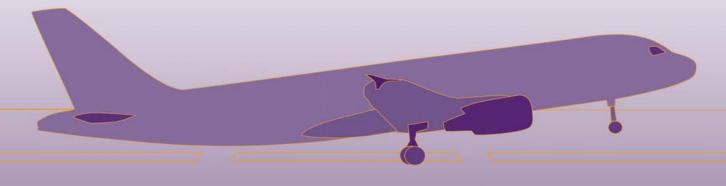


FAA Call to Action on Runway Safety Short-term Actions



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29 NOVEMBRE 2007



Background Information

On August 15, 2007 the Administrator issued a "call to action" to the industry to re-energize and re-focus on the issue of runway safety.

- Participants included all sectors of the aviation industry:
 - Airframe and Avionics Manufacturers,
 - Operators,
 - Airports,
 - Labor and FAA's air traffic and aviation safety personnel.

The group *committed to a list of five short-term actions* that could be accomplished within the next 60 days to help improve runway safety.







Short-term Actions

- Airport safety teams will be reviewing all aspects of operations at the 20 airports
 where we have seen risk areas for surface operations as well as other airports
 whose runway geometry may cause confusion.
- 73 airports which are currently required to complete enhanced runway entrance markings by September 2008 are being asked to complete that work within the next 60 days.
- The group agreed to better communicating of training, best practices and other information as well as incorporating taxiing scenarios into pilot simulator training.
- A review of cockpit and clearance procedures will be conducted by both operators and the Air Traffic Organization (ATO).
 - Operators will be striving to reduce or eliminate pilot distractions while taxiing.
 - The ATO will be conducting a review of clearance procedures to include requiring specific tax clearances, clearance to cross any runway, clearances to land and standardization with ICAO.
- The FAA reaffirmed its commitment to a voluntary, self-disclosure reporting system
 for its air traffic safety workforce. The goal of such programs is to encourage
 reporting of safety issues so that they might be addressed proactively.



Analytical Task

Identify the 20 airports that would have the greatest impact on reducing runway incursions.

- Three factors were considered:
 - Runway Incursion Rate (RI's per 100,000 tower operations)
 - Runway Incursion Severity (A, B, C, D)
 - Threat Areas identified in the Wrong Runway Study
 - Short taxi time, airport complexity, one taxiway to multiple runways, close proximity to multiple runway thresholds, runways used as taxiways, short runway – less than 5,000', multiple options – excess of 4, single runway
- These factors were then weighed to identify airports that have:
 - Increasing Runway Incursion Rate (Previous 24 months) and/or,
 - Higher Runway Incursion Severity (Previous 24 months) and/or,
 - High number of Threat Areas as identified in the Wrong Runway Study.



RSAT evaluations in next 60 days

Airport Name	ID	State	ASDE-X	RWSL
Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta	ATL	GA	*	**
Boston Logan	BOS	MA	**	
Denver Intl	DEN	СО	**	**
Dallas/Ft. Worth Intl	DFW	TX	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale/Hollywood	FLL	FL	**	**
John F. Kennedy Intl	JFK	NY	**	**
Las Vegas McCarran	LAS	NV	**	**
Los Angeles Intl	LAX	CA	**	**
Long Beach/Daugherty	LGB	CA		
Orlando Intl	MCO	FL	**	**
Miami Intl	MIA	FL	**	
General Mitchell Intl (Milwaukee)	MKE	WI	*	
Chicago O'Hare Intl	ORD	IL	**	**
Dekalb-Peachtree	PDK	GA		
Philadelphia Intl	PHL	PA	**	**
Reno/Tahoe Intl	RNO	NV		
San Francisco Intl	SFO	CA		
Norman Y. Mineta San Jose Intl	SJC	CA		
John Wayne Airport-Orange CO	SNA	CA	**	
North Las Vegas	VGT	- 5 _{NV}		

* Operational

** Scheduled









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On August 27, 2006 Comair Flight 5191 crashed following a wrong runway departure in Lexington, KY.

