of the national airport system and thus are eligible for federal assistance. The national airport system consists of two primary types of airports—commercial service airports, which have scheduled service and board 2,500 or more passengers per year, and general aviation airports, which have no scheduled service and board fewer than 2,500 passengers. FAA divides commercial service airports into primary airports (boarding more than 10,000 passengers annually) and commercial service nonprimary airports. The 389 primary airports are arranged into various types of hub airports—large, medium, and small hub, and nonhub—based on passenger traffic (see fig. 1).² Passenger traffic is highly concentrated: 88 percent of all passengers in the United States boarded at the 62 large or medium hub airports in 2012.³

²49 U.S.C. § 40102 (29), (31), (42).

³The division of airports into categories is based on the previous year's boardings at that airport as a percentage of the total number of boardings in the United States.

Figure 1: Commercial Airport Categories Based on 2012 Boardings of U.S. Passengers

Airport category	Annual passenger boardings per airport		Annual passenger boardings per airport category		Number of airports
	Percentage	Minimum number	Percentage	Number	
 Large hub	1% or more	 7,318,005	 70.8%	518,145,004	 29
 Medium hub	At least 0.25%, but less than 1%	 1,829,501	 17.0%	124,445,303	 33
 Small hub	At least 0.05%, but less than 0.25%	 365,900	 8.9%	64,976,324	 76
 Nonhub	More than 10,000, but less than 0.05%	10,001	 3.2%	23,620,648	 251
 Commercial Service Nonprimary	At least 2,500 and no more than 10,000	2,500	 0.1%	613,191	 125

Source: GAO presentation of FAA data. | GAO-14-658T

Note: The term “hub” is defined in federal law to identify primary commercial service airports as measured by passenger boardings. These airports are grouped into four categories—large, medium, and small hubs and nonhub. (49 U.S.C. § 40102).

More than 2,500 airports in the national airport system are designated as “general aviation” (GA) airports. These airports range from large business aviation and cargo-shipment centers that handle thousands of operations a year to small rural airports with fewer operations per year but which provide vital access to the national transportation system for their communities.

Since 1946, the federal government has sponsored a grant program to fund airport development. Today, those monies come from Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grants. AIP is supported by the Airport and Airway Trust Fund (trust fund), which is funded in part by airline ticket taxes and fees.⁴ General aviation flights also contribute to the trust fund through a tax on noncommercial jet fuel. Airports in the national airport system may receive AIP entitlement grants based on the number of passengers and amount of cargo carried and may also compete for AIP

⁴In total, the trust fund collected \$12.8 billion from various taxes in fiscal year 2013. The manner in which the trust fund is funded has not changed significantly since it was established in 1970, although attempts have been made, unsuccessfully, to implement a user fee system.

discretionary grants. FAA selects grantees for discretionary grants according to national priorities and objectives.⁵ AIP grants can only be used for eligible projects, generally those that enhance capacity, safety, or environmental concerns, such as runway construction and rehabilitation, airfield lighting, and airplane noise mitigation. AIP appropriations totaled \$3.35 billion in fiscal year 2013. The grants require a local match ranging from 5 to 25 percent, depending on the size of the airport and type of project.

FAA's tool for identifying future airport capital projects that are eligible for AIP grants is the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). FAA relies on airports, through their planning process, to identify individual projects for funding consideration. Federal law⁶ and FAA's rules establish which types of airport development projects are eligible for AIP funding. Generally, most types of airfield improvements, such as runways, lighting, navigational aids, and land acquisition are eligible, while hangars and interest expense on airport debt are not. AIP-eligible projects for airport areas serving travelers and the general public—called “landside development”—include entrance roadways, pedestrian walkways and movers, and space within terminal buildings, such as waiting areas that do not produce revenue and is used by the public. AIP-ineligible landside development projects include revenue-producing terminal areas, such as ticket counters and concessions, parking lots, and interest on construction bonds. Because the estimated cost of eligible airport projects greatly exceeds the available grant funding, FAA uses a priority system based on the type of airport and type of project to ration the available funds. The Airports Council International—North America (ACI-NA), a trade association for airports, also estimates future airport capital projects by surveying its airport members in the U.S.

PFCs, a federally authorized source of funding for airport development projects, are an airport-imposed fee of up to a maximum of \$4.50 per boarded passenger per flight segment. A passenger may be charged no more than two PFCs on a one-way trip or four PFCs on a round trip (with a maximum charge of \$18). The fee is collected by the airline on the passenger ticket and remitted to the airports (minus a small administrative fee retained by the airline). PFC collections can be used for the same

⁵General aviation airports receive a maximum entitlement of \$150,000.

⁶49 U.S.C. § 47102 (3).

types of projects as AIP grants, but are also allowed to pay interest costs on debt issued for those projects. The \$4.50 maximum PFC was last increased in 2000. Collections totaled \$2.8 billion in calendar year 2013. According to FAA, 388 commercial service airports were approved to collect PFCs as of April 2014.

Airports also fund development projects from revenues generated directly by the airport. Airports generate revenues from aviation activities such as aircraft landing fees and terminal rentals, and non-aviation activities such as concessions, parking, and land leases. Aviation revenues are a traditional method for funding airport development; however, because Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations generally limit aviation charges to the recovery of historical airport costs—rather than replacement costs—they may not fully fund new investment.

