Item No.

Meeting Date: NOVEMBER 1, 2012

# Subject:

**Presentation On Green Build Ramp Control Facility (RCF)** 

### **Recommendation:**

Receive the presentation and take possible action.

# **Background/Justification:**

The Green Build Construction Project at San Diego International Airport (SAN) will provide additional terminal and airfield infrastructure on the west side of existing Terminal 2 West. The new airfield infrastructure includes ten aircraft parking gates, ten off-gate parking spaces for overnight aircraft, and a new taxi lane. (Attachment 1)

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Air Traffic Control Tower (the Tower) at SAN is responsible for providing control of aircraft movements on runways and taxiways – these pavements are classified by the FAA as movement areas. The Tower is not responsible for providing advisories for aircraft movements at gates, ramps, taxi lanes or remote parking locations – these pavements are classified by the FAA as non-movement areas. FAA Tower Managers at each airport can accept or decline responsibility for providing advisories to aircraft on the non-movement areas. The SAN Tower has previously agreed to provide advisories for SAN aircraft movements into and out of the existing 41 parking gates and twenty remote (off-gate) overnight aircraft parking spaces. The FAA has provided aircraft movement advisories at SAN for more than 20 years. However, the FAA can stop providing advisories at any time at their discretion.

The new Green Build aircraft gates and adjacent pavements are non-movement areas and they are not visible from the FAA Tower. The view from the Tower is obstructed by the existing Terminal 2 West concourse roof and north rotunda.

# **FAA Decision Regarding the Green Build Airfield Infrastructure**

In a letter dated December 7, 2009, the FAA advised the Airport Authority that it would not accept the responsibility for issuing advisories for aircraft movements on the new Green Build airfield infrastructure. (Attachment 2)

Airport Authority and FAA Tower staffs conducted several meetings to discuss alternatives for controlling aircraft movements on the Green Build airside pavements. The Authority offered to install video cameras and place the monitors in the Tower, but the FAA was not willing to accept the video control option due to the: 1) size of the area involved; 2) volume of projected aircraft movements; and, 3) lack of existing FAA procedures for using video to control aircraft ground movements.

# **Options for Managing the Green Build Airfield Pavements**

When it became apparent that the FAA was not going to provide control of aircraft movements within the Green Build airfield infrastructure, Authority Staff considered the following alternatives: 1) control aircraft movements using only video cameras and monitors at a remote location; 2) provide control from a location with a partial view of the gates, taxi lane and overnight parking; 3) control aircraft movements from the ground using personnel and escort vehicles; 4) control aircraft with personnel in a ramp control facility (RCF) with a full view of the new gates, parking spaces and taxi lane, as well as the adjacent taxiway B that is controlled by the FAA Tower. After discussing these four options with the FAA and the airlines, Authority Staff decided to build a RCF with a full view of the new Green Build airfield infrastructure.

# **Authority Staff Decision to Operate a RCF at SAN**

Every airport has unique design and operational features. SAN has a number of unique design features that present operational challenges:

- 1. Single runway
- 2. Single full-length parallel taxiway
  - a. Regular inbound and outbound aircraft taxi conflicts
  - b. Arriving cargo and general aviation aircraft using taxiway B
  - c. Increased arriving aircraft runway occupancy when taxiway B is congested
- 3. One-at-a-time aircraft taxi into and out of gates between concourses
- 4. Runway 09 arrival/departure operations
  - a. Opposite direction movements on Taxiway B (runway 09 arrivals/runway 27 departures)
  - b. Runway 09 departure aircraft queue on taxiway B
- 5. FAA Control Tower providing advisories to all aircraft moving into and out of the existing 41 aircraft parking gates.

The analysis of options for controlling aircraft movements on the Green Build pavements led to a very important conclusion. The new Green Build taxi lane, if managed properly, will reduce aircraft congestion on taxiway B, thus reducing congestion into and out of all parking gates at Terminal 2 East and Terminal 2 West. This can only be accomplished through continuous positive control of the new taxi lane, in combination with continuous communication/coordination with the FAA Tower and airline pilots and operations. This was the key consideration for the decision to build and operate a RCF with a full view of the Green Build pavements and Taxiway B.

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The RCF will also ensure safe, orderly and timely control of aircraft movements into and out of the Green Build gates and overnight parking spaces. The total cost for the Green Build Airside expansion is \$50,000,000. In order to maximize this capital expenditure, this infrastructure should be managed in a way that takes full advantage of all of the benefits that it can provide for SAN operations. The RCF will play a key role in maximizing the use of these benefits.

The plan to build the RCF was shared with the SAN Airlines during two regularly scheduled Airline Airport Affairs Committee (AAAC) meetings. It is also part of the Green Build Project that was approved by the Airlines. The structure is located on top of the Terminal 2 West concourse. The RCF, when completed, will provide a full view of the Green Build aircraft parking gates, overnight aircraft parking spots, the new taxi lane, as well as Taxiway B and aircraft parking gates on the west side of Terminal 2 East. The total cost of RCF construction is projected to be \$2 million. The RCF is scheduled to be completed and commissioned for operations on April 1, 2013.

# **RCF Staffing and Operations**

There are three models for performing ramp control at U. S. Airports: 1) airline staff, 2) airport staff; and, 3) private companies.

Attachment 3 provides a partial list of U. S. Airports that currently have non-FAA ramp control facilities and operations. The SAN Airside Operations staff visited four of these airports to gain a better understanding about operating procedures, staffing models, facilities, equipment, technology, training programs, as well as operations and maintenance costs. Three of the four airports started using ramp control as of a result of an FAA decision to stop providing aircraft movement control in ramp and gate areas at their airports.

