



Value-based Resource Matching with Fairness Criteria: Application to Agricultural Water Trading

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ABSTRACT

Optimal allocation of agricultural water in the event of droughts is an important global problem. In addressing this problem, many aspects, including the welfare of farmers, the economy, and the environment, must be considered. Under this backdrop, our work focuses on several resource-matching problems accounting for agents with multi-crop portfolios, geographic constraints, and fairness. First, we address a matching problem where the goal is to maximize a welfare function in two-sided markets where buyers' requirements and sellers' supplies are represented by value functions that assign prices (or costs) to specified volumes of water. For the setting where the value functions satisfy certain monotonicity properties, we present an efficient algorithm that maximizes a social welfare function. When there are minimum water requirement constraints, we present a randomized algorithm which ensures that the constraints are satisfied in expectation. For a single seller-multiple buyers setting with fairness constraints, we design an efficient algorithm that maximizes the minimum level of satisfaction of any buyer. We also present computational complexity results that highlight the limits on the generalizability of our results. We evaluate the algorithms developed in our work with experiments on both real-world and synthetic data sets with respect to drought severity, value functions, and seniority of agents.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The growth in the global population has led to a significant increase in demand for agricultural and urban water supplies [16]. However, water supply augmentation has reached its limit [10]. Furthermore, climate change has led to an increased occurrence of droughts, which, in turn, lead to severe water shortages [21]. Water markets have been widely proposed as an effective means of water reallocation during such shortages [10], and several formal and informal markets have emerged across the world [19, 20, 47]. A widely proposed (but much debated) approach is *socially optimal water allocation*, where water is transferred from low-value to high-value agricultural applications [10, 19, 48]. Much of the work in this regard has focused on elaborate modeling of agricultural, hydrological and economic aspects of the problem as explored through complex agent-based models (see, e.g., [4, 36, 37, 40]). Some references have addressed computational aspects of such models (see, e.g., [26, 27]).

While our work is applicable to many water market settings, it is motivated by the river water allocation mechanisms for agriculture in the western US [5, 6, 24]. Here, water is allocated according to the prior appropriation doctrine, which induces a seniority ordering among farmers [10, 35]. When water is curtailed due to shortages, it is made available to only those water rights holders who are above a seniority threshold chosen by appropriate authorities based on the drought severity. This naturally partitions the set of farmers into two groups: potential sellers and potential buyers, leading to a two-sided market. An example is provided in Figure 1. In addition, there are scenarios involving external entities, such as water aggregators or brokers, who pool water from multiple sellers (see, e.g., [24, 30, 39]) and sell it to buyers.

Under this backdrop, we focus on a class of *value-based* resource matching problems. We consider a set of agents (farmers), each associated with a discrete ordered set of resources (unit volumes of water, or simply *water units*). Each water unit is associated with a *value*, which depends on what use that unit of water is being put to (low-value or high-value crops). Since farmers can have multi-crop portfolios, the value of water units may vary, not only from one agent to another, but also within an agent’s resource set. Broadly, our work is applicable to many market settings that involve multiple identical units of resources, such as financial markets, electricity, CPU job scheduling, and bandwidth allocation [13, 22, 38].

In a two-sided market where the agents are partitioned into sellers and buyers by seniority, a seller’s value for a water unit can be considered the minimum price the seller is willing to accept, while, for a buyer, it is the maximum price the buyer is willing to pay. Additionally, due to geographic and legal constraints, not every buyer is *compatible* with a seller for trading water. This relationship is represented by a buyer–seller bipartite compatibility graph; see Figure 1 for an example of stream flow and the resulting compatibility graph. The objective is to obtain a *trading assignment*, that is, a matching of sellers’ resources with buyers’ needs, subject to compatibility and value constraints. We will assume that the agents are truthful about their valuations. Every trading assignment is assessed by the *total social welfare* it generates [27, 48].

1.2 Contributions

Maximizing welfare under monotonicity constraints. We consider the resource matching problem (MAXWELFARE), where the goal is to maximize the total welfare. We show that if the value functions satisfy certain monotonicity properties (under the assumption that every agent is rational or profit-maximizing [7, 12, 36]), an optimal matching can be obtained in polynomial time. We achieve this by transforming the trading assignment problem into the maximum weighted matching problem on a bipartite graph. To complement the above result, we show that MAXWELFARE is **NP**-hard even when the monotonicity constraints are violated only on the buyer’s side.

Maximizing welfare under fairness constraints. We consider the problem (MAXWELFAREFAIR) of maximizing welfare with the additional constraint that, for specified subsets of buyers (where the subsets may also be singletons), a minimum number of water units must be assigned. Such constraints can be viewed as a form of enforcing demographic fairness. In general, we show that the problem of determining whether there is an assignment that satisfies

all the lower bound constraints is itself **NP**-complete. When a solution satisfying all the constraints is known to exist and the value functions satisfy monotonicity properties, we present an efficient randomized algorithm to find a solution that maximizes welfare and satisfies the given lower bound constraints in expectation. To obtain this result, we use the dependent rounding algorithm of [17] and leverage monotonicity properties of value functions.

Maximizing Leximin satisfaction. We consider the special case of a single seller–multiple buyers where each buyer specifies the required number of water units. The *satisfaction level* of a buyer is the fraction of her requirement that is allocated. We consider the problem where the objective is to find a trading assignment that maximizes the satisfaction level of the least satisfied buyer. We provide an efficient algorithm that finds a valid trading assignment satisfying the following desirable properties: (i) it maximizes the number of resources matched over all valid assignments (thus maximizing seller profit), and (ii) in leximin order [31], the vector of buyer satisfaction levels is at least as large as that of any other valid assignment. The use of leximin order as a fairness criterion has also been studied in several other contexts (see, e.g., [9, 32]).

