

Economic Impact for Airlines from Air Traffic Control Tower Modernization at LaGuardia Airport

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The Problem

- LaGuardia (LGA) Air Traffic Control Tower (tower) needs Modernization
 - Aging infrastructure Tower over 40 years old
 - Increasing traffic levels
 - Modern equipment require increased space
- Current Tower Located within Terminal
 - Construction would directly impact American Airlines









- Replace Existing Tower with New in non-Terminal area
 - Advantages
 - Avoids terminal area construction
 - Provides ability to site tower in most efficient location
 - Disadvantages
 - Increased cost
- Upgrade Existing Tower
 - Advantages
 - Lower cost
 - Disadvantages
 - 2 to 4 Gate closures during construction



- Model the airport as a queue and estimate airline and passenger cost from the resulting delays
 - Gates are the limited resource
 - Occupancy time at the gate based on collected data and applied statistically
 - Desired arrival time based on historical data
- Model Developed in Excel[™] using VB Macros

Data Sources

- Aviation System Performance Metrics (ASPM)
- Airline Service Quality Performance (ASQP)



Inputs: Gate Occupancy Time

- Needed at the airline level and the overall airport
- ASPM provides
 - Detailed flight information for 75 large airports
 - Tail number, allows tracking of individual aircraft
 - Gate arrival and departure times for individual flights
- Mapped tail numbers into a sorted list across a years worth of data ~12 Million flights (note not all flights provide tail number)
- Eliminated long turn-around times (over 2 hours)
 - Over night
 - Other reasons besides passenger loading/unloading, etc
- Subtract Departure from Arrival times, Collect Statistics
- Due to incomplete data, statistical distribution (normal) is used

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- Number of Gates: 38
- Gates lost due to construction 2 to 4
- Desired arrival time at gate historical data from ASPM, September 2005, over 16,000 flights
- Gate Occupancy: Mean=52, std dev = 15 minutes



- All Gates are equal
 - During construction aircraft can use any gate, not just those assigned to the airline
 - As an excursion the analysis looked at American Airline in isolation (all gates lost are in the AA terminal)
 - No size limitations: e.g., a 747 can use any gate
- No Flight Cancellations
 - Airlines might choose to reduce demand by flight elimination
- Turn-Around time has a minimum of 20 minutes and a default maximum of 2 hours
- No end-of-day effects are include



- During high delay times it may be possible for airlines to compress their gate occupancy
 - For modeling purposes, compression would reduce the calculated time (no less than the minimum)
 - Reduces delay





- Delay occurs when an arrival occurs and no gate is available
 - Departure Time = Arrival Time+Turn-Around Time(TA)
 - If no gate available:
 - Adjusted Arrival Time = Arrival Time + Delay
 - Delay is shift to next departure + 20 seconds (avoid overlap)
 - Departure Time= Adjusted Arrival Time +TA'
 - TA'=TA*Compression (e.g., 90%), not less than minimum
- Maintain an ordered list by departure time
 - Continuous sorting, but limited to the aircraft at a gate (only 34 to 38 elements)
 - Allows easy determination of next departure

Form1						
	Turn	Around Time Va	riables			
Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum	Compression		
52	15	20	120	10%		
	Gates	Select Inpu Location	Run			
	38					
Tot	al Delay	Select Ou	C Debug Output?			

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Sample Excel Inputs

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3		810038460)	810038460		Total Delay								
4		810039960)	810038700		1483.8								
5		810040440)	810038820										
6		810040440)	810038820		Run Time (s)								
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8		810041700)	810039060		Total Delay					ç	Start	-	
9		810042960)	810039180		1637						, and		
10		810044100)	810039300										
11		810044220)	810039312		Run Time (s)								
12		810045000)	810039360		3.6953125								
13		810045840)	810039445		Total Delay								
14		810046500)	810039548		4976.3	3476.3							
15		810047100)	810039960			57.93833333							
16		810047880)	810040080		Run Time (s)								
17		810048240)	810040201		3.69140625								
18		810048720)	810040440		Total Delay								
19		810048780)	810040440		4212.3	2712.3							
20		810050100)	810040560			45.205							
21		810050460)	810040626		Run Time (s)								
22		810050460)	810040860		3.72265625								
23		810050760)	810041040		Total Delay								
24		810051420)	810041100		3836.8	2336.8							
25		810051480	כ	810041220			38.94666667							
26		810051600	כ	810041340		Run Time (s)								
27		810051840)	810041400		3.72265625								
28		810052860)	810041640										
29		810053160)	810041640										
30		810053760)	810041700										
31		810054480)	810041760										



- Using a 4 gate loss
 - Direct Airline delays of up to 350 hours/month
 - Using a simple \$20/minute for airline costs (ground)
 - Passenger time is \$28.60/hour, and applies to both arrival and departure delay with an average of 76/flight
 - Downstream impact ~80%

Total Potential Benefits of New Tower: 350*\$1200/hour+2*350*28.6*76*(1+80%)=3.1M/mo or nearly \$38 million over the course of a year

An excursion looking at AA (10 gates reduced to 6) has nearly 4 times the impact



Backup

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Tail no Origin Dest Time N1234, ORD to LGA, 10:23AM (arrival time) N1234, LGA to DCA, 11:18AM (departure time)

Gate Occupancy = 11:18-10:23 or 55 minutes





NE-2, 24 NOV 2005 to 22 DEC 2005