IAC2207Ground Service Management

Unit Irregular Operations



COAST AIRWAYS



"NOT ONLY IS OUR FLIGHT DELAYED, BUT THE AIRLINE HAS DECLARED BANKRUPTCY."

Introduction https://youtu.be/BKcncQFx2il

Irregular Operations occurs when operations do not proceed as planned affected by many circumstances including Human and Nature factors and will lead to "domino effects"

(subsequent schedule flights on timetable will be affected)



Regulatory Basis

The Regulatory Basis of flight irregularity situations can be found in:

- The Warsaw agreement 1929
- The Hague Protocol
- The General and Special Conditions for Carriage
- Applicable laws
- European Union Regulations 261/2004
- United States DOT Part250 (Outbound U.S. and Over sale only)

Flight Irregularity Situations

- Delay
- Missed connection
- Flight interruption
- Diversion
- Return to ramp
- Cancellation
- False confirmation of reservation/ schedule change
- False information on check-in deadline time
- Over sale



Delay - A flight is delayed when

- The actual departure is later than schedule (Outbound)
- The actual arrival is later than schedule (Inbound)

Missed connection –A passenger is unable to reach his connecting flight because of the late arrival of inbound flight.

Flight interruption occurs when a flight was cancelled after having landed at

- A schedule transit station or
- A diversion station

Diversion occurs when a flight is airborne and

- Lands at an airport that is not schedule for this flight
- Land again at the originating airport

Return to ramp - A flight returns to the gate after being off-blocks but prior to take-off.

Cancellation- A flight is not operate at all under that flight number

False confirmation of reservation/ schedule change occurs when the passenger holds a ticket reservation

- with a different day or time of departure
- That does not depart from the airport of dep shown in the ticket
- That does not fly to the airport shown in the ticket

False information on check-in deadline time occurs when a passenger incorrect check-in deadline and can't be accepted on the flight.

Over sale

Flight irregularity caused by Public events

- Strikes
- Civil crises
- Wars
- Government actions

Involuntary Rerouting – transport passenger to his destination using different from originally planned.

Involuntary downgrading- due to overbooking in higher class or change a/c

Involuntary upgrading

Criteria for selection

- Member of FFP
- Reservation price/class; appearance/image of pax is compatible with higher class
- In case of multi leg, pax disembark at the next a/p

Options consider when handling irregularity events

Delayed flight: Reschedule the departure time

Cancel the affected flight: remove the flight from the time table. This option in case of severe that cannot be fixed in reasonable time

Change the aircraft :if mechanical problem can't be fixed quickly and airline has another aircraft available

Flight delay and Cancellation

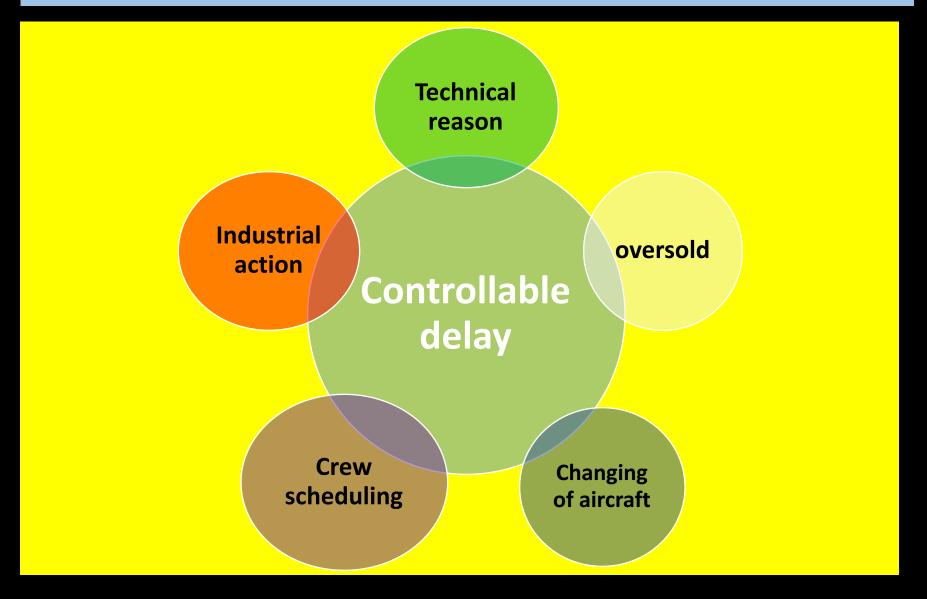
Flight Delay: refers to a flight being unable to depart at its schedule time

The reason causing are 2 categories

1.Controllable delay

2. Uncontrollable delay

Controllable delay



- Technical reasons: Mechanical problems during turnaround time (Ex; BKK-CNX-BKK)
- Changing of aircraft: May cause to gate change: crew relocated baggage and catering unloaded and reloaded