- Review Incident/Accident data for events that involved aircraft departing from, or taxiing into position, on the wrong runway
- Conduct comprehensive review of events involving confusion in ground operations





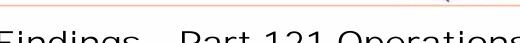


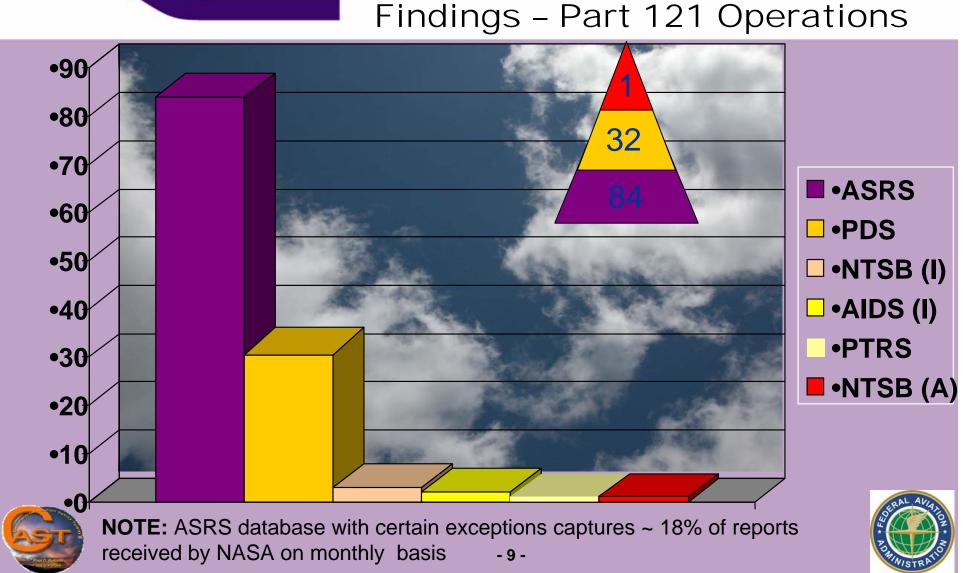
Findings - Part 121 Operations

- Wrong runway departures have occurred over time at many airports
- Airports with the highest number of overall reports have similar characteristics:
 - CLE, HOU, SLC, MIA, ORD
 - Multiple runway thresholds in close proximity to one another
 - Airport layout requires use of same taxiway to reach the departure end
 - Some require pilots to taxi across multiple runways
 - ATC Clearance 'cleared for takeoff' provided prior to final runway
 - Terminal building in close proximity to runway threshold