Generally, the level of aviation activity—whether commercial passenger and cargo or general aviation business and private aircraft—drives airport development and the monies that finance it. While only three new major airports have been built in the United States over the last three decades,⁷ billions of dollars have been invested in building new capacity and maintaining and upgrading existing airport infrastructure during that time. In addition, according to the most recent FAA forecast, air traffic demand is projected to increase 2.7 percent per year from 2014 through 2034. Funding for both AIP and PFCs is linked to passenger activity. In this way, Congress aims to direct funds to where they are needed most. Similarly, airport-generated revenues are also tied to aviation activity and the number of passengers who use airport-related services. These revenues are typically used to finance the issuance of local debt such as tax-exempt bonds, which for larger commercial airports constitutes more than half of their funding. Because of the size and duration of airport development—for example, planning, funding and building a new runway can take more than a decade and several hundred million dollars to complete—long-term debt is used to help finance these types of projects.

While almost all airport sponsors in the United States are states, municipalities, or public authorities, there is a significant reliance on the private sector for finance, expertise, and control of airport assets. For

⁷Denver International Airport in Denver, CO; Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport in Bentonville, AR; and Austin-Bergstrom International Airport in Austin, TX.

example, the majority of airport employees are employed by private sector entities, such as vendors and baggage handlers, and private companies also own and operate some airports. Under congressional authorization, since 1996, FAA has piloted an airport privatization program that relaxes certain restrictions on the sale or lease of airports to private entities.

Aviation Activity at Airports Has Slowed or Declined Since 2007

Since 2007, economic pressures—including record-high fuel prices and the recession of 2007 through 2009—helped spark a wave of consolidation across the airline industry. For instance, Delta acquired Northwest in 2008, United and Continental merged in 2010, Southwest acquired AirTran in 2011, and US Airways and American Airlines received U.S. District Court approval for their proposed merger in April 2014.

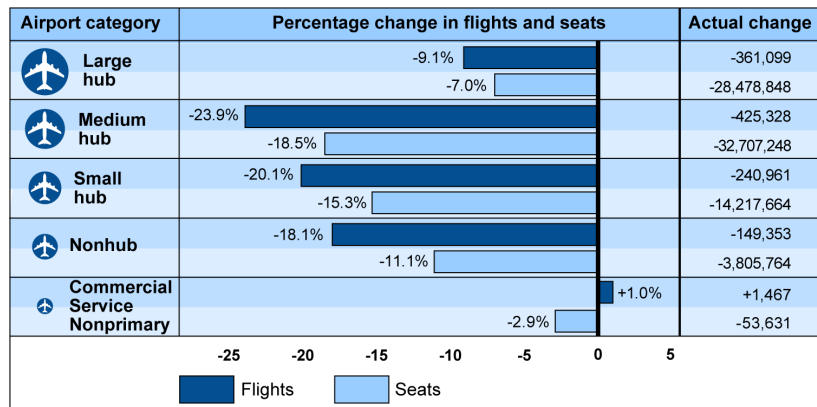
As part of this restructuring and a more general focus on capacity decisions, U.S. airlines have reduced the number of flights they offer passengers in certain markets. We found in June 2014, based on our analysis of DOT data, that there were 1.2 million fewer scheduled domestic flights at large, medium, and small hub, and nonhub airports in 2013 than during 2007.⁸ The greatest reduction in scheduled flights occurred at medium hub airports,⁹ which decreased nearly 24 percent from 2007 through 2013, compared to a decrease of about 9 percent at large hub airports and about 20 percent at small hub airports over the same time period. Medium hub airports also experienced the greatest percentage reduction in air service as measured by available seats (see fig. 2).¹⁰

⁸ GAO, *Airline Competition: The Average Number of Competitors in Markets Serving the Majority of Passengers Has Changed Little in Recent Years, but Stakeholders Voice Concerns about Competition*, [GAO-14-515](#), (Washington, D.C.: June 11, 2014).

⁹ The declines at medium hub airports can be partly attributed to closing hubs following recent airline mergers. For example, Memphis, Cleveland, and Cincinnati airports, all experienced significant loss of traffic after a merger.

¹⁰ [GAO-14-515](#).

Figure 2: Percentage Change in Number of Flights and Available Seats by Commercial Airport Category, 2007–2013



Source: GAO analysis of DOT data. | GAO-14-658T

However, because airlines are now better able to match capacity to demand, planes are fuller than they have ever been. As a result, passenger boardings did not fall as much as either the number of flights or available seats. According to our analysis of DOT's data from 2007 through 2012,¹¹ passenger boardings decreased approximately 17 percent at medium hub airports and about 2 percent at large hub airports, but increased more than 4 percent and about 3 percent at small hub and nonhub airports, respectively.¹²

In addition, this April, we testified before this Committee that air service to small communities has declined since 2007 due, in part, to higher fuel costs, airline consolidation, and reduced demand both from declining populations in those communities and as a result of some passengers' opting to drive to larger markets with more attractive service (i.e., larger airports in larger cities).¹³ A 2013 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) study of domestic air service trends reported similar results and

¹¹Currently, 2013 boarding data are not yet available.

