Flight Planning Process Delta Air Lines

Bob Oberstar International Supervisor — Flight Control Delta Air Lines This will be a short presentation on the process Delta Air Lines' Dispatchers go through when planning a flight from origin to destination. All Delta Dispatchers are licensed by the FAA and have joint responsibility along with the Pilot(s) in Command of the aircraft.

There are several tasks involved when preparing a flight plan, resulting in a safe and efficient flight for our Customers and Crew.

Safety is always our priority. We must comply with all requirements of our Ops Specs, which are overseen by our Regulator (the U.S. FAA).

My example will be planning a flight from LOS-ATL with an A330-200 aircraft.



Delta Air Lines:

- > Founded in 1925
- > Approximately 3200 flights per day (~5000 per day with regional carriers)
- > 900+ aircraft
- > 52 countries
- > 6 continents
- ➤ 90,000+ employees



Major airlines have very similar processes, but may have different flight planning systems, different procedures, and possibly different Ops Specs requirements.

The end product should be very similar for any airline, with **safety** the number one goal in planning that flight from the origin to the destination as efficiently as possible.



The following are some of the highlights of what dispatchers are looking at:

NOTAMS - Origin airport, (possible Takeoff Alternate airport), Destination airport, Destination Alternate, Enroute Alternates (Adequate airports, ETOPS alternates), all enroute FIRs.

Weather - Same airports and enroute airspace as above. This would include enroute constraints such as Volcanoes, Hurricanes, and enroute winds.

MELs (Miscellaneous Equipment List) - Deferrals/Discrepancies on the aircraft planned to be used.

