**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Federal Aviation Administration**

**Supporting Statement A**

**High Density Traffic Airports; Slot Allocation and Transfer Methods**

**OMB Control No. 2120-0524**

* Adjustments were made to reflect best estimates for a standard year using more recent data.[[1]](#footnote-3) See Q.15 for Covid-19 impact analysis.
* Request to revise the title of the collection to “FAA Runway Slot Administration and Schedule Analysis” to more accurately reflect the scope of the program and collection of information related to multiple airports.

**1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection.**

The FAA has broad authority to regulate the use of navigable airspace of the United States. Under 49 U.S.C. § 40103(b)(1), the agency is authorized to develop plans for and to formulate policy with respect to the use of navigable airspace and to assign by rule, regulation, or order the use of navigable airspace under such terms, conditions, and limitations as may be deemed necessary in order to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient utilization of such airspace. Also, under 49 U.S.C. 40103(b)(2), the agency is further authorized and directed to prescribe air traffic rules and regulations governing the efficient utilization of the navigable airspace.

In 1968, FAA issued the High Density Traffic Airports Rule (HDR), 14 CFR part 93 subpart K, to address airport congestion by limiting takeoffs and landings through the use of runway slot controls at five airports: John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK), LaGuardia Airport (LGA), O’Hare International Airport (ORD), Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA), and Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR). The FAA suspended the limits at EWR under the HDR in 1970.[[2]](#footnote-4) On April 5, 2000, Congress enacted the Wendell H. Ford Aviation and Investment Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21).[[3]](#footnote-5) AIR-21 phased out the HDR at JFK, LGA, and ORD, and only DCA remained subject to the HDR. AIR-21also preserved the FAA's authority to impose flight restrictions by stating that “[n]othing in this section . . . shall be construed . . . as affecting the Federal Aviation Administration's authority for safety and the movement of air traffic.”

Since the phase-out of the HDR at all airports except DCA, the FAA has implemented several initiatives to address congestion and delay issues within the National Airspace System. The FAA has issued Orders limiting operations at JFK, EWR, and LGA.[[4]](#footnote-6)

The Orders resulted in part from increasing congestion and delays at the airports requiring the FAA to allocate arrival and departure slots at JFK, EWR, and LGA. In April 2016, the FAA announced the decision to reduce slot controls and designate EWR as a Level 2, schedule-facilitated airport under the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Worldwide Airport Slot Guidelines (WASG) based on an updated demand and capacity analysis of the airport.[[5]](#footnote-7) This change took effect beginning with the winter 2016 scheduling season.

Subpart S of 14 CFR part 93, which remains applicable to DCA only, permits air carrier and commuter operator slots for takeoffs and landings to be transferred for any consideration. This subpart also prescribes procedures for the allocation and use of slots, including a use-or-lose provision. Special procedures apply for flights which fulfill obligations under the Essential Air Service Program, to ensure that a sufficient number of slots will be available for these operations. Sections 93.125 and 93.129 require an operator of an “Other” (unscheduled) operation at DCA to obtain a reservation from the FAA for that operation.

The Orders in effect at JFK and LGA permit operational authorizations (commonly known as slots) to be transferred for any consideration on a temporary basis not exceeding the effective date of the applicable Order. The Orders include procedures for the allocation and use of slots, including a use-or-lose provision, at the airports. The LGA Order also adopted procedures for obtaining a reservation prior to conducting an unscheduled operation at the airport.

In addition to the 2016 Level 3 to Level 2 designation change at EWR, the FAA has also designated Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), ORD, and San Francisco International Airport (SFO) as Level 2 airports (schedule-facilitated) under the IATA WASG.[[6]](#footnote-8) At Level 2 airports, the FAA seeks to maintain close communications with carriers and terminal schedule facilitators on potential runway schedule issues or terminal and gate issues that may affect the runway times. These Designations resulted in part from increasing congestion and delays at the airports requiring the FAA to implement to a voluntary process to manage operational growth at ORD and SFO. The Level 2 designation was made at LAX due to a long-term construction project expected to reduce runway capacity.

At DCA, the air carrier or commuter operators must notify the FAA of: (1) written consent and requests for confirmation of slot transfers;[[7]](#footnote-9) (2) slots required to be returned and slots voluntarily returned;[[8]](#footnote-10) (3) requests to be included in a lottery for the permanent allocation of available slots;[[9]](#footnote-11) (4) reports on usage of slots on a bi-monthly basis;[[10]](#footnote-12) and (5) requests for slots in low-demand hours or other temporary allocations.[[11]](#footnote-13) Other operators must obtain a reservation from the FAA prior to flying an unscheduled operation.[[12]](#footnote-14)

At LGA, carriers must notify the FAA of: (1) written consent and requests for confirmation of slot transfers; (2) slots required to be returned and slots voluntarily returned; (3) requests to be included in a lottery for the permanent allocation of available slots; and (4) reports usage of slots on a bi-monthly basis. Other operators must obtain a reservation from the FAA prior to operating an unscheduled operation.[[13]](#footnote-15)

At JFK, carriers must notify the FAA of: (1) written consent and requests for confirmation of slot transfers;[[14]](#footnote-16) (2) requests for seasonal allocation of historic and additional available slots;[[15]](#footnote-17) (3) reports on usage of slots on a seasonal basis;[[16]](#footnote-18) (4) the return of slots;[[17]](#footnote-19) and (5) changes to allocated slots.[[18]](#footnote-20)[[19]](#footnote-21)

At EWR, LAX, ORD, and SFO, carriers must notify the FAA of their intended operating schedules during designated hours on a semiannual basis (for each winter and summer scheduling season) based on the IATA WASG Calendar of Coordination Activities and provide updates throughout the year when there are significant schedule changes.