¹²FAA forecasts that total passenger boardings will have fully recovered by 2015, exceeding the previous peak in 2007 of 765.3 million boardings.

¹³GAO, *Commercial Aviation: Status of Air Service to Small Communities and the Federal Programs Involved*, [GAO-14-454T](#) (Washington, D.C.: Apr. 30, 2014).

found that the prolonged economic downturn, high fuel prices, and capacity restraint contributed to a reduction in service.¹⁴ The study also concluded that airlines have been cutting back on capacity to medium hub and small hub airports far more than at the nation's large hub airports.

A significant decline in general aviation activity affects airports, especially those that rely on general aviation for revenue. For GA airports—which generate revenues from landing fees, fuel sales, and hangar rents—the loss of traffic can have a significant effect on their ability to fund development. A 2012 MIT study¹⁵ that examined historical trends for GA operations at towered airports across the country indicates that annual operations have fluctuated since the late 1970s but that total GA operations dropped 35 percent from 2000 to 2010. According to the MIT study, the number of annual hours flown by GA pilots, as estimated by FAA, has also decreased during this period.¹⁶ Numerous factors affect the level of GA operations and include high fuel prices, the costs of owning and operating personal aircraft, and the total private pilot and GA aircraft populations. We recently found that the supply of future GA pilots is changing as fewer students enter and complete collegiate pilot-training programs and fewer military pilots are available than in the past.¹⁷

¹⁴Michael D. Wittman and William S. Swelbar, *Trends and Market Forces Shaping Small Community Air Service in the United States*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology International Center for Air Transportation (May 2013).

¹⁵Kamala I. Shetty and R. John Hansman, *Current and Historical Trends in General Aviation in the United States*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology International Center for Air Transportation (Aug. 2012).

¹⁶Unlike commercial service aviation, GA operators are not required to report flight activity to FAA. FAA estimates GA flight hours on the basis of estimates derived from its annual survey of GA operators—the General Aviation and Part 135 Activity Survey. We found in 2012 that the survey has long suffered from methodological and conceptual limitations, even with FAA's efforts to improve it over the years. See: GAO, *General Aviation Safety: Additional FAA Efforts Could Help Identify and Mitigate Safety Risks*, [GAO-13-36](#) (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 4, 2012).

¹⁷GAO, *Aviation Workforce: Current and Future Availability of Airline Pilots*, [GAO-14-232](#) (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 28, 2014).

Airports' Planned Development Costs Have Declined

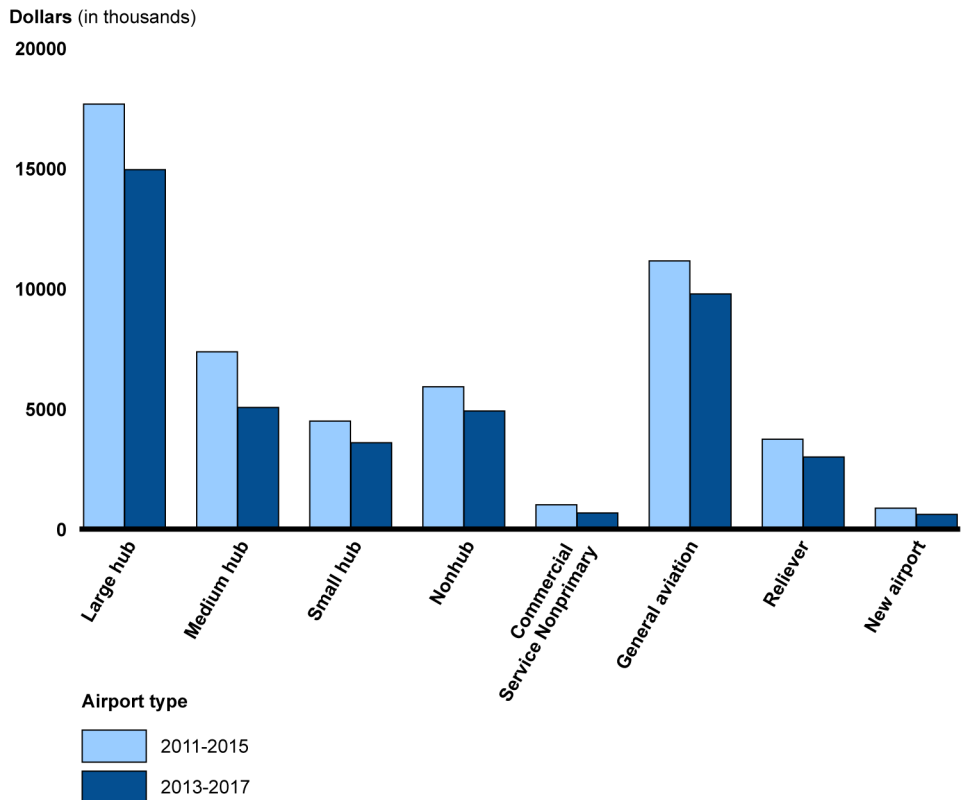
FAA estimates that the annual costs of planned airport development projects that are eligible for AIP grants will average about \$8.5 billion (2011 dollars) from fiscal years 2013 to 2017.¹⁸ In 2012, FAA estimated \$42.5 billion (2011 dollars) in total 5-year costs of eligible development for fiscal years 2013–2017. This figure was down 18 percent from the estimated \$52.3 billion (2009 dollars) costs for fiscal years 2011–2015 or \$10.5 billion annually.¹⁹ FAA attributed the decline to several factors, including airport sponsors choosing to defer projects due to reductions in aviation activity, having identified other funding sources for projects, and projects' having been completed. In developing the estimate, FAA reviewed approximately 23,000 existing projects at the five categories of commercial airports, GA airports, reliever airports,²⁰ and new airports and adjusted, deferred, or removed from consideration approximately 3,700 projects (16 percent). FAA estimated that eligible development costs for all airport categories decreased between the two time periods, with the largest nominal decreases for large hubs (\$2.7 billion, a 15 percent decrease) and medium hubs (\$2.3 billion, a 31 percent decrease) (see fig. 3).

