



# **Workshop on National Airspace System Resource Allocation: Economics and Equity**

## **Organizers:**

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## **Sponsors:**

George Mason University (with funding from the Logistics Management  
Institute and Metron Aviation)

NEXTOR (with funding from the FAA)

University of Maryland



## Background and Objectives

NAS demand and capacity will remain very close into the foreseeable future → must consider and study broad range of analytic principles and techniques underlying resource allocation

- market mechanisms, e.g. auctions
- principles of equity
- *Participants from academia (economics, operations research aeronautical engineering); aviation industry, government (FAA, DOT, NASA, DOE, white house)*
- \*\* significant participation from economists who were involved in design of FCC and energy auctions*



## **Levels of Resources**

Long term, e.g. leased arrival slot at airport  
(OAG arrival time)

Day-of-operations, e.g. slot in GDP, priority in  
enroute airspace



# The Need for Market-Based Allocation Mechanisms

- Approximately 10 of the Top US Hub Airports are Operating close to Maximum Safe Capacity
- Demand / Capacity Ratio's Greater than 0.7 lead to Very Rapid Increase in Arrival and Departure Delays
  - Higher Delays Lead to Loss of Schedule Integrity
  - 25 New Runways Not a Solution
- ATC Sector Controller Workloads and Weather also Produce Network Choke-Points that Produce Capacity Constraints
- LaGuardia lottery experience shows that the delay reductions that can be obtained from relatively small reductions in total daily demand can be *extremely large*
- The (marginal) external delay costs incurred in accessing runway systems can also be *extremely large* at some of the busiest airports



## **Experience with Auctions in Other Industries**

- There is a wealth of history (and success) with the application of auctions for bandwidth, energy, and other resources
  - There have clearly been some failures, but in most cases these have served as learning experiences, which have led to future successes
- In successful cases, many very practical considerations have been overcome in order to achieve usable solutions



## Examples

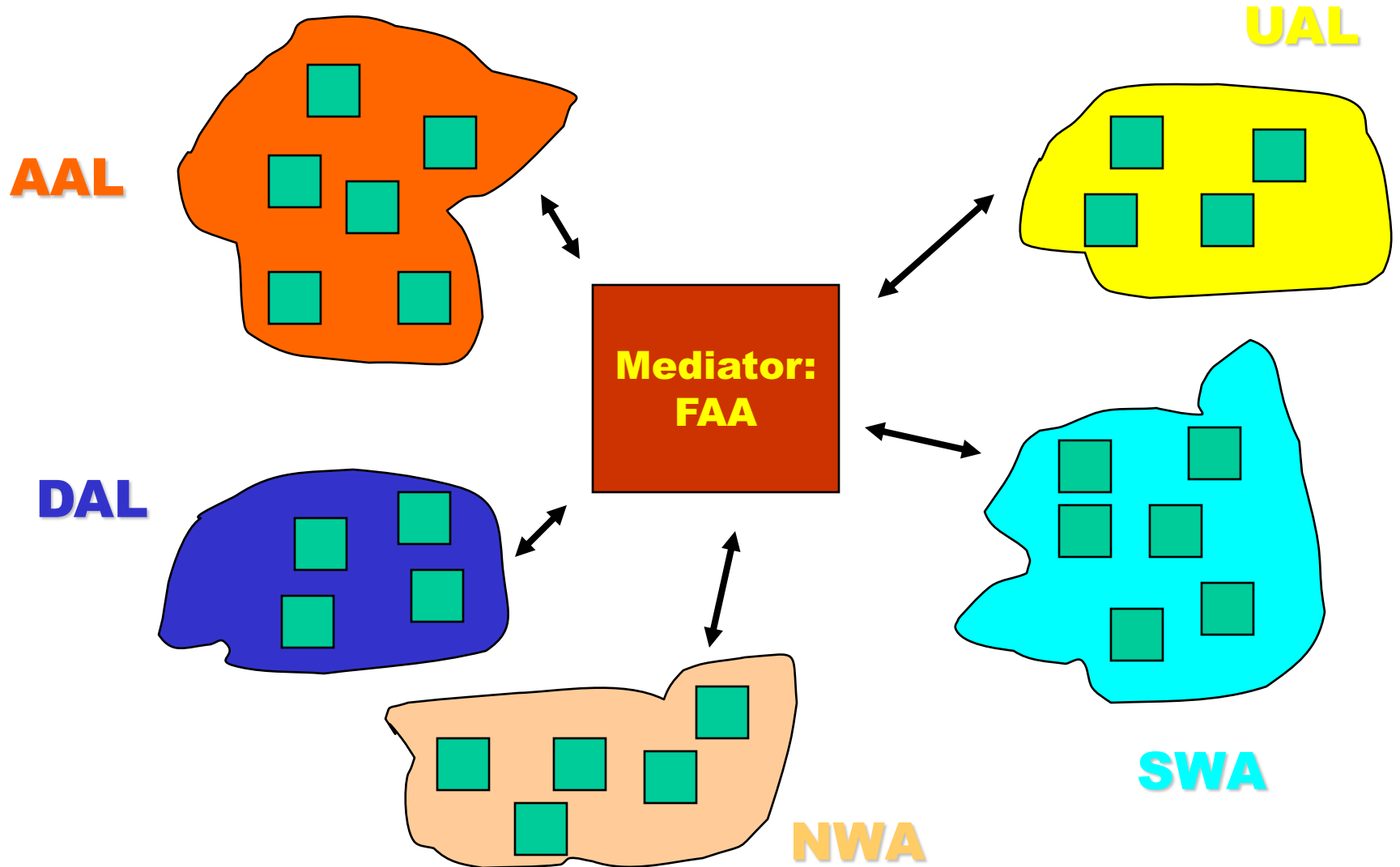
- FCC spectrum auctions: about 40 completed; 9 “large” (> \$500 million revenues)
- Energy auctions:
  - long term electricity generating capacity
  - transmission rights
  - pre-day ahead capacity
- Auctions of pollution rights
- Both in US and internationally



