Bus Procurement Projects Rental Car Facility Bus Purchase Employee Parking Bus Purchase

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Briefing Overview

- Project description
 - Current bus operations
 - Future needs
- Goals and objectives
- Alternatives and schedule
- Results
- Recommendation

Bus Operations



Orange route serves rental car passengers, blue route serves tenant employees

Project Description

- Rental Car Facility (RCF), C800810
 - Replace 5 expiring buses and add 1 spare bus
 - Cost recovered through customer facility charge
- Employee Parking (EP), C800956
 - Replace 11 expiring buses and add 7 buses
 - Cost recovered through employee parking rate





Airport must purchase buses to maintain service

Goals and Objectives

- Port goals
 - Reduce carbon emissions
 - Meet growing air transportation needs
 - Financial sustainability of ground transportation operations
- Project objectives
 - Maintain service
 - Minimize cost
 - Reduce carbon emissions
 - Minimize operational impacts

Project Alternatives

- 1. Electric buses
 - Requires charging infrastructure and additional buses
 - FAA grant available but uncertain
- 2. Refurbished compressed natural gas (CNG) buses with Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)
 - New drivetrain, subsystems and interior
- 3. New CNG buses with RNG
 - RNG is zero net carbon drop-in replacement for CNG
 - Other operators currently use RNG for transportation





Bus technologies differ in price and operational impacts

Schedule

- Analyze bus alternatives
- Commission authorization
- RNG Results/FAA grant results
- Develop and issue bus RFP
- Place bus purchase order
- New buses in use
- Mandatory bus retirement

2018 Q1-Q4 2019 Q1 2019 Q2 2019 Q1-Q2 2019 Q3 2021 Q4 2022 Q2

Alternative must be selected by February 2019 to maintain customer service

Analyzing Alternatives

Step 1: Objectives

- Maintain service
- Minimize cost
- Reduce carbon emissions
- Minimize operational impacts
- Step 2: Risks
 - Fuel supply
 - Maintenance requirements

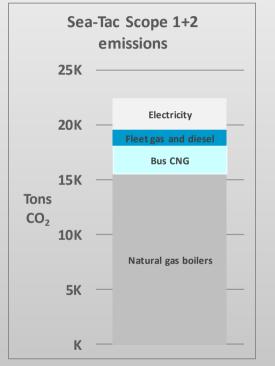
Project Costs

	Electric	Electric w/ grant	Refurbished RNG	RNG
Initial capital cost	\$36.6	\$25.8	\$11.6	\$16.8
Average annual operational costs	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$1.0
NPV of total cost of ownership (20 years)	\$57.4	\$46.6	\$30.8	\$30.0

All costs in million USD 2018

Electric alternative has highest long-term cost

Carbon Reductions from RNG



- Natural gas is 80% of Scope 1+2 emissions
- RNG is zero-carbon drop-in replacement for natural gas

RNG for buses and boilers reduces Sea-Tac's Scope 1+2 emissions by 80%

Carbon Emissions

	CNG	Electric – Green Direct	Electric – PSE Grid Mix	Refurbished RNG	RNG
Carbon emissions (tons CO ₂ /year)	1,220	20	430	0	0

• Expiring buses create 5% of Sea-Tac's Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions

RNG and electricity have similar carbon reduction benefits

RNG Cost and Availability

- Port RFP issued Jan 12th for RNG
 - Supplies airport boilers and existing CNG bus fleet
 - Seeking 10 to 20-year term
- Federal credits (RINS) support RNG for transportation
 - Bipartisan support; low long-term risk
 - RINS currently greater than CNG commodity price





RNG is currently available and long-term source is likely

RNG Cost and Availability

- Other U.S. airports outside of California have procured RNG at similar cost to CNG
- RNG Facilities as of Jan 2019
 - 90 in operation
 - 21 under construction
 - 41 under development



