



Approach

- Airframe Manufacture Recommended Practices to be followed
- Approved Training Program
- Utilize accepted and published training guides:
 - Airplane Upset Recovery Training Aid AURTA
 - FAA Advisory Circular AC 120-109
 - FAA Advisory Circular AC UPRT
 - EASA Rules and SIB





Advisory Circular

Subject: Stall and Stick Pusher Training

Date: 8/6/12

AC No: 120-109

Initiated by: AFS-200

Change:

The information contained in this advisory circular (AC) was developed based on a review of recommended practices developed by major airplane manufacturers, labor organizations, air carriers, training organizations, simulator manufacturers, and industry representative organizations. This AC does not provide guidance for full aerodynamic stall training, which industry and government stakeholders are now developing. Once developed, this AC will be revised to include that guidance.

http://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory Circular/AC%20120-109.pdf





Process

ICATEE

Created core content of Manual of Aeroplane UPRT

LOCART

Incorporated ICATEE work; collaboration ICAO FAA

ICAO

- Published ICAO10011 Manual of Aeroplane UPRT
- PANS-TRG adjusted
- Annex 1 & 6 amended to refer to 10011

FAA

- PL 111-216
- AC 120-109 Stall & Stick Pusher Training
- AC 120-111 UPRT
- AC 120-109A Stall Recovery Training

EASA RMT 0581 & 0582

- Affected Rules
 - Part-FCL, Part-ORO, Part-ORA, Part ARA, Part ARO
- Taking into account the deliverables of ICAO LOCART WG and ICATEE WG, this rulemaking task reviews the following for initial, type and recurrent training:
 - manual aircraft handling of approach-to-stall & stall recovery (including at high altitude)
 - Training of aircraft configuration laws
 - Recurrent training on flight mechanics
 - Training scenarios including TEM & CRM and the effect of surprise



EASA RMT 0581 & 0582

- Publication date of Agency Accelerated Procedure May 2015 (operator rules, applicable May 2016)
- NPA: late summer 2015
- Comment period until September
- Publication date of OPINION: 2016/Q1
 - meantime, work on GM and AMC
- Publication date of DECISION: 2017/Q1
- ED-D 2015/12/R (04/05/15)

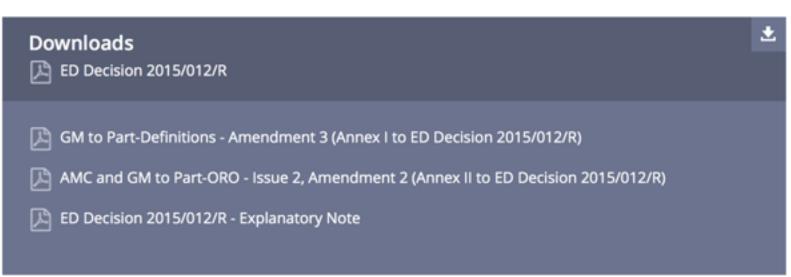




ED Decision 2015/012/R

AMC-GM to Part-ORO (Issue 2 Amdt 2)+ GM to Part-Definitions (Amdt 3) and related docs





RELATED ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF COMPLIANCE AND GUIDANCE MATERIALS:

Acceptable Means of Compliance and Guidance Materials

GM to Part-Definitions - Amendment 3

Read More

Acceptable Means of Compliance and Guidance Materials AMC and GM to Part-ORO - Issue 2, Amendment 2

Objectives of EASA Rules

- The objective of upset prevention and recovery training is to help flight crew acquire the required competencies in order to prevent or recover from developing or developed upsets.
- Upset prevention training prepares flight crew to avoid incidents whereas...
- upset **recovery** training prepares flight crew to prevent an accident once an upset condition has developed.



AMC 1 & AMC 2



CAT using Complex Motor-Powered A/C IAW EC 216/2008

AMC1 + GM ORO FC 220 & 230

CAT MOPSC > 19

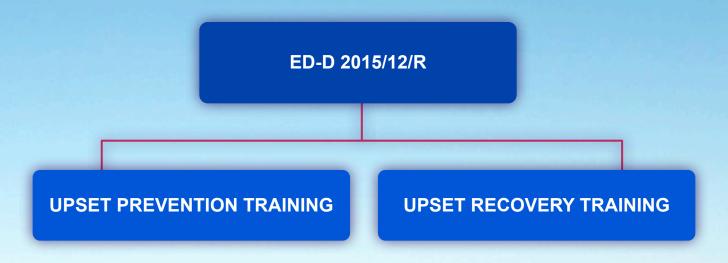
AMC2 + GM ORO FC 220 & 230

CAT MOPSC < 19



EASA Issues and Amendments

- Priority: Mitigate LOC-I
- Accelerate the processing of the task deliverables
- 12 month transition period 04/05/15 to 04/05/16 to implementing provisions





