Aviation & Aerospace
Flight challenges are far from insurmountable

In IBJ’s Thought Leadership Roundtable, executives from Republic Airways, Indiana Wesleyan University, and Jet Access, tackle some of the biggest challenges facing the airline industry.

Q: Airlines are coming in for a lot of criticism lately; how much of the criticism about delays and cancellations and service failures should be legitimately laid at the feet of the airlines?

BRYAN BEDFORD: Delays and cancellations are always unwelcomed for travelers but also for airlines and their crews. By far, the most efficient, most profitable way to operate an airline is to create a realistic, achievable schedule and then keep it. Some delays and cancellations are weather-related, and some are related to air traffic control constraints; by and large, those are beyond airlines’ control. Some are safety-related, no one really objects to those. For everything else, it’s reasonable to ask the airline to account for the snafu and what it will do in response to get travelers on their way as quickly and conveniently as possible.

Q: How can the aviation industry balance the tension between public safety, passenger convenience, and the price for air travel?

QUINN RICKER: As an industry with human lives at stake, safety should always be the number one priority. While passenger convenience and reasonable pricing is important, aviation is an overly complex industry; and there are many factors that contribute to the daily operations for millions of travelers. There has been a long term and significant gap in government support and funding for the FAA that has impacted the ability for the aviation industry to operate efficiently. The government needs to partner with the industry to address the FAA in recruiting and retaining top talent to meet the industry’s growing demands.

Q: What would you say to someone who is fed up with commercial flight? What are their best alternatives?

ANDY MILLER: Airlines, as with many other industries, are dealing with supply chain congestion, the Great Resignation, and economic upheaval compounded by the COVID pandemic and recession. These issues are having an adverse effect on the aviation industry. Often criticized for their cumbersone operations, these organizations are doing the best they can to recruit, train, and retain pilots and other service personnel in light of these extreme conditions. While some airlines have responded better than others, no level of foresight would have prepared the industry and its leaders for this moment. The slew of challenges represent an adaptive crisis that extends far beyond simple technical fixes. The solutions will require incredible wisdom from industry leaders to both respond in the immediate and hedge against future disruptions.

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QUINN RICKER: The dynamics in aviation are challenging even in good times. Covid put a significant strain on the industry, from which it is still in recovery. From the pilot shortage and supply chain issues to the lack of training resources, the industry is suffering. Leaders from each sector of the industry need to come together to find solutions to meet the industry’s current demands and prevent future inadequacies.

Q: The biggest challenges facing the airline industry.

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ANDY MILLER: Despite its shortcomings, commercial flight remains the best option for traveling long distance. The last 20 years represents the safest period in the industry. Further, in most cases, flying offers the most economical option in terms of money and time spent. General aviation does offer an alternative for flying. It provides more flexible and on-demand methods of transportation. Opportunities for general aviation can be seen in the increase in demand for private jets and turbo prop airplanes. Some companies and individuals might benefit from this path, though the expense often far outweighs the benefits. Otherwise, organizations can resort to more virtual forms of engagement and, in effect, reducing or eliminating perfunctory business travel by plane. The alternatives, though, do not generally provide the same level of economic or time advantage as commercial aviation.

QUINN RICKER: Utilizing private aviation is the safest and most convenient option for travelers who are looking for alternatives to commercial flight. When Covid impacted commercial travel in 2020, people who never thought of private jet travel as an alternative discovered that it was a viable solution for necessary travel. Private aviation traffic has increased 15 percent from its 2019 levels and we see no sign of the growth slowing down. As the 10th largest private charter operator in the U.S., Jet Access provides options for private air travel from chartering an airplane to

ANDY MILLER: Safety is a No. 1 priority and comes at a cost in terms of passenger comfort and even consumer economics. Delays due to weather or mechanical issues help to ensure the safety and comfort of the passengers. With increasing fuel prices, labor shortages, and thin profit margins, airlines will inevitably reflect the increased costs in ticket prices. Balancing these challenges over the long-term is more about resetting expectations with the consumer. Adjustments in work travel, for example, reflect a natural shift in the decision-making process for the consumer and businesses. Will pricing stabilize? Certainly, but with increased labor and safety costs, consumers must reset their expectations and realize the industry is not immune to the inflationary effects in our economy.
owning an airplane and everything in between. Fractional ownership offers a way to reduce the cost of owning a private airplane by splitting the expense between a number of people. In addition to the safety and convenience of private air travel, flying private increases efficiency and maximizes time savings, allowing travelers to fly directly to their destination and avoid the frustration of layovers, delays, and cancellations. There are more than 5,000 general aviation airports in the U.S., compared to approximately 500 commercial airports.

Q: The shortage of pilots seems to be one of the largest challenges the industry is facing now; how is your organization addressing it?

BRYAN BEDFORD: We’ve seen this issue coming for a while. That’s why we were one of the first airlines in the United States to create our own flight school—LIFT Academy—in 2018. Since then, we’ve graduated more than 180 pilots, many of whom have gone on to become Republic pilots. We’re also at the forefront of the effort to create new paths to becoming a pilot that are more affordable and that expand the talent pool while also improving safety and performance. Finally, we’ve been aggressive in our outreach to fly schools around the country to support their programs, to meet their students, to introduce them to Republic and our culture.

QUINN RICKER: Jet Access has made significant investments in our accelerated flight training program that focuses on recruiting and training the next generation of pilots. Our program provides training and employment as flight instructors, in addition to career guidance and mentorships with charter pilots. The Jet Access Flight Training program provides discounts and financing options to make earning a pilot’s license more feasible. Increasing awareness of career opportunities in aviation through community outreach programs is also an important initiative for Jet Access.