Experiments. We present results from experiments with a class of synthetic data sets and two real-world data sets. The latter correspond to two water basins in the state of Washington, US. We study the impact of factors, such as drought severity, value functions, and farmer seniority, on the compatibility graph structure and objectives of trading assignments (e.g., welfare maximization, maximizing satisfaction levels of buyers). Our results show that the combined effects of seniority, crop profile, and geographic constraints can lead to varied trade outcomes across different datasets.

2 RELATED WORK

Many works have proposed mechanisms for optimal matching of buyers to sellers in the context of water markets. Xu et al. [48] consider a two-sided market with simpler linear value functions where they first apply weighted bipartite matching to achieve welfare maximization. Then, they set transaction prices for each assignment in the matching. In a single-seller/multiple-buyers framework, Raffensperger and Milke [36, 37] use a multipart bidding framework where a buyer’s willingness to pay is modeled as a monotone non-increasing function of the volume of water traded. They develop a linear programming formulation that maximizes the consumer surplus. Using a similar framework but accounting for water quality, Sharghi and Kerachian [40] propose a multi-agent optimization model. Noori et al. [33] incorporate fairness criteria into their models by requiring that each buyer should receive a certain minimum amount of water depending on the buyer’s demand. The above papers typically also account for a variety of agricultural and socio-economic factors, resulting in very complex optimization problems that are solved using heuristics. As mentioned earlier, our work is applicable to settings that involve indistinguishable units of a resource. In such a setting, Sandholm and Suri [38] consider the problem of optimal clearing where sellers and buyers specify bids through supply and demand curves.

To our knowledge, very few papers have addressed computational aspects of water markets. Liu et al. [27] consider the problem

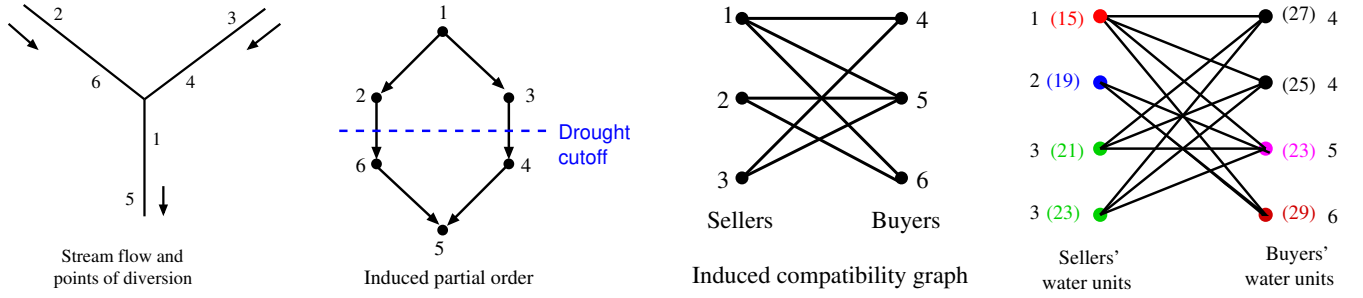


Figure 1: Example. Going from left to right, the first panel shows a sample stream flow and points of diversion for different trading agents. In the second panel, each directed edge (a, b) indicates that $a > b$, that is, a has higher priority than b . When there is no directed edge between two nodes, the interpretation is that they belong to different streams. The drought cutoff corresponds to the scenario where water is available to agents 1, 2, and 3. In the compatibility graph shown in the third panel, water units and their values have not yet been factored in. The rightmost panel shows the corresponding resources-needs bipartite graph along with the water units of the buyers and sellers and the corresponding compatibility graph. Here, Seller 3 has, and Buyer 4 needs, two water units, while the others have or need only one water unit each. The values of the water units are shown in parentheses.

of optimal trading assignments in water right markets. They consider two maximization objectives—social welfare and flow—with a minimum threshold constraint on the volume of water traded in each transaction. They consider a setting with linear value functions, where the problem of maximizing welfare can be viewed as maximizing flows in a weighted seller-buyer bipartite graph. Li et al. [26] consider the same setting and examine the assignment problem from the perspective of cooperative game theory. Both works present experimental results using water market data.

Our work is also related to resource allocation problems that are modeled as multi-round matchings [43] and repeated matchings [8]. In both cases, the problem can be viewed as a matching (or a b -matching) problem [28] on a bipartite graph, with multiple copies of nodes corresponding to each resource or agent. This is similar to our work, where the water units corresponding to each seller or buyer are represented as nodes of a bipartite graph.

Several recent papers have addressed fairness issues in bipartite matching. For example, Lesmana et al. [25] develop an algorithm with provable guarantees for the trade-off between operator benefit (in our case, a single seller) and the minimum satisfaction or utility for the customer (in our case, a buyer). Esmaili et al. [15] consider Rawlsian fairness in online bipartite matchings. Methods to achieve group fairness have also been considered in both offline and online versions of the bipartite matching problem [15, 29, 34].

3 PRELIMINARIES

Let $[k]$ denote the set $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ and $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ be the set of nonnegative real numbers.

Agents, resources, and value functions. Let $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\}$ denote the set of N agents. The agents are ordered by seniority; a_i is senior to a_j for any $i > j$. Each agent $a \in A$ is associated with an ordered set $\Gamma_a = \{w_1^a, w_2^a, \dots, w_{\gamma_a}^a\}$ of γ_a resources or water units. The elements of Γ_a are ordered so that for all $x < y$, water unit w_x^a must be sold or bought before the water unit w_y^a ; we use the notation $w_x^a < w_y^a$ to indicate this ordering. A value function $f_a : \Gamma_a \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ assigns a nonnegative value $f_a(w)$ to each $w \in \Gamma_a$. Each water unit of an agent can be considered to be associated with a specific use

(e.g., crop type, which field it is applied to in a farm), and its value can correspond to the anticipated profit, its importance to keep the crop alive or healthy, etc. (see, e.g., [36]). The example in Figure 1 shows agents with associated resources and value functions.

