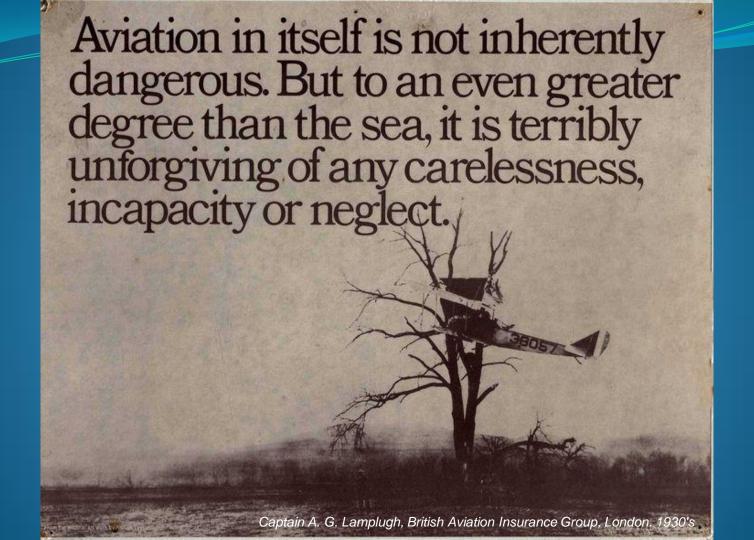
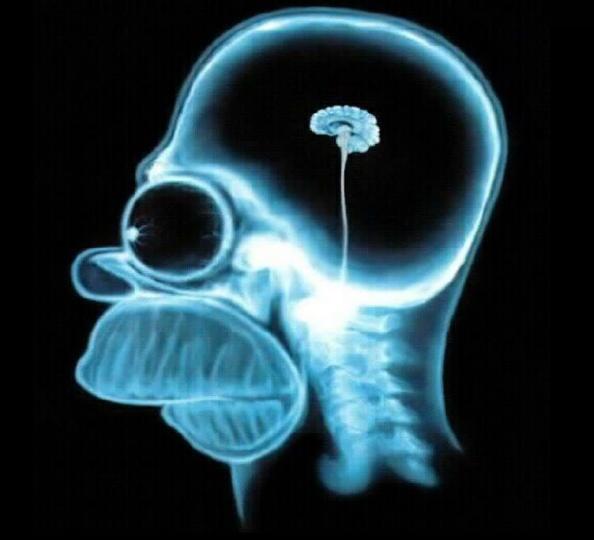
Safety, Professionalism and §91.103

Saturday 4/22/2017 Dr. Gerald A. Smith, DMD, CFIG







General Aviation vs Airlines

Commercial Airline: .16/100,000 flight hours GA: 3.67/100,000 flight hours

23 X higher for GA!



WHY???



Professional Pilots

Fly well maintained aircraft
Weather capable aircraft
Two pilot crews
Train frequently
Fly frequently
Think Safety





COMPLACENCY

Just because things are going well now, doesn't mean they can't suddenly go horribly wrong



Just How Safe is Our Sport?



NTSB Reports 2016

- 18 Glider Accidents
- 4 Fatalities
- 6 involved MotorGliders
- 7 Off Airport "Landings"

Club Checkride Requirements

From NESA Operating Rules:

1. All flights must be made in accordance with FAR and local flying rules.

7. Club Members must take a dual flight with a Club Instructor if they have not flown a Club aircraft in 90 days.



§91.3 Responsibility and authority of the pilot in command.

- (a) The pilot in command of an aircraft is directly responsible for, and is the final authority as to, the operation of that aircraft.
- (b) In an in-flight emergency requiring immediate action, the pilot in command may deviate from any rule of this part to the extent required to meet that emergency.
- (c) Each pilot in command who deviates from a rule under paragraph (b) of this section shall, upon the request of the Administrator, send a written report of that deviation to the Administrator



§91.13 Careless or reckless operation.

- (a) Aircraft operations for the purpose of air navigation. No person may operate an aircraft in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the life or property of another.
- (b) Aircraft operations other than for the purpose of air navigation. No person may operate an aircraft, other than for the purpose of air navigation, on any part of the surface of an airport used by aircraft for air commerce (including areas used by those aircraft for receiving or discharging persons or cargo), in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the life or property of another



§91.103 Preflight action.

Each pilot in command shall, before beginning a flight, become familiar with **all** available information concerning that flight. This information must include—

- (a) For a flight under IFR or a flight not in the vicinity of an airport, weather reports and forecasts, fuel requirements, alternatives available if the planned flight cannot be completed, and any known traffic delays of which the pilot in command has been advised by ATC;
- (b) For any flight, runway lengths at airports of intended use, and the following takeoff and landing distance information:
- (1) For civil aircraft for which an approved Airplane or Rotorcraft Flight Manual containing takeoff and landing distance data is required, the takeoff and landing distance data contained therein; and
- (2) For civil aircraft other than those specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, other reliable information appropriate to the aircraft, relating to aircraft performance under expected values of airport elevation and runway slope, aircraft gross weight, and wind and temperature.



All Available Information?

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How Do We Comply?
Preflight Briefing
Self:Computer, various web pages
(consider Lockheed Martin Flight Service)
Mobile Devices
1-800 WX BRIEF
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All Available Information?

NOTAMS:

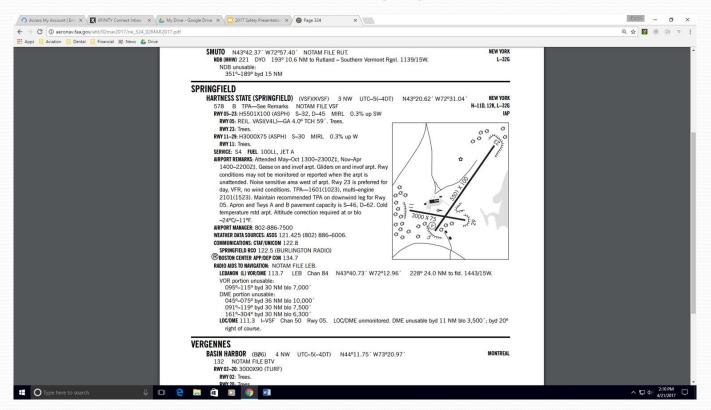
From Briefing

Self Gathered

Chart Supplement Book (Formerly Airport Facility Directory AFD)



Current Chart Supplement





All Available Information?

Sectional Charts

Local knowledge



We may have flown hundreds of flights BUT...

It's the current flight that matters



We May Not Be Professional Pilots

But We Can Fly Professionally: Fly Frequently Train Regularly Think Safety



Commit to Excellence

Fly with an instructor Push yourself to learn