



ATC Costs, Slot Auctions and Efficiency

June 21, 2004

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Three Topics

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1. ATS User Fees and Costs
2. Congestion Management Fees/Auctions and Airport Expansion
3. The Need for Price Caps on Government Services





1. ATS User Fees



1995 GRA Study on FAA Funding Options Shows Tax Receipts Due to Different Tax Regimes

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NCARC: ESTIMATED 1995 TAX RECEIPTS VS 1995 BUDGET (\$ Millions)

	Circa 1995 Taxes				1995 Traffic Circa 2003 Tax Rates			
	Passenger	Freight	Intnat'l	Totals	7.5% + \$3/enpl	New Int'l Tax	Freight	Totals
Domestic Jet	4312	86	115	4513	4684	460	86	5230
Non-US Carriers	0	0	104	104	0	416	0	416
Commuters	418	1	2	421	437	9	1	447
All Cargo Carriers	0	275	0	275	0	0	275	275
Charter Carriers	0	0	12	12	0	47	0	47
				5325				6415



Different Tax Regimes Result in Different Cost Recovery Relative to “Ramsey Optimal” Allocations Circa 1995

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1995 COST RECOVERY UNDER DIFFERENT TAX REGIMES (\$ Millions)

	1995 Cost Allocation						Percent Recovery	
	Incr. ATS	Airports	Other Direct	Adj ATS	Common/ Fixed	Total	Circa 1995 Taxes	Circa 2003 Tax Rates
Domestic Jet	808	910	111	144	2,644	4,616	98%	113%
Non-US Carriers	67	89	26	16	328	526	20%	79%
Commuters	327	99	22	24	202	674	62%	66%
All Cargo Carriers	155	40	20	27	488	731	38%	38%
Charter Carriers	23	14	3	5	102	148	8%	32%
						6,694	80%	96%



Two Weight-Based ATS/Airport Fees Were Evaluated by GRA (1995)



FY 1995 Weight and Distance Fee No. 1

$$PerFlightFee = R_{di} \sqrt{\frac{W}{38.5}} + R_{ai} \sqrt{\frac{W}{38.5}} + R_e D \sqrt{\frac{W}{38.5}}$$

Where:

Terminal Fees:

R_{d0} and R_{a0}	=	\$0.00 for no FAA Terminal Services
R_{d1} and R_{a1}	=	\$19.15 for VFR or Contract Tower Stand Alone
R_{d2} and R_{a2}	=	\$48.14 for VFR or Contract Tower with Low Activity TRACON or Radar Tower
R_{d3} and R_{a3}	=	\$77.09 for VFR or Contract Tower with High Activity TRACON
R_{d4} and R_{a4}	=	\$119.88 for Radar Tower or Limited Radar Tower and Low Activity TRACON
R_{d5} and R_{a5}	=	\$147.71 for Limited Radar Tower and High Activity TRACON

En Route Fee:

R_e	=	\$0.31
W	=	Aircraft maximum takeoff weight in tons
D	=	Distance in statute miles

FY 1995 Weight and Distance Fee No. 2

$$PerFlightFee = R_{di} \sqrt{\frac{W}{38.5}} + R_{ai} \sqrt{\frac{W}{38.5}} + R_e \sqrt{\frac{WD}{38.5}}$$

Where:

Terminal Fees:

R_{d0} and R_{a0}	=	\$0.00 for no FAA Terminal Services
R_{d1} and R_{a1}	=	\$17.86 for VFR or Contract Tower Stand Alone
R_{d2} and R_{a2}	=	\$44.93 for VFR or Contract Tower with Low Activity TRACON or Radar Tower
R_{d3} and R_{a3}	=	\$71.96 for VFR or Contract Tower with High Activity TRACON
R_{d4} and R_{a4}	=	\$111.89 for Radar Tower or Limited Radar Tower and Low Activity TRACON
R_{d5} and R_{a5}	=	\$137.86 for Limited Radar Tower and High Activity TRACON

En Route Fee:

R_e	=	\$9.52
W	=	Aircraft maximum takeoff weight in tons
D	=	Distance in statute miles



In the Aggregate, the Weight-Based Fees are Close to Ramsey Optimal and Have the Advantage of ICAO Precedents

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Summary Comparison of Weight-Distance Fees and Ramsey Allocations for Air Traffic and Airport Costs FY 1995 (\$millions)

User	Ramsey Allocation ATS/ARP	Weight-Distance Fee No. 1	Weight-Distance Fee No. 2
Domestic Jet	\$4,133.6	\$4,105.6	\$4,097.3
Charter	\$129.9	\$128.0	\$123.9
All-Cargo	\$653.3	\$592.5	\$560.9
International	\$455.7	\$568.7	\$499.2
Commuter	\$620.9	\$559.6	\$673.1
Total	\$5,993.4	\$5,954.4	\$5,954.4
En Route Fees		\$2,847.0	\$2,977.3
Terminal Fees		\$3,107.6	\$2,977.3
Total		\$5,954.7	\$5,954.7



Except for #9, Weight-Based Fee No. 1 Was Closer to Ramsey for Major Carriers in 1995

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Comparison of Impacts on Passenger Major Air Carriers FY 1995 (\$millions)

Carrier	Modified Ramsey Allocation (ATS/ARP)	Weight-Distance Fee No. 1	Weight-Distance Fee No. 2	Fuel Tax \$0.34 Gallon	Prior Aviation Taxes	Taxpayer Relief Act FY 2003 Rates
Major 1	\$137.3	\$128.3	\$127.5	\$102.7	\$118.4	\$139.4
Major 2	\$779.9	\$742.8	\$695.9	\$753.8	\$825.2	\$944.8
Major 3	\$388.5	\$352.7	\$348.7	\$334.9	\$322.3	\$369.3
Major 4	\$669.7	\$683.8	\$684.4	\$700.3	\$785.3	\$891.1
Major 5	\$425.8	\$423.0	\$411.1	\$468.2	\$448.0	\$515.6
Major 6	\$367.6	\$369.0	\$409.3	\$218.3	\$224.9	\$317.5
Major 7	\$227.2	\$214.8	\$211.5	\$222.9	\$195.9	\$219.1
Major 8	\$631.4	\$638.2	\$586.5	\$750.4	\$731.8	\$827.5
Major 9	\$524.0	\$442.2	\$462.9	\$328.7	\$509.7	\$569.1
Total	\$4,151.4	\$3,994.8	\$3,937.8	\$3,777.5	\$4,161.5	\$4,793.4