Buyers, sellers, and trading. Depending on water availability, the agent set A is partitioned into two sets, namely sellers S and buyers B . We let $N_S = |S|$ and $N_B = |B|$. Each seller s has γ_s water units, which is the agent's capacity, while each buyer b has a requirement of γ_b water units. A *trading assignment* $\mathcal{T}$ consists of a matching of buyer water units with seller water units; it is specified by a set of ordered pairs of the form (w_i^s, w_j^b) .

Compatibility. A seller s is *compatible* with a buyer b if b is allowed to use the water right owned by s . This compatibility relationship is determined by geographic factors such as whether they share a common stream and prevailing water laws. This relationship is represented by a seller-buyer (undirected) bipartite compatibility graph $G(S, B, E)$; a seller $s \in S$ is compatible with a buyer $b \in B$ if and only if there is an edge between s and b in G . The example in Figure 1 (third panel) shows a compatibility graph induced by the geographic positions of agents and water availability.

Total value and welfare from trade. We assume that every water unit will be used regardless of whether it is traded or not. If a water unit is traded, then it is used by the corresponding buyer; otherwise, it is used by the seller. The value extracted from each water unit will depend on who uses it (the seller or buyer) and how it is used. For example, if a seller's unit w_i^s is matched to a buyer's unit w_j^b , then its new value is $f_b(w_j^b)$. The *total value* before trade is $\sigma_0 = \sum_{s \in S} \sum_{w \in \Gamma_s} f_s(w)$. Given a trading assignment $\mathcal{T}$, let $W_{\mathcal{T}}$ denote the set of matched resources of sellers and let $\overline{W}_{\mathcal{T}}$ denote the set of unmatched resources of sellers. The total value for a given trading assignment $\mathcal{T}$ is $\sigma(\mathcal{T}) = \sigma_0 + \text{welfare}(\mathcal{T})$ where $\text{welfare}(\mathcal{T}) = \sum_{(w_i^s, w_j^b) \in \mathcal{T}} [f_b(w_j^b) - f_s(w_i^s)]$. Note that the welfare function does not account for profits of individual agents, which is determined by the transaction price for each trade.

Remark 3.1. Here, we assume that the value functions are public. We also assume that the value of each water unit remains the same

regardless of the role (buyer or seller) of the agent associated with it. In general, this need not be the case. For example, if an agent risks losing a crop that corresponds to a multi-year investment, she might be willing to pay much more for the water than the annual value of the crop. We also assume that every agent participates in the market as a seller or a buyer. This also need not be the case in real-life; for example, some farmers are known to exhibit non-pecuniary behavior [4, 11], that is, they would reduce their gains by opting to farm rather than sell their water.

4 MAXIMIZING WELFARE

4.1 Problem Definition

We now define a welfare maximizing resource matching problem where the goal is to match sellers' resources to buyers' needs such that, for each agent, the matching respects the value-based ordering of the resources, i.e., if a resource is matched in a solution, then all units valued higher than this resource in the agent's portfolio are also matched. Also, for every matched resource, the value assigned to it by the seller is at most the value assigned by the buyer.

Problem 1 (Maximum Welfare Water Trading problem – MAXWELFARE). Given sets of sellers S , buyers B , their water units, associated value functions, and a compatibility graph $G(S, B, E)$, find a trading assignment $\mathcal{T}^*$ that maximizes the welfare function $\text{welfare}(\cdot)$ subject to the following constraints: (i) Buyer values the unit at least as much as the seller: for every matched pair (w_i^s, w_j^b) where w_i^s is the i th unit of seller s and w_j^b is the j th unit of buyer b , $f_b(w_j^b) \geq f_s(w_i^s)$, and (ii) Matching is consistent with ordering of resources: for any agent $a \in S \cup B$ and $i > 1$, w_i^a is matched only if w_{i-1}^a is matched.

Henceforth, we refer to a trading assignment that satisfies the two conditions above as a *valid trading assignment*.

4.2 Monotone Value Functions

Here, we show that, with certain monotonicity constraints on value functions, the MAXWELFARE problem can be solved efficiently. The conditions are as follows. For each seller s , the value function is monotone non-decreasing (i.e., $f_s(w_i^s) \geq f_s(w_{i-1}^s)$ for all $i > 1$) and, for each buyer b , the value function is monotone non-increasing (i.e., $f_b(w_i^b) \leq f_b(w_{i-1}^b)$ for all $i > 1$). These correspond to rational or profit-maximizing agents; a seller would sell the first assigned resource that was meant for the lowest valued use while a buyer will use the first assigned resource for the highest valued use.

THEOREM 4.1. *Suppose we are given a set of sellers S , buyers B , their respective water units, a compatibility graph $G(S, B, E)$, and value functions satisfying the following criteria: $\forall s \in S$, f_s is a monotone non-decreasing function and $\forall b \in B$, f_b is a monotone non-increasing function. In this setting, MAXWELFARE can be solved in time polynomial in the total number of water units.*

We show that Algorithm 1 solves MAXWELFARE for monotone value functions. We start with the following definition.

