What works well – best practices

What are the challenges – identified gaps

Potential solutions/actions



Common Triggers

- Weather
- Equipment
- Extended Airborne Holding
- TFRs
- Lengthy EFCs
- Combination of Events



Other Triggers

- Mishaps (pavement failure, blown tire, unavailable resources, etc.)
- Airport Throughput (deicing capability)
- VIP Movements
- Airspace Constraints (military activity)
- Terrorism/Security



Other Triggers

- ATC Zero
- Limited Approach Procedures
- Un-forecasted Weather
- Passenger Medical Issues
- Aircraft Mechanical



Tools

- NWS Dashboard Long Range Winter Forecast – broad range, any weather hazards
- FAA OPSNET



Actions Required:

- Airlines AOC blast email to airports in their area of potential for diversions (ex. DAL)
- When ATC is aware of a diversion, advise the airport and TSA if an international flight
- Notification via social media such as Twitter, text messaging



Actions Required:

- ATCSCC schedule special planning telcons, activate the diversion recovery page (ex. When thunderstorms will pass over the airport)
- Identify a mechanism to track diversions such as Flight Explorer



Actions Required:

- Review DEN actions during a diversion event – they often cancel the requirement for notification
- How do we get a common awareness of diversions from Airlines to ARTCCs, ATCSCC, etc? Could use the TCA page, email, diversion recovery page. We should be able to automate the process.



Actions Required:

 Set up a trigger mechanism with parameters such as when 3 or more airplanes are diverting to an airport – an alert would be generated and disseminated. The ATCSCC could then open a hotline and send an advisory. Airport operators, airlines and FAA would then be aware. Use tools such as PASSUR OPSNET



Actions Required:

 Identify how diversions can be avoided. For example, today ZBW advises N90 about possible diversion and N90 can take action to avoid the diversions