



Traffic Management Initiative

Traffic Management Initiative (TMI)

technique used to manage demand with capacity in the NAS

Properly coordinated and implemented TMI

contribute to the safe and orderly movement of air traffic

Any TMI creates an impact

consider this impact and implement only those initiatives necessary to maintain system integrity

Maintaining the integrity of the NAS

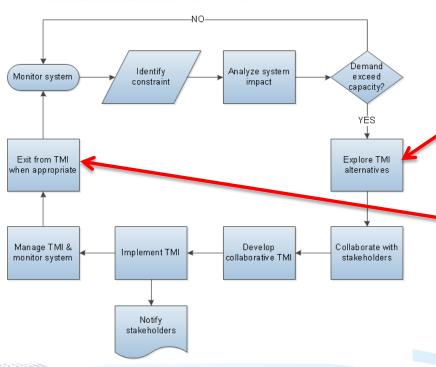
employ the least restrictive methods available to minimize delays







TMI Process



Process for all Traffic Managers

Explore TMI with entire system consideration

Make plans on how transition out of TMI when Exploring





Type of TMI's

Altitude – Tunneling, Capping, Low Alt ARR/DEP

Miles-in-trail (MIT)

Minutes-in-trail (MINIT)

Fix Balancing

Airborne Holding

Sequencing Programs – DSP, ESP, ASP, TMA/TBFM

- * ReRoutes Playbooks, Adhoc
- * Ground Delay Programs (GDP)
- * Collaborative Trajectory Option Program (CTOP)
- * Airspace Flow Programs (AFP)
- * Ground Stops (GS)

* ATCSCC implemented TMI's







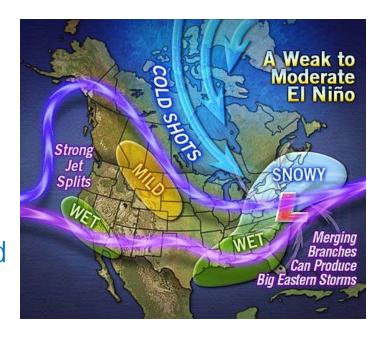
What TMI do you apply?

Duration of Constraint Characteristics of Constraint

- How predictable is the impacting condition
 - Thunderstorms, Snow, Wind
 - Automation
 - Construction

Ability to impact demand

How long will it take for TMI to affect demand
 What mix of TMIs meet system needs







Miles-In-Trail

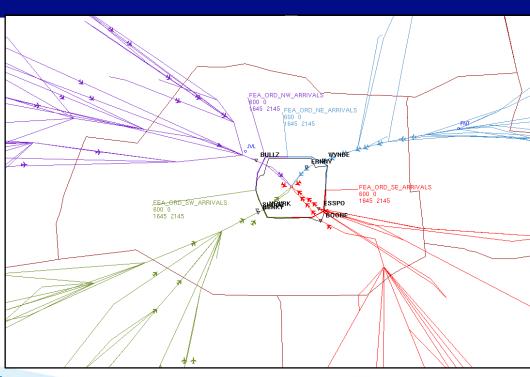
Used to manage flows

- Airport, Arrival Fix
- Sector, Airway

How are they determined

- Experience
- FEA evaluation

^{*} MIT impact are not taken into consideration for demand predictions.







Routes

Tactical

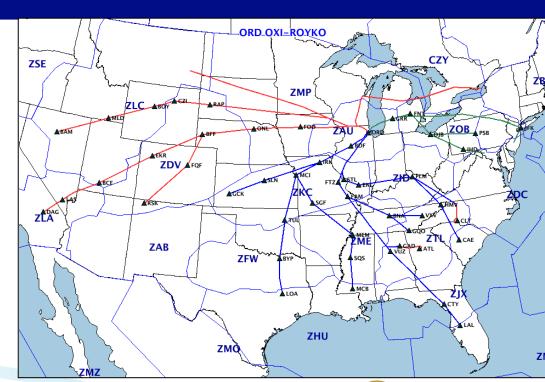
Locally developed

Strategic

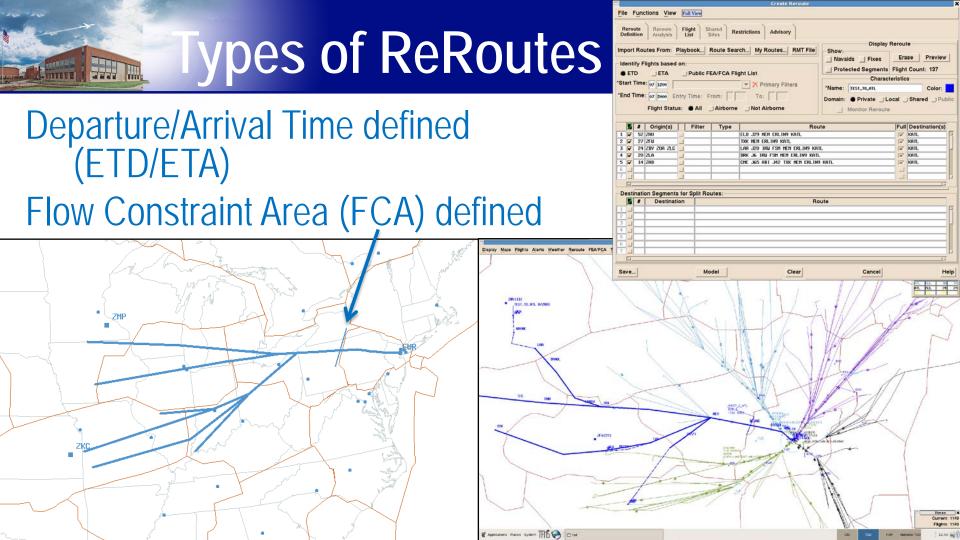
System wide

Playbook

Code Departure Routes (CDR)









Sequencing Programs

Ground Sequencing – GDP, AFP, TBFM, CTOP EDCT, DSP, ESP, Call for Release

Airborne Sequencing – ASP TREM

Airborne Sequencing – ASP, TBFM Speed, Vector, Holding





Interaction of TMIs

- GDP and MIT
- GDP and Routes
- GDP and AFP
- AFP and Routes
- CTOP



