



Appendix J
Sustainability Initiatives: Summary of Baseline Benchmarking

Table J-1: Peer Airports Included in Benchmarking of Sustainability Baseline

AIRPORT – 3-LETTER CODE (REPORTING YEAR)	SOURCE FOR BASELINE DATA
Miami International Airport – MIA (not defined)	Miami-Dade Aviation Department, https://news.miami-airport.com/mia-named-top-airport-in-north-america-for-environmental-management/ (accessed March 2019).
Palm Beach International Airport – PBI (2019)	Palm Beach International Airport, SolarNow Program Takes Root at PBI, http://www.pbia.org/business/press-releases/post/solar/ (accessed March 2019).
Tampa International Airport – TPA (varies)	Hillsborough County Aviation Authority, <i>Tampa International Airport Sustainable Management Plan, 2011</i> ; Hillsborough County Aviation Authority, Sustainability Fun Facts, http://www.tampaairport.com/sustainability-fun-facts (accessed March 2019).
Orlando International Airport – MCO (varies)	Greater Orlando Aviation Authority, <i>Sustainability Management Report 2014, 2014</i> ; Greater Orlando Aviation Authority, <i>Annual Sustainability Report Card, 2016</i> .
Boston Logan International Airport – BOS (2017)	Massachusetts Port Authority, <i>Sustainable Massport, Annual Sustainability & Resilience Report, 2018</i> .
Minneapolis–St. Paul International Airport – MSP (2015)	Metropolitan Airports Commission, <i>2015 Sustainability Report</i> , https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=https://sustainability.metroairports.org/api/views/yp8s-dcxh/files/38e5cf56-32ec-42ad-a186-63c9a5ea10cb (accessed March 2019).
Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport – PHX (not defined)	City of Phoenix Aviation Department, <i>Sustainability Management Plan, January 2015</i> .
Salt Lake City International Airport – SLC (2018)	Salt Lake City International Airport, www.slcairport.com/about-the-airport/community-and-environment/ (accessed March 2019).
Seattle-Tacoma International Airport – SEA (varies)	Port of Seattle, www.portseattle.org (accessed March 2019).
San Diego International Airport – SAN (2017)	San Diego County Regional Airport Authority, Performance Tables & Charts, FY 2017, http://sustain.san.org/ (accessed March 2019).
Sacramento International Airport – SMF (2016)	Sacramento County Department of Airports, <i>Sacramento International Airport, Environmental Sustainability Management Plan, 2018</i> .
Vancouver International Airport – YVR (2017)	Vancouver International Airport, <i>2017 Annual & Sustainability Report, 2017</i> .

SOURCES: As noted above.

PREPARED BY: Ricondo & Associates, Inc., March 2019.



Table J-2: Waste Management Baseline Comparisons

AIRPORT (REPORTING YEAR)	WASTE DIVERSION RATE	WASTE DIVERSION QUANTITY (TONS)	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS RECYCLING ^{1/}
FLL (2017)	9%	300 tons recycled	95% recycled for Maintenance Facility construction
TPA (various)	24% (estimated, 2011)	>1,100 tons diverted from landfill per year	96% of materials from Main Terminal expansion and modernization project
MCO (2015)	37%	1,873 tons diverted from landfill	94% for Automated People Mover and Intermodal Terminal Facility projects
SMF (2016)	22%		
PHX (not defined)	28%		
BOS (2017)	16%	1,300 tons	Nearly 100% recycled for construction projects
YVR (2017)	51%		99.3% recycled from 2017 projects
SLC (2017)	15%		
SEA (2015)	33% from terminal 9% from airfield		95.5% diverted from landfills from 2015 projects
SAN (2017)	27%		

NOTE:

^{1/} Some airport operators reported recycling rates in decimals, while others did not.

SOURCES: As noted in Table J-1.

PREPARED BY: Ricondo & Associates, Inc., March 2019.



Table J-3: Energy Use (Electricity and Natural Gas) Baseline Comparisons

AIRPORT (REPORTING YEAR)	TOTAL ENERGY USE		EUI (UNIT/SQ FT)		EUI (UNIT/PASSENGER)		RENEWABLE ENERGY
	kWh	kBTU	kWh	kBTU	kWh	kBTU	
FLL (2017)	112,333,062	376,232,898	46	155	3.5	11.6	
PBI (2019)							3 solar trees; planned solar canopy in cell phone waiting lot (FPL SolarNow Program)
TPA (2011)	113,320,686	355,964,537			6.7	21.2	
BOS (2017)				84		33.0	
MSP (2015)	180,000,000		2,242 ^{1/}				4.3 MW solar (2016)
YVR (2017)							97 MW from renewable sources
SLC (2018)						15.7	4% from clean energy sources
SEA (2014)	112,000,000				3.0		
SAN (2017)	69,364,800	236,500,000		91	3.3	10.7	5.5 MW solar
SMF (2016)		187,800,000				18.6	

NOTES:

EUI = Energy Use Intensity kBTU = Thousand British Thermal Units

FPL = Florida Power & Light Company MW = Megawatt

kWh = Kilowatt Hours SQ FT = Square Feet

^{1/} Includes electricity, natural gas, renewable fuel, and nonrenewable fuel.

SOURCES: As noted in Table J-1.

PREPARED BY: Ricondo & Associates, Inc., March 2019.

Table J-4: Energy Use (Fleet Fuel) Baseline Comparisons

AIRPORT (REPORTING YEAR)	FLEET – ALTERNATIVE FUEL USE ^{1/}	OTHER ^{1/}
TPA (not defined)	40% of fleet used alternative fuels	Saved over 517,000 gallons of gas since started using CNG vehicles in 2012
MCO (2016)		10.5% of Greater Orlando Aviation Authority and tenant employees use alternative forms of transportation for commutes
MSP (2015)	109 alternative fuel vehicles in fleet	Fleet used 74,146 gallons of renewable fuel (E85)
YVR (2017)		22% of travelers use public transit; 20,500 gallons of fuel saved from 2012–2017
SMF (2016)	2.4% of fleet used alternative fuels	

NOTES:

CNG = Compressed Natural Gas

^{1/} Some airport operators reported numbers in decimals, while others did not.

SOURCES: As noted in Table J-1.

PREPARED BY: Ricondo & Associates, Inc., March 2019.

Table J-5: Water Use Baseline Comparisons

AIRPORT (REPORTING YEAR)	WATER USE (GALLONS)	WATER USE PER PASSENGER	OTHER
FLL (2017)	214 million gallons	6.6 gallons/passenger	Rainwater harvesting system
MIA (not defined)			Energy-saving project reduces water consumption by 28 million gallons
PBI (2010)			Water conservation public service messaging
TPA (2013)		12.9 gallons/passenger	
MCO (2015)		6.6 gallons/passenger	
SMF (2016)		10.0 gallons/passenger ^{1/}	
BOS (2017)		7.9 gallons/passenger (2016) ^{2/}	Two 1,000-gallon rainwater collection tanks
YVR (2017)	317 million gallons	13.5 gallons/passenger	
SLC (2017)	79 million gallons	3.2 gallons/passenger	
SEA (2015)	200 million gallons	6.0 gallons/passenger	
SAN (2017)	82 million gallons	3.7 gallons/passenger	

NOTES:

^{1/} Rate of 7.7 gallons/passenger during 2015 was reported for SMF, which was a draught year.^{2/} Data for an alternative year was reported for BOS due to a water main break in 2017.

SOURCES: As noted in Table J-1.

PREPARED BY: Ricondo & Associates, Inc., March 2019.