# **Is CDM really that far from a marketplace??**

RBS allocates slots to airlines during a GDP  
Compression provides a mechanism for  
exchanging these slots among the “owners”  
...

# An Alternate View of Compression: Inter-Airline Bartering



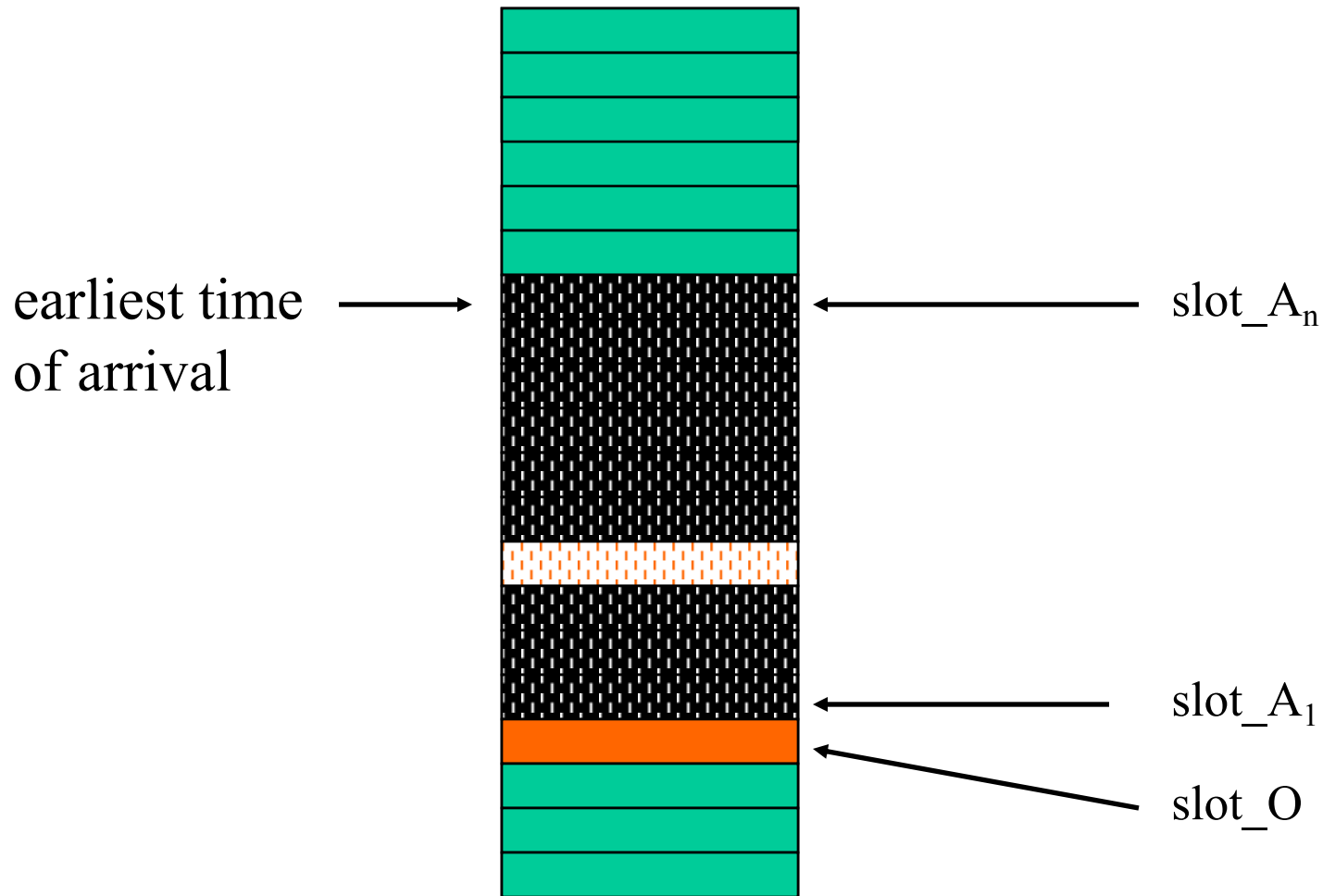