The four airports visited were Los Angeles International Airport, McCarran (Las Vegas) International Airport, Denver International Airport and Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

### LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (LAX) - AIRLINE RCF STAFF

There are several airlines at LAX that perform ramp control operations. The visit focused on Alaska and United Airlines/SkyWest ramp control.

**Alaska Airlines** 

Facility Small Operations office with a limited view of gates and ramp

Number of Gates

Operating Hours 6:00 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. daily

Staff Qualifications/

Experience Airline staff is provided between three days and one week of

training. No previous air traffic controller experience required

Equipment 2 video cameras with view of the ramp, radios, gate assignment

computer, touch screen voice switch control system, and digital

voice recorder

Costs Not provided

**United/SkyWest Airlines** 

Facility Old FAA Tower

Number of Gates 9

Operating Hours

4:00 a.m. until 2:00 a.m. daily

Staff Qualifications/

Experience One week of training and no air traffic controller experience

required

Equipment Video camera with view of the ramp, digital voice recorder, radios

and gate management computer

Costs Not provided

The Airline staffing model works at LAX. It is important to note: 1) ramp control is done in three facilities; 2) they do not control remote (RON) aircraft parking; and, 3) there is a minimal amount of coordination and communication with the FAA Control Tower.

# MCCARRAN (LAS VEGAS) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (LAS) - AIRPORT RCF STAFF

Facility Two Stand-Alone Towers

Number of Gates 130 and several aircraft holding pads Operating Hours 5:30 a.m. until 1:00 a.m. daily

Operating Hours
Staff Qualifications/

Experience The training is very structured and closely mirrors that of the

FAA/Military. They require a minimum of two weeks / 80 hours of classroom training followed by a maximum of 200 hours to reach qualification for staff with previous air traffic controller experience, and 300 hours for those without controller experience. Most staff

qualifies within two to three months.

Equipment Radios with wireless headsets, seven video cameras with views of

ramps and holding pads, radar display, gate assignment computer

and voice recorders

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Costs FY2012 Budget \$3,156,252

LAS ramp control is a very large operation. They have a robust program with detailed procedures and strong management oversight. The RCF staff are former air traffic controllers (military and FAA). It is important to note that their ramp control staff perform a number of duties that are unique when compared to the other ramp control facilities surveyed.

### DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (DIA) - AIRPORT AND AIRLINE RCF STAFF

Facility One Tower Located On Top of Terminal Concourse

**Number of Gates** (Airport Staff) - 23 controllers and 6 supervisors

(Airline Staff) – 10 controllers and 3 supervisors

(Airport Staff) – 24 hours daily **Operating Hours** 

(Airline Staff) – 10 hours daily

Staff Qualifications/

Experience) DIA has a very detailed training curriculum that consists of both

> classroom and on-the-job training. The staff is comprised of some personnel with an ATC background; however the majority of the

controllers do not have prior any ATC experience.

Multiple cameras with views of the ramps; FIDS/BIDS display, Equipment

> gate management computer, flight scheduling program, radio headsets, PASSUR, weather display monitor and voice recorders.

\$675,264 Annually Costs

DIA ramp control operations are split between the Airport and United Airlines ramp control staff operating in the same facility. The Airport staff provides service to and from concourses A and C as well as to the south cargo ramp. United Airlines provides ramp control services to and from concourse B.

### SEATTLE-TACOMA INTERNATIONAL AIRORT (SEA) - PRIVATE COMPANY RCF STAFF

**Facility** One Tower Located on Top of Terminal Building

**Number of Gates** 

72

Operating hours

24 hours daily

Staff Qualifications/

Experience All controllers are former FAA or military controllers

Multiple cameras with views of the ramps; FIDS/BIDS display, Equipment

computer, flight scheduling program, radio headsets, weather

display monitor and voice recorders.

The Port of Seattle hired Robinson Aviation, Inc. (RVA) to Costs

> staff the RCF. The total cost of the three-year contract is an amount not-to-exceed \$2,827,293. The SEA ramp control facility is staffed 24 hours daily with two controllers on duty for more

than 16 hours daily.

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It is important to note that the SEA Airport RCF is staffed 24 hours daily and that there are two controllers on duty for 16 hours daily. The RCF staff is responsible for controlling aircraft movements into and out of 72 gates. Robinson Aviation Inc. (RVA) provides air traffic control at over 90 airports.

# **SAN RCF Staffing**

After considering all three staffing options: 1) airline staff; 2) Authority staff; and, 3) private company, Staff decided to move forward with a private company to operate the SAN RCF. The private company option will: provide the most qualified staff (service provider must have previous air traffic control experience); reduce Authority risk and liability by requiring that the private company carry a \$100 million insurance policy and name the Airport Authority as an additional insured; and, allow for competitive bids from service providers. There are a number of companies that provide this type of service at airports throughout the United States. The FY2013 budget for RCF staffing is \$245,600 (March 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013), and \$668,968 for the entire FY2014. Staff issued an RFP on October 2, 2012, with proposals due on October 31, 2012. Interviews are scheduled for November 8, 2012. Staff will present a recommendation to execute a contract with a RCF service provider at the December 6, 2012, Board Meeting. The RCF will be staffed seven (7) days/week and eighteen (18) hours/day from 6 a.m. until midnight. The plan for staffing the RCF has been shared with the Lindbergh Airline Manager's Council.