Q: What training and education innovations might advance the next generation of aviation?

ANDY MILLER: Pilot training requires a significant financial investment. Increased fuel, labor, aircraft acquisition, and insurance costs have created a significant entry barrier for interested individuals. But evaluating the long-term return on investment is an important aspect of the decision calculus. Innovations in the flight training space can help curb these expense increases. Flight simulators and competency-based education (i.e., earning a credential by demonstrating competency as opposed to seat time) can increase the velocity of earning a pilot credential. Plus, these are much less expensive methods to operate an aircraft; an aircraft is an expensive classroom. Simulators and virtual/augmented reality present helpful options for lowering the cost of flight instruction. Balancing these innovations with necessary experience in the cockpit will require robust conversations in the years ahead.

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Q: How is the aviation industry addressing the need for diversity?

QUINN RICKER: The aviation industry has made significant strides in promoting diversity through organizations such as Women in Aviation International, International Aviation Women’s Association, and The Ninety-Nines, along with focusing on minority scholarship programs and community development initiatives. Jet Access recently launched an initiative to provide financial support for our flight training program in rural communities where potential students are less likely to be exposed to career opportunities in private aviation.

BRYAN BEDFORD: We’ve been persistent as a company to eliminate our industry’s unique barriers to ensure all individuals in pursuit of an aviation career are successful. Our team has established a network of partnerships across the country to provide exposure to aviation careers and direct support to the next generation of aviators across all levels of education. This summer we sponsored 16 students from central Indiana high schools to train towards their private pilot license. This of course was a win for the students who realized their potential, pilots. Additionally, the Air Force has funded a project to increase diversity in the pilot community by establishing a summer training program for Air Force Junior ROTC Cadets. This past summer, Indiana Wesleyan University hosted and trained 18 cadets pursuing their private pilot license. Eight of them were women or students of color.

Q: What regulatory changes, if any, are needed to improve the aviation industry in our country?

ANDY MILLER: The industry should consider raising the minimum retirement age for airline pilots from 65 to 67. Doing so would help alleviate, at least temporarily, the pilot shortage. Additionally, revamping the pilot training methodology and the flight-hour requirement to become an airline pilot are long overdue. These FAA training standards and rules have not changed much since World War II, despite the advent of technology and learning aids. The industry does a great job of training pilots to command single-engine Cessnas 172s. The U.S. approach would benefit from the European model, where training from day one is to become a multi-crew member of an Airbus A320. Issues of scale and the transferability of skills increases the time to earning a pilot job, all of which create impediments for the market. Regulators, in partnership with the industry, can develop experiments to test alternative models that can be codified into the training system.

BRYAN BEDFORD: The nation is experiencing a significant airline pilot shortage that is driving the cancellation or delay of tens of thousands of flights and diminishing air service for small and mid-sized communities across our country. This situation is due in large part to overly restrictive regulations that prevent a diverse pool of potential pilots from entering this career path. The issue is a long-term problem that Republic has been working to solve for years through LIFT Academy, but we need action from Congress and the FAA to come to the table to discuss common sense solutions. This is a growing crisis that threatens to eliminate air service to 90 million Americans in the very near future.

Q: What is the future of automation in the aviation industry?

ANDY MILLER: Advances in automation are beginning to show that airlines can safely shift from multi-pilot to single-pilot operations. Trials with cargo flights have conducted fully automatic operations, with only a human monitor on the ground. Of particular evidence, a growing fleet of Unmanned Aerial Systems provide surveillance for the military and police. In general, the FAA is working to address the growing number of drones and unmanned systems being operated in the National Airspace System. The expansion of these practices will inevitably lead to new models of aviation that will drive future investments in technology, regulations, and labor. The question is not whether an autonomous aviation future exist? Rather, the better question is, when will automation become the norm?

QUINN RICKER: The advancements of built-in automation systems in airplanes have improved flight control, provided greater operational efficiency, and resulted in fewer weather-related incidents. However, flying highly automated planes requires more pilot training and experience, which has created a strain in the simulator training environment and contributed to the pilot shortage. In addition to automation, we will see a major shift toward electric (eVTOL) aircraft. Jet Access has invested in electric charging stations in preparation for this and will continue to support further innovation.

Bryan Bedford has more than 30 years of experience in the airline industry. He joined Republic in July 1999 as president and CEO. Previously, he served as president and CEO of Mesaba Holdings Inc. in Minneapolis, as well as Business Express Airlines Inc. in Boston. Under his leadership, Republic has grown from $85 million in revenues and 36 turboprop aircraft to more than $1.3 billion in revenues and an operating fleet of more than 200 E-Jet aircraft.

Bedford holds commercial, multi-engine and instrument pilot ratings.

Andy Miller, PhD, serves as the vice president for innovation & partnerships at Indiana Wesleyan University. Andy establishes educational and strategic partnerships with various organizations in the Midwest, including workforce and economic development organizations, state agencies, local nonprofits, Flight schools, and other educational institutions. These partnerships provide training and educational pathways to support adult learners and workforce needs.

Quinn Ricker As the CEO of Jet Access, has applied his proven leadership style and ability to leverage technology into the fast-paced and growing aviation industry. He is a recognized expert in business processes and optimization. Ricker served as President and CEO of Ricker Oil for 14 years and led the company to become one of the Top 100 Places to Work in Indiana. He continues to focus on strategic growth and leadership development through his role at Jet Access.

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