## Mediated Slot Exchange

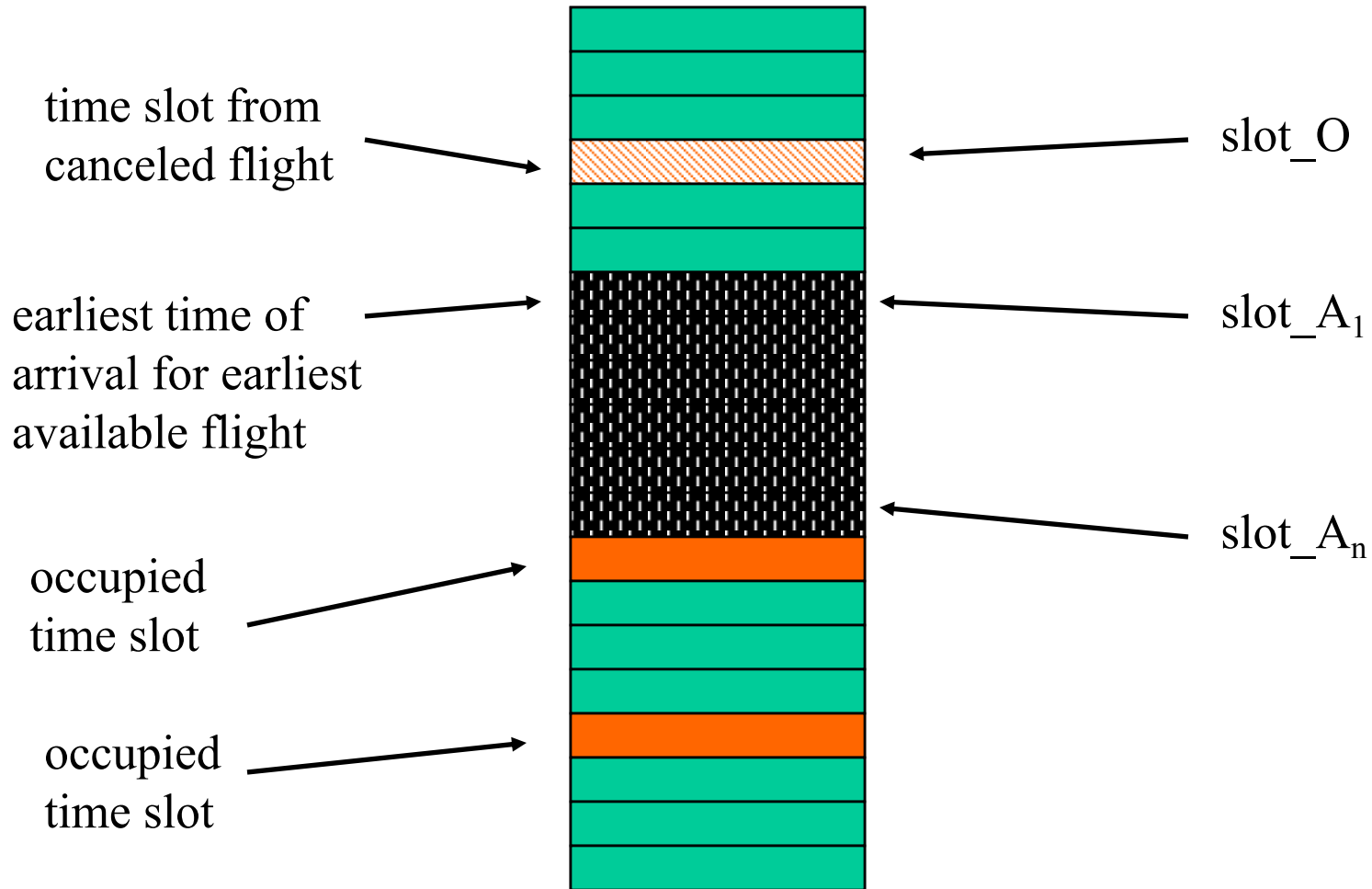
- Offer:
  - slot\_O: slot willing to give up
  - slot\_A<sub>1</sub>,..., slot\_A<sub>n</sub>: slots willing to accept in return
- Each airline submits a set of offers
- Mediator determines set of offers to accept and for each accepted offer, the returned slot