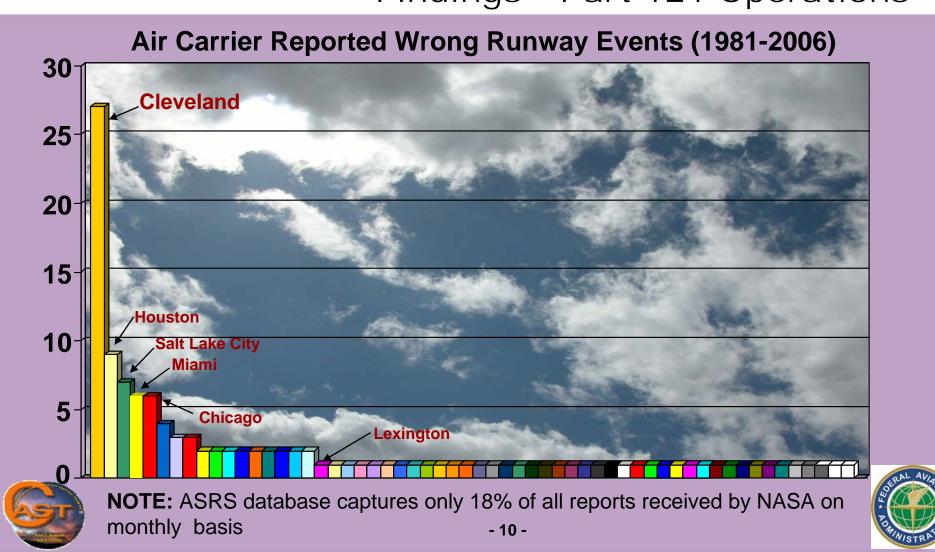




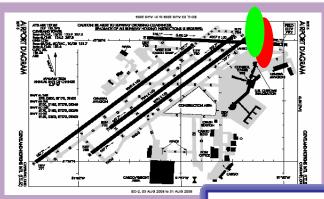




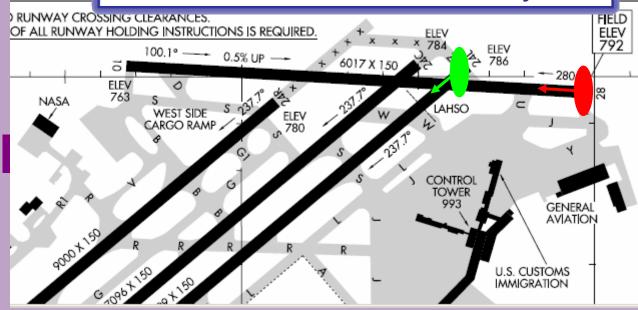
Findings - Part 121 Operations







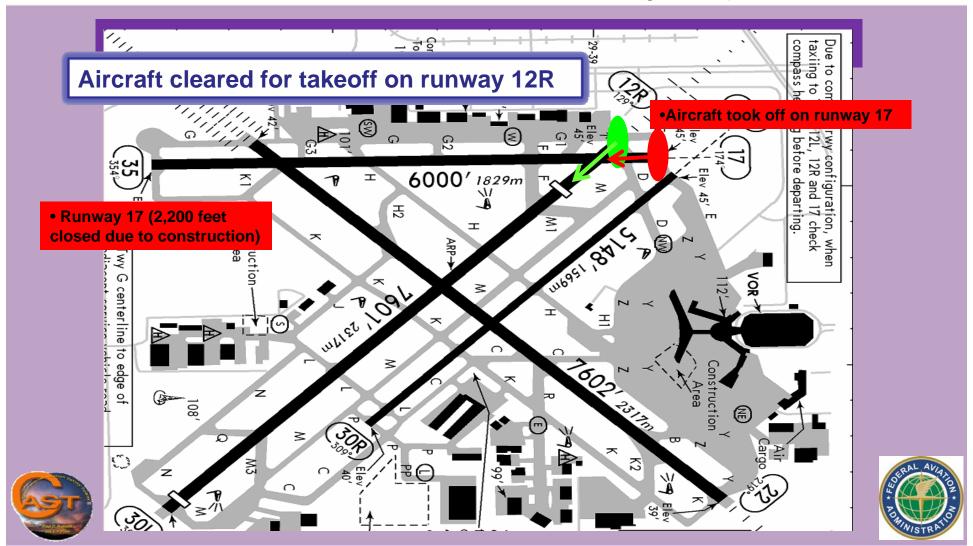
Aircraft cleared for takeoff on runway 24L