**2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.**

This mandated information collection is reported to the FAA by carriers holding a slot at DCA, JFK, or LGA; by carriers operating at EWR, LAX, ORD or SFO; and, by operators conducting unscheduled operations at DCA or LGA. The FAA logs, verifies, and processes the requests made by carriers. Reservations for unscheduled operations are recorded by an automated system to provide a confirmation to the operator of a reservation for an unscheduled flight and to maintain the FAA records of approvals and changes to reservations. Reporting is received by FAA bi-monthly, semi-annually, or as needed.

The FAA uses the information to allocate and withdraw slots at the three slot-controlled airports, confirm transfers of slots made among carriers, and determine operational demand at the airports. The FAA uses this information on a daily basis to maintain an accurate slot base. The FAA also uses this information to maintain an accurate accounting of operations to ensure compliance with the Rules and Orders in effect. Information at Level 2 schedule-facilitated airports is used to determine potential periods of congestion and delay before flight schedules are finalized. The FAA uses this information to provide recommendations for schedule adjustments that could reduce potential delays. In addition, the FAA uses this information to help provide access to unscheduled operators seeking access to these airports.

**3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.**

A significant amount of the reporting requirements involves scheduling information that carriers maintain in their internal computer databases. The FAA has not established a particular format for the submission of such information; therefore, the carriers do not have to alter their databases to meet this reporting requirement. The FAA receives most of the required information from carriers using common industry standard formats for exchanging schedule information, such as those in the IATA Standard Schedules Information Manual.[[20]](#footnote-22) The FAA utilizes slot and schedule management software to reduce the reporting burden for carriers by receiving, processing, and responding to schedule requests electronically in industry standard format.

Slot holders are mandated to report usage at DCA and LGA on a bi-monthly basis and at JFK for each summer and winter scheduling season; all carriers submit the necessary information electronically.[[21]](#footnote-23) In addition, the FAA has established an electronic mailbox for the submission of slot usage reports, requests for confirmation of transferred slots, slot returns, and slot allocation requests. Carriers also electronically submit all flight schedule requests and changes at Level 2 and Level 3 airports. The FAA replies electronically to slot and schedule requests. Finally, reservations for unscheduled operations are obtained electronically through the internet.

The FAA.gov website has links to slot holder and operator reports, as well as uneven transfer reports for JFK, LGA, and DCA, and other information related to the FAA’s policies and procedures for this program. The website is available at <https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ato/service_units/systemops/perf_analysis/slot_administration/data/>.

These collection techniques are consistent with the requirements of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA).

**4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.**

There is no duplication associated with the reporting requirements for slot management.

There are no other data sources that would assign carrier operations to specific slots as these determinations are made by the FAA, to obtain information on the allocation, transfer, or usage of slots, or to assign reservations to unscheduled operations at U.S. slot-controlled airports, or to obtain accurate advance carrier schedule plans at Level 2 schedule facilitated airports. Accordingly, there is no duplication of reporting requirements.

For carriers submitting schedule information for operations at EWR, LAX, ORD and SFO, there is some schedule information available through other sources (most airlines publish schedules). However, this information source is not accurate (and subject to multiple changes) for advance planning purposes and does not include all planned operations at the airports (*e.g.*, certain cargo, charter, or non-passenger operations). Carriers may also provide proposed schedule information to the FAA for evaluation purposes before it is released for sale to the public. Therefore, this information collection is necessary to obtain accurate data in a timely manner.

**5. If the collection of information involves small businesses or other small entities, describe the methods used to minimize burden.**

Most carriers operating at the airports are not small businesses, but some smaller carriers may be classified by DOT as small businesses. The FAA permits reporting in a variety of formats, and small business may choose the least burdensome means.

The requirement that unscheduled operators obtain a reservation through the FAA’s Airport Reservation Office ahead of a planned arrival or departure at DCA and LGA will have a nominal impact on small businesses, including general aviation, cargo, charter operators, and other unscheduled operators. Unscheduled operators, however, are able to obtain these slots through an automated process on an FAA-maintained website.

**6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.**

Most reporting of slot transactions occurs on an as-needed basis and is initiated by the carriers. Reporting requirements for unscheduled operators also occurs on an as-needed basis and is initiated by the operators.

For planning purposes, at JFK, EWR, LAX, ORD, and SFO, the FAA requires proposed schedule information to be submitted semi-annually in October for the upcoming summer scheduling season and in May for the upcoming winter scheduling season. The dates correspond with the deadlines for each scheduling season established under the WASG and are consistent with global industry practices. If this information is collected less frequently, the FAA would be unable to allocate slots or confirm schedules in accordance with the WASG and applicable FAA Orders and Designations. Carriers might also not be able to confirm schedules at airports outside the U.S. if the collection and response periods are not harmonized with standard industry practices.

To ensure compliance with the usage requirements at JFK, the FAA requires carriers to submit an interim and final usage report to the FAA. The interim report is due by September 1 for the summer scheduling season and February 1 for the winter scheduling season. The final report is due no later than 30 days after the end of the respective scheduling season. These dates correspond with slot seasons established under the WASG. This level of reporting frequency ensures that corrective measures can be taken in a timely fashion if slots at an airport are not being used according to minimum usage requirements. If this information is collected less frequently, the FAA would be unable to confirm carrier compliance or maintain an accurate inventory of slots and enforce operational limits.

