





Today's Learning Objectives

- (1) Identify challenges experienced by airports when utilizing an emergency plan
 - (2) Establish protocols based on best practices to handle a wide variety of emergencies, including flight diversions



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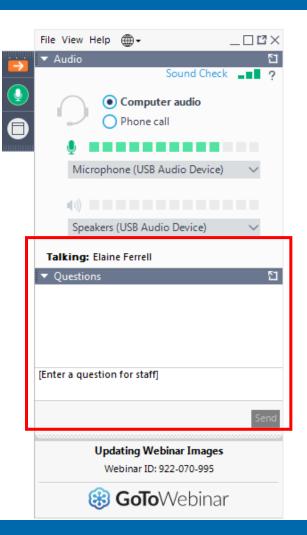


Questions and Answers

Please type your questions into your webinar control panel

We will read your questions out loud, and answer as many as time allows

#TRBwebinar







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- Principal Consultant for Barich Inc.
- 30 years of airport operations, public safety and emergency management
- Lead Researcher for ACRP 04-23, Social Media for Emergency Management and Researcher





Today's Speakers



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ACRP Synthesis 121: Managing a Flight Diversion with an Emergency Response at Small, Non-Hub or General Aviation Airports



Rose Agnew, Aviation Innovation Christina Coverdell, Aviation Innovation

Rose Agnew Principal Investigator

Aviation Innovation – 19 years

- 1. Irregular Operations Flight Diversions
- 2. Team Alignment Large Airport New Construction Programs
- 3. Innovation Catalyst for Change:
 Hackathons & Culture of Innovation







Rose Agnew Principal Investigator

Irregular Operations - Disruptions - Flight Diversions

- ACRP Flight Diversions Synthesis 121 2023
- ACRP Common Use Volume #2 2022
- ACI-World: IROPS Foundation Training 2019
- ACRP Report 229: Airport Collaborative Decision-Making to Manage Adverse Conditions - 2020
- ACRP Report 153: IROPS Stakeholders & Assessment 2016
- ACRP Report 65: IROPS Six Step Planning Process 2012
- 35 Regional IROPS Workshop: 2012 2023





ACRP Synthesis Report 121 Oversight Panel

- Kathleen Henderson, Airports Council International—North America, Ottawa, ON
- Max Zhaoyu Li, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, MI
- David M. McCurdy, Tarrant County (TX) Administrator's Office, Fort Worth, TX
- Michael Tobin, Charlotte Douglas International Airport, Charlotte, NC
- Kellyann Valentine, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, New York, NY
- Kelli White, Emergency Response Partners LLC, Burlingame, CA
- Kent Duffy, FAA Liaison
- Paul James Eubanks, Airports Council International—North America Liaison