- Oversold: If all pax come to check in ,will result in travel delays to affected passenger
- Rescheduling of crew: If exceeding to working hours, should change the crew or delay the flight
- Industrial action: Airline employee are on strikes

Uncontrollable delay



Diversion – Have to stop somewhere that is unplanned to stop

Weather diversion: Bad weather and divert to wait somewhere first

Fuel diversion: Related to weather condition

Passenger diversion: Sick or injured

Security diversion: Hijacking or bomb threat

Emergency diversion: Aircraft has mechanical problems

Air Traffic Control delay: Happen in peak period, airport has scheduled more arrival flights

Airport facilities: Computer or power outage and inoperative handling systems

Weather conditions – fog, snow, heavy rain, typhoons, hurricane, volcanoes, wind directions

Flight cancellations

usually occurs due to

Weather conditions

Typhoons or closure to airport or air space volcanic ash

Maintenance issue

Shortage of operating aircraft

Industrial actions

Pilots and flight crew refuse for duty

Misconnection passenger

 The airline should offer alternative flights may be with other airline and provide accommodation, meals and transportation



LIGHT DISTANCE	LENGTH OF	COMPENSATIO
	DELAY	AMOUNT
< 1,500km	0-3 hours	no compensation
	3-4 hours	250 euros
	4+ hours	250 euros
Between 1,500 and 3,500km + intra-community flights > 1,500km	0-3 hours	no compensation
	3-4 hours	400 euros
	4+ hours	400 euros
> 3,500km	0-3 hours	no compensation
	3-4 hours	300 euros
	4+ hours	600 euros

Denied Boarding Passenger (DNB)

The airline refuses to allow pax board the flight even you arrived at the airport with;

- a confirmed reservation;
- the travel documentation required to complete your journey;
- sufficient time to complete check-in, security and boarding procedures.

Handling of denied boarding

- There are two type of denied boarding:
- 1. Voluntary denied: agree to give up seat
- 2. Involuntary denied: if your air carrier refuses to allow you board your flight a confirmed reservation

Irregular Operations (IROP) Handling

Airline are always committed to ensure the transportation to pax by

- Carriage by another flight or
- Ground transportation

The airline is obliged to Pass on info regarding the flight to pax as early as possible Inform each pax about his rights

When a flight is delayed cancelled or re-routed GSA have to rebooking and notify to pax And onward carrier

Compensation and Amenities

Meals or accommodation and transportation if needed

 Travel credits :can use to purchase tickets from issuing airline for future travels

 Cash: some airlines use MCO miscellaneous charge order (a coupon offer to pax that can redeem for cash as a value indicated on the coupon)

Other amenities

- Stopover paid by a carrier voucher for layover flight
- Accommodation voucher
- Snack box
- Meal voucher
- Delay verification as proof of uncontrollable absence from work or school or make insurance claim
- Additional compensation requests

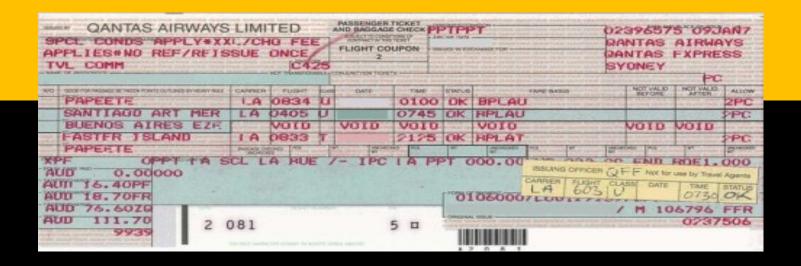
Alternate flight options

Airline will transfer to other airline with agreement. In this case the ticket endorsement is required

Endorsement: is a proof that the issuing airline has agree to pay the value of the ticket to the airline which the passenger has been transferred

- Paper ticket Endorsement
- Endorsement Stamp transfer pax to other airline – "Endorsed to Airline ..."

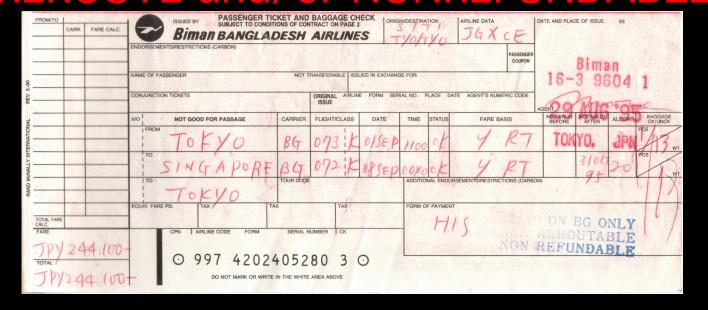
- E-ticket Push Control
- Push control of the ticket to receiving airlines through DCS



Flight Interruption Manifest (FIM)

Is an accountable documents that can serve as an airline ticket in case tickets are