The Weight-Based Fees Generally Over-Recover for Other Jet Carriers in 1995

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Comparison of Impacts on Other Jet Air Carriers FY 1995 (\$millions)

Carrier	Modified Ramsey Allocation (ATS/ARP)	Weight-Distance Fee No. 1	Weight-Distance Fee No. 2	Fuel Tax \$0.34 Gallon	Prior Aviation Taxes	Taxpayer Relief Act FY 2003 Rates
Other 1	\$71.9	\$74.7	\$77.9	\$77.5	\$77.9	\$91.8
Other 2	\$14.4	\$22.1	\$26.9	\$13.1	\$16.3	\$27.7
Other 3	\$29.8	\$34.3	\$30.5	\$53.4	\$40.7	\$47.8
Other 4	\$17.8	\$15.1	\$13.7	\$18.8	\$15.2	\$15.6
Other 5	\$17.3	\$23.1	\$23.4	\$24.0	\$24.5	\$33.0
Other 6	\$22.4	\$19.3	\$19.6	\$17.5	\$17.2	\$17.3
Other 7	\$25.8	\$28.1	\$30.7	\$21.5	\$20.0	\$27.2
Other 8	\$33.2	\$29.0	\$31.8	\$21.5	\$20.8	\$26.7
Total	\$232.6	\$245.7	\$254.5	\$247.3	\$232.6	\$287.1



The Second Weight-Based Fee Was Preferred for Commuters

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Comparison of Impacts on Commuter Air Carriers FY 1995 (\$millions)

Carrier	Modified Ramsey Weight-Distance Fee Allocation (ATS/ARP)	Weight-Distance Fee No. 1	Weight-Distance Fee No. 2	Fuel Tax	Prior Aviation Taxes	Taxpayer Relief Act
Commuter 1	\$118.0	\$95.6	\$112.8	\$5.9	\$83.3	\$78.7
Commuter 2	\$54.2	\$42.7	\$50.0	\$12.7	\$24.9	\$32.8
Commuter 3	\$9.6	\$10.5	\$12.8	\$4.0	\$3.8	\$9.9
Commuter 4	\$47.9	\$36.0	\$43.6	\$14.0	\$23.1	\$31.4
Commuter 5	\$36.0	\$31.4	\$36.6	\$9.1	\$18.6	\$22.2
Commuter 6	\$22.7	\$38.2	\$45.1	\$13.2	\$26.1	\$28.7
Commuter 7	\$53.3	\$39.6	\$45.7	\$6.9	\$51.6	\$50.2
Commuter 8	\$35.3	\$28.3	\$33.1	\$8.6	\$15.7	\$18.1
Commuter 9	\$40.7	\$29.2	\$34.6	\$4.1	\$28.4	\$29.2
Commuter 10	\$27.0	\$20.6	\$24.8	\$2.6	\$19.7	\$19.2
Commuter 11	\$18.4	\$12.1	\$14.8	\$4.7	\$7.3	\$8.8
Commuter 12	\$28.0	\$21.3	\$25.7	\$4.5	N/A	\$0.0
Commuter 13	\$30.0	\$21.7	\$25.5	\$5.2	\$11.3	\$13.5
Commuter 14	\$9.5	\$6.1	\$7.1	\$1.3	\$4.3	\$5.3
Commuter 15	\$15.6	\$13.6	\$15.4	\$7.5	\$9.4	\$12.0
Commuter 16	\$13.6	\$10.0	\$11.7	\$2.6	\$20.5	\$21.6
Commuter 17	\$29.1	\$21.1	\$25.3	\$2.1	\$18.4	\$16.9
Commuter 18	\$156.3	\$121.3	\$145.5	\$3.0	\$25.9	\$26.1
Total	\$772.2	\$619.9	\$734.9	\$114.6	\$412.0	\$443.8



The Second Weight-Based Fee Was Also Preferred for All-Cargo and Non-U.S. Carriers

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Comparison of Impacts on All-Cargo Air Carriers FY 1995 (\$millions)

Carrier	Modified Ramsey Allocation (ATS/ARP)	Weight-Distance Fee No. 1	Weight-Distance Fee No. 2	Fuel Tax \$0.34 Gallon	Prior Aviation Taxes	Taxpayer Relief Act FY 2003 Rates
All-Cargo 1	\$58.7	\$48.3	\$47.5	\$62.0	\$43.6	\$43.6
All-Cargo 2	\$25.7	\$29.7	\$27.0	\$22.3	\$7.7	\$7.7
All-Cargo 3	\$13.2	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$16.4	\$15.9	\$15.9
All-Cargo 4	\$34.9	\$38.7	\$35.4	\$43.9	\$12.2	\$12.2
All-Cargo 5	\$122.3	\$145.1	\$133.1	\$157.4	\$123.7	\$123.7
All-Cargo 6	\$108.8	\$125.0	\$116.1	\$121.0	\$55.0	\$55.0
Total	\$363.6	\$399.8	\$372.1	\$423.0	\$258.1	\$258.1