Agenda

Part 1: Background

Part 2: Methodology

Part 3: Findings

Part 4: Summary





Todays Overview - Diversions

1. Provide a Big Picture Overview of Diversions 2021 – 2022.

2. Preparation: Before During After

3. Diversion Challenges /Impacts have change over the last 3-5 years.

Airside - Terminal - Landside

4. Technology Tools: Airports - PAX

5. Must Have Good Practice: IROPS/Diversion Champion for Implementation!





Today's Challenges

Weather Intensity/Disruptions
Technology Failures

Safety Issues

UAS/Drones

Cyber Impacts

Utility Outages

Labor Challenges

Airport Construction

2024 ELECTION YEAR!

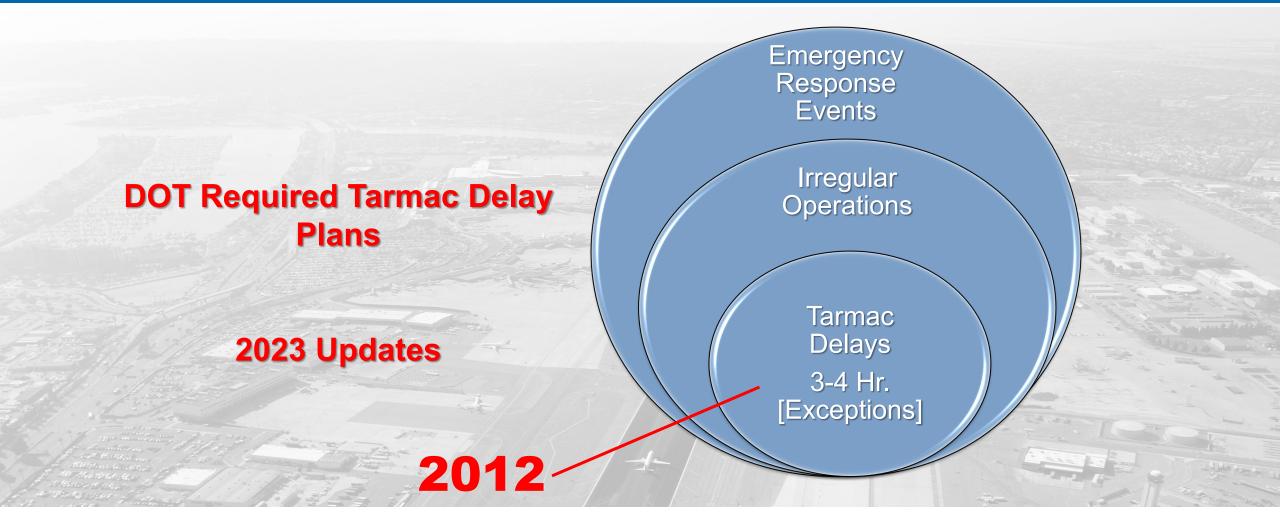








How did we get here?







Clarification of Operations - Levels of Activities

MINOR Normal Ops CFR Part 139 Inspection Work Order Generation Discrepancy Correction MINIMAL TO MODERATE Comms & single IROPS COntingency Event Ops Managing MONITOR Tarmac Delays and Weather

Monitor Tarmac Delays and Weather Step Events Tenant / Concession Coordination IROPS Notification AOC and MAJOR Incident Management Ops Surface Closures, Landside Events, Security Breach AIRPORT OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT **Airfield** Managing Distuptions Natural Disaster | Aviation Crisis | Major Security or Terrorism | National Incident Standard Notification Ops Mere Response I madrida Elication Inspect, monitor, Alert 1 & Alert II Response Interdepartmental Coordination and document services in support of Event EXTREME - Emergency Operations Managing Incidents

Managing lex Events **Contingency Ops** Alert III Incident Accident Direct support of the Airport Incident Command Activation **Emergency Plan and the Incident** Commander. 911 (Non-Emergency) Response INCIDENT/CRISIS (Police, Fire, Security, Medical) **MANAGEMENT** 911 (Emergency) Response (Police, Fire, Security, Medical) **Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activated** Mutual Aid, Media Updates, Crisis Management AND IC Support





Planning Cycle

Operations Agility Planning







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Background Part 1: Part 2: Methodology Part 3: **Findings** Part 4: Summary





Synthesis Project Focus

Focus was on small airports

Small hub (SH)

Non-hub (NH)

 General aviation (GA), including Reliever (R) and Non-primary commercial service (CS)





Definition: Flight Diversions

"A flight which is operated from the scheduled origin point to a point other than the scheduled destination point in the carrier's published schedule" (14 CFR § 234.2).

In other words, a diverted flight is an unexpected or unplanned aircraft that arrives at an unintended airport.





Objective

Describe Current practices that small hub (SH), nonhub (NH), and general aviation (GA) airports use to manage the following types of aircraft diversions:

1. Technical stop (gas and go) diversion



2. Incident-level diversion



3. Emergency-level diversion







Project Background

- An exploration of <u>how smaller airports manage</u> various levels of unexpected aircraft diversions from routine to emergency.
- It investigates which <u>types of diversions</u> these airports can manage with their own capabilities. It also indicates who these airports call on for additional assistance (e.g., internal and external stakeholders)
- It discusses the <u>resiliency of smaller airports</u>, or rather, their ability to recover quickly from flight diversions to maintain regularly scheduled flight schedules and operations.





Methodology

Literature Review

- Focused on four areas:
 - Background information on diversions,
 - Planning and training before a diversion event,
 - Considerations during a diversion event, and
 - What happens after a diversion event.

Survey

 Online survey sent to approximately 300 small hub, non-hub, and general aviation airports in the United States (71 survey responses and 24% response rate).