Crew Duty concerns

Payload and Fuel needs

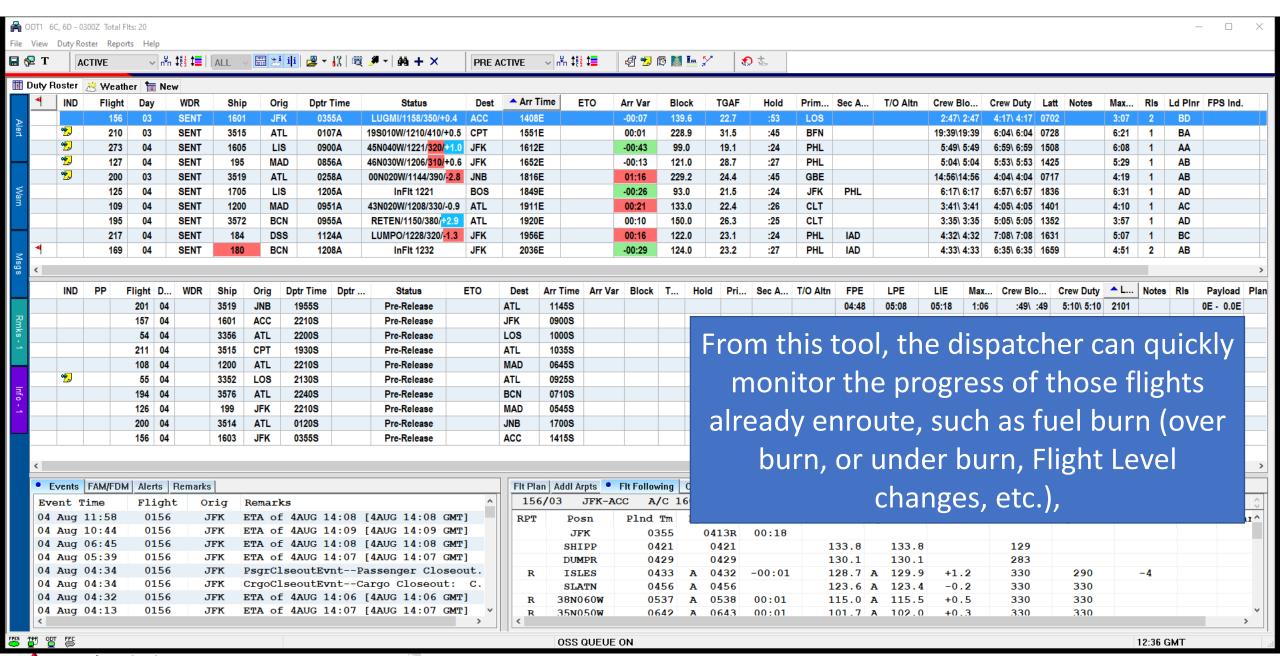


A Delta Air Lines Dispatcher shift can be scheduled no more than 10 hours. When arriving for his/her shift, they will have a pre-set workload of flights. Delta International Dispatchers are trained and qualified to work all aircraft.

At the start of their shift, they pull up our ODT (Operations Desk Top), an internal Delta tool for workload needs. This will display flights enroute, as well as those which need to be planned and released after evaluating NOTAMS, Weather, MELs, Crew Duty, Payload and Fuel needs.

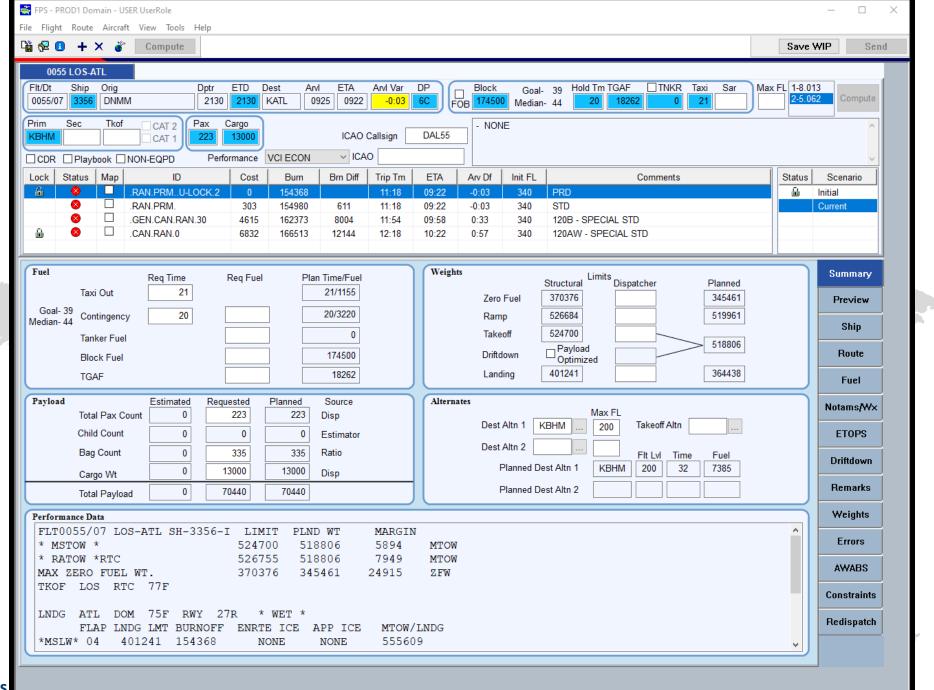
We use this tool for monitoring progress of flight, such as actual fuel burn vs. planned, route changes, flight level changes, etc.





The Delta Air Lines Flight Planning System is an in-house product which is supported by a team of NavData Analysts who maintain, and update as needed. We also have Jeppesen feed to support our system with AIRAC Cycle changes every 28 days.







