

2003

AIRPORT TRAFFIC REPORT

*Kennedy · Newark Liberty · LaGuardia
Teterboro · Downtown Manhattan Heliport*



**THE PORT AUTHORITY
OF NY & NJ**

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JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

OPERATED BY

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, under a lease with the City of New York since June 1, 1947.

LOCATION

JFK is located in the southeastern section of Queens County, New York City, on Jamaica Bay, fifteen miles by highway from midtown Manhattan.

SIZE

The airport consists of 4,930 acres, including 880 acres in the Central Terminal Area. JFK has more than 30 miles of roadway.

HISTORY

Construction began in April 1942 under a New York City contract for the placing of hydraulic fill over the marshy tidelands on the site of Idlewild Golf Course, on what was to become a 1,000-acre airport. Commercial flights began July 1, 1948. It was rededicated December 24, 1963 as John F. Kennedy International Airport in memory of the nation's thirty-fifth president.

INVESTMENT

About \$150 million was expended by the City of New York on original construction. The Port Authority has invested more than \$4.6 billion in the airport.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

JFK contributes about \$30.1 billion in economic activity to the NY/NJ region, generating some 265,180 jobs and \$11.2 billion in wages and salaries. About 35,000 people are employed at the airport.

REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Consists of Port Authority and tenant construction and expansion, including the completion of Terminals 1 and 4, the current construction of American Airlines' Terminal 8, and the upgrades to Delta's Terminals 2 and 3, and JetBlue's Terminal 6; a quadrant roadway system, new parking garages, and a light rail network (AirTrain JFK), which opened in December 2003.

CENTRAL TERMINAL AREA (CTA)

JFK has nine airline terminals, surrounded by a dual ring of peripheral taxiways. The original 655 acres in the CTA was enlarged to 880 acres by relocating taxiways to provide needed space for expanding the passenger terminals. There are about 175 aircraft gate positions serving the terminals. The CTA also includes a central heating and air-conditioning plant.

Terminals

- A consortium of airlines – Air France, Japan Airlines, Korean Air and Lufthansa – built the 11-gate international **Terminal 1**, opened in May 1998 on the site of the old Eastern Airlines Terminal.

- Delta Air Lines operates **Terminals 2** and **3**. Delta invested about \$150 million to renovate the terminals which consists of redesigned first and business class lounges, new ticket counters, new lighting and flooring and new baggage facilities.
- **Terminal 4** opened in May 2001. This \$1.4 billion structure is considered one of the largest terminals in North America. The 1.5 million square-foot common-use facility improves passenger service through the use of separate levels for departing and arriving passengers, consolidated ticketing and baggage operations, improved customer facilities, duty free and a wide array of retail shops and eateries.
- **Terminal 5** is currently closed. JetBlue operates out of **Terminal 6** and has made \$12 million in interim improvements that include wider roads, new ticket counters and refurbished restrooms, new baggage systems, and enhanced shops and eateries.
- **Terminal 7**, operated by British Airways, opened in 1970. The \$251 million redevelopment includes expansion and reconfiguration of the terminal, new ticketing and check-in areas, new retail outlets, lounges and a new departure and arrival roadway system. United Airlines also operates out of this terminal.
- American Airlines, which operates **Terminals 8** and **9**, is creating one new facility that will serve both domestic and international passengers on three concourses, including new shops and services, a new parking facility and expanded check-in areas.

Approximately 125 domestic and international carriers serve JFK International.

AirTrain JFK

This high-speed, light-rail service links the airport to New York City and beyond. Opened in December 2003, AirTrain connects to the Long Island Rail Road and the New York City subway. On airport, AirTrain provides free connections between terminals, rental car facilities, hotel shuttle areas and parking lots.

Air Traffic Control Tower

The 321-foot Air Traffic Control Tower, opened in 1994 and includes state-of-the-art communications, radar and windshear alert systems.