### RCF FY2013 AND 2014 RCF TOTAL COSTS ESTIMATE

第1世 [2] (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	2013	2014
Personnel	\$245,600	\$668,968
Training	\$15,000	0
Equipment	\$300,000	\$20,000 (maintenance)
Licenses	\$72,000	0
Materials & Supplies	\$5,000	\$5,000
Totals	\$637,600	\$693,968

## RCF IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

October 2012	RFP or Hiring controllers (if necessary) Purchase RCF equipment and furniture
December 2012	Present to the Board a Recommendation and proposed Resolution for the RCF Staff Contract
December 2012	Acquire license for an FAA radio frequency in RCF
December 2012	Finalize RCF training manual Finalize RCF contingency plans
January 2013	Revise Airport Layout Plan, Charts, drawings, Airport Facility Directory, Emergency Plans Coordinate RCF equipment installation with Green Build
February 2013	Conduct tenant, aircraft pilot and FAA Controller briefings
March 2013	Complete on-site RCF training Complete airfield signs and markings installation Test all RCF equipment
April 1, 2013	Assume control of the RCF from the Green Build Joint Venture
April 15, 2013	First day of RCF operations for gates 42-47, taxi lane and overnight aircraft parking (gates 38-41 closed until August 13, 2013)
August 13, 2013	First day of RCF operations for gates 48-51 (gates 38-41 reopen)

## **Future RCF Staff Responsibilities**

It is anticipated that, in the future, the FAA will stop providing advisories for aircraft movements into and out of fourteen (14) additional gates at Terminal 2 East and Terminal 2 West. The RCF will assume responsibility for these gates as well.

The Authority has acquired a computerized Gate Management System (GMS) and plans to use this system for planning and day-to-day common use operations. It is anticipated that the RCF will have a key role in using the GMS to maximize the benefits of common use gates during irregular operations, aircraft delays, equipment malfunctions, routine jet bridge maintenance, etc.

The southwest side of the new taxi lane is a good location to hard-stand (ground board) charter aircraft and irregular operations aircraft. The RCF will be able to facilitate the use of this pavement while ensuring smooth and safe aircraft movements in this area.

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The RCF can also serve as a backup FAA Control Tower if needed.

# **Fiscal Impact:**

Adequate funds are available for the FY2013 costs within both the Green Build capital budget and Airside Operations department operating budget (in the Services-Other line item). Adequate funds are also available for the FY2014 costs within the Airside Operations department operating budget in the Services-Other line item.

# **Authority Strategies:**

This item suppor	ts one or	more of the	<b>Authority Str</b>	ateg	ies, as follow	NS:	
Community Strategy		tomer 🗌 tegy	Employee Strategy	_	Financial Strategy		Operations Strategy

### **Environmental Review:**

- A. This Board presentation is not a project that would have a significant effect on the environment as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. 14 Cal. Code Regs. §15378. This Board presentation is not a "project" subject to CEQA, Cal. Pub. Res. Code §21065.
- B. This Board presentation is not a "development" as defined by the California Coastal Act. Cal. Pub. Res. Code §30106.

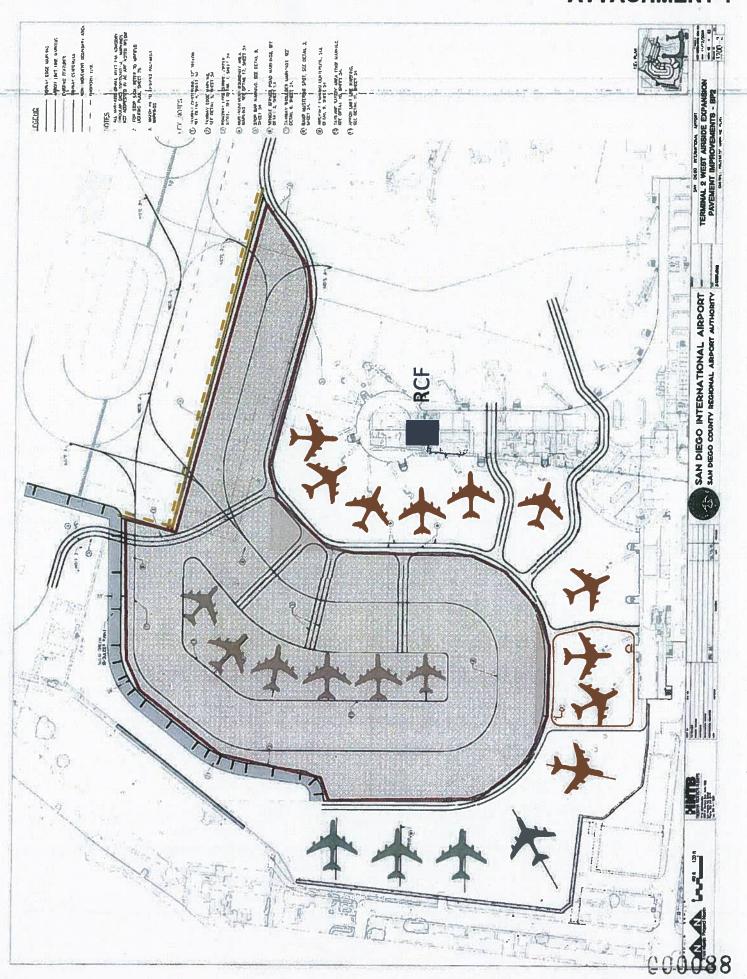
# **Equal Opportunity Program:**

Not applicable.

# Prepared by:

GEORGE CONDON
DIRECTOR, AVIATION OPERATIONS & PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT

# **ATTACHMENT 1**





U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration

December 7, 2009

San Diego County Regional Airport Authority P.O. Box 82776 San Diego, Ca 92138-2776

ATTN:
George Condon
Director, of Airside Operations

Mr. Condon,

Your office provided airport improvement plans for the control tower review that will add 10 new gates and a taxi-lane west of Terminal 2 West. You asked if the control tower would accept control responsibility for the proposed addition to the airport.