At DCA and LGA, slots are allocated on a continuing basis subject primarily to minimum usage requirements. Carriers are not required to regularly apply for slots based on a seasonal basis as is the case at JFK. Carriers are therefore required to provide slot usage reports to the FAA every other month. This level of frequency is necessary to ensure that corrective measures can be taken in a timely fashion if the limited slots at these airports are not being utilized at least 80 percent of the time over a 2-month period. The FAA may consider whether less frequent reporting or other changes could provide sufficient information to maintain an accurate inventory of slots used.

**7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:**

* ***requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;***
* ***requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;***
* ***requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document; requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records, for more than three years;***
* ***in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;***
* ***requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;***
* ***that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or***
* ***requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secrets, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the* extent permitted by law.**

There are no special circumstances.

**8. Provide information on the PRA Federal Register Notice that solicited public comments on the information collection prior to this submission. Summarize the public comments received in response to that notice and describe the actions taken by the agency in response to those comments. Describe the efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.**

A Federal Register Notice published on September 18, 2024 (89 FR 76620) solicited public comment on this information collection extension.

The FAA Received two comments during the 60-days comment period, from Exhaustless, Inc. (Exhaustless) and Airports Council International – North America (ACI-NA).

Exhaustless continued its objections to this information collection and questioned the FAA’s legal authority to manage slots and schedules at constrained airports in the United States, and attached as reference its opposition to a prior information collection filed on September 20, 2021 (OMB ICR Reference No. 202108-2120-002).

Exhaustless’ objections are outside the scope of this Paperwork Reduction Act proceeding. The purpose of this proceeding is to update the Agency’s estimates of the information collection burden associated with established FAA rules, regulations, orders, policy and processes associated with the FAA’s administration of runway slots and schedule review at affected airports in the United States. However, the FAA nevertheless reiterates that the FAA Administrator is required to “develop plans and policy for the use of the navigable airspace and assign by regulation or order the use of the airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace,” and to issue regulations for “using the navigable airspace efficiently.” 49 U.S.C. 40103(b). The FAA’s administration of the runway slot program, including the establishment of runway schedule limits and facilitation of schedules at Level 2 airports, is adopted under the Administrator’s mandate to efficiently manage the NAS.

ACI-NA stated that the FAA is establishing limits to schedule airport traffic at Level 2 and Level 3 airports without collecting information from airport operators at these airports. It recommended that the FAA should annually collect a runway capacity analysis from each Level 2 or Level 3 airport, to use as basis for the runway capacity declaration and be incorporated into the determination of the coordination parameters used to allocate operating timings at Level 2 and Level 3 airports. In addition, ACI-NA stated that the FAA should collect information from alternate sources to verify that air carriers met the 80% usage requirement for approved schedules at Level 2 airports and slots at Level 3 airports, rather than relying on air carriers’ self-reporting their slot own utilization to determine priority level at Level 2 airports and historic precedence at Level 3 airports.

The FAA clarifies that it continuously monitors airport runway capacity and air carriers’ slot usage using a number of independent sources via the FAA’s air traffic monitoring and management systems. One example is the Aviation System Performance Metrics (ASPM), which provides data for a variety of airport analyses, flights and cancellations, Terminal and System airport efficiency measures—and contains information compiled from the following sources:

* Traffic Flow Management System (TFMS)—a data exchange system for supporting the management and monitoring of national air traffic flow, which include information on runway capacity at Level 2 and Level 3 airports. TFMS processes all available data sources such as flight plan messages, flight plan amendment messages, and departure and arrival messages. The FAA’s NAS Data Warehouse assembles TFMS flight messages into one record per flight. TFMS is restricted to the subset of flights that fly under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) and are captured by the FAA’s enroute computers. Most VFR and some non-enroute IFR traffic is excluded.
* OOOI Data—refers to times of the actual aircraft movements of Gate Out, Wheels Off, Wheels On, and Gate In. ASPM is updated daily with OOOI data provided by Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC)—a major provider of transport communications and systems engineering solutions for eight industries, among which include aviation, airports, and transportation—and TFMS.
* CountOps—an FAA automated system that use data from National Offload Program (NOP), Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System (STARS), and Common Automated Radar Terminal System (ARTS) to provide hourly counts of air traffic activity at more than 2,000 FAA Terminal Radar Approach Control Facilities (TRACONs), air traffic controller towers, and airports. Since October 1, 2012, ASPM records are updated daily with Threshold Crossing Times for departures and arrivals from CountOps. The Threshold Crossing Time is typically within seconds of the Wheels Off and Wheels On times and is now being used to populate those fields when no ARINC, TFMS, or ASQP data are available.
* Airline Service Quality Performance (ASQP) provides information about airline on-time performance, flight delays, and cancellations. It is based on data filed by airlines each month with the Department of Transportation’s Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Office of Airline Information), as described in 14 CFR Part 234 of DOT's regulations.
* Flight Schedule Data System (FSDS) contains flight schedule data by air carriers and airports from Innovata.

That being the case, the FAA does not believe additional information collection from airport operators—such as an annual capacity analysis—is necessary, because the FAA currently has access to such data from a variety of alternate sources in alignment with NCI-NA’s recommendation.

Finally, ACI-NA recommended that the FAA should make available certain information in accordance with the Worldwide Airport Slot Guidelines best practices; to curtail the grant of slot usage waivers without consultation with related airports and a thorough evaluation of their impact on airport operations; and to procure modern IT tools to support the collection of information and subsequent dissemination to airport operators.

The FAA acknowledge these suggestions, but note that they are beyond the scope of this Paperwork Reduction Act proceeding as outlined above.