Resources–needs compatibility graph. Given the compatibility graph $G(S, B, E)$ and the value functions, we construct an edge-weighted bipartite graph $G'(S', B', E')$ as follows. For each seller water unit w_i^s of agent $s \in S$, we create a node s_i in G' . For each

buyer water unit w_j^b of agent $b \in B$, we create a node b_j in G' . Let $B' = \{b_j \mid \forall b \in B, w_j^b \in \Gamma_b\}$ and $S' = \{s_i \mid \forall s \in S, w_i^s \in \Gamma_s\}$. The edge set E' is defined as follows: $(s_i, b_j) \in E'$ if and only if (i) b is compatible with s in G (i.e., $\{s, b\} \in E$) and (ii) $f_b(w_j^b) \geq f_s(w_i^s)$. The weight α_e on each edge $e = \{s_i, b_j\}$ is given by $\alpha_e = f_b(w_j^b) - f_s(w_i^s)$. (See the rightmost panel in Figure 1 for an example.)

Algorithm 1: MAXWELFARE with monotone value functions.

Input : Buyer set B , seller set S , compatibility graph $G(S, B, E)$, value functions $f_a(\cdot)$, $\forall a \in S \cup B$ that satisfy the conditions of Theorem 4.1.

- 1 Construct resources–needs compatibility graph $G'(B', S', E')$.
 - 2 Find a maximum weighted matching $\mathcal{M}$ of G' .
 - 3 Let trading assignment $\mathcal{T} = \emptyset$.
 - 4 **for** $(s_i, b_j) \in \mathcal{M}$ **do**
 - 5 Add (w_i^s, w_j^b) to $\mathcal{T}$.
 - 6 **while** $\exists a \in B \cup S$ and $\exists i > 1$ s.t. w_i^a is matched in $\mathcal{T}$ but w_{i-1}^a is not **do**
 - 7 Replace w_i^a with w_{i-1}^a in $\mathcal{T}$.
- Output:** Trading assignment $\mathcal{T}$
-

Proof sketch for Theorem 4.1. First, we note that any matching $\mathcal{M}$ in G' corresponds to a unique trading assignment $\mathcal{T}$. Hence, the maximum welfare that can be achieved from any $\mathcal{T}$ is at most the weight of any maximum weighted matching of G' . Then, we show that the iteration in Line 6 of Algorithm 1 modifies the trading assignment without reducing the welfare to ensure that the priority constraints defined in Problem 1 are satisfied. Please see the full version [1] for the proof and the running time analysis.

Non-monotone value functions. One may ask whether an efficient algorithm is possible under weaker assumptions on the value functions. We now consider a version of the MAXWELFARE problem where the value functions for sellers are monotone non-decreasing, while those for the buyers are not required to satisfy the monotone non-increasing property. Our next result points out the complexity of the MAXWELFARE problem for that setting.

THEOREM 4.2. *Given a set of sellers S , buyers B , their water units, compatibility graph $G(S, B, E)$, and value functions satisfying the following condition: $\forall s \in S$, value function f_s is a monotone non-decreasing function, MAXWELFARE is NP-hard.*

Proof Idea: Our reduction is from the EXACT COVER BY 3-SETS problem [18].

Remark 4.3. By examining our proof of Theorem 4.2, it can be seen that the MAXWELFARE problem is hard when value functions (for both the sellers and buyers) are threshold functions (i.e., they have a non-zero value only when the number of water units sold by a seller or assigned to a buyer is at least a given positive integer). Thus, the problem of maximizing welfare is NP-hard when agents have a lower bound on the number of water units they sell/buy before a trade provides value to an agent.

5 RESOURCE MATCHING WITH FAIRNESS

Here, we present two results incorporating fairness criteria corresponding to the buyers. The first result is on maximizing welfare subject to lower bounds on the number of water units assigned to groups of buyers. The second problem addresses Leximin fairness, which is a generalization of Rawlsian fairness.

5.1 Buyers' Lower Bound Fairness Constraints

Let $\mathcal{L} = \{L \mid L \subseteq B\}$ be a collection of subsets¹ of buyers. For each $L \in \mathcal{L}$, let $r(L)$ be a positive integer denoting the minimum (total) number of water units to be assigned to the buyers in L . Note that L can correspond to a single buyer as well.

Problem 2 (Maximum Welfare Water Trading with buyers' lower bound Fairness constraints (MAXWELFAREFAIR)). Given sets of sellers S , buyers B , associated value functions, collection of subsets $\mathcal{L}$, function $r : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, and a compatibility graph $G(S, B, E)$, find a trading assignment $\mathcal{T}^*$ that maximizes the welfare function $\text{welfare}(\cdot)$ under the following constraints: (i) for every matched pair (w_i^s, w_j^b) where w_i^s is the i th unit of seller s and w_j^b is the j th unit of buyer b , $f_b(w_j^b) \geq f_s(w_i^s)$, (ii) for any agent $a \in S \cup B$, and $i > 1$, w_i^a is matched only if w_{i-1}^a is matched, and (iii) for each $L \in \mathcal{L}$, the number of water units assigned to L is at least $r(L)$.

It is easy to construct instances where there is no solution that satisfies all the lower bound constraints. This also implies that buyers' lower bound fairness constraints can arbitrarily affect the welfare objective. When the subsets for which lower bound constraints specified are pairwise disjoint, the feasibility problem shares some similarity with the construction of coalitions to optimize certain functions of agents' utilities in hedonic games (see e.g., [45, 46]) and the problem of partitioning the node sets of graphs so that the subgraph induced on each block of the partition has a specified minimum degree (see, e.g., [2, 3, 41]). It should be noted that MAXWELFAREFAIR also involves matching-related constraints. For this problem, *whenever a solution which satisfies all the constraints exists*, we show below (Theorem 5.1) that there is a polynomial time randomized algorithm to maximize the welfare.