2. Congestion Management Fees/Auctions and Airport Expansion



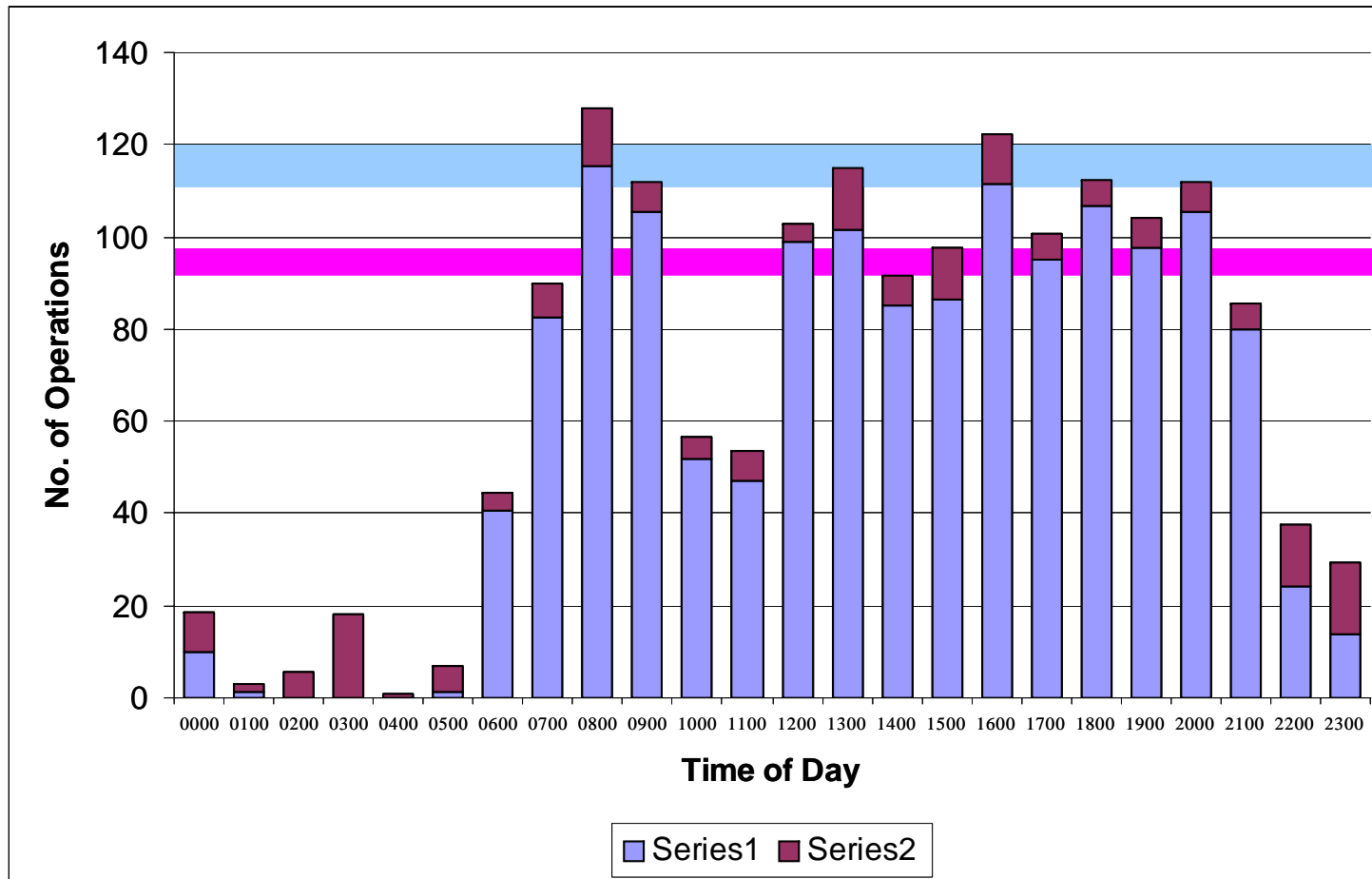
PHL CASE STUDY: LINKING CONGESTION PRICING WITH EXPANSION

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PHL AAWW DELAYS PROJECTED TO BE 21 MINUTES BY 2010

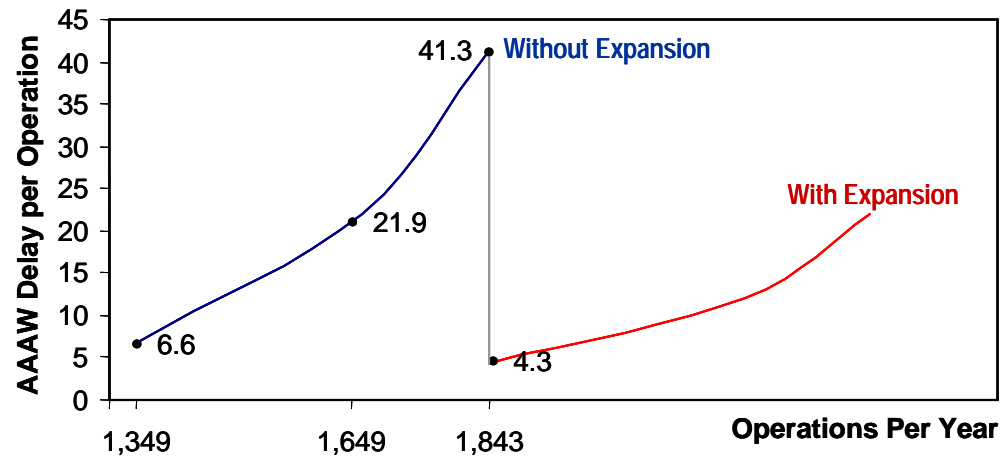


Good weather capacity benchmarks (110 – 120)
 Bad weather capacity benchmarks (91 – 96)