ROADWAY ACCESS

Work on a new quadrant, with elevated departure roadways and added frontage capacity was completed in 2001 at Terminals 4 and 7. New roadways at Terminal 8 will soon provide separate arrivals and departures levels.

PARKING

The airport offers over 14,700 public spaces including an employee lot, two 1,400-space parking garages, the long-term lot and an additional 3,200 spaces in the CTA. E-ZPass Plus is offered in all paying parking lots.

CARGO

JFK is one of the world's leading international air cargo centers. Two cargo facilities totaling 430,000 square feet of warehouse and office space opened in 2003 and offer the latest in cargo-facility design. With this newest cargo complex, the airport has more than one million square feet of office and warehouse space dedicated to broker, freight forwarder and container freight station operators who do business within the NY/NY region.

RUNWAYS/TAXIWAYS

The runway system consists of two pairs of parallel runways (4L-22R, 4R-22L and 13L-31R, 13R-31L) aligned at right angles. Total runway length is nine miles. All runways have high intensity runway edge lighting, centerline and taxiway exit lighting and are grooved to improve skid resistance and minimize hydroplaning. A 500' by 150' aircraft arrestor bed has been installed at the end of Runway 4R.

Taxiways total 25 miles in length. Standard width is 75 feet with 25-foot heavy duty shoulders and 25-foot erosion control pavement on each side. Other features include the taxiway centerline light system and a sign system, illuminated at night, that provides directional information for taxiing aircraft.

NEWARK LIBERTY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

OPERATED BY

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey under a lease with the City of Newark since March 22, 1948.

LOCATION

Newark Liberty (EWR) is located in Essex and Union Counties between the New Jersey Turnpike (accessible from Exits 13A and 14), U.S. Routes 1 and 9 and I-78, and is about 16 miles from midtown Manhattan.

SIZE

EWR consists of 2,027 acres, of which 880 were acquired by the Port Authority since it began operating the airport in 1948.

HISTORY

Opened October 1, 1928, the metropolitan region's first major airport was built by the City of Newark on 68 acres of marshland and quickly became the world's busiest commercial airport. During World War II it was operated by the Army Air Corps. After the Port Authority assumed responsibility, the agency added an instrument runway, a terminal building, a control tower and an air cargo center. The Central Terminal Area was constructed and opened in 1973. Runway 4L-22R was commissioned in 1970; Runway 4R-22L was rebuilt and reopened in 1973. Other construction during the early 1970s included the Port Authority Administration Building, the Central Heating and Refrigeration plant, a Fuel Storage Tank Farm, taxiways and roadways. In 1989, a two-building maintenance complex opened to house structural construction and repair equipment, a large garage for runway snow removal and deicing equipment, and the "snow desk" or command center for snow emergencies.

The new International Arrivals Facility opened in 1996 and the monorail (now AirTrain Newark) began operation in 1996. A new 325-foot control tower was commissioned in 2003, the fourth in the airport's history. In 2002, the construction of the new Port Authority administration building was completed.

Newark has experienced rapid growth in international air service in the last decade. Today international airlines offer direct service to many destinations around the world. **Approximately 50 scheduled airlines operate out of EWR.**

INVESTMENT

The City of Newark spent over \$8.2 million on construction and development on the airport. The U.S. Government spent over \$15.1 million prior to 1948. The Port Authority has invested more than \$3.6 billion at the airport.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Over 24,000 people are employed at the airport. EWR contributes about \$11.3 billion in economic activity to the NY/NJ metropolitan region including about \$3.3 billion in wages and salaries for about 110,000 jobs derived from airport activity.

REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

EWR's capital program included the new International Arrivals Facility, modernization of Terminals A, B and C, a new and expanded AirTrain Newark, improved airport access roadways and a new \$22.4 million, and a 325-foot control tower commissioned in May 2003.

