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# TEM-Building

Adapting Threat and Error Management to GA

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# Flight Plan

- What is TEM?
- Training Considerations
- Where did TEM come from?
- How does TEM relate to CRM (or SRM)?
- TEM Terms
- TEM Tools
- Application to General Aviation





# First Things First...

- Accidents rarely occur due to a single event or error; rather, they result from a chain of events or errors.
- If you break the chain, you can stop an accident.
- It is best to break the chain at the earliest point.

...But that means you must become aware of threats and errors that constitute the beginning of the accident chain.



#### What is TEM?

TEM = Threat and Error Management

- It is a safety management process that assumes pilots will make mistakes and be in situations with a certain level of risk.
- TEM teaches pilots how to manage threats, prevent errors, and maintain safety.



#### Is it a Threat or an Error?

#### Threats come at the pilot Errors come from the pilot





"Was I supposed to hold short of the runway?"





# **TEM Training**

- TEM training teaches you to:
  - Recognize threats and errors
  - Manage them before they create a second link in the accident chain
  - Prevent Undesired Aircraft States (UAS)
- TEM does not teach you to fly





# **TEM Training**

#### TEM training acknowledges that:

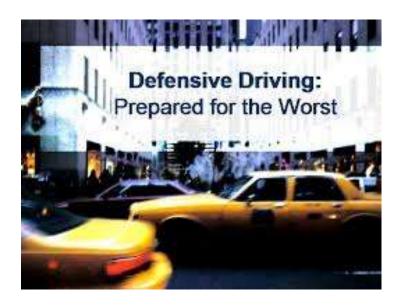
- Pilots operate in a complex environment
- "Hard" and "soft" safeguards are necessary, but not sufficient
  - Hard safeguards are equipment like ADS-B, autopilot
  - Soft safeguards are checklists, procedures, briefings
- There is no such thing as a perfect flight
- Every action you take may be critical





# Put another way ....

TEM is "defensive driving for pilots"







## The Ultimate in TEM



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### Where Did TEM Come From?

When: Mid-1990s

Who: University of Texas-Austin + major airline

Why: Look at CRM & procedural compliance

What: Line Operations Safety Audit (LOSA)

TEM was the model used to measure

errors.

And then.....

Early in the observations, it became clear that TEM should be taught as a strategy to manage flight safety, not limited to use as a measuring tool.

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#### CRM vs TEM

- Crew Resource Management
  - Personality profiles, styles of communication
  - Conceptual in nature
- Threat & Error Management
  - Action oriented
  - Presents specific "things you can do" skills that can be taught and measured
  - Practical in nature





#### **TEM Terms - Threat**

- A threat is an event or error that:
  - Occurs outside the pilot's ability to influence
  - Increases the operational complexity of a flight
  - Requires attention/management to maintain safety margins
- Threats come in three categories:
  - Operational Threats (malfunctions, poor procedures)
  - Environmental Threats (weather, ATC)
  - Mismanaged Threats (shutting down the wrong engine)





#### **TEM Terms - Threat**

#### A pilot may not be able to see all threats:

- Observable
  - Known (thunderstorms)
  - Unexpected (engine failure)
- Latent
  - Equipment design issues
  - Air Traffic System
  - Organizational culture/individual mindset





#### **TEM Terms - Error**

- An error is a pilot action or inaction that:
  - Leads to a deviation from intentions or expectations
  - Reduces safety margins
  - Increase the probability of adverse operational events on the ground or during flight
- Errors (like threats) come in three categories:
  - Aircraft Handling Errors (speed, configuration, automation)
  - Procedural Errors (deviation from regulations, POH/AFM)
  - Communication Errors (pilot/instructor or pilot/ATC errors)



#### **TEM Terms - UAS**

- Another error or a safety-compromising event called Undesired Aircraft State (UAS).
- UAS is an aircraft position, speed, altitude or configuration that:
  - Results from pilot error, actions, or inactions and
  - Clearly reduces safety margins





## **TEM Tools**

- Human beings are the problem:
  - Most threats are caused by other humans' errors.
  - Most errors (especially our own) are often undetected or mismanaged.
  - TEM training recognizes that elimination of all errors is Mission Impossible.
- Human beings are also the solution:
  - Pilots are the last line of defense



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## **TEM Tools**

Anticipation

Recognition

Recovery

- Something is likely to go wrong
- You can not know exactly what or when
- Uneasiness leads to vigilance

Must recognize the problem in order to mitigate

#### Recover first

 For example: If the autopilot is not doing what you want, disconnect and hand-fly to re-establish safety margin

Then you can analyze and ask why.



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## **TEM Tools**

Anticipation

Recognition

Recovery

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Anticipation is a type of strategy.

- Strategies prepare us for what threats and errors may be coming.
- Other strategies include briefings and planning.

Recognition & Recovery are countermeasures.

Countermeasures are how we act to:

- "Trap" a threat or error
- Keep it from compounding



# Trapped versus Un-trapped Errors

- A trapped error is the first step in reducing an error chain
- An un-trapped error could lead to
  - Safety issues
  - Or not, depending on the situation



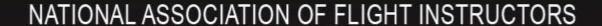


# Un-trapped Error Example

You fail to note, brief, or program the missed approach altitude for an instrument approach.

- If you miss or go-around, you might climb to the wrong altitude, creating a safety issue
- If you do not miss, then there is no safety consequence.





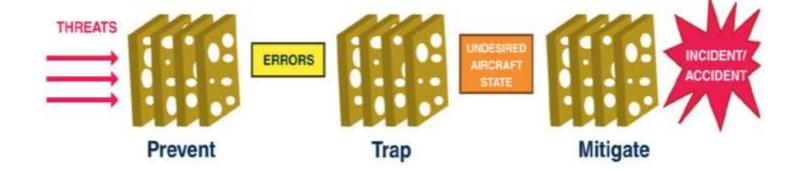


## **TEM Model**

Anticipate

Recognize

Recover





#### **TEM for General Aviation**

TEM has wide adaptability to GA operations.

- Flight instruction
- Single-pilot
- Multi-pilot

Focus tonight on flight instruction





#### **TEM for Instructors**

Threats in flight instruction environment include:

- Pilot student skill (or lack thereof)
- Aircraft mechanical malfunctions
- Environment weather, airport
- External Pressures completion pressure from student, school





#### Threats from Pilots

- Experience level
- Language skills
- Behavior, attitudes, learning styles









### Threats from Aircraft

- Mechanical problems
- Teaching in an unfamiliar aircraft or situation









#### Threats from Environment

- Weather
- ATC and airspace challenges
- Airport conditions









#### Threats from External Pressures

- Pressure from student to get signed off
  - Financial constraints; need sign off for a new job
- Pressure from flight school schedules
- Student volume can contribute to fatigue





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# The Error Challenge

- The errors from our students become our threats...which we then have to manage to prevent them from becoming our errors.
- Instructor ACS will focus on how to teach risk management to our students, while maintaining our own skills in managing risk while instructing.





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