¹⁸AIP projects are also eligible for PFC funds, but some PFC uses (such as debt service) cannot be funded with AIP.

¹⁹We did not adjust FAA's estimates to a common dollar year. Doing so would result in a larger percent decrease from the 2011–2015 estimate to the 2013–2017 estimate than the difference between the unadjusted estimates.

²⁰Reliever airports are airports designated by the Secretary of Transportation to relieve congestion at commercial service airports and to provide improved general aviation access to the overall community. 49 U.S.C. § 47102 (23). These airports may be publicly or privately-owned.

Figure 3: FAA's Estimates of AIP-Eligible Planned Development Costs by Airport Category, Fiscal Years 2011–2015 and Fiscal Years 2013–2017



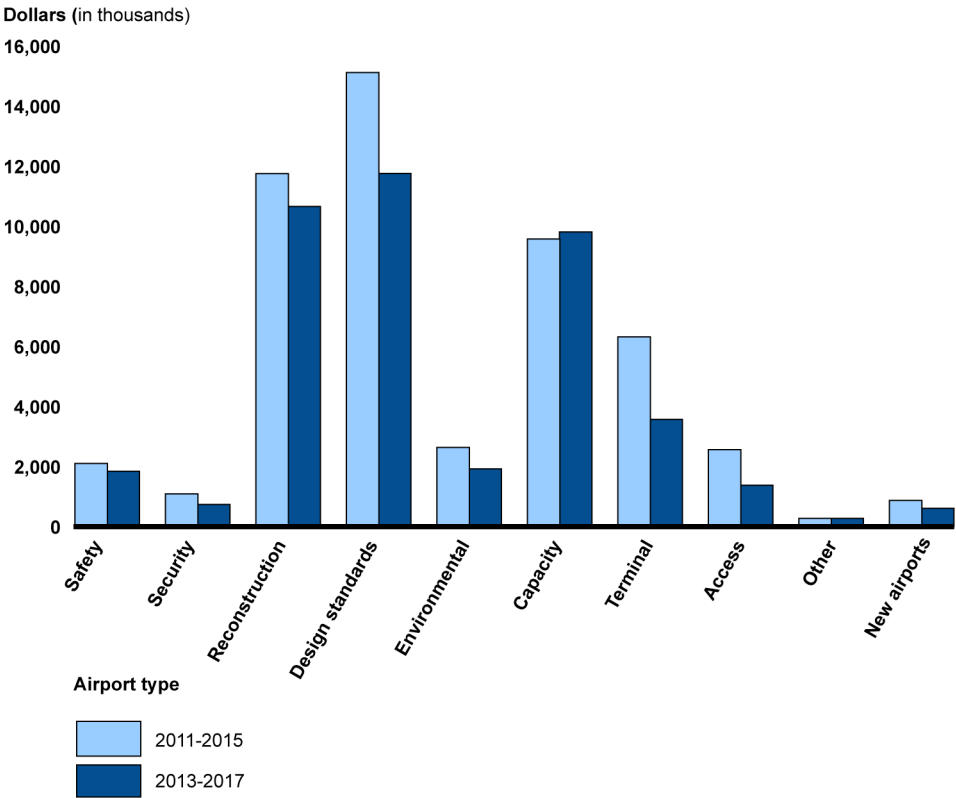
Source: GAO presentation of FAA data. | GAO-14-658T

Note: 2010 dollars for fiscal years 2011–2015 costs and 2012 dollars for fiscal years 2013–2015 costs.

Based on FAA's estimates, the largest category of eligible planned development is to bring existing airports up to current design standards (28 percent), followed by reconstruction (replacement or rehabilitation of airport facilities, mostly pavement and lighting systems) (25 percent), and increasing airfield capacity (23 percent). Compared to fiscal years 2011–2015, FAA's estimates of planned development for fiscal years 2013–2017 decreased across every development category except capacity, which saw a slight increase of 2.5 percent (see fig. 4). While large hubs were the only airport category that experienced an increase in the cost of planned capacity projects (from about \$6.8 billion to about \$8.1 billion, a 19 percent increase), this increase was greater than the corresponding decrease for all other airport categories (from about \$2.7 billion to about \$1.7 billion, a 37 percent decrease). FAA is currently compiling the

estimated planned development costs for the fiscal years 2015–2019 period, due to be published in fall 2014.

