ITEM NO: \_\_\_\_\_7a\_\_

DATE OF

MEETING: \_\_June 26, 2012

# Terminal Development Challenges









Where a sustainable world is headed."



# **Presentation Summary**

- Background and Projections
- Current Situation
- Future vision/Recommended approach

# Challenges



#### **Problem Dimensions**

- Most cost-effective long-term solution requires increased throughput in existing footprint
- Airline competition is intense and the industry is constantly evolving
- Technological advances are changing the customer experience and can promote increased throughput
- Airport must make decisions in the midst of change
- Lengthy development timeframe adds to challenge





## Passenger Statistics

- 32.8 Million Annual Passengers (MAP)
- 4% growth in passengers over 2010
- 74% of passengers are O&D; 9<sup>th</sup> largest O&D airport in U.S.
- International passengers: 2.9 million/year, up 6.3%
- Growth in FIS passengers: 8.6 %

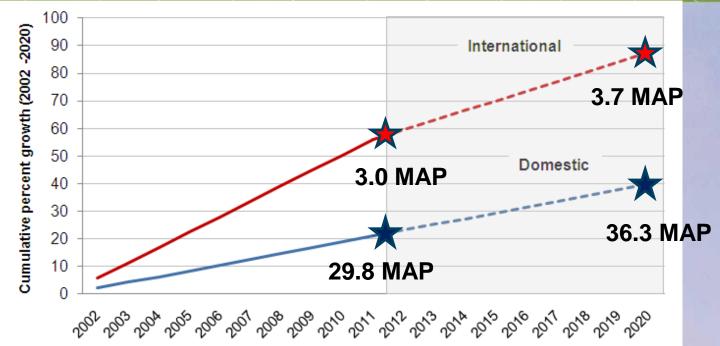
#### 2020 and 2030 Forecasts

- 2020- 40 MAP projected
- 2030- 47-53 MAP projected- 1.5 times today's PAX

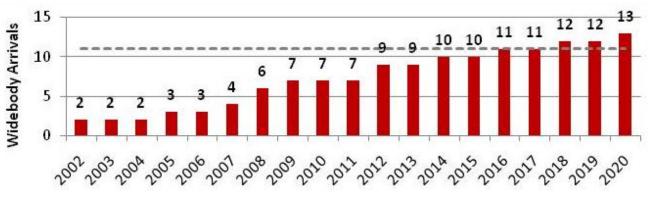
## Historic and Future Growth



**Passengers** 



Peak intl. widebody arrivals



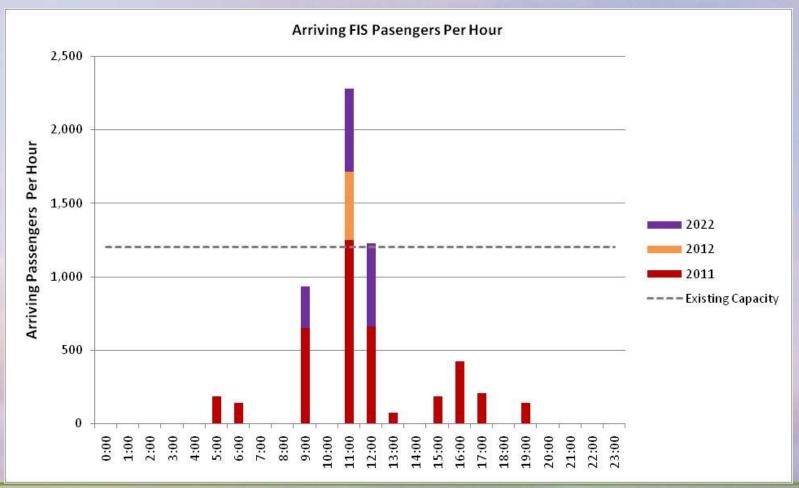
MAP: million annual passengers

Source (passenger growth): historic activity and Sea-Tac Part 150 forecast

# FIS Passenger activity trends



- Passengers arriving during mid-day peak increasing dramatically
- Peak periods drive facility needs, not annual passenger volumes





# **Industry Dynamics**

#### **Since 2005**

- US Air and America West merged
- Frontier, Republic and Midwest merged
- Delta and Northwest merged
- Continental and United merged
- Southwest and AirTran merging
- American Airlines bankruptcy; prospective merger?
- Newer entrant growth JetBlue and Virgin

# 2011 Airline Market Share



# Changes due to industry consolidation

Alaska Airlines, Horizon Air	50.0%
Delta Air Lines, Delta Connection	11.5%
United Airlines, United Express	11.3%
Southwest Airlines, AirTran Airways	9.7%
American Airlines	4.2%
US Airways	3.0%
Virgin America	1.9%
Frontier Airlines	1.5%
JetBlue Airways	1.5%
Hawaiian Airlines	1.2%
All other	4.4%

Source: as reported to the Port of Seattle by the airlines.