Upset Prevention Requirements

- AMC1 & AMC2 ORO.FC.220 & 230 provision:
 - Combination of:
 - Academic courses
 - FSTD/Aeroplane training
 - Included in the conversion courses
 - Conducted over a max 3 years period during recurrent training program
 - GM 2 ORO.FC.220 & 230: Prevention exercises



Upset Recovery Requirements

- AMC1 & AMC2 ORO.FC.220 & 230 provision:
 - In an full-flight simulator (FFS) Qualified
 - AMC2 provision recovery training only if FFS available
 - Conducted over a max 3 year period
 - Completed from each seat in which a pilot's duties require him/her to operate
 - GM 3 ORO.FC.220 & 230: Recovery exercises
 - GM4 ORO.FC.220 & 230: FFS qualification
- Personnel providing Recovery Training
 - Need SFIs /TRIs trained for UPRT
 - Avoid negative training or negative transfer of training
 - GM5 ORO.FC.220 & 230: Standardization of Instructors



Impact

- CAT operators:
 - Amend their Training Syllabi!
 - Include in recurrent programs Theory & Practical Training
 - Include UPRT Provisions
 - Provide additional training to FSTD instructors



Let's simplify the equation!

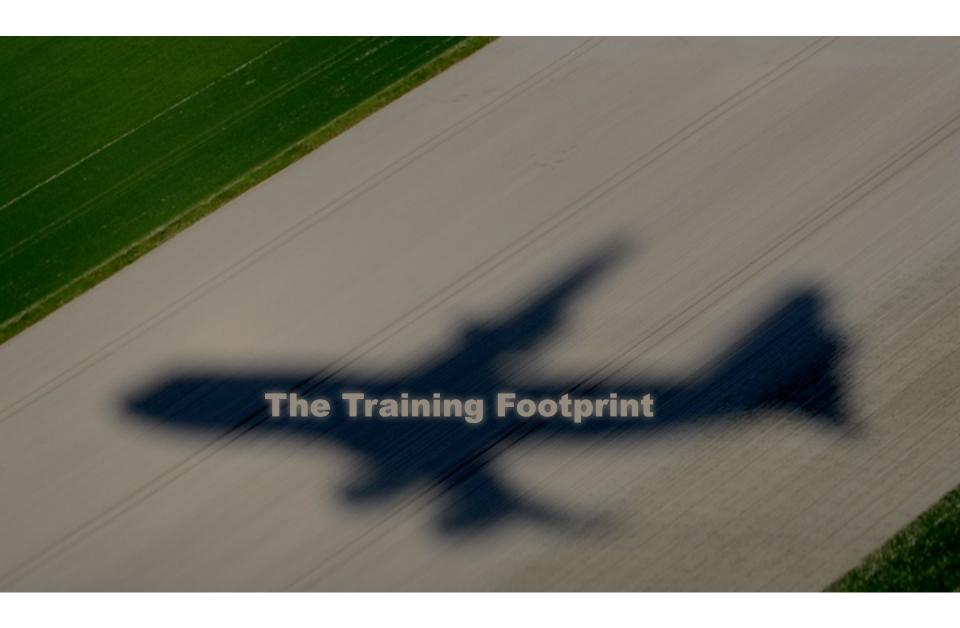


Developing Integrated UPRT Skills

UPRT Requires Integrated Training Elements





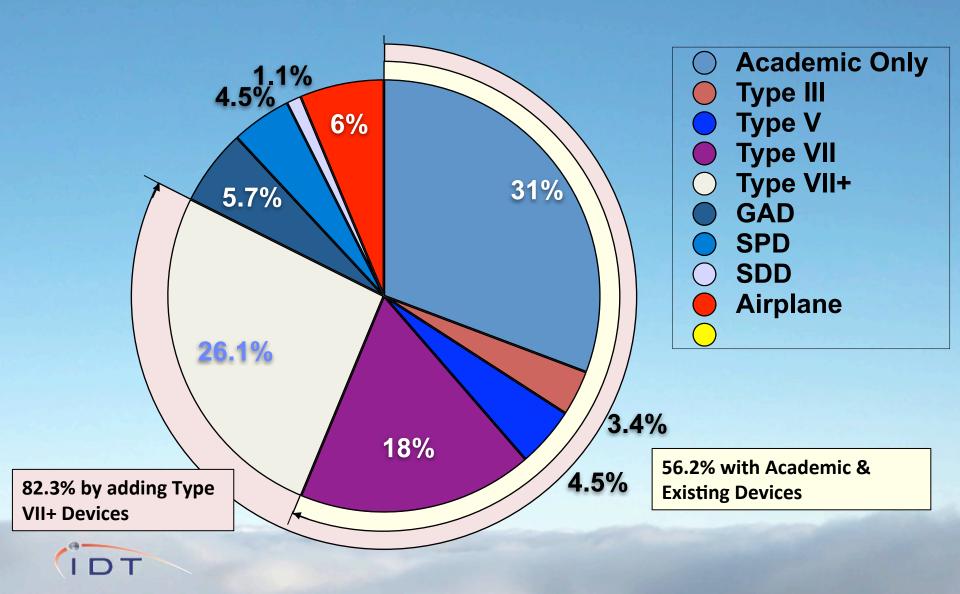


The UPRT Elements

- Awareness
- Recognition
- Avoidance
- Recovery

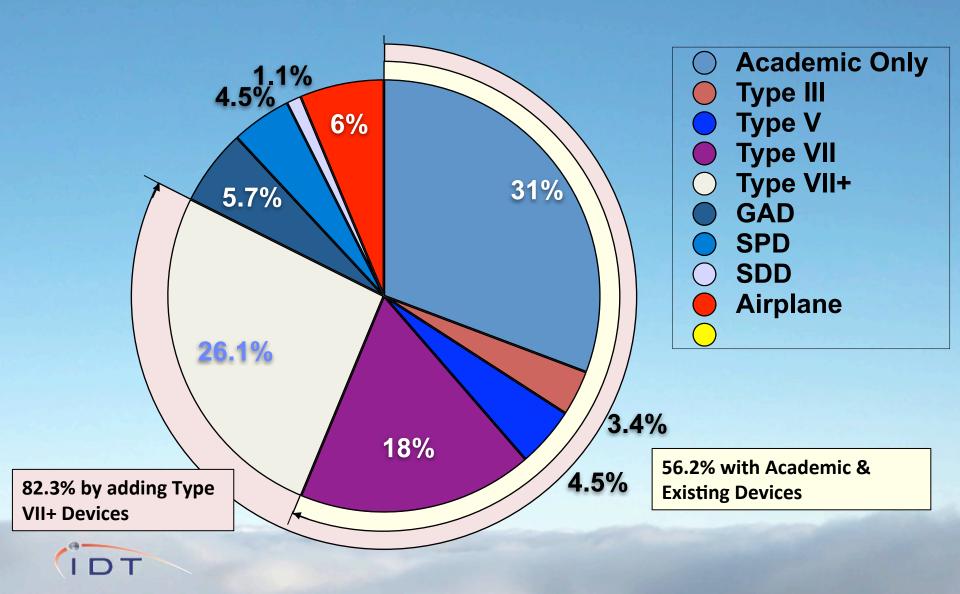


Training Task Distribution by Device Type





Training Task Distribution by Device Type



How do we deal with initial vs recurrent training?



Training Needs

- Two levels of pilots
 - new
 - existing
- Three training elements
 - academics (applies to all)
 - FSTD's
 - UPRT aircraft
- Three outcomes
 - CPL/MPL
 - Type Rating
 - Prof Check



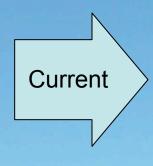
Pilot population



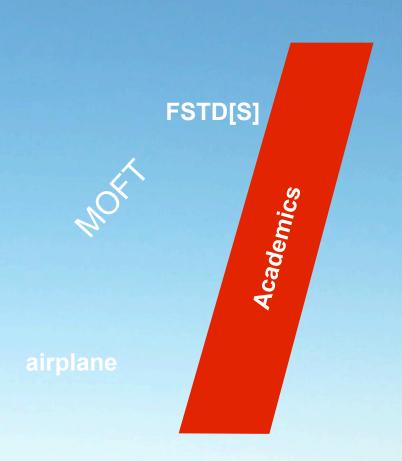


- All-Attitude All-Envelope exposure is essential at licensing level for new-hire pilots
- Existing pilots to undergo academics and FSTD training, including MOFT/LOFT

