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***A2-Decision-making in "Sully": How Captain Sullenberger Saved Flight 1549."***

***Introduction:***

"Sully" is a biographical drama film released in 2016, directed by Clint Eastwood and starring Tom Hanks as Captain Chesley "Sully" Sullenberger. The movie is based on the real-life events of January 15, 2009, when Sullenberger made an emergency landing of US Airways Flight 1549 on the Hudson River in New York City after both engines were disabled by a bird strike. The film depicts the heroic actions of Captain Sullenberger and his co-pilot Jeff Skiles, as well as the subsequent investigation by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) into the landing.

In terms of the six decision-making points, here's how the alternatives considered by Sullenberger and Skiles fit in:

***Diagnosing the Problem:***

The problem that Sully and Skiles initially faced was the complete loss of both engines due to bird strikes. This created a critical situation that required quick thinking and decisive action.

***Generating Alternatives:***

Sully and Skiles quickly evaluated their options, including attempting to return to LaGuardia or diverting to another airport, and crashing the plane on land. They determined that an emergency water landing on the Hudson River was the best alternative and quickly began preparing the plane for the landing.

***Evaluating Alternatives:***

Sully and Skiles evaluated the potential risks and benefits of their decision to perform an emergency water landing on the Hudson River, considering factors such as the depth and temperature of the water, the number of boats available for rescue, and the potential for injuries to passengers and crew. They determined that the risks of attempting to land on a runway or diverting to another airport were too great, and that the water landing was the best alternative for ensuring the safety of everyone on board.

The consequences of attempting to return to LaGuardia or diverting to another airport could have been disastrous. With no engines, the plane would have lost altitude quickly and likely crashed into populated areas, resulting in widespread fatalities and injuries.

The consequences of attempting to crash the plane on land could also have been catastrophic. The high speed and force of impact could have caused the plane to break apart and catch fire, endangering the lives of everyone on board and on the ground.

***Making the Choice:***

Sully and Skiles made the decision to perform an emergency water landing on the Hudson River, based on their evaluation of the situation and the alternatives available to them. They communicated their decision to air traffic control and to the passengers and crew, preparing them for the impact and instructing them on the emergency evacuation procedures.

***Implementing the Choice:***

Sully and Skiles successfully executed the emergency water landing on the Hudson River, guiding the plane over the city and onto the water with skill and precision. They coordinated the emergency evacuation of the passengers and crew, ensuring that everyone was safely evacuated onto rescue boats.

***Evaluating the decisions:***

After the emergency landing, Sully and Skiles, along with the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), evaluated their decision and actions to determine if they made the right choice. The NTSB initially questioned whether the water landing was necessary and if it could have been avoided by attempting to land at an airport, but Sully and Skiles defended their decision and provided evidence to support it. In the end, the decision to perform the emergency water landing was shown to be the right choice, as it saved the lives of everyone on board and prevented a much worse disaster.