VALID (CARRIER) ONLY
NON -ENDORSABLE
NON-REROUTE and/or NONREFUNDABL



Valid (carrier) only, non-endorsable, non-end tickets – not valid on any other airlines

Non-reroute ticket – ticket itineraries can not be changed

Non-refundable ticket – not able to cash back

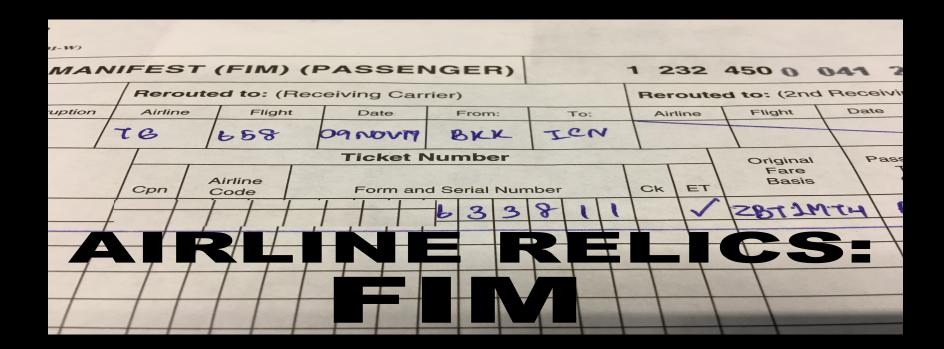
The FIM has 2 formats

- Ticket sized upto 5 pax
- A4 paper sized upto 25 pax

Can be teletype or manual

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Rerouted from: (Forwarding carrier) LAN Airline Flight Date Place of Inte LA 1845 Dec GR Rerouted to: (Receiving Carrier) Airline Flight Date Airline Flight Date LA 1845 Dec GR Rerouted to: (Receiving Carrier) Airline Flight Date LA 1845 Dec GR Rerouted to: (Receiving Carrier) Rerouted trom: (Forwarding Carrier) Rerouted trom: (Forwarding Carrier) Rerouted to: (Receiving Carrier) Revolution to: (Receiving	DLYD

A FIM is designed to provide all info between the interrupted airline a new Carrier accepting the delayed pax. A FIM is used as evidence that the original carrier has transferred its passengers to a receiving carrier



Handling of special scenario

Computer outages

GSA at check-in will do manual check-in by writing boarding pass

- Flight number
- Date of flight
- Destination
- Passenger's name
- A list of pax's name
- Passport info
- Baggage tag
- Special service SSR code

Boarding gate GSA prepare a manual seat map

Provide basic details for crew

 After computer system returns to normal GSA have to check-in all info collected include baggage tag number

 Every detail computerized, so ticket do not remain open mileage can be credited

- Bomb treat GSA has to keep record of the call. Try to get more information
- What will cause the bomb to explode?
- Where is the bomb located?
- Is it on a plane?
- What is the flight number?
- What type of bomb is it?
- Why are you doing this?
- Who are you?
- What is your phone no. and address incase we got disconnected?

 Then report to superior, dispatcher, the airline's security department, airport security and law enforcement

 If call is received when aircraft on ground, passengers and belongings and checked baggage should be deplaned and do security process

• If call received en route ,PIC will be notified , land at the nearest airport and the country's authorities.

Medical emergencies

In case of seriously sick or injured and need emergency landing, pilot advise GSA to make necessary arrangements to have medical person to attend.

GSA should confirmed medical person and equipment to be ready.

If passengers request medical prior the flight, GSA will need to make the necessary equipment for the passenger by contacting airport clinic

Suspected death

• GSA are required to make immediate arrangements to have medical service meet the aircraft.

 GSA coordinate with the flight crew to allow medical team to attend the pax before other pax are allowed to disembark

- Ryanair will cancel 40 to 50 flights every day until 31 October, with the airline promising to focus the cuts on routes where alternative flights are more easily available.
- 75% to 80% of passengers will be rerouted free of charge within a day of their expected departure date, and that compensation of \in 240 to \in 400 (£212 to £354) will be paid

Key term

- Diversion: when an aircraft is flying to an airport that is not within the flight plan
- Endorsement: is a proof that a ticket-issuing airline has agreed to pay the value of the ticket to airline to which a passenger has been transferred due to irregular operations
- Upgrade: when a lower class of a flight is oversold, causing the airline to upgrade the passengers
- Downgrade: when an upper class of a flight is oversold, airline move passenger to the lower class

 Controllable delay: a mainly cause by human factors, therefore are considered the fault of the airline

 Uncontrollable delay: are cause by uncontroll cause by such as weather condition

References

- Colin C. Law and Mary R. Doerflein (2014) Introduction to Airline Ground Service. Cengage Learning Asia Pte.Ltd. Singapore.
- International Aviation Training Program.(2012). Introduction to the Airline Industry. Canada: International Air Transport Association: Author.
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