# Default Offers



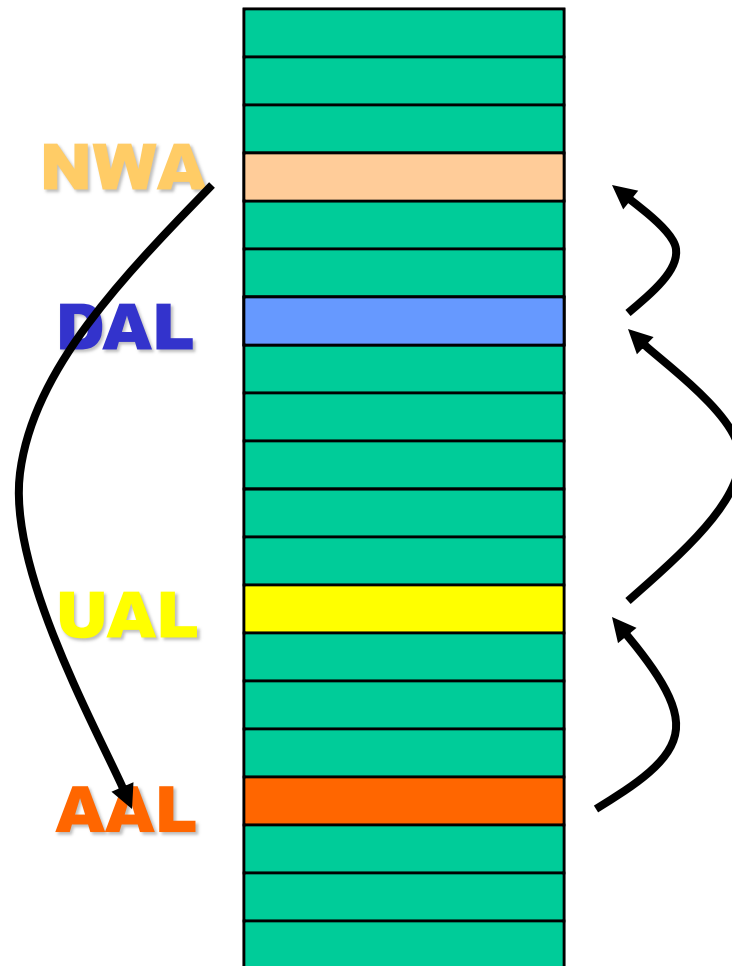


# Offer Associated with Canceled or Delayed Flights





# Mediator Must Find Complex Exchanges





## Mediated Bartering vs Compression

- Solution of mediator's problem requires cost function to evaluate offers to accept
- Special cost function → compression-like solutions obtained
- Many extensions possible under bartering model

*Most intriguing: allowing monetary side payments, including buying and selling of slots*



# NAS Resource Auctions: Pro's and Con's

## **PRO's**

- Generate \$\$ (or an incentive) to invest in NAS capacity enhancement, e.g. including investment in aircraft equipage
- Alternative to lotteries
- Reduce delays
- Economist's viewpoint: airport slots are a valuable resource – when subjected to market mechanisms, good things will happen, e.g. airlines will devise innovative ways of providing services

## **CON's**

- What is problem we are trying to solve??
  - Is there a problem beyond LGA??
- Current system is regulated by delay (this provide market feedback)
- Current system is complex, evolved and impedance matched – many difficulties involved in designing auctions
- How do you set capacity to be rationed?



## **Property Rights Associated with Slot “Ownership”**

- If an airline has purchased a long-term lease on an arrival slot, what rights should they expect on an arbitrary day-of-operations??

Issues:

- Reduced capacity
  - Safety
  - Failure on part of airline or air traffic system to meet slot time
- What are the implicit airspace rights/priorities associated with ownership of a pair of arrival and departure slots??