THEOREM 5.1. *Let $\mathcal{M}$ denote the set of all trading assignments $\mathcal{T}$ which satisfy the lower bound constraints associated with all $L \in \mathcal{L}$. Suppose $\mathcal{M} \neq \emptyset$. If f_s and f_b have the same monotonicity properties as in Theorem 4.1, there is a polynomial time randomized algorithm to find a trading assignment $\mathcal{T}$ satisfying the following properties: (1) (Single buyer constraint) for each $L \in \mathcal{L}$ such that $|L| = 1$, the amount of water assigned is at least $r(L)$; (2) (Demographic constraint) for each $L \in \mathcal{L}$ where $|L| > 1$, the lower bound constraint for L is satisfied in expectation, and (3) the expected welfare of $\mathcal{T}$ is at least the maximum welfare among all the assignments in $\mathcal{M}$.*

PROOF. Let $G'(S', B', E')$ be the resources-needs compatibility graph. Recall that in G' , s_i represents the i th water unit of seller s , and b_j represents the j th water unit of buyer b . For a node v in G' , let $N(v)$ denote the set of neighbors of v . Let $\alpha_{sibj} = f_b(w_j^b) - f_s(w_i^s)$ be the weight on the edge $(s_i, b_j) \in E'$. We formulate the

following linear program (LP) with a variable z_{sibj} for each possible assignment (s_i, b_j) in the resource-needs compatibility graph.

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum \alpha_{sibj} z_{sibj} \\ \forall (s_i, b_j) \in E', \quad & z_{sibj} \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\forall b_j \in B', \quad \sum_{s_i \in N(b_j)} z_{sibj} \leq 1; \quad \forall s_i \in S', \quad \sum_{b_j \in N(s_i)} z_{sibj} \leq 1, \quad (2)$$

$$\forall L \in \mathcal{L}, \quad \sum_{b \in L} \sum_{s, i, j} z_{sibj} \geq r(L). \quad (3)$$

The constraints in (2) correspond to matching constraints, while those in (3) capture the fairness conditions. Because of our assumption regarding feasibility, there is an optimal fractional solution z to the above LP. Note that the solution z will satisfy the property that if $z_{bisj} > 0$, it must be the case that $\sum_{s', j'} z_{b(i-1)s'j'} = 1$. Otherwise, we can modify the fractional solution in the same way as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 and achieve this property.

We use the dependent rounding algorithm of [17], which rounds each z_{bisj} to an integer variable Z_{bisj} such that $\Pr[Z_{bisj} = 1] = z_{bisj}$, and $\sum_{i,s,j} Z_{bisj} \in \{\lfloor \sum_{i,s,j} z_{bisj} \rfloor, \lceil \sum_{i,s,j} z_{bisj} \rceil\}$. Since $r(\cdot)$ is an integer, for $L = \{b\}$, it follows that $\lfloor \sum_{i,s,j} z_{bisj} \rfloor \geq r(\{b\})$, so that $\sum_{i,s,j} Z_{bisj} \geq r(\{b\})$. Additionally, $\mathbb{E}[\sum_{b \in L} \sum_{i,s,j} Z_{bisj}] \geq r(L)$ for each $|L| > 1$. In a similar manner, the expected value of the objective function is at least the objective value of the LP. $\square$

Note that the solution $\mathcal{T}$ from Theorem 5.1 need not satisfy the lower bound constraints for a given $L \in \mathcal{L}$ – it is only satisfied in expectation, over the random choices made by the algorithm. It actually gives a (fractional) solution whenever the LP is feasible, which might happen even if $\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$. We note below that if the MAXWELFAREFAIR instance has lower bound constraints only for individual buyers, they are satisfied exactly as the resulting LP represents an instance of the b -matching² problem.

Corollary 5.2. Let $\mathcal{M}$ denote the set of all trading assignments $\mathcal{T}$ which satisfy the lower bound constraints associated with all $b \in B$. Suppose $\mathcal{M} \neq \emptyset$. If f_s and f_b have the same monotonicity properties as in Theorem 4.1, it is possible to find a trading assignment $\mathcal{T}$ in polynomial time, which ensures that: (1) for each buyer $b \in B$, the amount of water assigned is at least $r(\{b\})$, and (2) the expected welfare of $\mathcal{T}$ is at least the maximum welfare among all the assignments in $\mathcal{M}$.

Complexity. We show that, in general, the problem of determining whether there is a matching solution that satisfies all the lower bound constraints is itself an NP-complete problem. This is shown using a reduction from the MINIMUM VERTEX COVER problem [18].

5.2 Leximin Fairness

We consider a simpler setting of a single seller with a set of k resources or water units $W = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k\}$ and multiple buyers with requirements. All water units have the same value. The seller's objective is to maximize the number of resources sold, subject to the constraints represented by a resource-buyer compatibility graph $G_w(W, B, E_w)$ and an additional fairness condition discussed

¹In general, $|\mathcal{L}|$ can be exponential in $|B|$. We will assume that $|\mathcal{L}|$ is bounded by a polynomial in $|B|$.

²See full version [1] for a definition of the b -matching problem.

below. For any assignment $\mathcal{T}$ and buyer $b \in B$, let η_b denote the total number of water units assigned to b . Let γ_b be the number of units required by b . Let $\psi(\mathcal{T}) = (\eta_b/\gamma_b \mid b \in B)$ denote the *buyer satisfaction vector* corresponding to $\mathcal{T}$. The fairness condition we impose is based on **leximin ordering** of vectors defined below.

Leximin Ordering: Suppose we have two real sequences, μ_1 and μ_2 , each of length k . We say that μ_1 is *leximin larger* than μ_2 if there exists an integer $0 \leq \ell < k$ such that the first ℓ smallest elements of both vectors are equal, while the $(\ell + 1)$ -smallest element of μ_1 is greater than the $(\ell + 1)$ -smallest element of μ_2 .