PORT AUTHORITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

In 2002, construction of the new Newark Liberty International Airport's administration Building #1 was completed. The 100,000 square-foot building incorporates a new emergency response facility with the airport's original 1935 central terminal building, a National Historic Landmark. The facility houses much of the Port Authority's airport staff, including the airport police station and the Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Fleet.

CENTRAL TERMINAL AREA

The 425-acre oval Central Terminal Area was built as part of a large-scale airport redevelopment program in the 1960s and early 1970s and consists of three passenger terminals; Terminals A, B and C.

PASSENGER TERMINALS

Terminal A's "re-lifing" included the relocation of various airlines' ticket counters and gates; additional ticket counters; new and improved food, beverage and retail shops; a new baggage handling system; new and refurbished airline passenger lounges; new lighting and improvements to basic infrastructure of the terminals. American Airlines completed an expansion program that included an Admirals Club and expansion of the outbound baggage system. US Airways renovated its area including new ticket counters, and United built a large Red Carpet Room.

In Terminal B, Delta completed a \$5.5 million modernization of its gate area shared with Northwest, and Northwest upgraded its boarding and baggage areas. In 2002, a multi-million dollar project that included the replacement of escalators, new revolving doors, and three freight-sized elevators was completed.

The \$117 million international facility located in Terminal B opened in January 1996. Capable of processing 3,000 arriving passengers per hour, this facility has 15 international arrivals gates.

At Terminal C, Continental's Global Gateway project includes the opening of its new C3 concourse in December 2001. With an additional 600,000 square feet of space, the facility was converted into a three-level terminal with two levels for departures. The new concourse has 19 gates, new retail areas and customs facilities. Continental also completed its new state-of-the-art International Arrivals Facility adding another 1,500 passenger per hour arrival capacity to the airport.

AIRTRAIN

In the fall of 2001 AirTrain Newark began service to the new Northeast Corridor Station (NEC) where passengers can connect to NJ Transit and Amtrak rail lines. The AirTrain/NEC connection provides an all-rail link between the airport and New York City, Philadelphia, points across New Jersey and destinations beyond.

ROADWAYS

To reduce congestion and improve airport access, roadways were widened and reconfigured in the passenger terminal area and airport entrances giving vehicles option to bypass terminals and proceed directly to parking.

PARKING

The airport provides over 20,000 parking spaces – about 17,000 public parking spaces in the short-term, daily and economy/long-term lots and more than 3,000 employee parking spaces. Construction has been completed on both the 3,600-space garage at AirTrain Station P4, and the 3,400 space garage at Terminal C. E-ZPass Plus, a new automated system is accepted at all parking lots except Economy Lot P6 which is scheduled for late 2004.

CARGO

EWR is the overnight small package center for the NY/NJ region, offering a full range of short-, medium- and long-haul services to domestic and international destinations. With the completion of the newest cargo facility, cargo space on airport has increased to 1.3 million square feet.

RUNWAYS/TAXIWAYS

The airport has two parallel runways (4R-22L and 4L-22R) and a third runway (11-29), which is primarily used for commuter traffic. Runway 4R-22L is 9,980 feet long by 150 feet wide, and Runway 4L-22R is 11,000 feet long by 150 feet wide. Both runways have displaced thresholds to minimize noise effects. Visual aids include high intensity edge and centerline and high-speed exit taxiway centerline lighting. Over 12 miles of 75-foot wide taxiways link the three runways with the central terminal and cargo areas.

OPERATED BY

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey under a lease with the City of New York since June 1, 1947.

LOCATION

LGA is located in the Borough of Queens, New York City, bordering on Flushing Bay and Bowery Bay and is eight miles from midtown Manhattan.

SIZE

LGA consists of 680 acres and has about 72 aircraft gates.