The control tower accepts responsibility for the control of aircraft, vehicles, equipment and personnel on the controlled movement areas of the airport. FAA grants the tower manager authority to designate portions of the airport surface which are not visible from the tower as non-movement areas. The new gates and taxi-lane are not visible from the tower and will be designated as a non-movement area. The control tower cannot accept control responsibility of the new gates or the new taxi-lane.

At select times the new taxi-lane and new over flow parking areas could provide an improvement to airport operations and possibly reduce delays. Reduced delay time would depend on airport volume and direction of traffic.

The airport should create a ramp tower / control facility to control this area. Many other airports have ramp control facilities that manage non-movement areas. This type of facility located on the new terminal would have line of sight visibility of the new ramp area, could manage the gates, the over flow parking spots, and control aircraft taxiing on the new taxilane.

SAN Airport has very limited concrete. With coordination the control tower could work with a ramp control facility to utilize the new taxi-lane. The taxi-lane and ramp could provide an area for an arrival to hold clear of the movement area waiting for a gate, and an area to hold a departure aircraft with an extended departure delay (i.e. MSP ORD snow delay).

The taxi-lane could also be used as an extension beyond taxiway Bravo during Runway 9 operations. Moving select Runway 9 departures into the taxi-lane would move the departure sequence forward and allow an arrival access to a gate sooner. The taxi-lane could also provide an area to help the tower with departure fix staging that could accelerate the Runway 9 departure line-up. There are days now when these suggestions would save several minutes' inbound delay for an arrival.

The control tower cannot take control of the new ramp. The tower is interested in working with a ramp control facility to develop procedures that would provide improvement to SAN airport operations.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey M. Tittle

Acting Air Traffic Manager San Diego Lindbergh ATCT San Diego, Ca. 92101

# LIST OF U.S. AIRPORTS WITH NON-FAA RAMP CONTROL FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

		A Commence of the Commence of	Operated	Dy Initalia	d by I nird Party Company and Airlines	Airlines		
Airport Name	FAA Identifier	Ramp Control	Airline	3 <sup>rd</sup> Panty Company	Facilities	Staffing	Hours of Oneration	Number of
Atlanta Hartsfield	AП	Yes	DAL	TBI	3 towers, TBI runs 1 of the towers and DAL runs the other	3 per shift	24/7	30
Chicago O'Hare	ORD	Yes	UAL	Signature Flight Support	Tower	4 UAL personnel/signature flight support personnel for RJ's	T1 - 24/7 T2 - 10PM	52
San Francisco	SFO	Yes	UAL	Total Airport 2 facilities – Services A Terminal a G Terminal	2 facilities – A Terminal and G Terminal	UAL staffs Terminal G. Total Airport Services staff 9 people.	24/7	SFO - 24 gates and 6 RONs/ UAL - 20+ gates

	Operated by I hird Party Company
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A. A.	rated
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Airport Name	FAA Identifier	FAA Identifier Ramp Control Airline	Airline	3 <sup>th</sup> Party Company	Facilities	Staffing	Hours of Operation	Number of Gares
Minneapolis – St. Paul International	MSP	Yes		Regional Lead Aviation Services/DAL	Building on top of the concourse	2 per shift	24/7	Bet. A and B Concourse for all DAL regional flights
Seattle International	SEA	Yes		RVA	Old ATCT	2 per shift except mid (0000-0600)	24/7	77

# LIST OF U.S. AIRPORTS WITH NON-FAA RAMP CONTROL FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

Terminals C & A DFW - 9 gates Carriers handle 50 gates not to Number of International International International International AAL-A&C Gates include AAL USA - all of their flights 70 gates to Terminal B controls 10 Terminals; their own. gates only. domestic/ **EWR-15** D18-D40 Massport include PHX-4 00a gates, gates 124 DFW-0615-Operation Hours of AAL - 24/7 0630-2200 0600-Mid 2200 24/7 24/7 24/7 24/7 AA - AAL employees PHX - On-duty Sup, UA Non-UA airport EWR - Airside Ops crew of 10 people DAL - 5 people on everything except DFW employees, **USA employees** Staffing DTW Unknown MIA - Controls staff the ramp for AAL flights COA - COA employees employees **UA gates** Massport control; staff shift AAL - 11 story Tower, heavy Operated by Airline and Airport sight. DFW - small building EWR - Office with cameras that sits on the roof of the COA - Tower at Terminal C where there is not line-ofterminal; DTW North side DAL - Building on roof of use of cameras at gates PHX & USA - Co-located Lower floor of the ATCT International gates. **Facilities** Single Tower terminal 3 towers facility International **EWR Airport** Airport PHX Airport DFW WID Ops Ops MIA BOS DA JBU/DAL/ UAL Airline UAL AA DAL NAL USA A Ramp Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Identifier DFW EWR DEN 떠 MIA PHX BOS Airport Name Wayne County nternational **Boston Logan** International International International International Phoenix Sky Newark/NJ Ft. Worth Detroit-Harbor Dallas Denver Miami 000092

LIST OF U.S. AIRPORTS WITH NON-FAA RAMP CONTROL FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

FAA	Ramp	Airport	Facilities	Staffing	Hours of	Number of Gates
3	Control	The state of the s		Contract of the contract of	@peration	
Yes		Airport	2 towers	2 per shift in each tower	0600-0200 daily	86
nt &	Yes/gate control	МСО	Office	MCO employees	24/7	11 International gates, 10 common-use gates. Coprdination only.
Yes		IAD	Building on top of the concourse	IAD Airport Ops	24/7	All gates