Interviews / Perspectives

Airport Regions

- Small Hub (8)
- Non-Hub (9)
- GA (8)

Airport Regions (DFW and MSP)

Technology Firms

- FlightAware
- Passur Aerospace Inc.
- Saab

FBOs - Premier Jet Center

Airlines - Delta Air Lines







Methodology

Case Examples

 Dane County Regional-Truax Field, Madison, WI 	SH	Multiple weather related - incident
 Punta Gorda Airport, Punta Gorda, FL 	SH	Multiple weather related - incident
St. John's International Airport, Newfoundland, Canada	NH	International medical - emergency
 Lincoln Airport, Lincoln, NE 	NH	Medical - emergency
Rick Husband Amarillo Intl Airport, Amarillo, TX	"NH	Unruly passenger - incident
• Iqaluit International Airport, Iqaluit, Nunavut, Canada	GA	International aircraft - emergency
Flying Cloud Airport, Eden Prairie, MN	GA/R	Aircraft mechanical - incident





How flight diversions impact the capabilities of smaller airports

Factors associated with "capability" include an airport's Size **Preparedness** Structure ■ Notification factors **Physical infrastructure Communication factors** Number of personnel and expertise Hours of operation Resources





Typical External Airport Stakeholders

MUTUAL AID NETWORK PARTNERS On-Airport Partners Agencies **First Response Partners** Airlines Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF)* Fixed-base Operators (FBOs) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Law Enforcement* Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) **Fuelers** Emergency Medical Services (EMS)* **Deicers** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Fire Department **Ground Handlers** (international flights) Local Emergency Management (EM) Hangar / Aircraft Owners Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Agency/Office Concessionaires National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) Local Healthcare/Hospitals U.S. Marshals **Other Airport Tenants** Local Public Health Department (domestic Ground Transportation Companies (rental cars, Air Marshals flights) shuttle buses, rideshare) **Community Resources** Airport or Other Volunteer Group **Ground Transportation (buses)** *Sometimes under airport authority **Local Stores Military** Air National Guard (ANG), U.S. Air Force (USAF), **Local Restaurants** or other military joint use on airport **Local Hotels** Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) City/County Management





Agenda

Background Part 1: Methodology Part 2: Part 3: **Findings** Part 4: Summary





Major Findings

Most diverted flights are "gas and go" technical stops in which no passenger deplaning occurs.



These types of diversions are considered routine operations for most smaller airports and are easy for them to manage.

Smaller airports look forward to these diversions as they **make money** from them by collecting landing fees and FBO services.





Good Practices

Survey & Interviews revealed good practices associated with:

- Notification
- Contingencies Passenger Care
- Coordination with Mutual Aid and Network Partners
- Coordination with Airlines
- Coordination with Agencies/Airport Tenants





Agenda

Part 1: Background

Part 2: Methodology

Part 3: Tools & Resources (Checklists – Gap Analysis)

Part 4: Summary





Appendix - Details

- Checklists
- Training Exercises
- Sample Diversion Plans
- Survey Questionnaire and Interview Guide
- Airport Interview Questions Diversion Planning
- Pilot & Airline Interview Questions
- Technology Interview Questions





Elements of Airline/Airport Technology

Aircraft Autodocking System	Automated Boarding Gates		Baggage Handling Systems	
Baggage Tracking Systems	Billing System	Content Manag Information	Data Exchange and Analytics	
Facility Infrastructure	Jet Bridge	Lightning Detection / Warning System	Off-site Passenger and/or Baggage Processing	Ramp Control
RMS	Self Bag-Drop	Video Surveillance System	Wi-Fi & Distributed Antennae System	Wayfinding

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Diversion-related Challenges

- Uncertainty related to increased diversions vs. smarter planning Resources (supply chain, labor force) Small staffing size of smaller airports Technology (cost prohibitive or coordinating with various types) Compounding/escalating issues (after hours/extended delays, power outages)
- ☐ Planning- and training and exercise
- Diversion costs
- Blurred responsibilities (airport vs. airline related to passenger care)
- Coordination issues (authority structure,
 - limited staffing)
- ☐ Safety and Risk
- ☐ Air Service
- ☐ Maintaining a state of readiness
- New knowledge application





Good Practices

- Update Contact List Regularly
 - Primary and Secondary
 - Multiple Contact Methods
- Establish Communications Protocols
- Use Common Definitions and Plain Language
- Test notification Systems
- Develop contingency plan for technology failures





Summer 2023

Weather Intensity/Disruptions **Technology Failures** Safety Issues **UAS/Drones Cyber Impacts Utility Outages Labor Challenges**

2024 ELECTION COMING!











Benefits of Collaborative Planning

- Better overall diverted flight mitigation
- <u>Improved relationships</u> among airport, mutual aid, and network partners
- Economic sustainability via partnerships
- Cost reduction (Expeditated Return to Normal Operations)





Key Change in IROPS & Diversion Management

Where was the PAIN Point of Diversions?