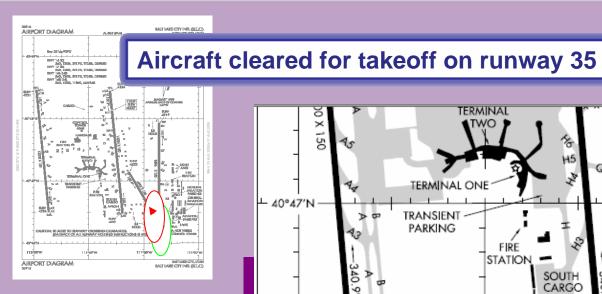


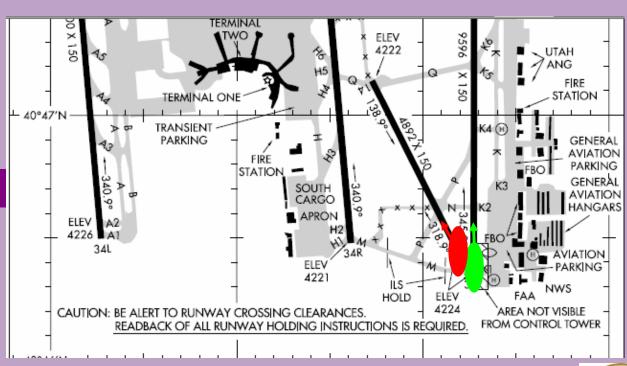






Salt Lake City International (SLC)





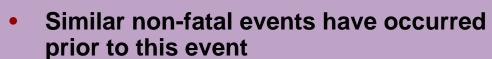






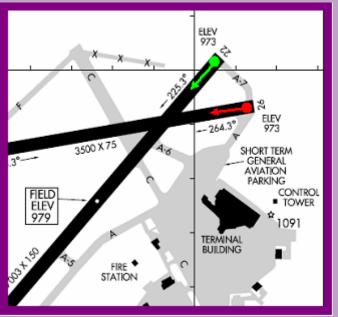
Lexington Blue Grass (LEX) 2006

- Aircraft was cleared for departure on Runway 22 but departed on Runway 26
 - Comair flight 5191 crashed approximately ½
 mile from the end of runway 26



- Cleared for 22 but lined up on 26 (1993)
- Poor visual cues and lighting also cited in other taxing related events by air crews
- Similar non-fatal events have occurred after this event











Findings - Part 129 Operations

- Foreign Part 129 wrong runway events account for 7 of the 617 total events
 - Same characteristics to Part 121 events
 - Crew taxied to or departed from a runway/taxiway other than the one assigned from ATC
 - 4 of the 7 events occurred at Anchorage when the crew was cleared for departure on runway 32
 - The other events occurred in SEA, JFK and PHL



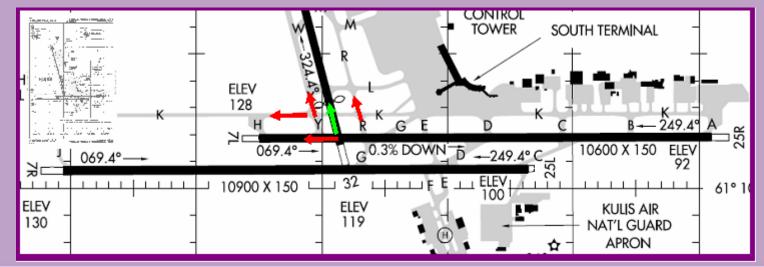




Ted Stevens Anchorage International (ANC)

- 1983 Korean Airlines DC-10 was cleared to taxi to Runway 32. The DC-10 crew inadvertently taxied onto Runway 6L/24R and struck PA-31 on Runway 6L
- 2002 aircraft lined up on taxiway
 R for takeoff instead of Runway
 32

 2002 – China Airlines A-340 The crew was cleared for takeoff on Runway 32; but, departed from taxiway K 2005 - EVA635, an all cargo MD11
 was issued a takeoff clearance for
 Runway 32. EVA635 departed
 from taxiway Y