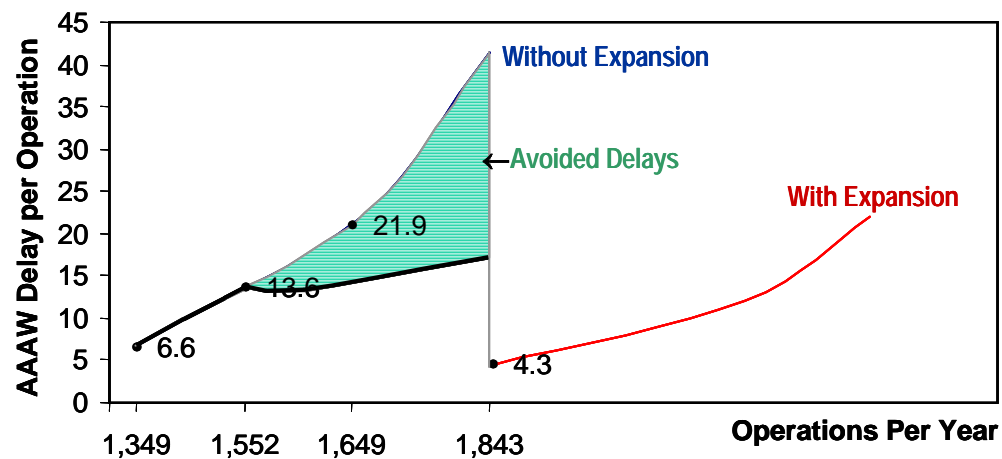


Linking Congestion Pricing With Expansion

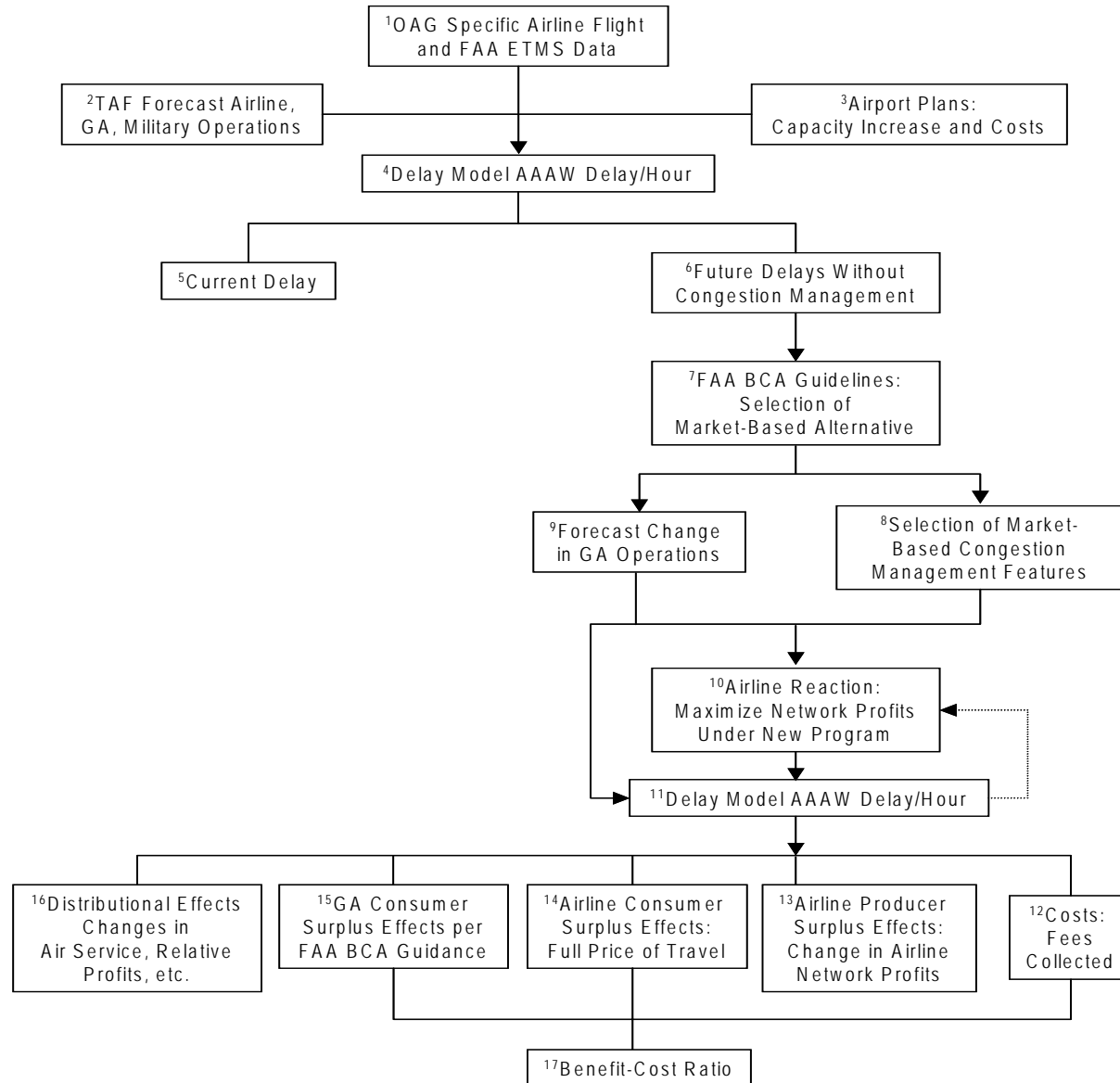
Current and Expected Delays at PHL



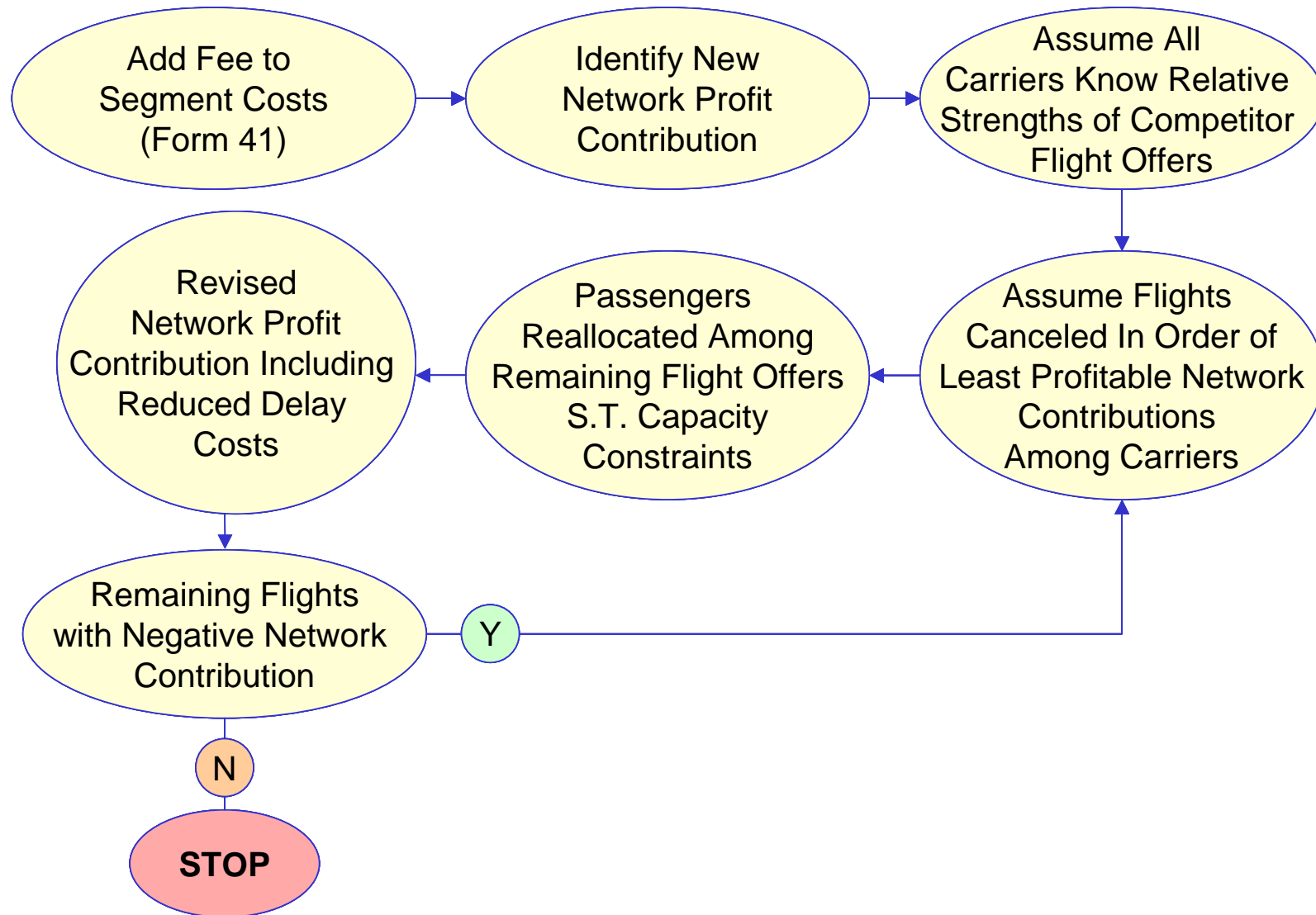
Current and Expected Delays at PHL with Peak Load Pricing



