Practical Risk Management For Reluctant Passengers and Their Pilots

Passenger’s Bill of Rights

Mutually agree on ground rules:
- Weather conditions you’ll fly in (ceilings, visibility)
- Known turbulence
- Night flying
- Altitudes
- Length of trip
- Bathroom stops
- Response to fatigue
- Assistance pilot can expect

Note: Don’t negotiate away the ability to effectively manage risks (such as instrument-current pilots avoiding IFR).

Captain’s commitments:
- Not do anything an airline Captain wouldn’t
- Fly smoothly
- Keep passengers informed
- Brief before the flight

Standard Operating Procedures

Identify tolerances for your flight
- Bank Angle = _____ degrees
- Altitude deviation = _____ feet
- Pitch Angle = _____ degrees
- Airspeed deviation = _____ knots
- Heading deviation = _____ degrees
- Rates of Descent = _____ fpm

Note: These tolerances may change depending on your current phase of flight.

Standard Callouts

Appropriate input gives information only, not opinions. Provide input in a previously agreed-upon standardized format. Examples:
- Person not flying:
  - Altitude 3,400 feet and descending
  - Bank angle 40 degrees and increasing
  - Are you ok?
  - Do you hear me?
  - Captain, I’m concerned

Note:

Pilot

Evaluate risk factors associated with the pilot.
- Is the pilot current, proficient, and in good health?

Aircraft

Consider if this airplane is the right airplane for your trip.
- Can the airplane carry the load and enough fuel with reserves for the flight?

Environment

Consider how the weather and terrain will affect the route of flight.
- How do ceiling and visibility compare with our established ground rules?

External Pressures

Consider the factors influencing you to start or continue a trip.
- How are we managing time pressures?

PAVE Checklist

PAVE your way for a safe flight by proactively identifying the risks before your flight.

- Pilot

- Aircraft

- Environment

CARE Attention Scan

Use the CARE attention scan to manage the changing risk factors in flight. Manage your workload so that you have time to use the CARE checklist.

Consequences

Consider the implications one or two steps beyond the change itself.
- Are we thinking about what is going to happen next?

Alternatives

Always have an alternative course of action.
- Do we recognize the diminishing alternatives as the flight progresses?

Reality

Deal with things as they are, not just as you planned them to be.
- Is the weather, our groundspeed or our fuel situation other than expected?

Remember the cumulative effect.

If two or more risk categories are marginal:
- Before flight – don’t go
- In flight – land

External Pressures

You are susceptible to your own goal-oriented behavior.
- Are we ignoring risk factors in order to reach our destination?

1-800-854-1001  www.kingschools.com
© King Schools, Inc. 2006

1-800-854-1001  www.kingschools.com
© King Schools, Inc. 2006