# Summary of the Ground Transportation Access Plan (GTAP) Study



## Overview

- Port goals
- Study objectives & approach
- Current Issues
- Top 10 strategies
- Initiatives Already Underway
- Next steps
- Appendix

Presents study findings and next steps with technical details in Appendix

## **Port Goals**

- Century Agenda
  - Reduce Scope 3 carbon emissions:
    - 50% below 2007 levels by 2030
    - 80% below 2007 levels by 2050
- Reduce travel/processing time
  - Max 45 minutes from clock tower to post security



**GTAP strategies designed to achieve Port goals** 

## **Study Objectives**

- Increase access to high occupancy modes such as transit
- Advance transportation modes and programs to foster social equity and customer choice
- Consider the **financial/revenue** impacts of potential strategies.



GTAP objectives advance all three aspects of sustainability

# **Study Approach**

- Conduct benchmarking research & stakeholder outreach
  - Identified over 64 transportation strategies
  - Determined industry best practices
- Screen strategies to determine top 10
  - Evaluation criteria: congestion relief, mode shift, customer choice, feasibility, environmental benefit and fiscal impact



Identify top 10 strategies to reduce congestion and advance sustainability goals

### **Current Issues**

- Increasing roadway congestion
- Market disruptions
- Emerging ground transportation modes
- Social equity
- Environmental effects
- Infrastructure limitations



Anticipate increasing congestion as demand increases

## Top 10 Strategies from GTAP Study

- Near-term Port initiatives:
  - Multiple variations of express bus service
  - Form a Transportation Management Association (TMA)
- Partner with regional agencies to incentivize mode shift:
  - Information sharing and promoting transit
  - Public-private partnerships for First/Last Mile Coverage
  - Increase/preserve King County Metro RapidRide and Sound Transit bus service
  - Offer ticket for free transit ride/ride-free area
  - Provide incentives (e.g., coupons) for ride-share and transit use
- Further analyze:
  - Revenue structures for autonomous vehicles (AVs)
  - Airport access fees
  - Restructuring employee parking

Each of the 10 strategies needs additional research and/or key partnerships

### **Top 10 Strategies**

Strategy	rategy Description		Affected Stakeholder(s)		
			Work- force	GT Oper.	
Multiple Variations of Express Bus Service	• Express service from park and ride lots in primary surrounding city locations; secure parking; 30 minute service (Port, KCM, ST TBD)	~	~		
Form a Transportation Management Association (TMA)	<ul> <li>Member-controlled, organizations that provide transportation services in a particular area.</li> <li>Dedicated staff to manage CTR programs for airport workforce including ride-share matching, guaranteed ride home, transit subsidies</li> </ul>		1		
Information Sharing and Promoting Transit	• Distribute information about transit routes and integrate promotions/marketing during airline ticket purchase and check-in	1			
Public-Private Partnerships for First/Last Mile Coverage	• Develop partnerships with ride-share companies and regional agencies to provide first and last mile coverage	1	1	1	
Increase/preserve King County Metro RapidRide and Sound Transit Express Bus Service	<ul> <li>More frequent service (assuming regional agency sponsorship)</li> <li>Change pick-up/drop-off location</li> </ul>	~	1	V	

# Top 10 Strategies (con't)

Strategy	Description		Affected Stakeholder(s)		
07			Work- force	GT Oper.	
Ticket for Free Transit Ride/Ride- Free Area	Passengers and employees ride free on trips from SEA	1	1		
Incentives for Ride Share and Transit Use	<ul> <li>Provide discounts at airport concessionaires or access to airline club lounges for travelers with transit pass, transit receipt, or verification of participation in Ride Share program</li> <li>Implement a parking "cash-out" program managed by SEA TMA</li> </ul>	V	1		
Revenue Structures Anticipating Autonomous Vehicles (AVs)	Estimate impacts and timeline of AV adoption (revenue)			1	
Airport Access Fees	Consider establishing fee structure for vehicles accessing terminal curbs	V			
Restructure Employee Parking	<ul> <li>Restructure complimentary garage parking to incent Ride Share and transit</li> <li>Implement a parking "cash-out" program managed by SEA TMA</li> <li>ORCA subsidies</li> </ul>		~		

## **Initiatives Already Underway**

- Rematch program for TNCs
- Advance immediate GT recommendations (garage utilization, re-match, entrance)
- Continuous Process Improvement exercise focused on
  airport roadway congestion
- Widen arrivals approach
- SR 518 Corridor study
- Express Bus studies



Ongoing initiatives will significantly reduce congestion and some will reduce carbon

### **Next Steps**

Top 10 Strategies	Planning timeframe	Implementation timeframe
Multiple Variations of Express Bus Service	2018 –2019	1-3 yrs
Transportation Management Association (TMA)	2019	1-3 yrs
Information/Promotion of Transit	2018 –2019	1-3 yrs
Public-Private Partnerships for First/Last Mile Coverage	2019	1-3 yrs
Increase / preserve KCM RapidRide and ST Exp. Bus Service	2018 –2019	3-5 yrs
Ticket for Free Transit Ride/Ride-Free Area	2019	1-3 yrs
Incentives for Ride Share / Transit Loyalty Program	2019	1-3 yrs
Revenue Structures Anticipating Autonomous Vehicles	2020 – 2021	5-10 yrs
Airport Access Fees	2019 –2021	TBD
Restructure Employee Parking	2019 – 2020	1-3 yrs