# LIST OF U.S. AIRPORTS WITH NON-FAA RAMP CONTROL FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

Operated by Airline

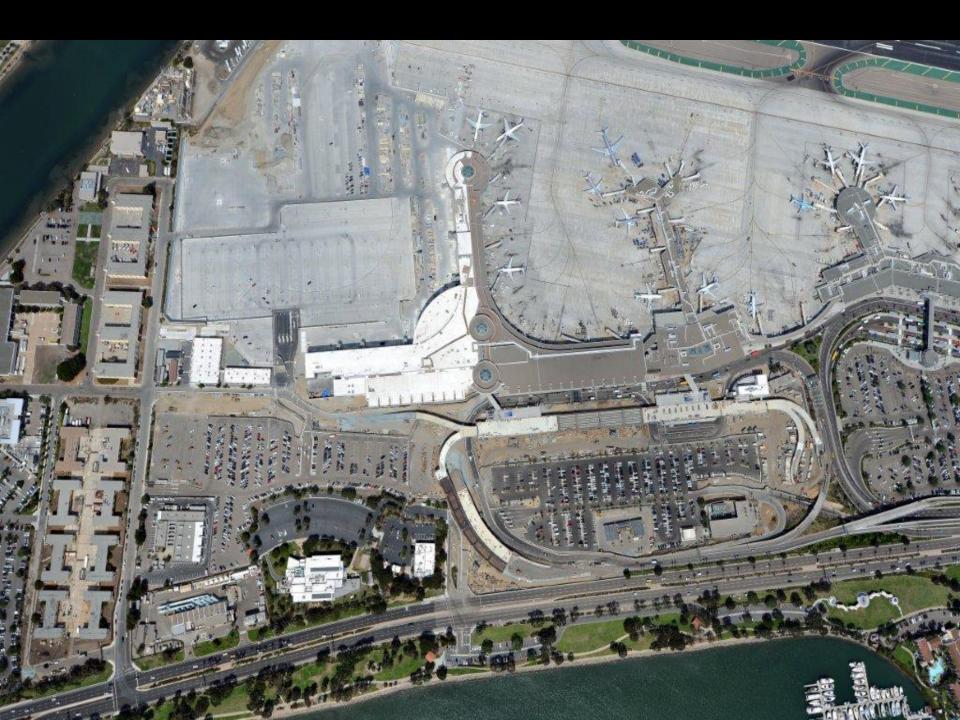
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Airport Name	FAA	Ramp	Airline	Facilities	Staffing	Hours of	Number of Gates
The state of the state of	Identifier	Control		The state of the s		Operation	
Los Angeles International	<b>E</b>	Yes (3)	UAL/DAL/AA	Old ATC-UA – AA & DL have ramp control towers above their terminal	2 per shift	24/7	40
John F. Kennedy International	JFK	Yes	AAL/UAL/JBU/DAL	Line of sight and cameras	Airline employees	24/7	All gates
Houston Bush International	ІАН	Yes	UAL	2 towers – north and south	UAL employees	0500-2200	Controls all gates including other carriers
New York – La Guardia	LGA	Yes	UAL/DAL	2 cabs on top of the terminals	UAL/DAL employees	24/7	Each carrier controls their own flights
Philadelphia International	<del>Z</del>	Yes	nsA	Physical tower located near the terminal building	USA employees	24/7	Ramp control all carriers
Honolulu International	HNL	Yes	HNL	1 tower in the "old" FAA Control Tower	State HI employees, staff of 14 people	24/7	All gates including the cargo area
Cincinnati/ North Kentucky	CVG	Yes	DAL	1 tower located on top of building	2 per shift	24/7	All gates
Charlotte/Douglas International	מר	Yes	NSA	Building located on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor of main terminal	USA employees	24/7	Ramp Control all traffic
Salt Lake City International	SIC	Yes	DAL	1 tower located in the "old" ATCT	DAL employees	24/7	All the SKY & DAL gates
				The second secon			