2012 – 2020: Airside Impacted

2021 - 2023: Terminal & Landside & Social Media - PAX!





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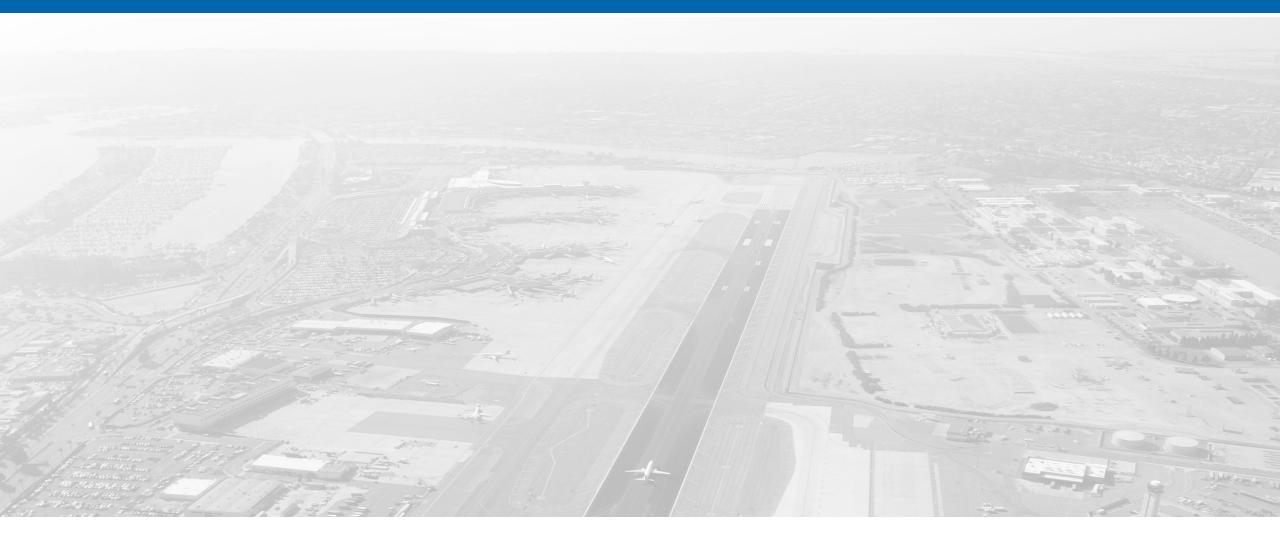


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Appendix C - Download











ACRP Synthesis 121

GA

GA/R

failure

issue

Igaluit International Airport,

Igaluit, Nunavut, Canada

Flying Cloud Airport,

Eden Prairie, MN

Case example highlights

Emergency diversion of an international flight due to engine failure to a

Diversion of an aircraft with a mechanical issue to an airport under

remote airport during extreme cold.

construction during its annual tabletop exercise.

AIRPORT	SIZE	LEVEL AND TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Dane County Regional-Truax Field, Madison, WI	SH	Incident level, numerous gas and go flights	Weather caused multiple diversions to an airport with limited gates parking availability

s and

SH Incident level, multiple After hours diversion of several large commercial airlines due to fog. **Punta Gorda Airport**, Punta Gorda, FL diversions St. John's International Airport, NH Emergency level, multiple Diversion of an international flight after normal business hours on a

Newfoundland, Canada medical issues weekend due to weather and turbulence causing multiple medical injuries to passengers and crew members on board.

Lincoln Airport, NH Various incident- to Most incident-level diversions were weather related, but some were

Lincoln, NE emergency-level diversions since 2012 diversion.

medical and mechanical emergencies, and one was an international flight **Rick Husband Amarillo International** Various incident- to Various flight diversions due to weather as well as a medical emergency, NH

Airport, Amarillo, TX emergency-level diversions

since 2012 a flight arriving after hours.

Emergency level, engine

Incident level, mechanical

a mechanical emergency, and a diversion due to an unruly passenger on

ACRP Report 44





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ACRP Synthesis 115 Project Panel

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What is an AEP Practice?