Suppose the sequences μ_1 and μ_2 represent the satisfaction vectors of buyers created by two assignments $\mathcal{T}_1$ and $\mathcal{T}_2$ and μ_1 is leximin larger than μ_2 . From a fairness perspective, $\mathcal{T}_1$ is preferable since, for some integer $\ell < k$, the $(\ell + 1)$ th least satisfied buyer has a larger satisfaction level in μ_1 compared to that in μ_2 . (For all lower values, the satisfaction ratio of buyers in μ_1 is at least as large as that of μ_2 .) This motivates the following problem.

Problem 3 (MAXLEXIMIN). Given a seller with a set W of k water units, a set of buyers B with the same cost for every water unit, and a compatibility graph $G_w(W, B, E_w)$, find a trading assignment $\mathcal{T}^*$ with the leximin-largest buyer satisfaction vector.

THEOREM 5.3. *An optimal solution to the MAXLEXIMIN problem can be obtained in polynomial time.*

Proof outline: First, we show that an instance of MAXLEXIMIN can be reduced to an instance of the multi-round matching problem called MAXTB-MRM from Trabelsi et al. [43]. In multi-round matching, X is a set of agents and Y is a set of resources where agents need to be matched to resources in k rounds for some positive integer k . A bipartite compatibility graph $G_m(X, Y, E_m)$ indicates which resource is compatible with which agent for matching. Each agent x_i has a permissible set of rounds $K_i \subseteq [k]$ in which it can be matched, and $\rho_i \leq |K_i|$ is the desired number of rounds in which it will be matched. In addition, $\mu_i : [\rho_i] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is a benefit function for agent x_i , which gives a benefit value $\mu_i(\ell)$ when the number of rounds assigned to x_i is ℓ . The objective is to find a k -round matching to maximize the total benefit. Given an instance of MAXLEXIMIN, we can construct an instance of MAXTB-MRM as follows.

- (1) Construct a new compatibility graph $G_m(X, Y, E_m)$ where $X = \{v\}$ is a special node that represents a specific resource in every round, $Y = B$, the set of buyers, and $E_m = \{(v, b) \mid b \in B\}$. (G_m is a star graph with center v and nodes of B as leaves.)
- (2) The number of rounds $k = |W|$, one for each water unit in W .
- (3) For each buyer b , $K_b = \{i \mid (w_i, b) \in E_w\}$, i.e., the rounds correspond to those representing compatible resources, and $\rho_b = \gamma_b$, the requirement of b . The construction of the benefit function μ_b follows the construction used in Theorem 4.9 in [43].

Given a multi-round matching solution $\mathcal{M}$ to the above instance of the MAXTB-MRM problem, we construct a trading assignment $\mathcal{T}$ as follows: Each matching edge (v, b) corresponds to some round i . It is mapped to the assignment $(w_i, b) \in \mathcal{T}$. The proof that the solution satisfies leximin-largest criterion uses several additional results; it is presented in the full version [1].

Remark 5.4. We note that in Trabelsi et al. [43], it was only shown that their solution for the relevant benefit function satisfies the Rawlsian social welfare, i.e., the solution maximizes the satisfaction

of the least satisfied buyer. Here, in the context of trading assignments, we show that the same construction provides a stronger leximin-largest solution.

6 EXPERIMENTS

We experimented with real-world and synthetic datasets³ to study resource matching under various scenarios determined by drought severity, types of value functions, and agent seniority. All our experimental results rely on the assumptions mentioned in Remark 3.1.

6.1 Datasets

Synthetic datasets. We consider a simple setup where there are N agents $A = \{a_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq N\}$ where a buyer can buy from any seller as long as there is value compatibility. From a domain perspective, this setup models the situation where there is a single stream, and, therefore, an agent can potentially access any other agent's water. We will assume that all capacities and requirements are the same; that is, for all agents $a \in S \cup B$, $\gamma_a = k$. Water availability δ determines the fraction of water that is available. If $\delta = 1$ (similarly, $\delta = 0$), then all (none of the) Nk units of water are available, and therefore, there is no trade. Every agent a_i is associated with k units of water. Given δ , agent a_i is a seller if and only if $\frac{i}{N} \geq 1 - \delta$ (larger the i , the higher the priority). Agents are categorized into two types: high-valued and low-valued. For a seller s , we will consider a simple linear value function: $f_s(\ell) = \beta\ell$ for $\ell = 1, \dots, k$; high-valued agents have a larger β than low-valued agents. Similarly, for a buyer b , we will consider the following linear function: $f_b(\ell) = \beta(k - \ell + 1)$ for $\ell = 1, \dots, k$. To decide whether agent a_i is high-valued or low-valued, we will define a probability function as follows: $p_h(a_i) = \lambda \frac{i}{N} + (1 - \lambda)(1 - \frac{i}{N})$, where $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ is a tunable parameter. The higher the λ , the greater the probability that high priority agents are high-valued. If $\lambda = 0.5$, then all agents have the same probability of 0.5 to be assigned to the high-valued category. In our experiments, the β value for the high-valued agent, denoted by β_h , is a real value between 0.5 and 1, and for β_ℓ , the β for the low-valued agent, is set to $1 - \beta_h$.

Real-world datasets. We sampled 93 usable water rights from the Touchet River Watershed and 77 water rights from the Yakima River Watershed from the Washington State Department of Ecology Water Rights Database [14], including their locations and allocated water volume. We spatially correlated the water rights' locations with farm fields from the WSDA Agricultural Land Use dataset [44] to obtain acreage and crop types. The value of a water unit was calculated based on the value of production per acre for the relevant crop types [23] (n_i) and the volume of water required for each field (v_i). Then, we calculated the value per acre-foot $p_i = A_i \cdot n_i / v_i$, where A_i is acreage, n_i is the value of production per acre based on crop type. Buyers and sellers were decided based on water availability and water right seniority. The aggregated volumes per field v_i were disaggregated into prioritized units of water (with unit sizes being 5, 10, or 20 acre-feet). For buyers, units were prioritized in descending order of their value, while, for the sellers, units were prioritized in ascending order of their value, thus satisfying the monotonicity constraints of Algorithm 1. We created

³The data and the code for running the experiments are available in Github [42]. The data is summarized in the full version [1].