# Ramp Control Facility





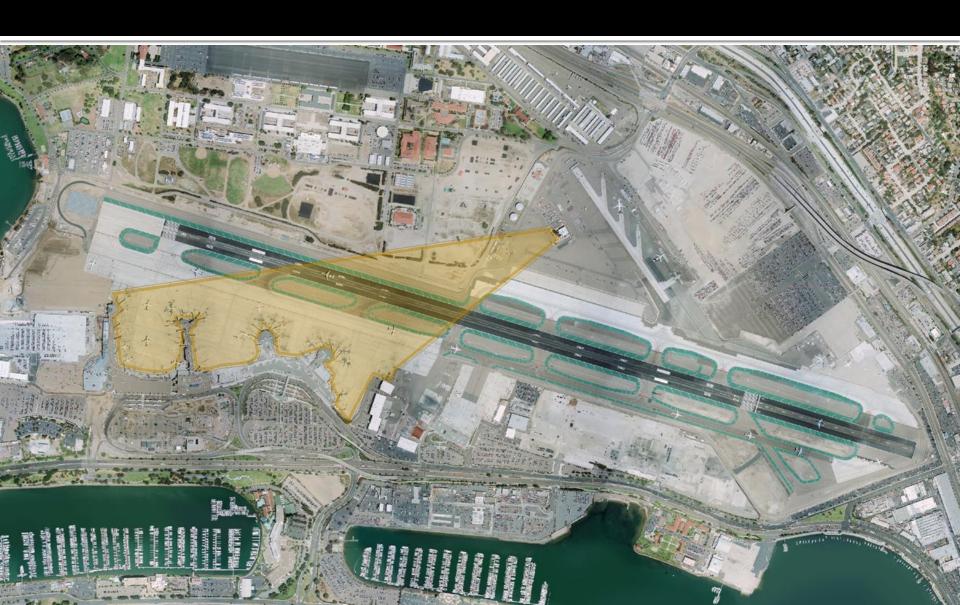




# **Key Operational Activity Locations**



# **Obstructed ATCT View**



# ATCT View from Terminal 2



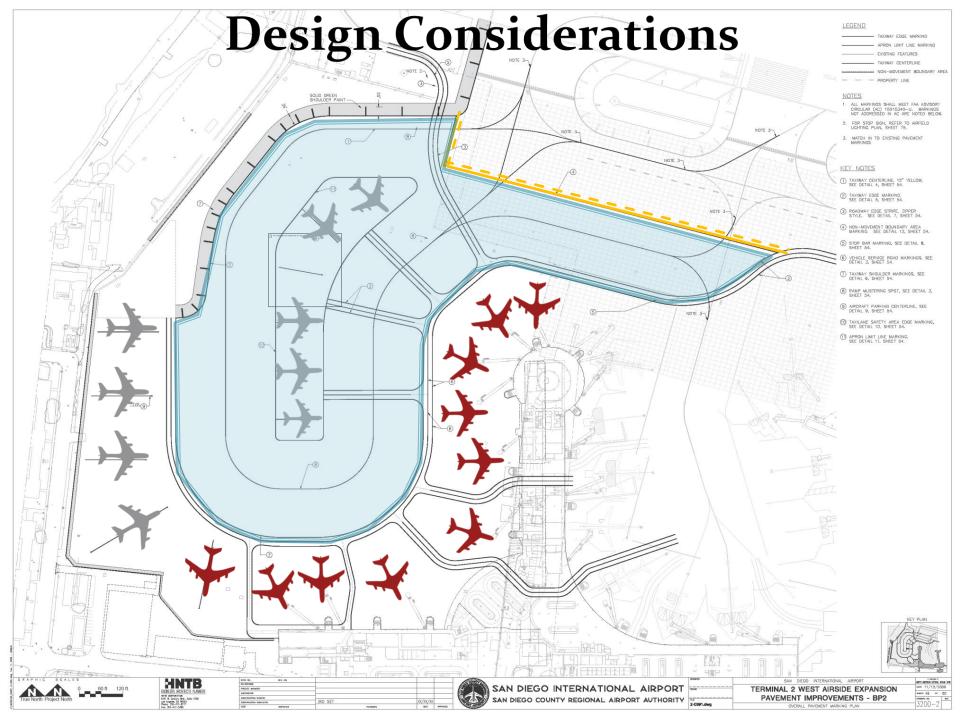
# FAA Decision & Alternatives

December 2009 FAA Letter

Alternatives for Managing Aircraft
 Movements on the Green Build Airfield
 Infrastructure

# Objective

- Safe, orderly and timely movement of aircraft into and out of the Green Build airside infrastructure.
- 10 new gates
- 10 off-gate overnight aircraft parking spaces



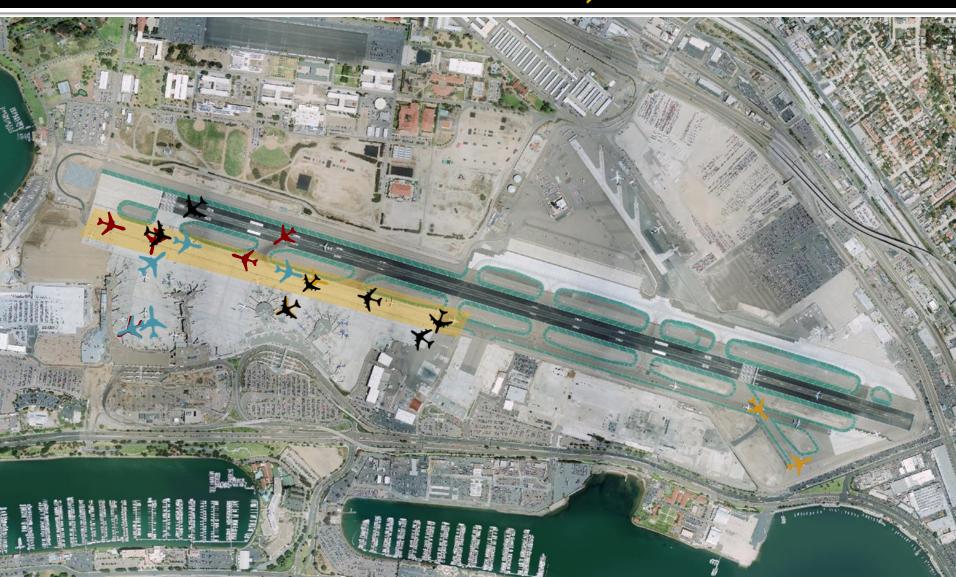
# **Operational Analysis**

- Aircraft ground movements into and out of the new Green Build infrastructure
- Current Taxiway B aircraft movements, challenges and opportunities

# Current Aircraft Ground Movements Overview



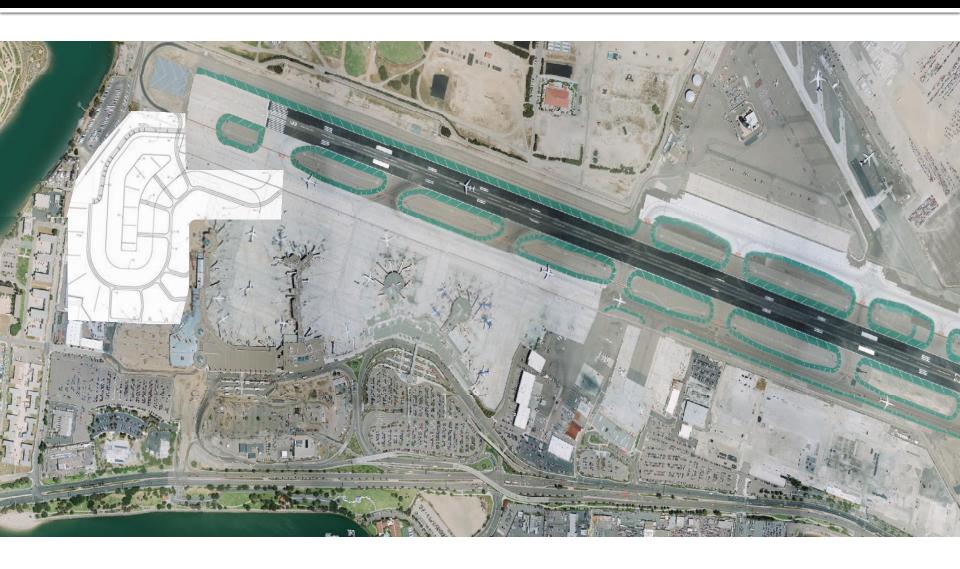
# Taxiway B Aircraft Movement Conjestion