For this synthesis, the researchers defined it as any activity pertaining to the AEP that accomplishes the mission of the Part 139 regulation and supports FAA's Advisory Circular guiding AEP development and upkeep.

This can include development and update of the plan, training, and exercising, including stakeholders in the process, utilizing the plan during a response, identifying hazards and threats to the airport, outlining communication methods, and developing information to supplement the AEP.



ARP Synthesis 115

Practices in Airport Emergency Plans

- Issues and challenges faced by airport emergency managers in airport emergency plans
- Airport emergency plan practices
- Successful practices, lessons learned and enduring challenges



Findings for AEP practices

- Airports use the AEP as a foundational plan
- Innovative ways to communicate information
- Incorporate lessons learned
- Develop plans to fill perceived gaps
- Manage new and existing threats and hazards

- Enhancing AEPs through the development of all-hazards plans
- Using capabilities-based planning efforts to foster good communication
- Using review committees
- Using Checklists
- Developing reference guides



Airport Emergency Management

Growing maturity of airport emergency management

- Emergency management specific staff. No longer a secondary duty in many places.
- Moving beyond only plane crashes.
- New approaches to airport emergency management plans. (and response)





Aligning and cross-walking the multiple plans at airports or plans that could affect the airport developed by surrounding jurisdiction(s) is valuable to ensure plans do not conflict and enhance the airport's ability to respond to and recover from incidents and events.







Implementing

Many airports have opted to maintain AEPs to the regulation standard, then focus on development, training, and exercise of supplemental all-hazards plans. Traditional emergency management practices are being incorporated into airport programs, placing importance on gap and threat assessments, training and exercise programs, and a formal improvement planning process.







Emergency Plans at Airports

AEP Annexes

- Consolidates plans in one location
- Traditional airport planning practices

Standalone Plans

- Not part of FAA inspection
- Easier to update
 - Smaller and more manageable



Emergency Plans in Response

Challenges

- Cumbersome
- Responder/staff familiarity
- Narrow in scope
- Implementation differences

Best Practices

- Checklists and job aids
- Templates
- Standard operating procedures
- Training and exercise
- Review and revise



Emergency Plans in Response

Protocols

- Establish procedures for coordination center
- Provide tools
- Respond the same to every incident (large or small)
- Communications mapping internal and external
- Establish essential elements of information



Maintaining Plans

- Training and exercise
- Review and revise after major events
- Threat specific annexes Update AEP

annexes for major changes

Include locals in planning











Case Study - SEA Airport Unauthorized Flight

- In August 2018, a Horizon Air employee stole an aircraft and crashed it off airport property.
- AAR detailing 34 recommendations for improvement, including updates to planning processes and all-hazards plans.
- Incorporated lessons learned and best practices into AEP, supporting annexes, and other plans.
- Developed new SOPs.



Case Study - SEA Airport Unauthorized Flight

Prior to the incident

- Emphasis on incident management and response prior to incident.
- Rigorous training program and biannual NIMS/ICS training.
- Ensured AEP was consistent with NIMS.



Case Study - SEA Airport Unauthorized Flight

Formal AAR/IP process for exercises and realworld events prior to the incident

- Event notification
- Communications center coordination
- Emergency communications and coordination
- Command and control roles
- Customer care plan



Case Study – SEA Airport Unauthorized Flight

Incident Outcomes

- Updates to notifications, included in the AEP
- Formal AAR process
- Incorporation of lessons learned from other airports
- Additional SOPs for notification and coordination between ramp tower, FAA tower, airport 911 using mass notification