PHL: Methodology



PHL: Modeling Airline Behavior



PHL: Effects of Flat and Peak Revenue Positive Fees in 2010

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FORECAST EFFECTS ON DELAYS AND OPERATIONS DUE TO MARKET BASED FEES AT PHL IN 2010

Hour	BASE CASE		FLAT \$230 FEE PER OPERATION		PEAK FEE PER OPERATION			
	Operations	AAAW Delay	Fee per Op	Operations	AAAW Delay	Fee per Op	Operations	AAAW Delay
0000	19	0.36	\$0	19	0.35	\$0	19	0.35
0100	3	0.14	\$0	3	0.14	\$0	3	0.14
0200	6	0.11	\$0	6	0.11	\$0	6	0.11
0300	18	0.14	\$0	18	0.14	\$0	18	0.14
0400	1	0.08	\$0	1	0.08	\$0	1	0.08
0500	7	0.09	\$0	7	0.09	\$0	7	0.09
0600	44	0.32	\$0	49	0.38	\$0	44	0.32
0700	90	2.49	\$230	83	2.09	\$230	88	2.34
0800	128	20.80	\$230	120	14.91	\$600	108	10.07
0900	112	28.66	\$230	108	22.26	\$600	98	13.37
1000	57	5.31	\$0	59	5.11	\$0	61	4.47
1100	54	2.68	\$0	57	2.89	\$0	57	2.68
1200	103	10.80	\$230	99	9.63	\$400	98	9.14
1300	115	25.85	\$230	109	20.04	\$600	98	13.61
1400	92	16.72	\$230	89	13.85	\$400	88	11.71
1500	98	18.54	\$230	95	15.54	\$400	92	12.77
1600	122	44.25	\$230	120	37.63	\$600	114	28.49
1700	101	28.90	\$230	99	25.73	\$600	98	21.90
1800	112	38.85	\$230	108	31.67	\$600	102	24.32
1900	104	32.28	\$230	103	28.15	\$600	101	23.89
2000	112	39.73	\$230	106	30.76	\$600	99	21.84
2100	86	16.93	\$0	86	15.32	\$0	86	13.43
2200	37	2.35	\$0	37	2.24	\$0	37	2.09
2300	29	0.83	\$0	29	0.81	\$0	29	0.79

Total Ops/Avg Delay **1649 21.85 1610 17.87 1552 13.65**

**Fees Help
Pay For CIP
Program**

Daily Impacts	Flat Fee	Peak Fee
Consumer Savings	139,483	289,020
Producer Surplus	<u>132,559</u>	<u>323,470</u>
Total Benefits	272,042	612,490
Fee Costs	209,990	461,350
Benefit/Cost Ratio	1.30	1.32



PHL: Lost Service in 2010 Due to Congestion Fees

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Cities Where Some Airline Services Were Cancelled
\$230 Flat Fee at PHL

City	Cancellations	Base 2001 Operations	Pct. Deleted
Salisbury	4	13	31%
Groton New London	2	8	25%
Ithaca	2	10	20%
Reading	2	10	20%
Charleston	1	8	13%
Harrisburg	1	16	6%
Lebanon	1	6	17%
New Haven	1	10	10%
State College	1	10	10%
Williamsport	1	8	13%
All Other	0	1053	0%
Grand Total	16	1152	1.4%

Cities Losing Some Service
PHL Peak Fees

City	Deleted Operations	Total Operations	Pct. Of Total
Groton New London	4	8	50%
Ithaca	4	10	40%
Salisbury	4	13	31%
Binghamton	3	7	43%
Harrisburg	3	16	19%
Lebanon	3	6	50%
Reading	3	10	30%
State College	3	10	30%
Williamsport	3	8	38%
Arlington	2	19	11%
New Haven	2	10	20%
White Plains	2	11	18%
Wilkes-Barre/Scranton	2	10	20%
Allentown	1	11	9%
Atlantic City	1	8	13%
Chantilly	1	26	4%
Charleston	1	8	13%
Charlottesville	1	6	17%
Elmira/Corning	1	8	13%
Knoxville	1	3	33%
New York	1	11	9%
Newburgh	1	10	10%
Newport News	1	10	10%
Orlando	1	25	4%
Roanoke	1	5	20%
Rochester	1	17	6%
Syracuse	1	11	9%
West Palm Beach	1	6	17%
Worcester	1	8	13%
All Other	0	841	0%
Grand Total	54	1152	5%