Figure 4: FAA's Estimates of AIP-Eligible Planned Development Costs by Project Category, Fiscal Years 2011–2015 and Fiscal Years 2013–2017



Source: GAO presentation of FAA data. | GAO-14-658T

Note: 2010 dollars for fiscal years 2011–2015 costs and 2012 dollars for fiscal years 2013–2015 costs.

ACI-NA also estimated airports' costs of planned development for the fiscal years 2013–2017 period for projects eligible for federal funding as well as those not eligible. The total estimated costs of planned development for fiscal years 2013–2017 are \$68.2 billion (2012 dollars) or approximately \$13.6 billion per year on average.²¹ This is about a 10

²¹According to ACI-NA, the \$68.2 billion estimate if adjusted for inflation would be \$71.3 billion. Because FAA estimates are not inflation adjusted, we present ACI-NA estimates in a similar context.

percent decline from ACI-NA's prior estimate of \$75.6 billion (2010 dollars) for the prior fiscal years 2011–2015 estimating period.²² ACI-NA attributed the decline to several factors, including the recent recession and challenging economic conditions, airline consolidation and capacity reductions, and projects' having been completed or postponed beyond 2017. ACI-NA's estimates of eligible development decreased between the two time periods for all airport categories except medium hubs, which saw a 5 percent increase. The largest decreases were for large hubs (\$2.3 billion, a 6 percent decrease) and small hubs (\$2.1 billion, a 27 percent decrease).

ACI-NA's estimate of airport planned development costs is considerably larger than FAA's because it is based on a broader base of projects and other factors. For example, ACI-NA's estimate includes projects that are not eligible for AIP grants, while FAA's estimate includes only AIP-eligible projects²³ (see table 1). ACI's estimate of the annual cost of planned airport development for the 2013–2017 period that is not eligible for AIP grants is \$4.6 billion (2012 dollars). We combined this with FAA's estimate of the annual cost of planned airport development that is AIP-eligible for the same time period—\$8.5 billion—to estimate that the total annual costs for airports' planned development is \$13.1 billion. When comparing just the AIP-eligible portions of the respective estimates, ACI-NA's estimate is 6 percent greater than FAA's (\$2.6 billion in total or \$0.5 billion annually).

²²We did not adjust ACI-NA's estimates to a common dollar year. Doing so would result in a larger percent decrease from the fiscal years 2011–2015 estimate to the fiscal years 2013–2017 estimate than the difference between the unadjusted estimates.

²³In addition, there are other differences in the way FAA and ACI-NA estimate airport planned development costs. First, while FAA's estimates cover projects for every airport in the national system, ACI-NA surveyed its member airports in the U.S. (117 of which responded, consisting mostly of large, medium, and small hub airports) and then extrapolates a total based on cost-per-boarding calculations for large, medium, and small hub airports that did not respond. Second, FAA data are based on planned project information taken from airport master plans and state system plans, minus projects that already have an identified funding source, while ACI-NA includes all projects, whether funding has been identified or not. Third, FAA data includes only the portion of a project that is eligible for AIP, while ACI-NA estimates the total value project cost. Fourth, ACI-NA and FAA estimated planned development costs for the same 5-year time period, but the estimates were made at different times—the ACI-NA survey was completed in 2012, while FAA's estimate is based on information available through 2011. Lastly, FAA's estimates use 2011 dollars, whereas ACI-NA's estimates use 2012 dollars.

Table 1: Comparison of FAA’s and Airports Council International-North America’s Estimates of Airport Planned Development Costs

Airport type	Number of airports	Estimated costs, fiscal years 2013—2017	
		FAA (2011 dollars in millions)	ACI-NA (2012 dollars in millions)
Large hub	29	\$14,941	\$35,449
Medium hub	36	5,055	8,869
Small hub	74	3,589	5,525
Nonhub	239	4,906	4,906 ^a
Commercial Service Nonprimary	121	670	670 ^a
General aviation	2,563	9,777	9,777 ^a
Reliever	268	2,996	2,996 ^a
New airports	25	610	-
Total	3,355	\$42,545	\$68,192

Source: FAA and ACI-NA.

^a ACI-NA’s estimates for these categories of airports are drawn directly from FAA’s estimate.

Federal Support for Airport Development Declined, While Alternative Revenue Sources at Airports Have Grown

Federal Support for Airport Development Has Declined

Regarding AIP grants, annual appropriations decreased from about \$3.5 billion for fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to about \$3.4 billion for fiscal years 2012 through 2014.²⁴ In addition, the actual amount of AIP grants awarded annually has decreased 9.6 percent since 2007 from \$3.3 billion in fiscal year 2007 to \$3 billion in fiscal year 2013. Excluding grants to GA airports, AIP grants on a per-passenger basis have also decreased, from \$3.80 per passenger in 2007 to \$3.40 per passenger in 2012. Since then Congress transferred \$253 million in unobligated funds from AIP to FAA operations to reduce furloughs for air traffic controllers in legislation passed in March 2014.²⁵ Airport association representatives told us that these funds had been reserved for airport development.