## Airport Drives and Curbs

- Congested terminal curb, related to dwell time
- Enforcement of dwell time at curb critical to capacity
- Rental car busing dependent on maintaining regular headways



Congested Upper and Lower Curbs

- Narrow congested sidewalks
- Static curb signs do not optimize capacity
- Congestion backs up onto roadways
- Weaving issues on roadway sections
- Service tunnel seismically weak



## Terminal Buildings

- Concourse A and Central Terminal built in 2004
- Concourses B,C and D last renovated in 90's
- Main Terminal and Satellites built in 1970, minor updates



Aging systems

- Outdated appearance
- High energy use
- Business case for renewal
- Lack amenities
- Lack technology enabling shared use

North Satellite Built in 1970



# Terminal Passenger Circulation

- Vertical circulation improvements underway
- Ticketing lobby congestions and aesthetics



Congested Ticket Lobby with 1-Step Process

- Functional obsolescence
- Lack of capacity
- Slow process
- Lack of flexibility for change
- Reliability issues with vertical circulation



# Security Checkpoints

- Changing equipment by TSA and passenger loads with realignment
- Port can't influence significant throughput



Checkpoint 5 in Main Terminal

- Crowded and confusing
- Realignment shifts passenger loads
- More space needed for new equipment
- Without space, slower/less secure



# Baggage Systems

- Seven separate systems
- EDS machines are slow and at end of design life



Jam in Baggage System

- Bag jams
- High cost when bags miss flight
- Lacks latest technology
- Inefficient separated systems
- Evolving check-in will drive upgrades



## Airfield Runways and Taxiways

- New 3<sup>rd</sup> runway and 16R rehab in 2009
- 16C rehabilitation in 2016
- Ongoing pavement replacements





#### Gates

- 90 Total gates
- 74 Narrow Body Gates
- 11 Widebody/FIS gates
- 5 additional Widebody capable gates



# Federal Inspection Service (FIS)

- Forty-year-old facility not competitive with other gateways
- Challenges span the whole customer experience



**Congested Primary Inspection** 



Congested FIS Bag Claim



# Technology

 Technology is a major component of the solution, both now, and in the future



Mobile phone boarding pass

- Improvements needed for capacity/flexibility
- Boarding passes from home/phones
- Customer service/re-ticketing
- Passengers self-tagging bags
- Common bag drops
- Two-step and flow-through processing
- Common Use Self Service Kiosks (CUSS)



## Work completed to maximize existing facility

- Two-Step and flow through Ticket Counters
- Garage Floor Count and pay booths
- Upgrades to FIS primary inspection
- SSAT gate restriping for 11 wide bodies
- Dynamic wayfinding for checkpoints
- Common use capacity at gates



# Challenges

- Tension with carriers about controlling costs and when and how to invest in facilities
- Preparing for growth in a high-density operating environment
  - Just in time/in advance of need/after need is visible
  - Level of service provided
  - o Cost
  - Time horizon for usefulness of new facilities
  - Sustainability considerations



#### Goals

- Future of the airport solution grounded in balance of Strategic Goals
  - Century Agenda
     Meet region's air transportation needs for next 25 years
     International gateway
     Sustainability/Energy Conservation/TCO
  - Customer service
  - Technology evolution
  - Continue to meet the needs of our O&D passengers
  - Minimize cost through "inspansion"



#### Considerations

- Smart investment for potential growth/comfortable allowance for growth
- Timing just in time or slightly ahead of need?
- Balance capacity and increase throughput in terminal
- Anticipate and respond to airline structure (growth, mergers, bankruptcies)
- Preparing for growth in a high density operating environment
- Preparing facilities for flexibility and change



# "Inspansion"

#### Technology

- IATA strategies for improving PAX flow
- Rapid evolution to gain flexibility
- Common use systems

#### Cost

- Costs reduced through inspansion
- Total cost of ownership (TCO)
- Airport cost increases and airline operating cost decreases



# Balancing airfield, terminal and roadway capacity

#### Airfield

With the 3<sup>rd</sup> Runway- 550,000 operations

#### Gates

- Number of gates is adequate to 35 MAP but need to continue developing infrastructure that can be shared by multiple carriers
- Anticipate need for more gates

NSAT - 1st expansion 35-40 MAP, 2nd 40-45 MAP

SSAT - expansion 50 MAP

Concourse D - expansion 55-60 MAP

Concourse A - 60 MAP



# Balancing airfield, terminal and roadway capacity

- Baggage systems technology evolution
  - Self tagging and bag drop
  - Flexible and interconnected systems
  - Recapitalization of TSA equipment
- FIS balanced to Seattle growth ambitions
  - SSAT constraints
  - CBP staffing National and SEA
  - Mid-term vs. long-term solutions

## Recommended Approach



#### Vertical Circulation

Improve elevators in main terminal and satellites

#### Baggage Systems

Self-tagging, common bag drop, connected systems

#### Checkpoints

 Reconfigure north to improve processing rate of our slowest checkpoint, and add lanes for growth

#### FIS

 Begin design and construction of Phase I of long-term solution that can be expanded when needed



# Balancing airfield, terminal and roadway capacity

- Ticketing built for current and future needs
  - Evolution from ticketing to bag drop area
  - New entrants, new routes
  - Maximize use of technology





# Balancing airfield, terminal and roadway capacity

#### Curbside

- Maintain enforcement to reduce dwell times
- Dynamic signage linked to flight schedules to optimize capacity
- Seismic improvements to service tunnel for life safety
- Enhancements for passenger growth new curb needed?

#### Roadways

- Improve areas with weaving issues
- Enhancements for hotel development and cargo growth