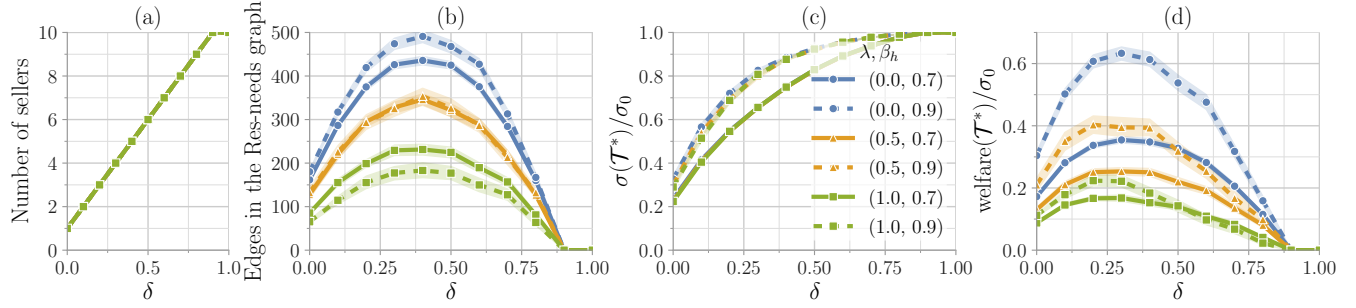


Figure 2: Panels (a) and (b) show structural properties of the resources–needs graph for the synthetic datasets with respect to increasing water availability. In Panels (c) and (d), the Y-axis gives the total value $\sigma(\mathcal{T}^*)$ and welfare $\text{welfare}(\mathcal{T}^*)$ corresponding to an optimal assignment $\mathcal{T}^*$ respectively, normalized by σ_0 , the total value when 100% of water is available. All results are for $N = 10$ and the number of units per agent $k = 5$. The results are shown for different values of λ and β_h .

the resources–needs bipartite graph using the value functions and geographic locations of the water rights. This is described in more detail in the full version [1].

6.2 Results

Compatibility graph structure and water availability. Here, we examine the structure of the buyer–seller and resources–needs compatibility graphs with increasing water availability δ . For the synthetic graphs, Figure 2(a) shows a linear increase in the number of sellers, which is due to the fact that each agent is assigned the same number of resources. Note that the buyer–seller compatibility graph in this case only differs with respect to δ , as all other parameters only determine the value of the water units. However, the resources–needs bipartite graph (defined in Section 4.2) is influenced significantly by combinations of seniority and value. In Plot 2(b), we observe that the number of edges in the resources–needs graph significantly decreases as the number of senior high-value agents (λ and β_h being both high) increases due to the fact that most high-value agents have water, while low-value agents who do not have water cannot buy from the former group. The corresponding set of plots for real-world datasets are in Figure 3. We note that, in this case, the number of sellers in Plot 3(a) does not increase linearly with δ , particularly in the case of the Touchet networks. The curve plateaus at around $\delta = 0.2$ before rising at $\delta > 0.5$ in Plot 3(a). The reason for this is the existence of senior agents requiring very large numbers of water units. Until sufficient water is available, these agents will be classified as buyers instead of sellers, causing the aforementioned plateaus. Therefore, as δ is increased, the number of available water rights for trade increases abruptly. This also leads to the plateauing in Plot 3(b). Overall, we observe that heterogeneity (both quantity and crop value) in crop portfolios, seniority, and geographic constraints can lead to fewer compatible seller-buyer unit pairs. Also, the number of such pairs is relatively low in the case of Yakima.

Welfare from trade and water availability. Figures 2(c) and (d) show the benefit of trading for synthetic datasets. The total value due to trading is significantly higher when water availability is around 50%. We observe that the combination of seniority and crop value (high or low) has a significant effect. A scenario corresponding

to high-value buyers and low-value sellers ($\lambda = 0$) offers more opportunities for matching than the other way round ($\lambda = 1$). The welfare peaks when δ is in the interval $[0.25, 0.35]$, which is also the interval with the highest number of edges in the bipartite graph. The parameter β_h contributes significantly to the value of welfare. The larger the β_h , the greater the total welfare $\sigma(\mathcal{T})$.

However, in the case of real-world datasets, we see a much richer behavior, which is partly explained by the structure of the resources–needs network. The Yakima dataset exhibits characteristics similar to those of synthetic datasets around $\delta = 0.5$, but the normalized total value drops close to zero even when around 25% of the water is available (see Figure 3(c)). This is due to the same reason as that for the Touchet dataset: an agent with a large number of water units. Only for a sufficiently large value of δ does this agent get to exercise its water unit and become a seller. For the Touchet data, we observe the same phenomenon as was observed for the number of edges at $0.25 \leq \delta \leq 0.5$. We note that the welfare in the case of the Touchet networks is much larger than that for Yakima, where seller-buyer compatibility is relatively low.

Buyer satisfaction. For the synthetic networks, we find welfare maximizing solutions with the constraint that every buyer b is matched to at least $r(\{b\}) = r$ water units. Figure 4 shows the decrease in welfare as r increases. A value of zero on the y-axis corresponds to an infeasible instance given the minimum satisfaction constraints. We note that for lower δ , the maximum welfare achievable is small for even small r , indicating that, during water scarcity, the welfare–fairness trade-off is high. For a high λ , where most buyers are low-valued and most sellers are high-valued, we see a sharp drop in welfare with increasing r .