HISTORY

The airport site was first occupied by Gala Amusement Park, and in 1929 it was transformed into a 105-acre private flying field. It was first named Glenn H. Curtiss Airport and later North Beach Airport. Taken over by New York City, the airport was enlarged by purchase of adjoining land and by filling in 357 acres of waterfront along the east side. On September 9, 1937 ground was broken for a new airport, and on October 15, 1939 it was dedicated as New York City Municipal Airport. The name was changed to New York Municipal Airport-LaGuardia Field on November 2, 1939. The airport was opened to commercial traffic on December 2 of that year. The airport was leased to the Port Authority in 1947. A large Central Terminal Building was opened in 1974, enlarged in 1967 and again in 1992.

Approximately 25 scheduled airlines operate out of LaGuardia.

INVESTMENT

Original construction by the City of New York cost \$40 million. The Port Authority's total capital investment in the airport is over \$1.1 billion.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

There are approximately 9,000 persons employed at LGA. The airport contributes \$6.1 billion in economic activity to the NY/NJ metropolitan area. This includes \$2.0 billion in wages and salaries and approximately 63,000 jobs generated by on-and off-airport aviation and indirectly related businesses.

REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

By the end of 2000, the combined Port Authority and airline investment for the airport's redevelopment program was

\$830 million. The program includes expanding and modernizing the Central Terminal Building, a passenger terminal in the east end, airline modernization of gate areas and passenger service areas, reconfiguring and widening roadways, improving runways, as well as other rehabilitation projects.

PASSENGER TERMINALS

Central Terminal Building (CTB)

Dedicated on April 17, 1964, this terminal serves the most scheduled domestic airlines. It is 1,300 feet long and 180 feet wide, with approximately 750,000 square feet of floor space. Originally constructed at a cost of \$36 million, the six-block long terminal consists of a four-story central section, two three-story wings and four concourses leading to 38 aircraft gate positions. The CTB completed a \$340 million expansion and modernization project. Its centerpiece is a \$47 million project that redeveloped the center section, including new elevators and escalators to accommodate persons with reduced mobility. This redesigned center section has created a spectacular concession environment for new retail stores, a food court and business services. Work has been completed on Concourses C, B and A. The Port Authority has authorized planning studies to further modernize and expand this terminal.

Three lanes were added to the CTB departures level roadway in 1991 and a three-lane arrivals roadway and canopies were completed in January 1994.

US Airways Terminal

On September 12, 1992, US Airways' \$200 million terminal opened for business at the east end of the airport. This 12-gate terminal is connected to the airline's Shuttle Terminal and features approximately 300,000 square feet of floor space and a food and retail concessions court. US Airways Shuttle Terminal serves passengers hourly with shuttle flights to Boston and Washington, D.C.

Delta Air Lines Terminal

Constructed by Delta Air Lines at the east end of the airport, it opened in June 1983. The terminal has ten aircraft gate positions.

Marine Air Terminal (MAT)

Once called the Overseas Terminal, the MAT was the original airport terminal building. It served international flights on flying boats through the 1930s and 1940s. In 1995 the Marine Air Terminal was designated a historical landmark. In 1980, the Port Authority rededicated the James Brooks mural, "Flight," first painted in 1942. On September 1, 1991, Delta began shuttle operations to Boston and Washington, D.C. from the MAT. The terminal is currently undergoing restoration to its façade and interior.

PARKING

The airport provides a total of 10,400 parking spaces. This includes employee parking and 7,500 public spaces – including hourly, metered and parking garage spaces. Completed at the end of 1976 at a cost of \$30 million, the first-level parking garage accommodates approximately 3,000 cars. On October 4, 1998, Lot 3, with 930 spaces, was designated as a long-term lot. E-ZPass Plus, a new automated system is accepted at all parking lots.

RUNWAYS

There are two main runways, 4-22 and 13-31. Each is 7,000 feet long by 150 feet wide. In a \$40 million project, completed in 1967 by the Port Authority, both runways were extended over water to their present length and width. The extensions were built on a 50-acre L-shaped pile-supported concrete structure. The runways have high intensity runway edge lighting, centerline and taxiway exit lighting. Runways are grooved for added traction during wet weather.

DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN HELIPORT

OPERATED BY

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on a site leased from the City of New York since December 8, 1960.

LOCATION

Just above the Battery on Pier 6, East River, between the north side of Pier 5 and the south side of Pier 8. The heliport is convenient to the major air traffic-generating center of the downtown Manhattan/Wall Street area. Direct highway access is available via the FDR Drive on the east side of Manhattan and the West Side Highway on the west side. The entrance to the heliport is just south of where the FDR Drive begins, directly opposite the Vietnam Veteran Plaza. The facility is only seven minutes by copter to Newark International and LaGuardia airports, eight minutes to JFK and 15 minutes to Morristown (N.J.) Airport.

SIZE

Total square footage = 84,000: Pier = 550 ft. x 85 ft.; Barge – 90 ft. x 300 ft.; Parking = 12 helicopters, 18 cars.

HISTORY

Built and operated by The Port Authority on a site leased from the City of New York. Opened December 8, 1960, it was the second commercial heliport in Manhattan, and was the first in the U.S. to be certified for scheduled passenger helicopter service by the FAA. The Downtown Heliport was reconstructed in 1987, and is one of four FAA-designated national demonstration projects for the latest developments in equipment to enhance helicopter operations.

FACILITIES

The heliport has parking for helicopters up to 50,000 pounds. It is the first public heliport with a semi-automatic fire protection foam system, and the first to use a barge for aircraft parking. The facility's terminal building is one of the most advanced in the industry, offering administrative office space, superior package and breakdown areas for courier operations, and a passenger-waiting lounge with the comforts of a modern airport terminal. It also houses the Port Authority's heliport operations center and a pilot lounge. The terminal features year-round heating, air-conditioning, soundproofing, ventilation and lighting for maximum comfort and convenience.

The Port Authority has invested over \$14 million in the facility.

TETERBORO AIRPORT

OPERATED BY

Teterboro Airport (TEB) is owned and operated by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

LOCATION

Located in the boroughs of Teterboro and Moonachie in Bergen County, NJ, it is twelve miles by highway from midtown Manhattan via the George Washington Bridge or Lincoln Tunnel.

SIZE

Total = 827 acres: 90 acres for aircraft hangers, maintenance and office facilities; 408 acres for aeronautical use and 329 undeveloped acres.

HISTORY

TEB is the oldest operating airport in the Port district. The property was acquired in 1917 by Walter C. Teter. During World War 1, North American Aviation operated a manufacturing plant on the site. After the war, the airport served as a base of operations for Dutch aircraft designer, Anthony Fokker. The first flight from the present

airport site was made in 1919. During World War 1, the airport was operated by the Army Air Force. It was purchased by the Port Authority on April 1, 1949 from Fred L. Wehran, a private owner. The airport was leased to Pan Am World Airways and then to Johnson Controls for 30 years. On December 1, 2000, the Port Authority assumed full responsibility for its operation, together with American Port Services, Inc. who manages the daily operations and maintenance of the facility.

INVESTMENT

The Port Authority has invested over \$71 million to upgrade the airport's facilities and open new areas of service to the aviation community.

EMPLOYMENT

There are over 1,000 full-time and about 100 part-time employees at TEB.

AVIATION ROLE

TEB is designated a "reliever" airport, according to the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems that serves general aviation requirements for the greater New York area. The facility has two runway configurations. Runway 1-19 (North/South) is 7,000 feet long. Runway 6-24 (NE/SW orientation) is 6,012 feet long. The airport is a 24-hour public-use facility, offering both visual non-precision and "all weather" precision landing capabilities.

It is important to note that TEB does not accommodate scheduled carrier operations as a general aviation reliever airport. The airport also imposes weight restrictions, prohibiting use of aircraft with operating weights in excess of 100,000 pounds. TEB's utilization is comprised of a broad range of general aviation aircraft.