**9. Explain any decisions to provide payments or gifts to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.**

There are no monetary considerations for this collection of information.

**10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.**

Carriers that submit confidential information are instructed that they should clearly mark the information, or any relevant portions thereof, as proprietary information (“PROPIN”). The FAA takes the necessary steps to protect properly designated information to the extent allowable by law.

**11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private.**

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

**12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:**

* ***Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices. \* If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens.***
* ***Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included under item 13.***

The reporting burden for each required element is presented below.

***Unscheduled operations reservation system:*** The FAA requires operators at DCA to request a reservation prior to operating an unscheduled flight and limits these reservations to 12 per hour. See 14 CFR § 93.123 for the operational limits and §§ 93.125 and 93.129 for the reservation requirement. Accordingly, there are 216 reservations available per day during the eighteen slot-controlled hours. The FAA records indicate the current, average utilization of reservations for unscheduled operations to be 21 per day[[22]](#footnote-24) including general aviation, charter, military, and public aircraft.

The FAA requires operators at LGA to request a reservation prior to operating an unscheduled flight and limits these reservations to three per slot-controlled hour. Accordingly, there are 48 reservations available each day from Monday to Friday and 30 available on Sunday. The FAA does not limit operations on Saturdays or before noon on Sundays. The FAA records indicate unscheduled reservations at LGA are fully allocated on most days with 48 reservations on weekdays and 30 reservations on Sundays.

From historical experience with the unscheduled operation reservation system, the reporting time per reservation is 2 minutes. The pilots of these unscheduled flights perform many non-flight duties, which include recordkeeping and scheduling. The FAA selected a fully-burdened labor rate (*i.e*., wage, fringe, and overhead) of $156.23 per hour. This labor rate was derived based on the mean earnings of airline dispatchers, pilots, copilots, and flight engineers nationally in nonscheduled air transportation of $78.12 hourly ($ 162,480annually)[[23]](#footnote-25), multiplied by 2. This reflects the assumption that overhead costs, including benefits are equal to 100 percent of pre-tax wages.[[24]](#footnote-26)

**DCA:**

Daily: 21 reservations \* (2 minutes per reservation) \* (365 days per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 255.5 hours

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| --- | --- |
| **DCA Unscheduled Operations Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 7665 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 1 |
| Time per Response | 2 min |
| Total # of responses | 7665 |
| Total burden (hours) | 255.5 hours |

 **LGA:**

Monday – Friday: (48 reservations per weekday) \* (2 minutes per reservation) \* (5 days per week) \* (52 weeks per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 416 hours

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| **LGA Weekday Unscheduled Operations Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 12,480 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 1 |
| Time per Response | 2 min |
| Total # of responses | 12,480 |
| Total burden (hours) | 416 hours |

Sunday: (30 reservations per day) \* (2 minutes per reservation) \* (1 day per week) \* (52 weeks per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 52 hours

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| **LGA Weekend Unscheduled Operations Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 1,560 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 1 |
| Time per Response | 2 min |
| Total # of responses | 1,560 |
| Total burden (hours) | 52 hours |

**Total annual burden** = 723.5 hours

**Total annual cost** = (723.5 hours) \* ($156.23 per hour) = $113,032

***Schedule submissions for upcoming season:*** The FAA requires carriers at JFK, EWR, LAX, ORD, and SFO to submit their planned schedules or slot requests for the summer and winter scheduling seasons according to a published schedule that corresponds to the IATA timeline.

The FAA estimates a reporting time by carriers per schedule submission of 1.5 hours. A scheduler or an administrative service manager would prepare and submit the schedule requests for the carrier. The FAA selected a fully-burdened labor rate of $116.54 per hour. This labor rate was derived based on the mean annual hourly rate for Administrative Service Managers nationally of $58.27[[25]](#footnote-27) multiplied by 2 (100% of pre-tax wages) to account for total overhead costs.

 **JFK:**

(101 carriers) \* (1.5 hours per submission) \* (2 schedule submissions per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 285 hours

 **EWR:**

(39 carriers) \* (1.5 hours per submission) \* (2 schedule submissions per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 150 hours

**LAX:**

(80 carriers) \* (1.5 hours per submission) \* (2 schedule submissions per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 222 hours

**ORD:**

(58 carriers) \* (1.5 hours per submission) \* (2 schedule submissions per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 186 hours

 **SFO:**

(55 carriers) \* (1.5 hours per submission) \* (2 schedule submissions per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 159 hours

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| **Schedule Submissions Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 333 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 2 |
| Time per Response | 1.5 hours |
| Total # of responses | 666 |
| Total burden (hours) | 999 hours |

**Total annual burden** = 999 hours

**Total annual cost** = (999 hours) \* ($116.54 per hour) = $116,423

***Schedule updates:*** In addition to the initial seasonal schedule submissions, at JFK, carriers are required to submit schedule updates to request changes to scheduled operations and slots. At EWR, LAX, ORD, and SFO, the FAA requests that carriers send schedule updates when making major schedule adjustments or changes from the initial submission. These schedule updates and JFK slot requests occur independently of the seasonal schedule submissions and are provided to FAA on a periodic basis as carriers change flight schedules.

The FAA estimates that schedule update notices take approximately 6 minutes (0.1 hours) to generate. The FAA estimates approximately 2,800 updates per year for JFK, 1000 updates per year for EWR, 1900 updates per year for LAX, 1350 updates per year for ORD, and 1300 updates per year for SFO. Most schedule updates and slot requests are generated directly from a carrier’s computer scheduling system. A scheduler or an administrative service manager would prepare and submit the schedule updates and slot requests at a fully-burdened rate of $116.54 per hour.