The President's 2015 Budget calls for a reduction in AIP appropriations to \$2.9 billion. The Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century of 2000 legislates that if AIP appropriations fall below \$3.2 billion and that provision is not changed, AIP entitlement grants will be reduced by half; the funds from the entitlement grant reductions would instead flow to AIP discretionary grants²⁶ giving FAA greater decision-making over which airport projects receive funding.

With regard to PFCs, the federal PFC cap of \$4.50 has not increased since 2000 and thus has not kept pace with inflation. According to FAA data, PFCs collections peaked in 2006 at \$2.93 billion and then fell during the recession before rebounding to \$2.81 billion in 2013. According to FAA, as of (April 2014, 388 commercial service airports (including of the largest 100 airports by passenger boardings) imposed a PFC. According to FAA, more than 90 percent of PFC collections go to large and medium hub airports, but large and medium hub airports collecting PFCs must

²⁴For fiscal year 2009, in addition to the base appropriation of \$3.5 billion, AIP received a supplemental appropriation of \$1.1 billion under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub. L. No. 111-5 123 Stat. 115, 205) for a total appropriated amount of \$4.6 billion. The appropriated amount for each fiscal year includes amounts for AIP grants to airports as well as for other components of the AIP program. For example, of the \$3.5 billion appropriated for the AIP program in fiscal year 2010, \$3.4 billion was for AIP grants, \$93.4 million was for administrative expenses of the FAA's Office of Airports, \$22.5 million was for the Airport Technology Research Program, \$15 million was for the Airport Cooperative Research Program, and \$6 million was for the Small Community Air Service Development Program.

²⁵Pub. L. No. 113-9, § 2, 127 Stat. 443 (2013).

²⁶49 U.S.C. § 47114.

return a portion of their AIP entitlement grants, which are then redistributed to smaller airports.²⁷ In addition, we have found that many airports' future PFC collections are already committed to pay off debt for past projects, leaving them little future PFC collections for new development. For example, at least 50 airports have leveraged their PFCs through 2030 or later, according to FAA data.

The President's 2015 Budget and airports have requested an increase in the PFC cap to \$8—which they say takes into account inflation that has occurred since 2000 and eliminating AIP entitlements for large hub airports.²⁸ Airlines have generally opposed any increase in ticket taxes or fees, including PFCs, arguing that if an increase in taxes or fees is passed onto the consumers through an increase in ticket prices, it could reduce demand for air travel. For example, in December 2013, Congress approved allowing the Transportation Security Administration to raise the security fee currently applied to each ticket from \$2.50 to \$5.60 and to eliminate the cap on the number of fees that can be collected on a flight itinerary. Airlines opposed that increase based on concerns that it would hurt travel demand. We concluded in 2012 that a \$3.00 increase in the security fee to \$5.50 would reduce passenger boardings by about 1 percent based on a review of passenger demand literature.²⁹ We are currently assessing the impact of increases in the amount of the PFC on passenger demand, airport investment, and aviation users and plan to report our findings later this year.

While airports have primarily supported the current collection method, some told us they might consider using an alternative method if it allowed them to remove the PFC cap. In 2013, we examined alternative collection mechanisms, such as airport kiosks and internet-enabled devices such as

²⁷Medium and large hub airports return 50 percent of their AIP entitlement funds if their PFC level is \$3.00 or less and 75 percent of their entitlement if their PFC level is above \$3.00 (49 U.S.C. § 47114(f)). FAA's Small Airport fund—for use by small hubs, nonhubs, general aviation, and reliever airports—receives 87.5 percent of the total returned amount, and the other 12.5 percent goes toward AIP discretionary funds (49 U.S.C § 47116).

²⁸Airport trade associations ACI-NA and the American Association of Airport Executives have made prior proposals to raise the PFC cap to \$8.50 with periodic adjustments for inflation.

²⁹GAO, *2012 Annual Report: Opportunities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap, and Fragmentation, Achieve Savings and Enhance Revenue*, [GAO-12-342SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 28, 2012).

smartphones that could be used to collect PFCs separately from the ticket. We found that none of these alternatives was better than the current method. Specifically, we determined that each of the alternatives negatively affected the passenger experience and the transparency of fees relative to the current method.³⁰

Although support for airport development from AIP and PFCs has declined in recent years, so have planned development costs. In addition, we have not yet determined how much funding has recently been generated by the other major source of revenues for airport development—municipal bond proceeds, backed primarily by airport revenues. Therefore, the extent to which the gap between airport funding and planned airport development costs has changed since we last reported on this in 2007 is unknown. As discussed above, for the 2013 through 2017 period, the total estimated annual costs for airports' planned development projects is about \$13.1 billion, \$8.5 billion of which is eligible for AIP grants and PFCs. However, annually only about \$6 billion in support has been available from AIP grants and PFC collections. The remaining \$7 billion in annual planned development will need to be funded by locally generated revenues or deferred. In 1998, 2003, and 2007, we found a funding gap between the 5-year airport planned development costs and historical funding. In 2007, the total gap was \$1 billion annually. This gap has been most acute for smaller airports that may have less access to capital markets.³¹ We are currently assessing whether this gap has grown or declined in light of declining federal funding and planned development and will report our findings to this Committee later this year.