3. The Need for Price Caps on Government Services



Airline Industry Underperforms Its Value Chain Partners—1992 - 1996

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	Global Sales (Billions)	ROIC
Manufacturers	\$57	16%
Lessors	\$74	15%
Retail Distribution	\$15	18%
Reservation Networks	\$7	30%
Ground Handlers	\$31	12%
Caterers	\$10	11%
Airports	\$25	10%

Airlines

\$303

6%

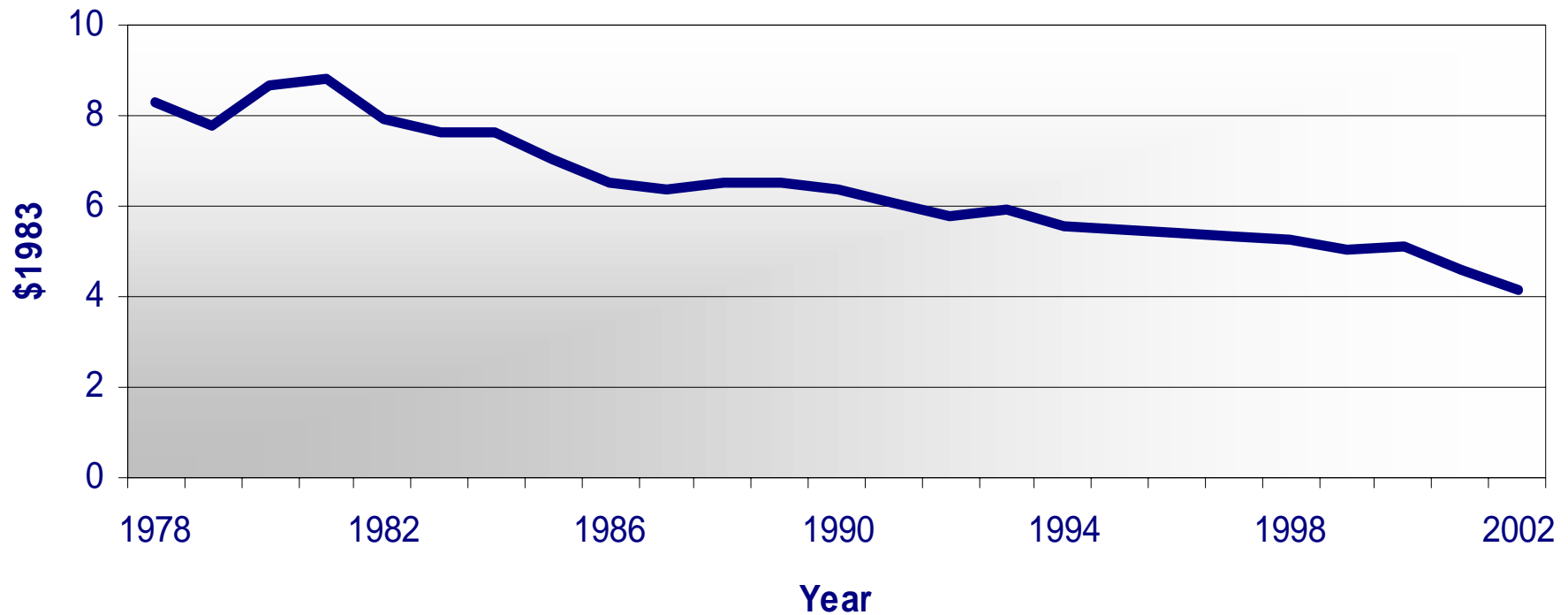


**Much
Worse
Now**



Continuously Falling Real Airline Yields Result in Relentless Cost Pressure

(System Average Yield)



Source: ATA



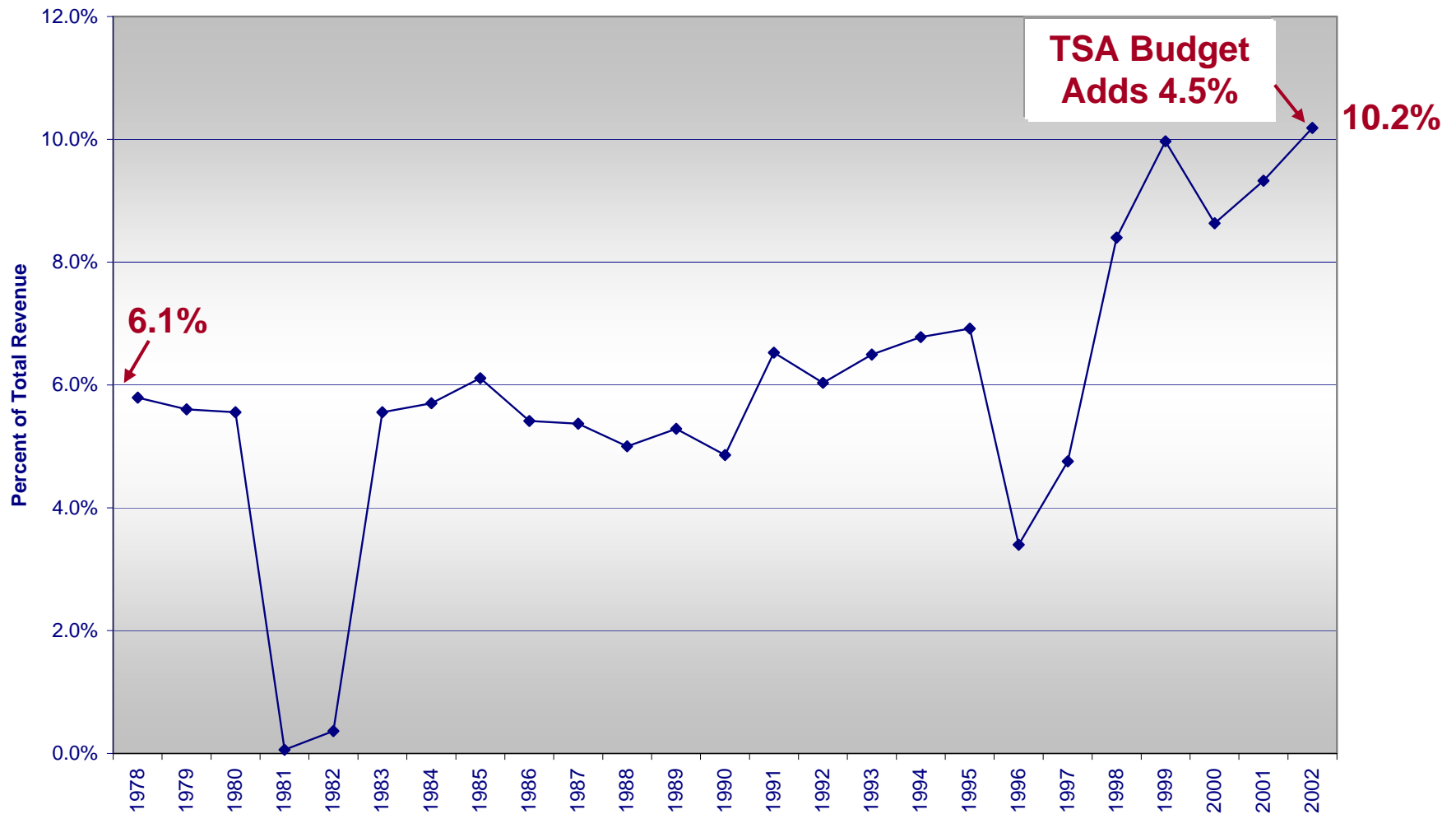
The CAGR In Government Aviation Related Taxes Exceeds the CAGR in Airline Receipts by 38%