**JFK:** (2800 updates per year) \* (0.1 hours) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 280 hours

**EWR:** (1000 updates per year) \* (0.1 hours) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 100 hours

**LAX:** (1900 updates per year) \* (0.1 hours) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 190 hours

**ORD:** (1350 updates per year) \* (0.1 hours) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 135 hours

**SFO:** (1300 updates per year) \* (0.1 hours) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 130 hours

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| **Schedule Updates Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 8,350 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 1 |
| Time per Response | 6 minutes (0.1 hours) |
| Total # of responses | 8,350 |
| Total burden (hours) | 835 hours |

**Total annual burden** = 835 hours

**Total annual cost** = (835 hours) \* ($116.54 per hour) = $97,311

***Slot transfers and written evidence of consent for transaction:*** The FAA permits carriers to trade and lease slots with other carriers. The DCA rules under 14 CFR § 93.221 permit temporary or permanent transfers. The JFK and LGA Orders allow temporary transfers and leases provided the terms of the transaction do not extend past the expiration date of the Orders. Both carriers involved in a transaction must notify the FAA of any slot transaction and must receive FAA confirmation prior to operating the slot. The FAA considers each slot transfer request from carriers, as well as the FAA reply, as a burden-producing event rather than the number of days in which a transfer is effective.

The FAA estimates a reporting time per slot transaction of 6 minutes (0.1 hours) per respondent. The FAA estimates approximately 3,400 transactions per year for DCA, 4,700 transactions per year for JFK, and 4,400 for LGA. There are two respondents to this information collection because the slot holder (transferor) must first generate a transaction with its consent. Then, the second carrier seeking to operate the slot (transferee) involved in the transaction must provide written consent to proceed. A scheduler or an administrative service manager submits the slot transactions at a fully-burdened rate of $116.54 per hour.

**DCA:**

(3,400 transfers) \* (0.1 hour per submission) \* (2 respondents) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 704.8 hours

**JFK:**

(4,700 transfers) \* (0.1 hour per submission) \* (2 respondents) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 929.6 hours

 **LGA:**

(4,400 transfers) \* (0.1 hour per submission) \* (2 respondents) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 865 hours

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| --- | --- |
| **Slot Transfers Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 25,000 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 1 |
| Time per Response | 6 minutes (0.1 hours) |
| Total # of responses | 25,000 |
| Total burden (hours) | 2,500 hours |

**Total annual burden** = 2,500 hours

**Total annual cost** = (2,500 hours) \* ($116.54 per hour) = $291,350

***Slot withdrawals and returns:*** At DCA and LGA, slots are required to be used at least 80 percent of the time over a two-month reporting period. At JFK, slots are required to be used at least 80 percent of the time over the course of a winter or summer scheduling season. The FAA may withdraw slots for failure to meet the usage requirement or for other operational needs. In addition, carriers may voluntarily return a slot to the FAA.

At DCA, 14 CFR § 93.224 sets forth the requirements for notifying the FAA, in writing, of any slot returns, whether required by another provision of subpart S or returned on a voluntary basis. The LGA Order provides for returns in a process similar to DCA. The JFK Order includes a provision for required slot returns like DCA and LGA, such as failure to meet the minimum slot usage. In addition, there is a semi-annual slot return deadline for each JFK scheduling season that is similar to international practices in the WASG. This standardized deadline provides opportunities to consider additional slot allocations to other carriers. Although not required by the FAA, some carriers provide periodic notice of *ad hoc* flight cancellations as this is common practice at airports outside the U.S.

The FAA estimates a reporting time per slot return notice of 6 minutes (0.1 hours). A scheduler or an administrative service manager would prepare and submit the slot returns at a fully-burdened rate of $116.54 per hour.

**DCA:**

(10 returns per year) \* (0.1 hours per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1 hour

**JFK:**

(250 returns per year) \* (0.1 hours per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 25 hours

**LGA:**

(2 returns per year) \* (0.1 hours per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = .2 hours

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| --- | --- |
| **Slot Withdrawals and Returns Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 262 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 1 |
| Time per Response | 6 minutes (0.1 hours) |
| Total # of responses | 262 |
| Total burden (hours) | 26.2 hours |

**Total annual burden** = 26.2 hours

**Total annual cost** = (26.2 hours) \* ($116.54 per hour) = $3,053

***Request for inclusion in a slot lottery:*** Carriers are required to notify the FAA if they would like to be included in a slot lottery for the permanent allocation of available slots at DCA under 14 CFR § 93.225 and at LGA under the Order. Lotteries are held on an occasional basis when the FAA determines that sufficient slots are available.

The FAA estimates that requests for inclusion in a slot lottery take approximately 6 minutes (0.1 hours) to generate. A scheduler or an administrative service manager submits the request for inclusion in a slot lottery at a fully-burdened rate of $116.54 per hour.