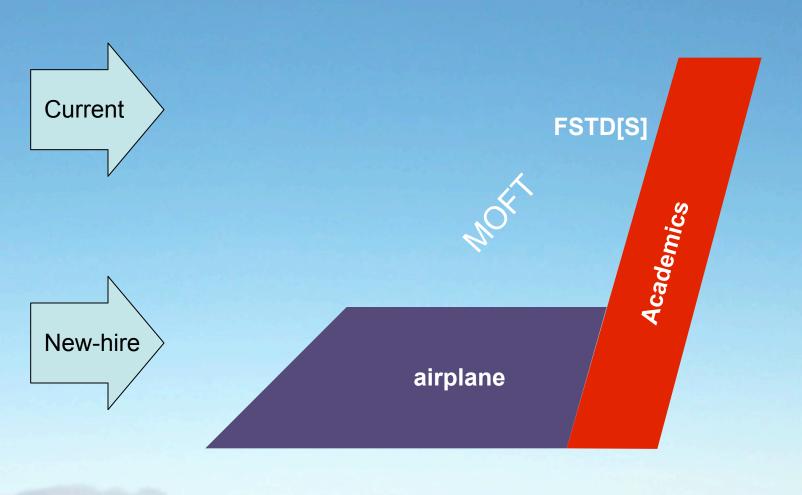




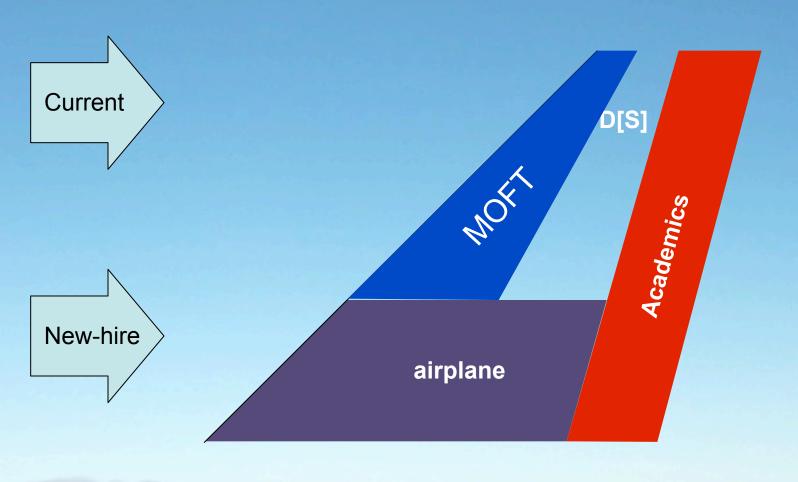




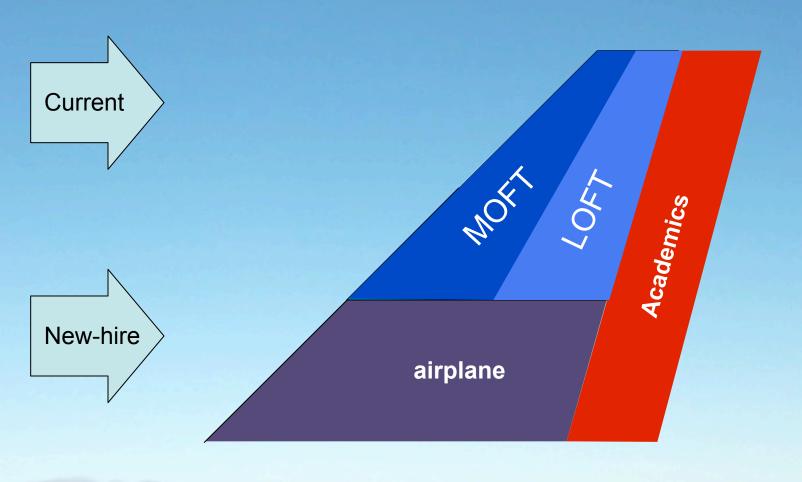




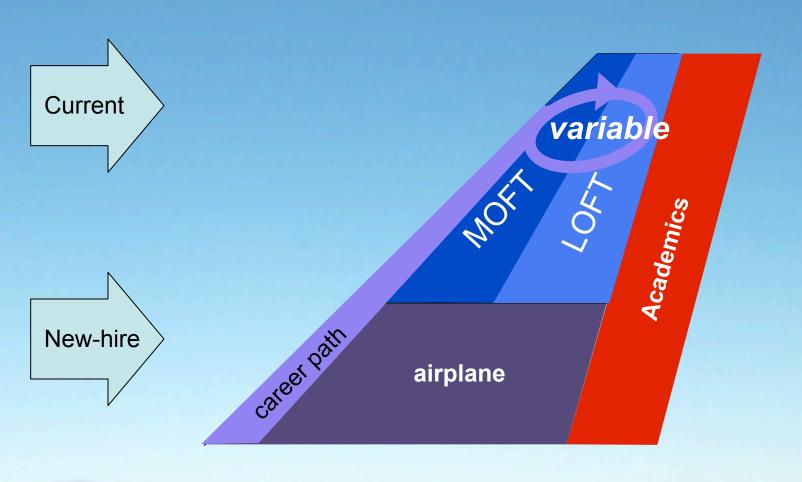




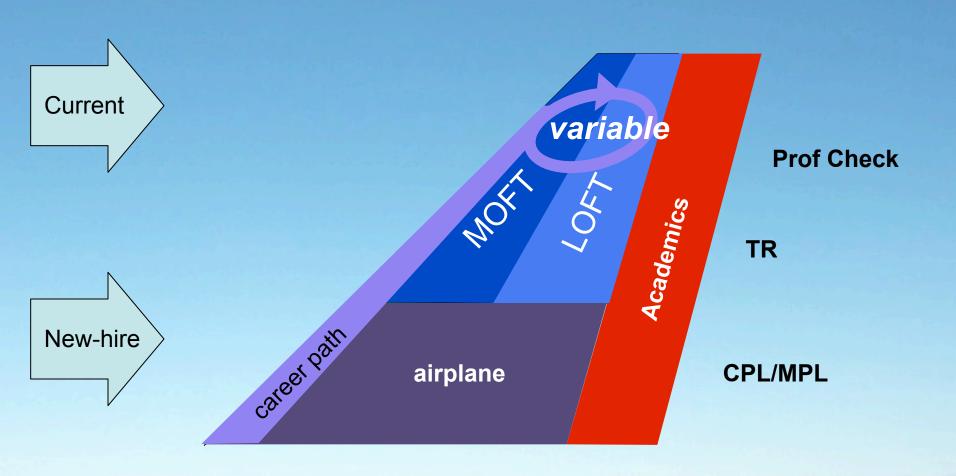








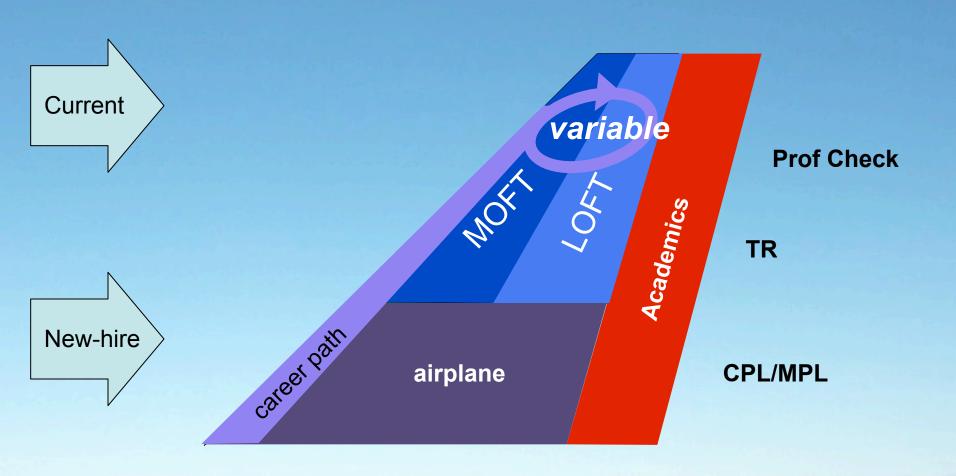






Stabilizing influence on industry







Training Means

- No single platform for UPRT
- ICATEE-recommended minimum best-practice:
 - academics for everyone
 - on-aircraft UPRT (TTT) at least for senior instructors
 - on-aircraft UPRT for new-hires at licensing level
 - Dedicated UPRT FSTD session (brief, exercises, de-brief)
 - **UPRT elements** in all training exercises
 - Repeat UPRT FSTD session every 3 to 5 years for all