RNG price is likely similar to CNG price for buses

Objectives and Risks

Objective	Electric	Refurbished RNG	RNG
Objectives			
Maintain service			
Minimize total cost of ownership			
Reduce carbon emissions			
Minimize operational impacts			
Risks			
Fuel supply and price			
Maintenance requirements			

New CNG buses w/ RNG meet objectives with minimal risk

Recommendation

New CNG buses fueled with RNG

- Meets objectives
 - Reduces maximum amount of carbon
 - Minimizes total cost of ownership
 - Minimizes operational impacts
- Minimizes risk
 - Less maintenance downtime than refurbished buses
 - Allows EV technology to mature and prices to fall
 - Port can revisit electric option prior to next bus replacement





Recommend purchasing new CNG buses and fueling them with RNG

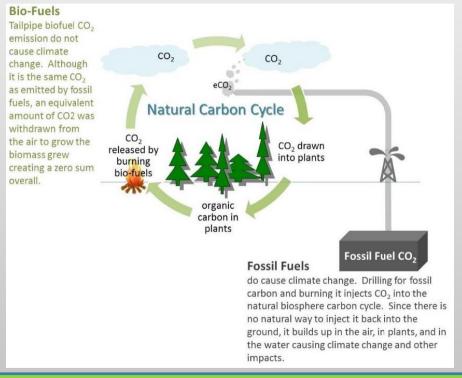


APPENDIX

Electric Utilities at Sea-Tac



Carbon Emissions



RNG does not add carbon to the atmosphere

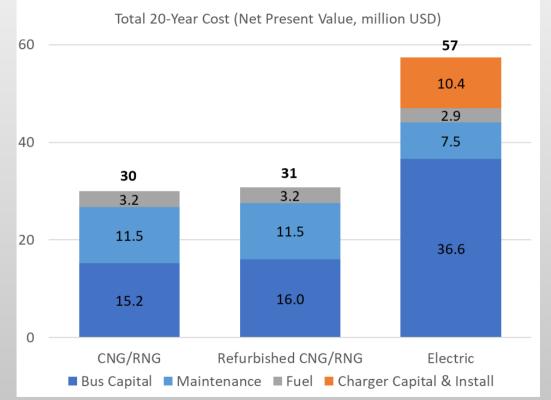
NPV of Project Costs (20 years)

	Electric	Electric w/ grant	Refurbished RNG	RNG
Total cost of ownership	\$57.4	\$46.6	\$30.8	\$30.0
Charger capital and installation	\$10.4	\$5.0	\$0	\$0
Initial bus capital	\$25.2	\$19.8	\$10.8	\$15.2
Bus replacement	\$11.4	\$11.4	\$5.2	\$0
Fuel	\$2.9	\$2.9	\$3.2	\$3.2
Maintenance	\$7.5	\$7.5	\$11.5	\$11.5

All costs in million USD 2018

Electric alternative has highest long-term cost

NPV of Project Costs (20 years)



Electric alternative has highest long-term cost

Project Cost Summary

	Rental Car Buses – 6 new CNG buses	Employee Parking Buses – 18 new CNG buses	Totals
Current Budget	\$1,800,000	\$18,081,000	\$19,881,000
Budget Increase/(Decrease)	\$2,603,000	(\$5,646,000)	(\$3,043,000)
Revised Budget	\$4,403,000	\$12,435,000	\$16,838,000

Recommended alternative results in net ~\$3 million overall budget reduction

Carbon Reductions Relative to CNG

	RNG	Electric – Green Direct	Electric – PSE Grid Mix
Emissions reduced relative to CNG (tons CO ₂ /year)	1,220	1,200	790
\$/ton of CO ₂ reduced relative to CNG	\$0	\$1,140	\$1,760

RNG and electricity have similar carbon reduction benefits

Comparable Bus Operators

- Pierce Transit: primarily CNG
- Community Transit: diesel
- Microsoft: diesel and gasoline
- Amazon: diesel
- UW: gasoline
- Children's Hospital: gas/propane bi-fuel





With RNG, the Port would remain a regional sustainability leader