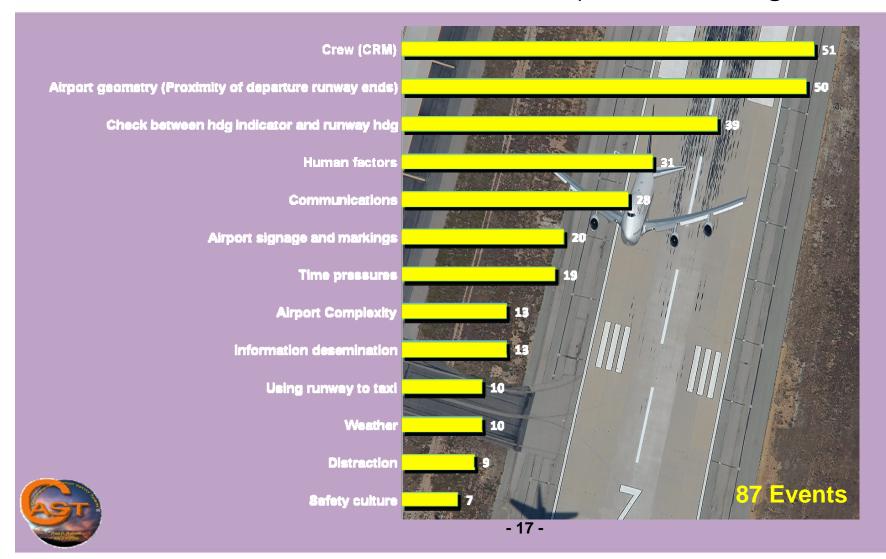








Part 121 Top Contributing Factors

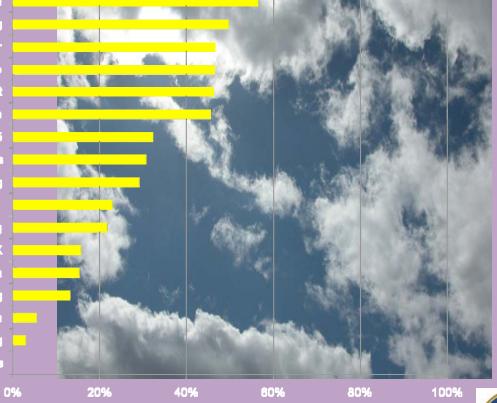






JIMDAT Mitigation Assessment

"Own-Ship" Moving Map Display-Directed Path RAAS - Runway Awareness and Advisory System "Own-Ship" Moving Map Display-Own Ship Plus Warning "Own-Ship" Moving Map Display-Own Ship Plus Other "Own-Ship" Moving Map Display-Own Ship Flight Crews - Cockpit Resource Management Taxiway / Runway Configuration ATC Clearances - Policy Review of 5010 & 7110.65 **RSAT Evaluation-Wrong Runway Issues** Enhanced Surface Markings & Lighting ATC CRM Training Flight Crew - Special emphasize scenario based training ASDE-X - Airport Surface Detection Equipment Model X AMASS - Airport Movement Area Safety System Training ATC - Special emphasize scenario based training Information Dissemination **External Lighting** Use Single Frequency for close proximity departures







Cleveland Mitigation Review

- 24% of Part 121 events occurred in Cleveland
 - Majority of events have similar characteristics to incident review
 - Multiple runway thresholds in close proximity to one another
 - Airport layout requires use of same taxiway to reach multiple departure ends
 - Use of runway as taxiway
 - Terminal building in close proximity to runway threshold
 - Complex airport layout
- Cleveland has had a significant reduction of events in the past few years





Cleveland Mitigation Review - Findings

- Conducted interviews with airport administration, FAA personnel, ALPA representatives and local pilots
- In the 90's government and Industry representatives began a cooperative effort to address wrong runway departures
- Mitigations
 - Airport signage & lighting
 - Adopted FAA standards, runway location signs
 - Obtained waivers from the standards to address signage/lighting on runways used as taxiways
 - Implemented holding position markings
 - In-pavement and elevated runway guard lighting
 - Taxiway centerline lights (deactivates runway side lights)