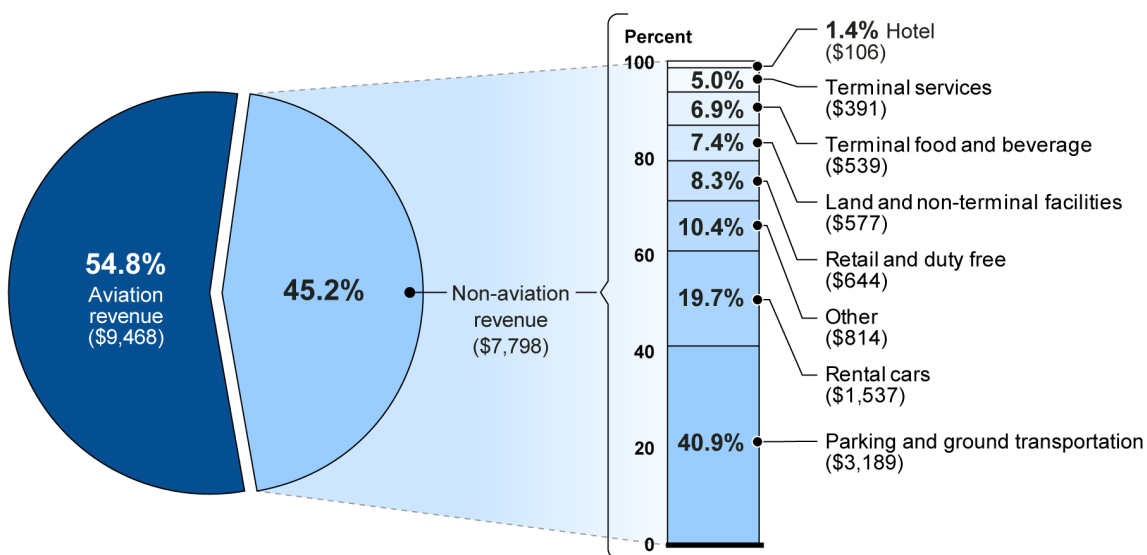
³⁰GAO, *Alternative Methods for Collecting Airport Passenger Facility Charges*, [GAO-13-262R](#) (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 14, 2013).

³¹GAO, *Airport Finance: Observations on Planned Airport Development Costs and Funding Levels and the Administration's Proposed Changes in the AIP*, [GAO-07-885](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 29, 2007); *Airport Finance: Past Funding Levels May Not Be Sufficient to Cover Airports' Planned Capital Development*, [GAO-03-497T](#) (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 25, 2003); and *Airport Financing: Funding Sources for Airport Development*, [GAO/RCED-98-71](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 12, 1998).

Alternative Revenue Sources at Airports Have Grown

To help fund airport development, some commercial service airports have increasingly relied on non-aviation revenues. According to ACI-NA, non-aviation revenue has grown, on average, over 4 percent each year since 2004, compared to a 1.5 percent increase in passenger boardings over the same period. In 2012, according to FAA data, non-aviation revenue accounted for approximately 45 percent of airports' total operating revenues. Parking and ground transportation accounted for the greatest portion (41 percent) of passenger-related non-aviation revenue, followed by terminal concessions (20 percent) and revenue from rental car facilities (20 percent) (see fig. 5).³²

Figure 5: Total Revenue and Non-Aviation Revenue for All Airports (2012, Dollars in Millions)



Source: GAO analysis of Airports Council International—North America data. | GAO-14-658T

Notes: 2012 is the latest full fiscal-year data available in FAA's CATS database. Terminal Concessions include Retail & Duty Free, Food & Beverage and Terminal Services.

In addition to traditional commercial activities to generate non-aviation revenue, some airports have developed unique commercial activities with stakeholders from local jurisdictions and the private sector to help

³²Airports Council International—North America, *2013 (FY12) Benchmarking Survey*, ACI-NA (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 17, 2013).

develop airport properties into retail, business, and leisure destinations.³³ An increasing range of unique developments on airport property have contributed to non-aviation revenues, including high-end commercial retail and leisure activities, hotels and business centers, medical facilities, and specialized cargo handling and refrigerated storage facilities, among other developments (see fig. 6). For example, Miami International Airport was named one of the world's top-10 airports for retail shopping, and the \$1.7 billion international terminal at Los Angeles International Airport, which is currently under construction, will contain 140,000 square feet of premier dining, retail, and club lounges. By acting more like businesses than public utilities, airports have increasingly become more competitive with one another, providing services, including hotels and conference space, to attract and retain business travelers who might otherwise stay in a downtown hotel off airport property. For example, Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport owns a Grand Hyatt hotel inside Terminal D, Denver International Airport is building an attached Westin Hotel, and Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport is considering an airport hotel inside or connected to its domestic terminal. Also, in an effort to generate revenue by leasing cold storage space to freight forwarders and businesses that transport low-volume, high-valued goods, including pharmaceuticals, produce, and other time-sensitive or perishable items, airports in Denver, Miami, and Indianapolis have built—or plan to build—cold storage facilities on airport property.