# Taxiway B Congestion Impacting Runway Operations



# Green Build Infrastructure

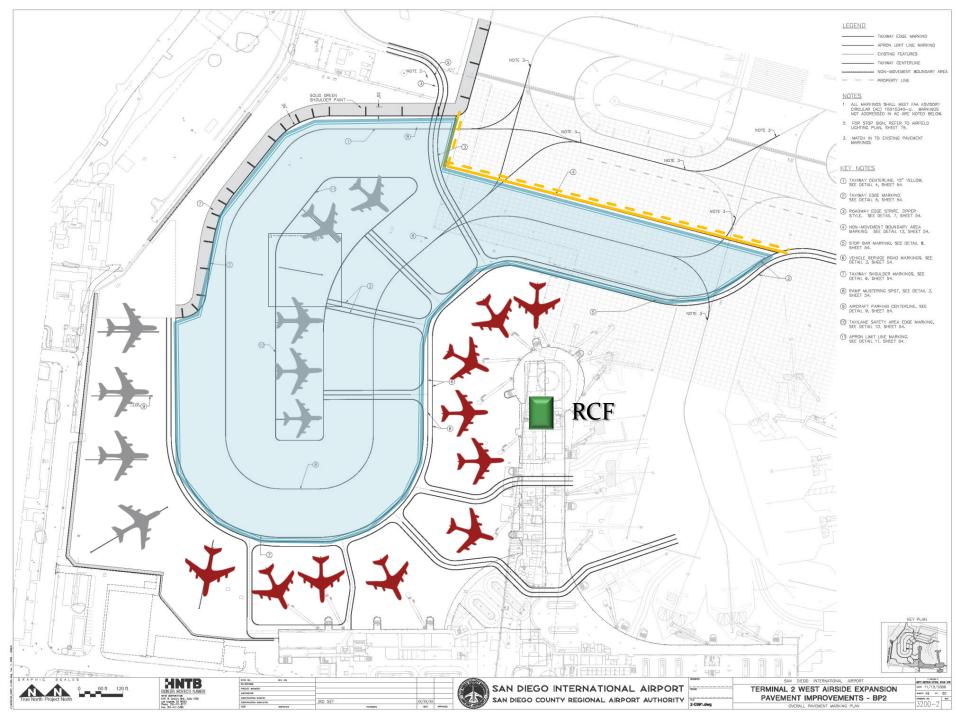


# **Options**

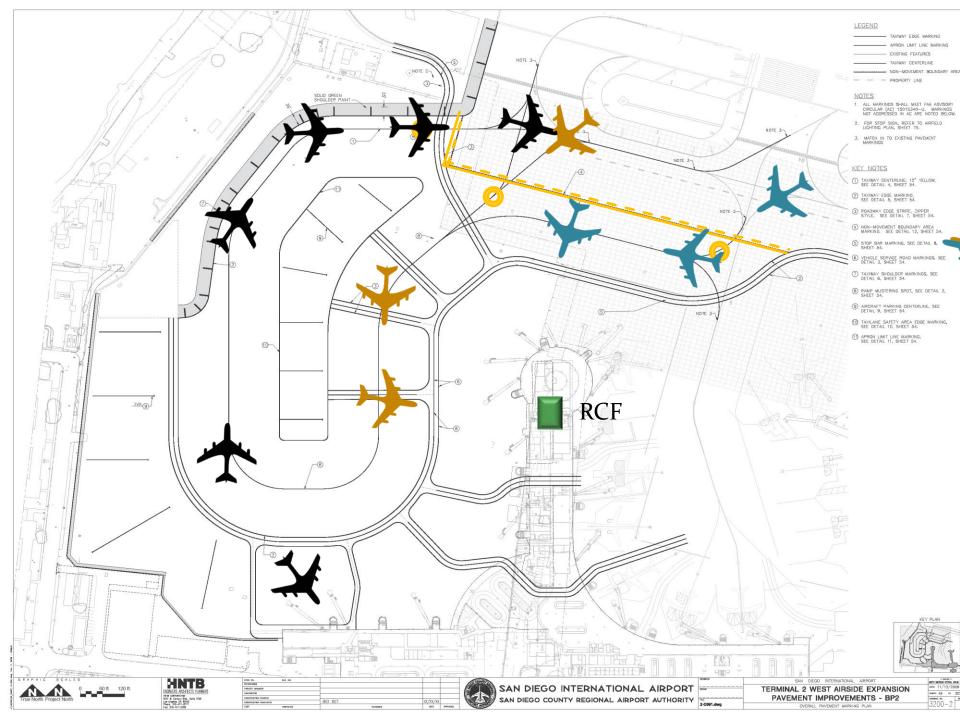
- Video monitoring from a remote location.
- Location with a partial view of the gates, ramps, taxi lane and overnight parking.
- Control aircraft movements from the ground only using personnel and escort/tow vehicles.
- Ramp control facility with a full view of Green Build infrastructure and east end of taxiway B.