Most of the top 10 strategies can be implemented in 1 to 3 years

# Thank You



Appendix

# **Benchmarked Airports**

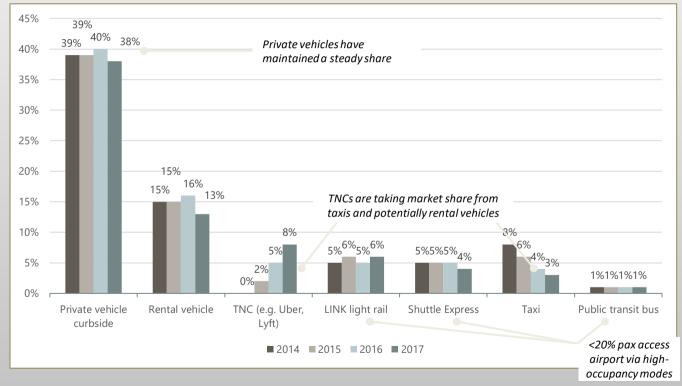
US AIRPORTS	A CANADA AND A CANADA
San Francisco	
Los Angeles	
Boston Logan	No Provide States
Minn.–Saint Paul	
Denver	
Miami	
NON-US AIRPORTS	
London Gatwick	
Dublin	
Copenhagen	
London Heathrow	

# **Comparing Among Similar Airports**

Transportation Mode	SEA (2017)	SFO (2017)	BOS (2016)
Private vehicle	46% <sup>1</sup>	26%	34%
Rental vehicles and off-airport parking	23%	21%	11%
TNC	8%	30%	14%
Тахі	3%	5% <sup>2</sup>	10%
Limousine or town car	2%		
Non-HOV Modes	82%	82%	69%
Shuttles/vans or other commercial buses	11%	13%	17%
Public transit/express bus/parking and ride (SFO)	7%	5%	14% <sup>2</sup>
HOV Modes	18%	18%	31%

1. Includes private vehicles parking, dropping off or passing through parking garage.

# SEA Trends in Mode Share



SOURCE: Port of Seattle Business Intelligence, Enplaning Passenger Survey (2014-2017)

## 64 Candidate Strategies Evaluated for "People • Profit • Planet"

#### **1.** Reduce Traffic Congestion

Reduces traffic volumes, improves passenger throughput, and/or improves efficiency along the Airport drive and curbside.

#### 2. Support Customer Choice

Increases access to ground transportation modes to/from the Airport.

#### 3. Influence Mode Share

Reduces percent of travelers using single occupancy vehicles.

#### 4. Fiscal Impact to Sea-Tac

Potential revenue source or offset to capital investment versus the annual operating costs.

#### 5. Reduce Environmental Impacts

Reduces greenhouse gases, vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and promotes mass transit.

#### 6. Feasibility

Potential to implement/whether the strategy been successfully implemented in other locations, and general comparative assessment of potential for positive ROI.

# Top 10 Analyzed for Equity and Impacts

- 1. Qualitatively scores strategies for equity principles
- 2. Quantifies environmental benefits, capital costs, operating costs, and revenue impacts

## **Defining Equity Principles**

- Environmental: Minimizes *disproportionate environmental impacts* on stakeholders
- **Economic:** Creates *small business growth and workforce development* in and around the airport while minimizing financial burden of accessing transportation options
- **Regional access and operations:** Provides *more modes of transportation* to the airport
- **Social:** Eliminate barriers to *equal opportunity for historically underserved groups*

### **Top 10 Strategies - Equity Trade-offs**

STRATEGY	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENT	REGIONAL ACCESS & OPERATIONS	SOCIAL
Multiple Variations of Express Bus Service	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	0
Tolling Curbside	Х	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	0
Information / Promotion of Transit	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	NA
Transportation Management Association (TMA)	0	0	$\checkmark$	0
Restructure Employee Parking	NA	0	0	Х

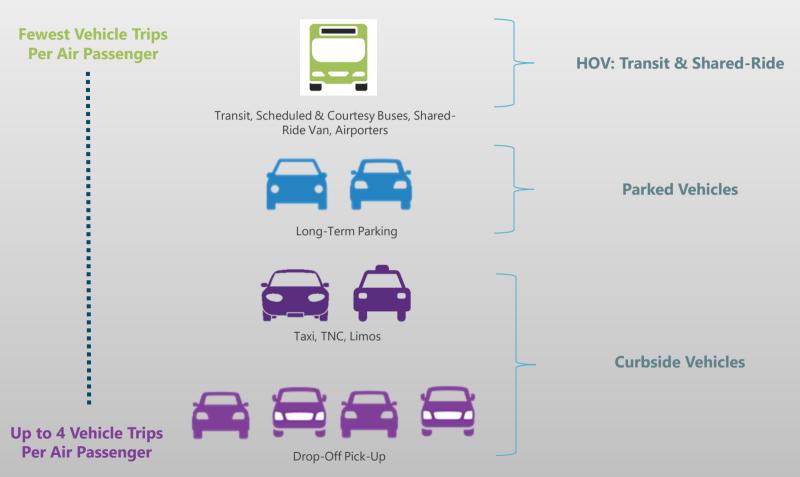
Several strategies support three of the equity principles but none meet all four