🦉 Ready

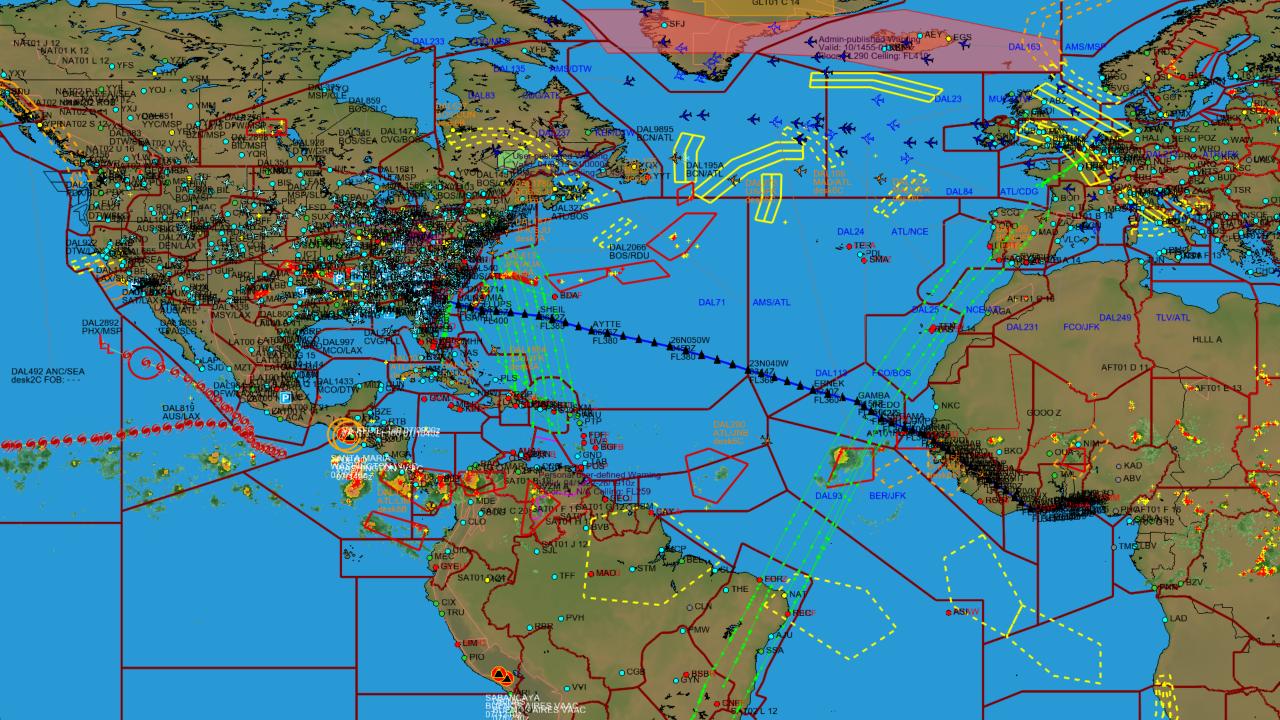
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Another tool used for planning, weather needs, and flight following is **WSI FUSION.** This tool will have radar/satellite overlay, flights, country and airport information, FIR boundaries, VAAC advisories for volcanoes around the world, airways, waypoints/navaids, and much more.

We are able to retrieve NOTAMS from this site (we also use a number of internet-based NOTAM sites).

The Map is tailored to the dispatchers needs, such as the region they are working. When a dispatcher plans a route from our Flight Planning System, that route will overlay on the WSI FUSION map to analyze for possible constraints along that route.





The above examples are just a few tools used for planning a safe and efficient flight. There are a number of different departments involved to make each and every flight work, such as our Maintenance Control Team, Customer Service, Corporate Security, Load Control for Weight and Balance needs, Cargo, Pilot and Flight Attendant crew scheduling, and many more.

The process to plan a LOS to ATL operation starts early with a review of the aircraft (MELs), the routes - enroute constraints – NOTAMS. About 2 ½ hours prior to departure we get a expected payload estimate (Customers, bags checked, cargo) at which time we will release and file the ICAO FPL.

The dispatcher's job is not done. We will continue to monitor progress of the flight for any new constraints or changes that may affect the flight as it was planned. This process lasts until the flight has safely arrived at the destination.