For the real-world graphs, we have plotted buyer satisfaction in Figure 5 for water unit size of 10, when there are no lower bound constraints. We observe that, for both datasets, the general satisfaction levels are low for $\delta < 0.5$. We see some outliers with 100% satisfaction. Upon inspection, we found that these buyers typically have a single unit requirement. We note that for Touchet10, the average buyer satisfaction jumps to ≈ 0.5 at $\delta = 0.6$. There are low-valued agents with water available at $\delta \geq 0.5$ who can lead to an increase in trade. We observe that welfare is not indicative of buyer satisfaction, as it only depends on the total value and total

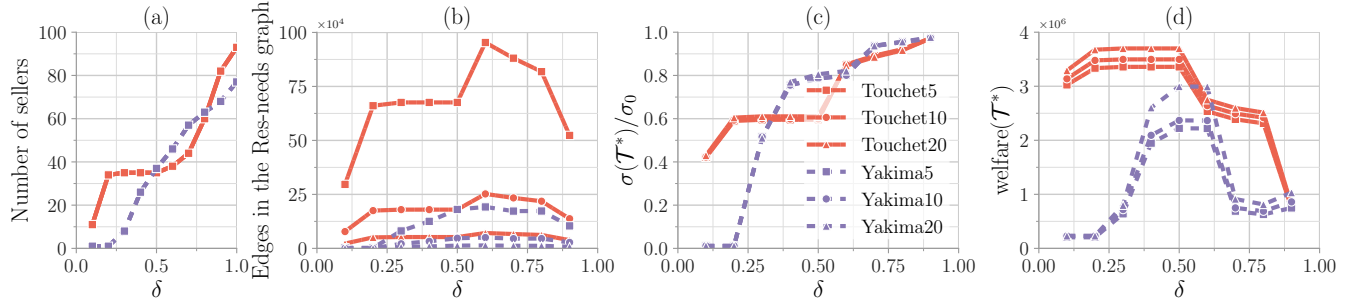


Figure 3: Panels (a) and (b) show structural properties of the resources–needs graph for real-world datasets with respect to increasing water availability. In Panels (c) and (d), the Y-axis gives the total value $\sigma(\mathcal{T}^*)$ and welfare $\mathcal{W}(\mathcal{T}^*)$ corresponding to an optimal assignment $\mathcal{T}^*$ respectively, normalized by σ_0 , the total value when 100% of water is available. All results are for varying sizes for water units.

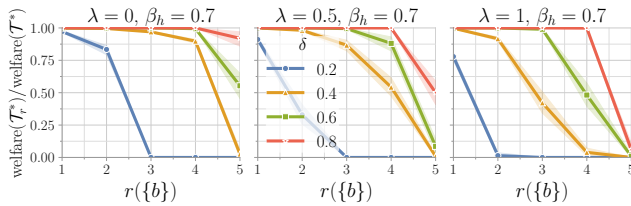


Figure 4: The loss in welfare as the lower bound on the number of water units for each individual buyer is increased. The welfare-fairness tradeoff is the ratio $\text{welfare}(\mathcal{T}_r)/\text{welfare}(\mathcal{T}^*)$, where $\mathcal{T}_r^*$ is an optimal solution which satisfies the fairness criteria that every buyer is matched with at least $r(\{b\}) = r$ water units and $\mathcal{T}^*$ is an optimal solution when no such constraints are imposed. The results are for the synthetic graphs for different values of λ and δ over 100 replicates.

quantity of trade. We observe that, in general, it is challenging to guarantee a minimum number of water units to most buyers due to the fact that, in many scenarios, there are no compatible sellers for most buyers. Therefore, with the additional constraints of lower bounds as in Section 5.1, this will mostly lead to infeasible instances. Next, we note that the mean or median buyer satisfaction need not increase as δ increases. As δ increases, the number of buyers decreases. Hence, it is possible that for the remaining buyers, the buyer satisfaction is low. This explains the decrease in buyer satisfaction for Yakima10 from $\delta = 0.3$ to $\delta = 0.4$.

The size of water units. We recall that all our proposed algorithms run in polynomial time in the number of water units. This is unlike the problems considered in Liu et al. [27], where the complexity was with respect to the number of agents. Given the heterogeneity in the valuation of each water unit, this is unavoidable. One way to mitigate this problem is to increase the size of a single water unit. Our analysis on the size of water units is in the full version [1].

7 FUTURE WORK

We presented results for a class of resource matching problems motivated by applications to water trading. One direction for future work is to consider optimal allocation problems with other

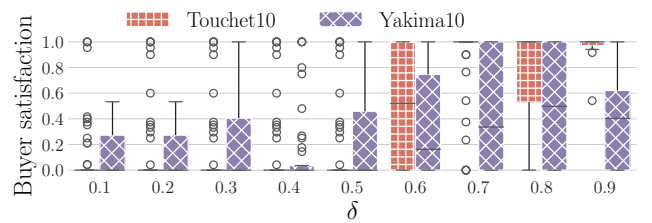


Figure 5: A boxplot of buyer satisfaction (water units matched/required water units) distribution with respect to water availability. Given the optimal solution from Algorithm 1, for each buyer, the satisfaction is computed. In some cases, the boxes are not visible. These correspond to a median of either zero or one.

welfare functions and fairness criteria. Our work assumes that the valuations of resources are public. If the valuations are not fully revealed (a more practical setting), interesting and richer problems involving negotiations and price discovery emerge. Our work is a step towards modeling and understanding these issues.

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