³³ Airport-centric development—development at and around airports, in part, to generate non-aviation revenue and stimulate regional development—has taken place at airports around the world. This form of development has also been referred to as aerotropolis or airport-city. For more information on factors that may support this form of development, see: GAO, *National Airspace System: Airport-Centric Development*, [GAO-13-261](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 28, 2013).

Figure 6: Examples of Expanded Services Offered in Some Airport Terminals



Passengers at Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport use large touch-screen display to locate food and beverage options at the airport.

Source: Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. | GAO-14-658T

In addition, airports can fund airport improvements with private sector participation. Public-private partnerships, involving airports and developers, have been used to finance airport development projects without increasing the amount of debt already incurred by airports. FAA's noise land disposal program, for example, allows airports to sell or lease land that had been used in the past for noise abatement purposes and is no longer needed for noise abatement. FAA also allows airports with excess available land to use the land for certain types of commercial development, pending approval by the FAA.³⁴ Airport operators must

³⁴FAA restricts certain types of land use on or near airport properties and also restricts lease or sale of airport-owned land. Such restrictions are established in grant assurances that airports accept as a condition of receiving federal land or funds. Airport operators must obtain FAA's concurrence to lease airport land or facilities to developers if the operator has obtained grants from FAA. Local planning officials have also affected particular land uses near airports through planning policies related to noise, environmental quality (air, water, wetland, species protection), and zoning restrictions.

obtain FAA's concurrence prior to leasing airport land or facilities to private developers to help ensure, among other things, that the developer's plans will be compatible with airport operations and that the airport receives fair market value for the use of its property. The ability to lease airport land has allowed some airport operators to generate revenue through temporary leases of airport property for manufacturing, warehousing, and freight-forwarding operations while also reserving the land for future aviation needs. For example, solar farms have been built on airport land in Indianapolis and Denver; officials at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport have leased a portion of the airport property for oil extraction; and land at Alliance Airport near Ft. Worth, Texas, has been leased for agricultural uses, such as cattle grazing and a golf course (see fig. 7). In addition, Miami International Airport entered a \$512 million public-private partnership to develop 33 acres of airport property. The developer will finance construction and pay rent and a percentage of the revenues to the airport in return for a 50-year lease.

Figure 7: Examples of Development Efforts on Airport Property Outside of Terminals



Land at Alliance Airport (near Fort Worth, Texas and Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport) has been leased for agricultural use or converted recreations uses, such as a golf course and walking route.



By moving the airport rental car facility off airport property, Miami International Airport officials freed up space for new development and connect to a larger intermodal facility-with rental cars and a link to the metro system-via the MIA People Mover.

Sources: Alliance Airport and Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. | GAO-14-658T

Privatization of airports is another option that some public sector airport owners have considered to obtain private capital for airport improvement and development, among other things. However, FAA's Airport

Privatization Pilot Program (APPP), which was established in 1996 to reduce barriers to airport privatization has not led to many privatizations.³⁵ Only one airport—San Juan Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport in Puerto Rico—has been privatized, and currently there is only one active applicant in the program.³⁶ Nonetheless, airports are using the private sector to finance airport development or manage airports outside of the APPP. For example, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has recently received responses for its request for proposals for the private sector to demolish old terminal buildings and construct, partially finance, operate, and maintain a new Central Terminal Building for LaGuardia Airport in New York City in return for a share of terminal revenues. In addition, Gary/Chicago International Airport in Gary, Indiana, outside Chicago has entered into a public-private partnership with a private sector firm to both operate the airport and economically develop off-airport property. We are currently examining airport privatization and the APPP and plan to report our findings later this year.

In conclusion, this year commemorates one century since the first commercial airline flight,³⁷ and in that relatively short time span, commercial aviation has grown at an amazing pace to become a ubiquitous and mature industry in the United States. While commercial aviation still has many exciting prospects for its second century, it also faces many challenges, chief among these are ensuring that airports can continue to accommodate millions of flights and hundreds of millions of passengers every year. Maintaining and upgrading this vital infrastructure will require the combined resources of federal, state, and local governments, as well as private companies' capital and expertise. Effectively supporting this development involves focusing federal resources on the FAA's key priorities of maintaining one of the world's safest aviation system and providing adequate system capacity, while allowing maximum flexibility for local airport sponsors to maximize local

³⁵GAO, *Airport Privatization: Issues Related to the Sale or Lease of U.S. Commercial Airports*, [GAO/RCED-97-3](#) (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 7, 1996).

³⁶Stewart Airport in New York was privatized in 1999 under a 99-year lease to a private sector operator, but in 2007, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey assumed the lease after the private sector operator ceased to operate airports.

³⁷On January 1, 1914, the St. Petersburg-Tampa Airboat Line became the world's first scheduled passenger airline service, operating between St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla. It was a short-lived endeavor—only 3 months.

investment and revenue opportunities. In deciding the best course for future federal investment in our national airport system, key considerations for Congress will be to balance the interests of all aviation stakeholders, including airports, airlines, and most importantly passengers and shippers, to help ensure a safe and vibrant aviation system.

Chairman LoBiondo, Ranking Member Larsen, and Members of the Subcommittee, this concludes my prepared statement. I would be pleased to respond to any questions that you may have at this time.

GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments

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