# Decision

- The Green Build taxi lane will reduce aircraft movement congestion on Taxiway B.
- Reduce aircraft movement congestion into and out of all aircraft parking gates at Terminal 2 East and Terminal 2 West.
- The most effective way to achieve this is by having continuous positive control of aircraft movements on the taxi lane.
- In combination with continuous communication / coordination with the FAA tower, aircraft flight crews and airline operations.
- This was the KEY consideration for the decision to build and operate the Green Build RCF.





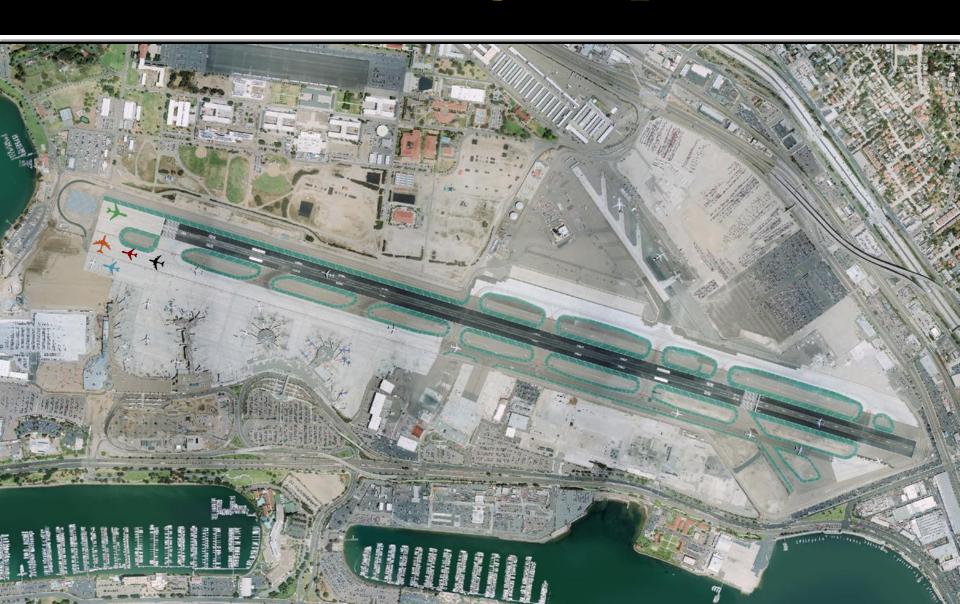




# Operations with Green Build Infrastructure and RCF



# Current Runway 9 Operations



# Runway 9 Operations with RCF



# **RCF** Operations

- Visited four (4) airports with ramp control facilities.
- Airports included: Los Angeles (LAX), Las Vegas (LAS), Denver (DIA) and Seattle (SEA).
- Gathered information about operating procedures, facilities, equipment, technology, training programs, maintenance costs and personnel.

# **RCF Staff**

- Three models for staffing ramp control facilities:
  - Airline staff
  - Airport staff
  - Private company
- Staff Report provided a list of 24 U.S. airports currently using ramp control facilities.

# **RCF Staff**

- Authority staff has decided that the private company is the best option for staffing the SAN RCF.
- Provide the most qualified staff (service provider staff must have previous air traffic control experience).
- 2. Reduced Authority risk and liability (service provider will be responsible for the first \$100,000,000 of liability and will name the Airport Authority as an additional insured).
- 3. Allows for a competitive bid process.

# 2013/2014 Cost Estimate

	2013	2014
Personnel	\$245,600.00	\$668,968.00
Training	\$15,000.00	0
Equipment	\$300,000.00	\$20,000.00 (maintenance)
Licenses	\$72,000.00	0
Materials & Supplies	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Totals	\$637,600.00	\$693,968.00

# RCF RFP

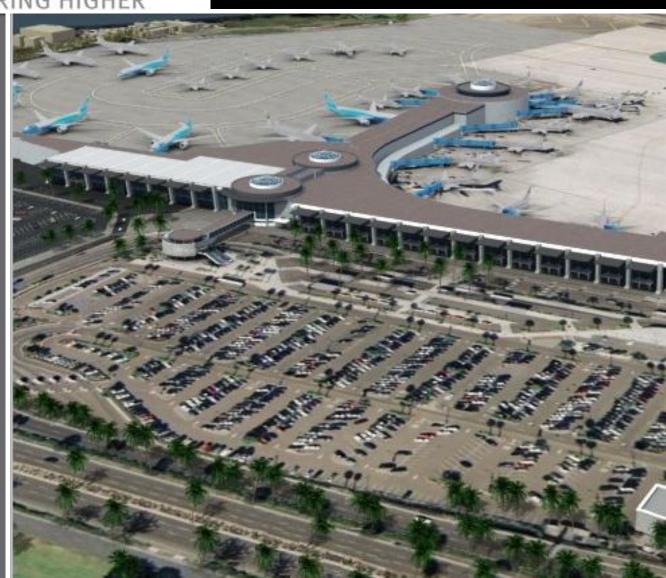
- RFP was issued on October 2, 2012
- Proposals received October 31, 2012
- Potential Candidate interviews schedule for November 8, 2012.
- Staff to present a recommendation to execute an RFP staffing contract at the December 6, 2012 Board Meeting.

# Future RCF Responsibilities

- Provide control for aircraft movement at 14 additional gates at Terminal 2 East and Terminal 2 West.
- Use Authority gate management system (GMS) to maximize the benefits of common use gates during irregular operations.
- Coordinate hard-stand (ground boarding operations) on the west side of the Green Build ramp.
- RCF can be used as a backup FAA tower if needed.



# Closing Comments



# Questions &

# Answers