**DCA:** (20 requests) \* (1 lottery) \* (0.1 hour per request) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 2 hours

**LGA:** (20 requests) \* (1 lottery) \* (0.1 hour per request) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 2 hours

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Slot Lottery Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 40 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 1 |
| Time per Response | 6 minutes (0.1 hours) |
| Total # of responses | 40 |
| Total burden (hours) | 4 hours |

**Total annual burden** = 4 hours

**Total annual cost** = (4 hours) \* ($116.54 per hour) = $466

***Usage reporting:*** To confirm compliance with the usage requirement at DCA, JFK, and LGA, the FAA requires carriers to submit usage reports to the FAA. At DCA, carriers submit a final report for each two-month reporting period in accordance with 14 CFR § 93.227. At JFK, carriers submit an interim and final report for each scheduling season as provided in the Order. The interim report is due by September 1 for the summer scheduling season and February 1 for the winter scheduling season. The final report is due no later than 30 days after the end of the respective scheduling season. At LGA, carriers submit a final report for each two-month reporting period as provided in the Order. Usage reports for all airports must detail slot usage for each day of the respective reporting period and include the following information for each slot held: the slot number, airport code, time, and arrival or departure designation; the operating carrier; the date and scheduled time of the actual operation, the flight number, origin and destination, and aircraft type identifier; and whether the flight was conducted.

The FAA estimates a reporting time per usage report of one hour. A scheduler or an administrative service manager submits the usage reports at a fully-burdened rate of $116.54 per hour.

**DCA:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (9 carriers) \* (1 hour per report) \* (6 reports per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 54 hours**DCA Slot Usage Reporting Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 9 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 6 |
| Time per Response | 1 hour |
| Total # of responses | 54 |
| Total burden (hours) | 54 hours |

**JFK:**

(101 carriers) \* (1 hour per report) \* (4 reports per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 404 hours

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **JFK Slot Usage Reporting Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 101 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 4 |
| Time per Response | 1 hour |
| Total # of responses | 404 |
| Total burden (hours) | 404 hours |

**LGA**:

(12 carriers) \* (1 hour per report) \* (6 reports per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 72 hours

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LGA Slot Usage Reporting Summary (Annual numbers)** | **Reporting** |
| # of Respondents | 12 |
| # of Responses per respondent | 6 |
| Time per Response | 1 hour |
| Total # of responses | 72 |
| Total burden (hours) | 72 hours |

**Total annual burden** = 530 hours

**Total annual cost** = (530 hours) \* ($116.54 per hour) = $61,766

***Summary totals for Question 12:***

**Total annual burden** = 5,617.7 hours

**Total annual cost** = $683,401

**13. Provide an estimate for the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information.**

There are no additional cost burdens that result from the collection of information.

**14. Provide estimates of annualized costs to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.**

***Unscheduled operations reservation system:*** The FAA requires operators at DCA and LGA to request a reservation prior to operating an unscheduled flight. The FAA’s Airport Reservation Office (ARO) receives and processes all reservation requests. Based on historical experience, the FAA expects most reservations would be made through the automated system. Staffing needed to handle any manual requests and maintain the system is incorporated into the analysis.

The FAA does not expect the unscheduled reservations to require new capital or equipment by the FAA because a reservation system currently exists.

The FAA estimates ARO personnel spend 1 hour per day handling web requests regarding reservations at DCA and LGA. All transactions would be processed by a DC-based GS-13 step 5 equivalent at a fully-burdened hourly rate of $121.66 ($60.83 \* 2, assuming total overhead including benefits is estimated to be 100% of pre-tax wages).[[26]](#footnote-28) The FAA estimates fixed costs of $10,000 for maintaining the unscheduled reservation system.

**DCA:**

(0.5 hours per day) \* (365 days per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 182.5 hours

**LGA:**

(0.5 hours per day) \* (365 days per year) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 182.5 hours

**Total annual burden** = 365 hours

Total annual labor cost = (365 hours) \* ($121.66 hourly labor) = $44,406

Total annual fixed cost = $10,000

**Total annual cost** = $44,406 + $10,000 = $54,406

***Schedule submissions for upcoming season and seasonal schedule updates:*** The FAA requires carriers at EWR, JFK, LAX, ORD, and SFO to submit their planned schedules or slot requests for the summer and winter scheduling seasons according to a published schedule that corresponds to the IATA calendar of coordination activities. Schedule updates are provided periodically by carriers as their schedules change after the initial, seasonal schedule submission deadline. The FAA’s Slot Administration Office receives and processes these requests. In addition, the FAA’s Slot Administration Office sends historic slot allocations in advance of the schedule requests and confirmations/denials/alternative offers of the requests.

The FAA does not expect processing schedule submissions to require new capital or equipment by the FAA because a slot management system currently exists. Currently the FAA is in contract negotiations for the slot management system. Therefore, the FAA is using the previously used estimate of annual fixed costs of $55,000 for maintaining the slot management system required for the various elements of this information collection.

The FAA estimates Slot Administration Office personnel spend 22 days per scheduling season processing the initial schedule submissions for the five airports with semi-annual schedule submissions. The FAA also estimates Slot Administration Office personnel spend an additional 24 days per season processing schedule updates throughout the season. The salary for this person is estimated at a GS-13 Step 5 for a fully-burdened hourly rate of $121.66.

**Total annual burden** = (46 days) \* (8 hours per day) \* (2 seasons) = 736 hours

Total annual labor cost = (736 hours) \* ($121.66 hourly labor) = $89,542

Total annual fixed cost = $55,000

**Total annual cost** = $89,542 + $55,000 = $144,542

***Slot transfers:*** The FAA permits carriers to trade and lease slots with other carriers. At JFK and LGA, the terms of the transfer may not extend past the expiration date of the Orders. The FAA receives and processes slot transfers and verifies written consent from the carriers.

The FAA estimates Slot Administration Office personnel spend 6 minutes (0.1 hours) entering slot transaction requests plus another 15 minutes (0.25 hours) processing and sending written confirmations. The FAA estimates approximately 3400 transactions per year for DCA, 4700 transactions per year for JFK, and 4400 for LGA. The salary for this person is estimated at a GS-13 Step 5 for a fully-burdened hourly rate of $121.66. The FAA estimates no additional annual fixed costs.