## Top 10 Strategies - Equity trade-offs (cont'd)

STRATEGY	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENT	REGIONAL ACCESS & OPERATIONS	SOCIAL
Revenue Structures Anticipating Autonomous Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Public-Private Partnerships for First/Last Mile Coverage	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	0
Increase / preserve KCM RapidRide and ST Express Bus Service	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	0
Ticket for Free Transit Ride / Ride-Free Area	✓	✓	✓	0
Incentives for Ride Share/Transit Loyalty Program	$\checkmark$	NA	NA	NA

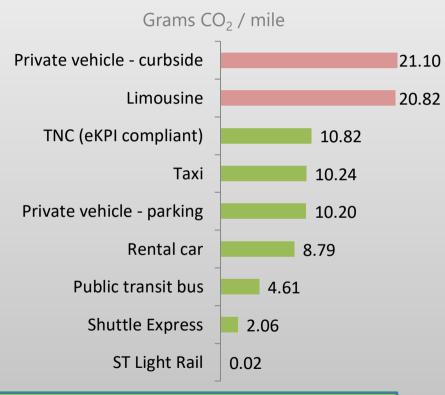
#### Several strategies support three equity principles but none meet all four

## Trips per Mode



## **Quantitative Analysis – Measurable Impacts**

- Capital & operating costs
  - Estimated order of magnitude
- Vehicle miles traveled
  - Result of mode shift incurred
- Greenhouse gas emissions
  - Result of change in VMT



#### Strategies quantified to understand potential benefits and drawbacks

## Quantitative Analysis of Top 10 Strategies

STRATEGY	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated Operating Cost	Estimated Greenhouse Gases Reduced	Anticipated Revenue Impacts
Multiple Variations of Express Bus Service	0	Х	Х	0
Tolling Curbside	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Information / Promotion of Transit	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Х	Х
Transportation Management Association (TMA)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Х	0
Restructure Employee Parking	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Х	$\checkmark$

Key

Score	Capital / Operating Cost	GHG Reduction – tonnes/yr	Revenue Impact (Million \$ Annually)
✓	\$0 to \$2m	≥ 10,000	Source (+)
0	\$2 to \$10m	5,000 < 10,000	<\$1m Loss (-)
Х	>\$10	<5,000	>\$1m Loss (-)

Most strategies perform well in two or more criteria but measurable impact requires combination of strategies

# Quantitative Analysis of Top 10 Strategies, cont'd

STRATEGY	Estimated Capital Cost	Estimated Operating Cost	Estimated Greenhouse Gases Reduced	Anticipated Revenue Impacts
Revenue Structures Anticipating Autonomous Vehicles	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	0	$\checkmark$
Public-Private Partnerships for First/Last Mile Coverage	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Х	Х
Increase / preserve KCM RapidRide and ST Express Bus Service	0	0	Х	0
Ticket for Free Transit Ride / Ride-Free Area	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	0	Х
Incentives for Ride Share/Transit Loyalty Program	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	0	Х

Key

Score	Capital / Operating Cost	GHG Reduction – tonnes/yr	Revenue Impact (Million \$ Annually)
✓	\$0 to \$2m	≥ 10,000	Source (+)
0	\$2 to \$10m	5,000 < 10,000	<\$1m Loss (-)
Х	>\$10	<5,000	>\$1m Loss (-)

Most strategies perform well in two or more criteria but measurable impact requires combination of strategies

### **Top 10 Strategies Cumulative Benefits**

- Potential cumulative benefit
  - Reduce 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per year
  - Reduce 42,000 tons carbon emissions per year
  - Remove over 2 million single occupancy vehicles from the road

### **Transportation Management Association**

**Description**: Form a Sea-Tac Airport Transportation Management Association (TMA) with dedicated staff focused on Commute Trip Reduction and Transportation Demand Management strategies, such as ridesharing/matching, preferential parking for van and carpools, guaranteed ride home/emergency ride home program, and transit subsidy. Hold a quarterly TMA open-house for employees to attend and gain information on available commuting options.

#### **Primary Benefits**

- Provides employees with improved level of service and reliability for their commute.
- Encourages carpooling and ride sharing to access the Airport, reducing congestion from single-occupancy vehicle trips.
- Supports workforce job satisfaction.
- Mitigates environmental issues, especially greenhouse gas emissions, because of decreased single-occupancy vehicle trips.
- Expands the state-required program for having a Commute Trip Reduction Coordinator.
- There are very low (or no) capital costs.

#### **Primary Drawbacks**

• Limited potential for results (e.g. limited ability to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution).