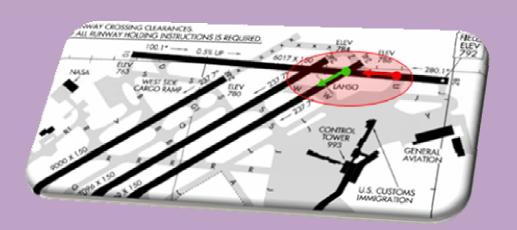






Cleveland Mitigation Review - Findings

- Mitigations (continued)
 - Airport redesign
 - Removal of taxiways
 - Decreased confusion
 - Increased taxi times
 - Addition of a taxiway
 - Limited impact due to intersection departure requirements
 - Construction of third parallel runway
 - Provide greater separation during simultaneous instrument approaches
 - Will allow Cleveland to procedurally stop using the center runway as an active runway and eventually convert it to a taxiway
 - Relocation of runway thresholds
 - Decouple multiple runway crossing









Cleveland Mitigation Review - Findings

- Mitigations (continued)
 - ATC & Flight crew procedures
 - ATC conducted tower controller briefings following each incident
 - Implemented TIPH (taxi into position and hold) clearances for 24L and 24C
 - ATC visually verify the aircraft location prior to issuing takeoff clearance
 - Pilot community added areas of concern to Jeppesen charts
 - Air-carriers placed special emphasize on heading checks prior to departures
 - One major air-carrier eliminated its taxi checklist to maximize the

heads up time for both pilots

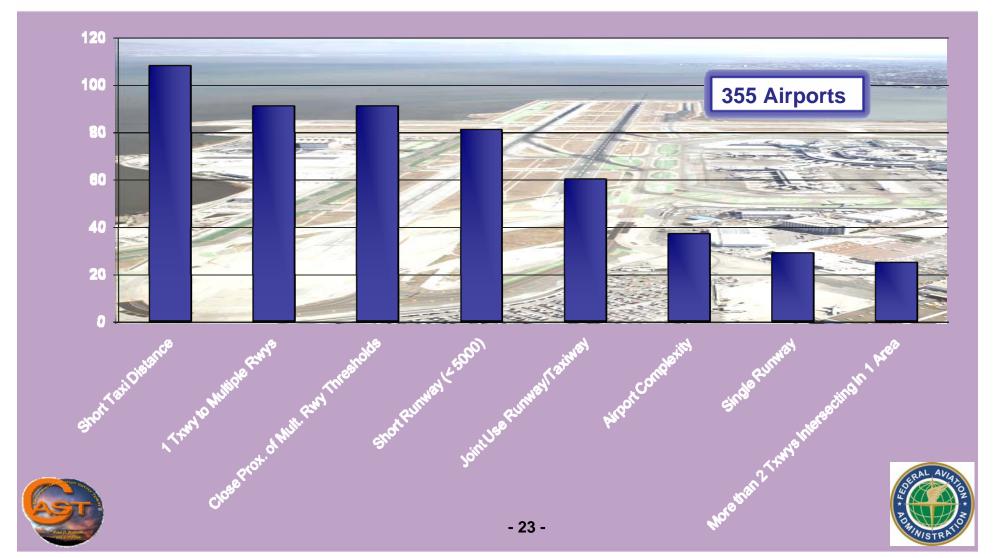








Part 139 (Class 1) Airport Review





Next Steps

Focused Analysis

- JIMDAT to seek level 'F' approval from CAST
- Develop implementation strategies and cost basis
- Provide AVSMT/CAST with recommendations

Broad View (Ground OPS)

- Develop a matrix of contributing factors and their interactions
- Provide AVSMT/CAST with recommendations
 - We expect the solutions to be applicable to Runway Incursion and other events

International Collaboration

- CAST shared analysis at the Runway Confusion Workshop (May)
- CAST, IATA, ATA, RAA, NATCA to jointly analyze Runway Incursions







- Ability to repeat analysis quickly to monitor areas of concern and effectiveness of mitigations
 - ASIAS Events Monitoring System (EMS)
 - To monitor activity on airports, establish occurrence rates, and compare a single airport to its peers over three time- lines to identify trends





Questions?