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Excise Tax and PFC Share of Total Airline Revenue



FAA Taxes and PFC's

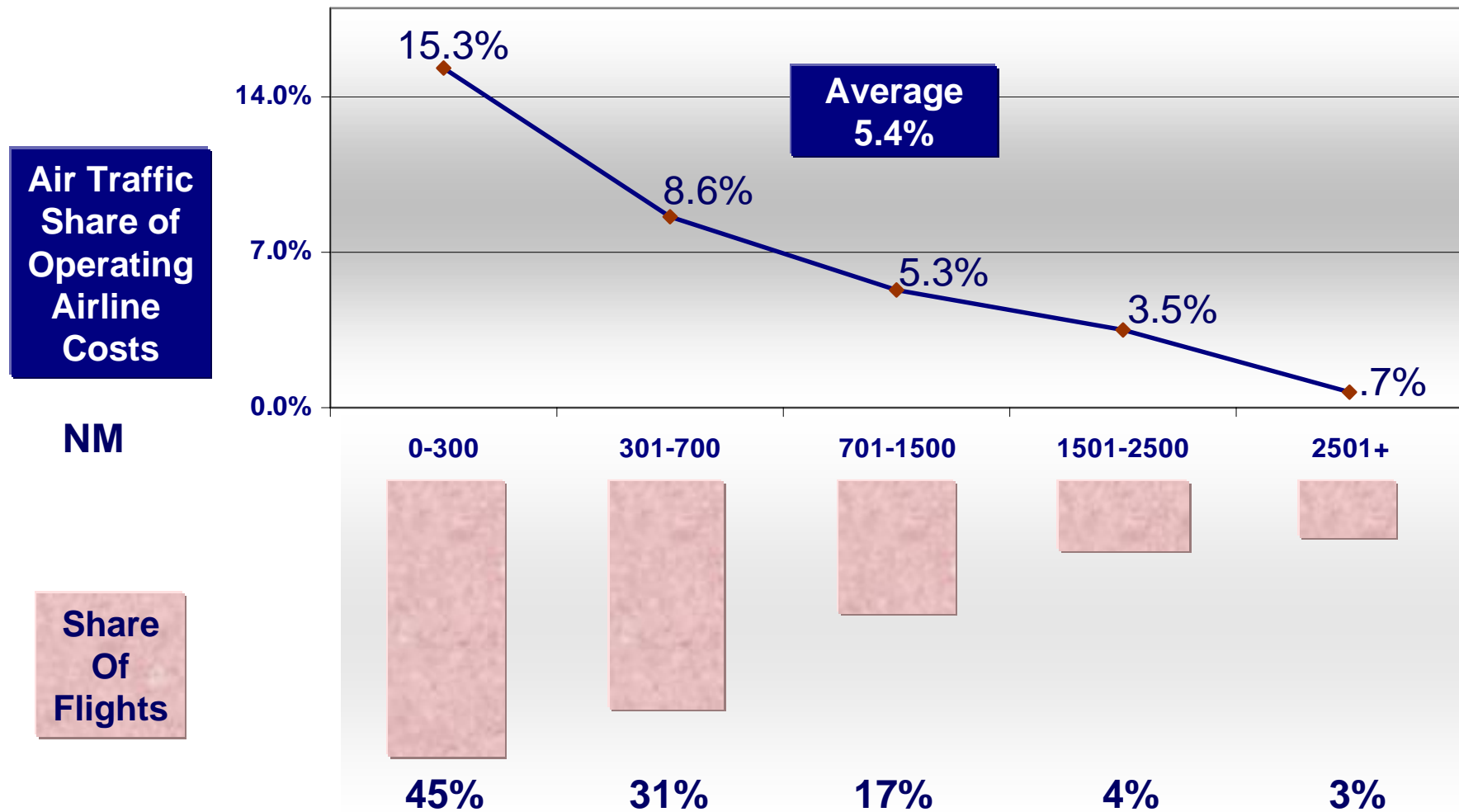
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Air Traffic Control As a Percent of Operating Costs of Airline Missions

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Source: GRA - Data are preliminary.

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TSA: Massive Cost of Retrofitting Baggage Systems



Signed LOI's for EDS-In-Line Systems

Airport	Total EDS Cost
Atlanta	\$125 Million
Boston Logan	\$116 Million
Dallas-Fort Worth	\$139 Million
Denver	\$95 Million
Las Vegas	\$125 Million
Los Angeles/Ontario	\$342 Million
Phoenix	\$122 Million
Seattle	\$212 Million
TOTAL LOI Airports	\$1.276 Billion

Costs of Other Planned EDS Systems

Airport	Estimated EDS Installation
Baltimore	\$65 Million
Chicago Midway/O'Hare	\$90 Million
Detroit	\$100 Million
Houston	\$115 Million
Miami	\$200 Million
Newark	\$99 Million
New York LaGuardia	\$98 Million
New York Kennedy	\$250 Million
Orlando	\$65 Million
Philadelphia	\$65 Million
St. Louis	\$90 Million
San Jose	\$172 Million
San Juan, Puerto Rico	\$130 Million
Tampa	\$124 Million
Washington Dulles	\$121 Million
EDS Costs Including Other Airports Not Listed	\$2.962 Billion