**DCA:**

(3400 transfers) \* (0.35 hours per transaction) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1190 hours

**JFK:**

(4700 transfers) \* (0.35 hours per transaction) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1645 hours

**LGA:**

(4400 transfers) \* (0.35 hours per transaction) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1540 hours

**Total annual burden** = 4375 hours

**Total annual cost** = (4375 hours) \* ($121.66 hourly labor) = $532,263

***Slot withdrawals and returns:*** At DCA and LGA, slots are required to be used at least 80 percent of the time over a two-month reporting period. The JFK Order requires slots to be used at least 80 percent of the time over a scheduling season. The FAA may withdraw slots for failure to meet the usage requirement or for other operational needs. In addition, carriers may voluntarily return a slot to the FAA. The JFK Order further provides for unneeded slots to be returned by specific deadlines for each scheduling season, similar to industry practices and timelines in the IATA WASG. The FAA receives and processes slot returns and sends notices to carriers when returns are required.

The FAA estimates Slot Administration Office personnel spend 12 minutes (0.2 hours) processing a slot return. The FAA estimates Slot Administration Office personnel spend 1-hour processing slot withdrawals. The salary for this person is estimated at a GS-13 Step 5 for a fully-burdened hourly rate of $121.66. The FAA estimates no additional annual fixed costs.

**DCA:**

(9 slot returns per year) \* (0.2 hours per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1.8 hours

(1 slot withdrawal per year) \* (1 hour per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1 hour

**JFK:**

(275 slot returns per year) \* (0.2 hours per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 55 hours

(10 slot withdrawals per year) \* (1 hour per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 10 hours

**LGA:**

(1 slot return per year) \* (0.2 hours per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 0.2 hours

(1 slot withdrawal per year) \* (1 hour per return) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1 hour

**Total annual burden** = 69 hours

**Total annual cost** = (69 hours) \* ($121.66 hourly labor) = $8,395

***Requests for inclusion in a slot lottery:*** Carriers are required to notify the FAA if they would like to be included in a slot lottery for the permanent allocation of available slots at DCA and LGA. Lotteries are held on an occasional basis when the FAA determines that sufficient slots are available.

The FAA estimates that responding to requests for inclusion in a slot lottery take approximately 6 minutes (0.1 hours) to generate. The salary for this person is estimated at a GS-13 Step 5 for a fully-burdened hourly rate of $121.66.

**DCA**: (15 requests) \* (1 lottery) \* (0.1 hour per request) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1.5 hours

**LGA**: (15 requests) \* (1 lottery) \* (0.1 hour per request) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 1.5 hours

**Total annual burden** = 3 hours

**Total annual cost** = (3 hours) \* ($121.66 per hour) = $365

***Report on Slot Usage:*** The FAA requires carriers to submit reports on slot usage to monitor compliance with minimum slot usage requirements. Slot usage reports are submitted to the FAA bi-monthly for DCA and LGA and four times per year for JFK. The FAA estimates Slot Administration Office personnel spend 6 minutes (0.1 hours) per report receiving and acknowledging receipt of the reports. The salary for this person is estimated at a GS-13 Step 5 for a fully-burdened hourly rate of $112.62. The FAA estimates no additional annual fixed costs.

**DCA:**

(9 carriers) \* (6 reports) \* (0.1 hour per report) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 5.4 hours

**JFK:**

(101 carriers) \* (4 reports) \* (0.1 hour per report) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 40.4 hours

**LGA:**

(12 carriers) \* (6 reports) \* (0.1 hour per report) = Total Annual Hourly Burden = 7.2 hours

**Total annual burden** = 53 hours

**Total annual cost** = (53 hours) \* ($121.66 hourly labor) = $6,448

***Summary totals for Question 14:***

**Total annual burden** = 5601 hours

Total annual labor cost = $681,418

Total annual fixed cost = $65,000

**Total annual cost** = $746,418

**15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.**

Adjustments were made to existing requirements. See table below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Previous Supporting Statement** | **Current Supporting Statement** | **Net Change** |
| DCA Unscheduled Operations per day | 21 | 21 | 0 |
| JFK Carriers | 95 | 101 | +6 |
| EWR Carriers | 50 | 39 | -11 |
| LAX Carriers | 74 | 80 | +6 |
| ORD Carriers | 62 | 58 | -4 |
| SFO Carriers | 53 | 55 | +2 |
| JFK Schedule Updates | 2600 | 2800 | +200 |
| EWR Schedule Updates | 1120 | 1000 | -120 |
| LAX Schedule Updates | 1875 | 1900 | +25 |
| ORD Schedule Updates | 1570 | 1350 | -220 |
| SFO Schedule Updates | 1250 | 1300 | +50 |
| DCA Slot Transfers | 3524 | 3400 | -124 |
| JFK Slot Transfers | 4648 | 4700 | +52 |
| LGA Slot Transfers | 4325 | 4400 | +75 |
| JFK Slot Withdrawal and Returns  | 250 | 275 | +25 |
| DCA Slot Lottery Request | 20 | 15 | -5 |
| LGA Slot Lottery Request | 20 | 15 | -5 |

|  |
| --- |
| **2024 Estimate of Air Carriers** |
| **Airport** | **Number of Carriers** |
| DCA | 9 |
| JFK | 101 |
| LGA | 12 |
| EWR | 39 |
| LAX | 80 |
| ORD | 58 |
| SFO | 55 |