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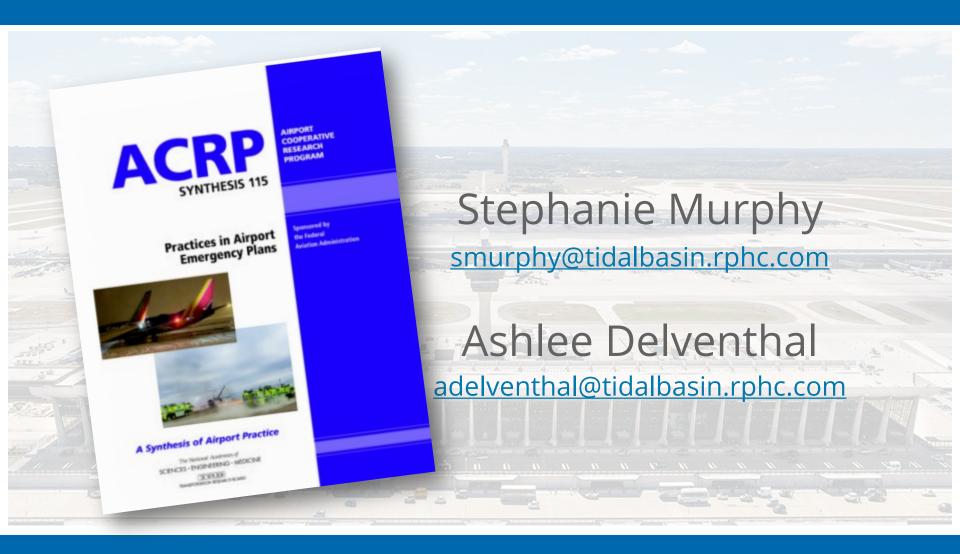
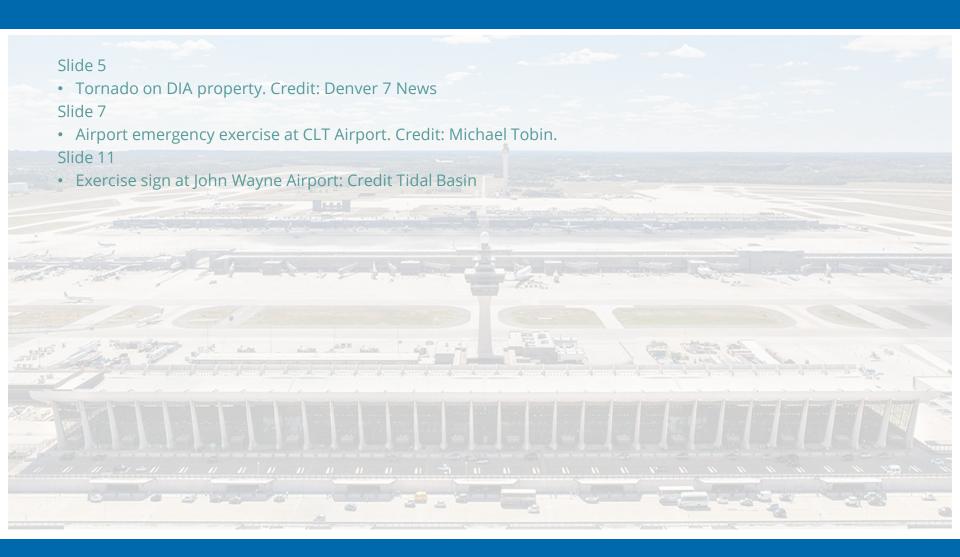






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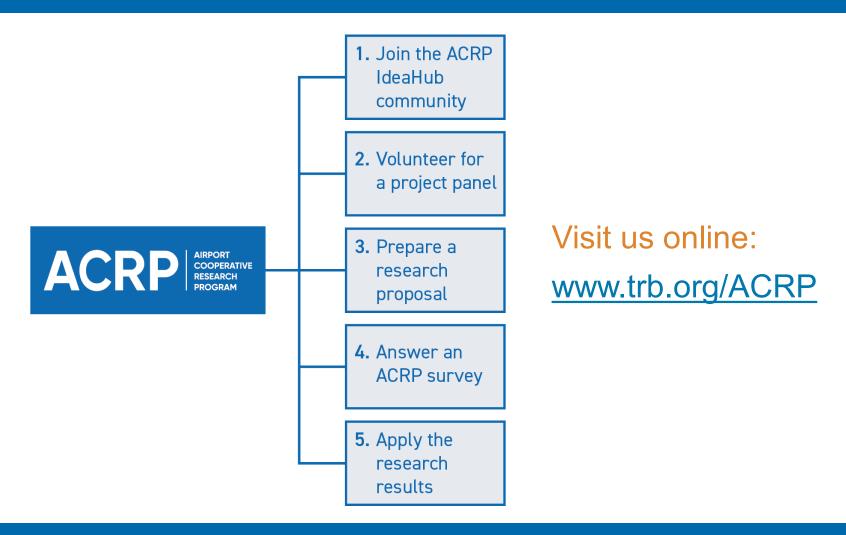
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