Airline Excise Taxes – 2004

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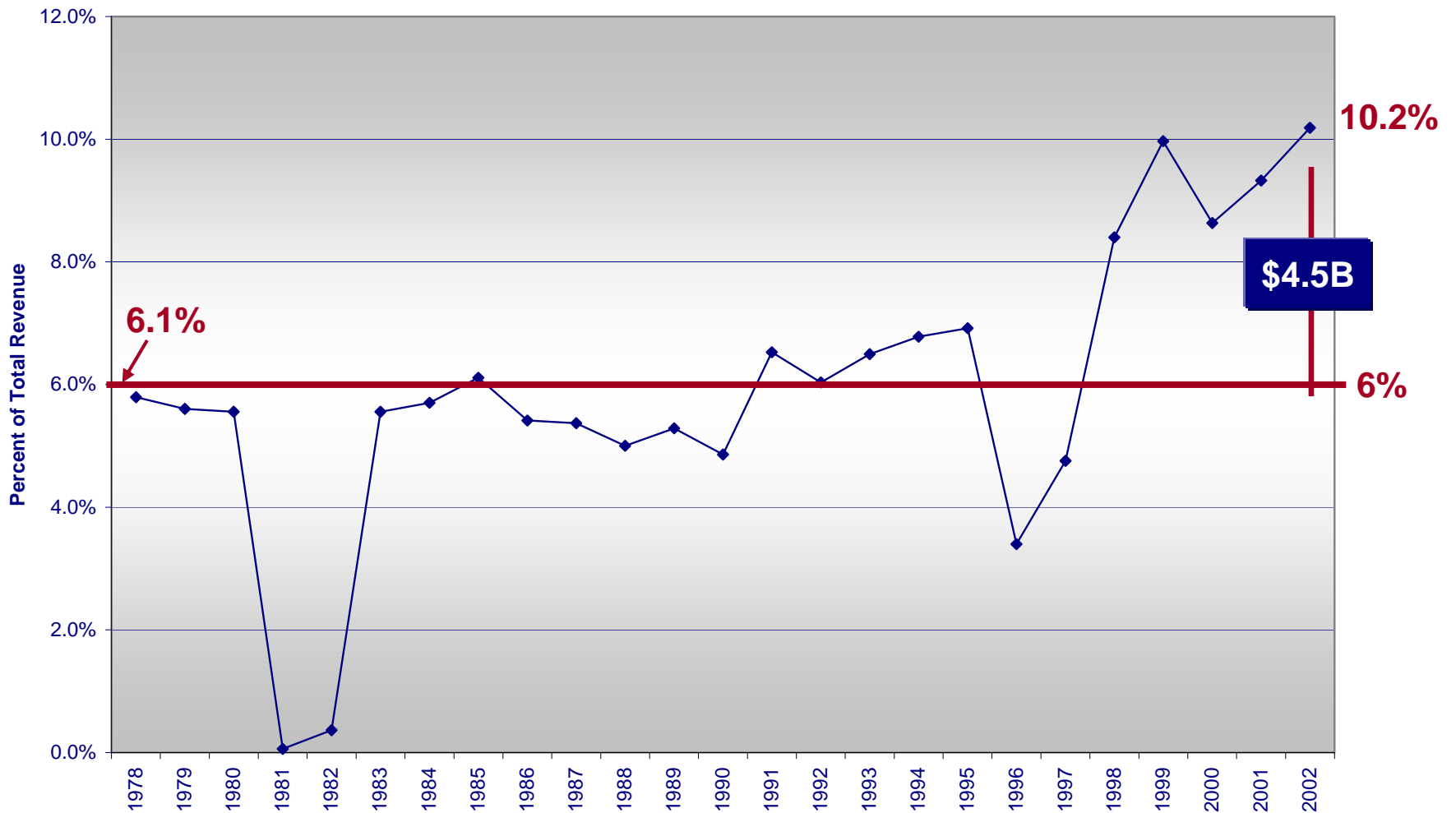
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Effective January 1, 2004	Rate	Unit of Taxation
Passengers		
Federal Ticket Tax (1)	7.50%	Domestic Airfare
Federal Flight Segmetn Tax (1)	\$3.10	Domestic Enplanement
Federal Security Surcharge (2)	\$2.50	Enplanement at U.S. Airport
Airport Passenger Facility Charge (3)	Up to \$4.50	Enplanement at Eligible U.S. Airport
International Departure Tax (1,4)	\$13.70	International Passenger Departure
International Arrival Tax (1,4)	\$13.70	International Passenger Arrival
INS User Fee (5)	\$7.00	International Passenger Arrival
Customs user Fee (6)	\$5.00	International Passenger Arrival
APHIS Passenger Fee (7)	\$3.10	International Passenger Arrival
Shippers		
Cargo Waybill Tax (1)	6.25%	Waybill for Domestic Freight
Sales/Operations		
Frequent Flyer Tax (1,8)	7.50%	Sale of Frequent Flyer Miles
APHIS Aircraft Fee (7)	\$65.25	International Aircraft Arrival
Jet Fuel Tax (1)	\$4.3¢	Domestic Gallon
LUST Fuel Tax (9)	0.1¢	Domestic Gallon
Air Carrier Security Fee (2)	Carrier-Confidential	CY2000 Screening Costs



The Six Percent Solution

Excise Tax and PFC Share of Total Airline Revenue



Regulate Government Service

1. Independent Oversight
2. Unit Costs set by Formula:
CPI-X
3. Quality of Service Explicitly Measured
→ Tied to Compensation

Enhance Quality

&

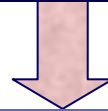
Moderate Costs to Users

Take Politics Out of the Equation



Why Not Just Privatize Government Services With No Regulation?

Airports and ATC are Monopolies



Unregulated Companies Would Extract Rents from Airlines Just Like Others in the Value Chain

+ No Private Sector

Company Could Stand-Up for the Potential Liabilities



The Potential for Savings Are Huge



ACTUAL TAXES + PFC'S PER AIRLINE OPERATION VS CHARGE BASED ON CPI