These changes are a result of the dynamics of slot administration. The number of carriers that operate at slot-controlled and schedule facilitated airports is not static. Transactions in the form of schedule updates, slot transfers, lottery requests, slot withdrawals, etc. are executed as needed and are always changing. The FAA Slot Administration Office used best estimates for an annualized, “standard” year.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused massive industry disruptions, resulting in extreme data points in CY 2020 through CY 2023. For example, in March 2021, U.S. scheduled passenger flights were down 34 percent, on average, compared to 2019.  New York and Washington, DC, home to the three U.S. slot-controlled airports, are down 62% and 67% respectively for U.S. scheduled passenger flights in March 2021 vs. March 2019. Even 2023 and 2024 were not “normal” years with Air Traffic Control (ATC) staffing waivers in place at NYC as well as slot usage waivers in place at SFO due to construction in 2024. In addition, DCA had slot usage waivers in place due to runway construction there as well for 2023-2024. Therefore, the Slot Administration Program Office believes CY 2019 provides the best estimate for future burden.

The FAA also requests to revise the title of the collection to “FAA Runway Slot Administration and Schedule Analysis” to more accurately reflect the scope of the program and collection of information related to multiple airports.

**16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.**

Slot holder and operator reports, as well as an uneven transfer list are kept on the faa.gov website at <https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/ato/service_units/systemops/perf_analysis/slot_administration/data/>.

**17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons why display would be inappropriate.**

Not applicable.

**18. Explain each exception to the topics of the certification statement identified in “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions.”**

No exceptions.

1. Slot Administration utilized CY 2019 data as a basis for all estimates, except the estimate of unscheduled operations at DCA, which used a three-year range ending Dec. 31, 2019, excluding weekends. The methodology of using CY 2019 as a baseline is discussed further in response to Question 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
2. 35 FR 16591 (Oct. 24, 1970). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
3. Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21), Pub. L. 106-181, Sec. 231 (Apr. 5, 2000). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
4. Operating Limitations at John F. Kennedy International Airport, 73 FR 3510 (Jan. 18, 2008), as most recently amended 85 FR 58258 (Sep. 18, 2020); Operating Limitations at Newark Liberty International Airport, 73 FR 29550 (May 21, 2008), as amended 79 FR 16857 (Mar. 26, 2014), and expired on October 29, 2016; Operating Limitations at New York LaGuardia Airport, 71 FR 77854 (Dec. 27, 2006), as most recently amended 85 FR 58255 (Sep. 18, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
5. Change of Newark Liberty International Airport Designation, 81 FR 19861 (Apr. 6, 2016). The WASG replaced the Worldwide Slot Guidelines (WSG) beginning on June 1, 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
6. Notice of Submission Deadline for Schedule Information for O’Hare International, John F. Kennedy International, and Newark Liberty International Airports for the Summer 2009 Scheduling Season, 73 FR 54659 (Sept. 22, 2008); Submission Deadline for Schedule Information for San Francisco International Airport for the Summer 2012 Scheduling Season, 76 FR 64163 (Oct. 17, 2011); and Notice of Submission Deadline for Schedule Information for Los Angeles International Airport for the Summer 2015 Scheduling Season, 80 FR 12253 (Mar. 6, 2015). The Level 2 airport designations were recently reaffirmed by Notice of Submission Deadline for Schedule Information for Chicago O’Hare International Airport, John. F. Kennedy International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport, Newark Liberty International Airport, and San Francisco International Airport for the Northern Winter 2021/2022 Scheduling Season, 86 FR 24428 (May 6, 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
7. *See* 14 CFR § 93.221(a)(1) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
8. *See* 14 CFR § 93.224 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
9. *See* 14 CFR § 93.225(e) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
10. *See* 14 CFR § 93.227(i) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
11. *See* 14 CFR § 93.226(c) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
12. *See* 14 CFR § 93.125. The procedure for obtaining an “other” class of user reservation is at https://www.fly.faa.gov/ecvrs/ [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
13. *See* 85 FR 58255 at 58257 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
14. *See* 85 FR 58258 at 58259-58260 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
15. *See* 85 FR 58258 at 58259 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
16. *See* 85 FR 58258 at 58260 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
17. *Id*. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
18. *See* 85 FR 58258 at 58259 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
19. Seasonal reporting at JFK refers to semi-annual reporting for each winter and summer scheduling season based on the IATA WASG Calendar of Coordination Activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
20. http://www.iata.org/publications/store/Pages/standard-schedules-information.aspx [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
21. Some carriers operate at more than one slot controlled airport and are counted as a single carrier for reporting purposes. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
22. Based on OPSNET Report counting General Aviation and Military Airport operations at DCA from 1 Jan. 2016 through 31 Dec. 2019, excluding weekends. There were 21842 operations over 1043 days, or 21 per day on average. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
23. Airline Pilots, Copilots, and Flight Engineers.” *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*, United States Department of Labor, 25 May 2023, www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes532011.htm#(2) Chart 53-2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
24. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, “Guidelines for Regulatory Impact Analysis” (2016), <https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/242926/HHS_RIAGuidance.pdf>. On page 30, HHS states, “As an interim default, while HHS conducts more research, analysts should assume overhead costs (including benefits) are equal to 100 percent of pretax wages….” [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
25. “Administrative Services and Facilities Managers.” *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*, United States Department of Labor, 14 May 2023, [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes113011.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes113011.htm). DoL Table 11-3010. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
26. U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Salary Table 2021-GS, including locality pay for DC-MD-VA-WV-PA for a GS 13 Step 5 https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/pdf/2023/DCB\_h.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-28)