

NTSB National Transportation Safety Board

Collaboration

to Improve

Runway Safety

Presentation to: ALPA

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Date: February 22, 2012

Runway Safety Accidents, 1995-2010

<u>Event</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>
Incursions	11	6	55	129
Excursions	652	65	10	1121
Confusions	6	4	67	136

Note: Of 1429 accidents involving major or substantial damage from 1995-2008, 431 (30%) were runway related

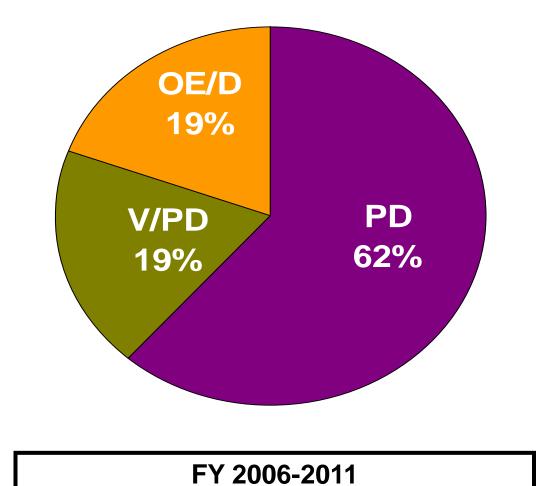
Runway Incursions

- Previously defined by FAA as hazard created by airplane or vehicle on the runway when it should not have been
- Now generally defined as airplane or vehicle on the runway when it should not have been, whether or not hazard was created
- Runway incursion at Tenerife had most fatalities (583) of any accident in aviation history

Recent Examples

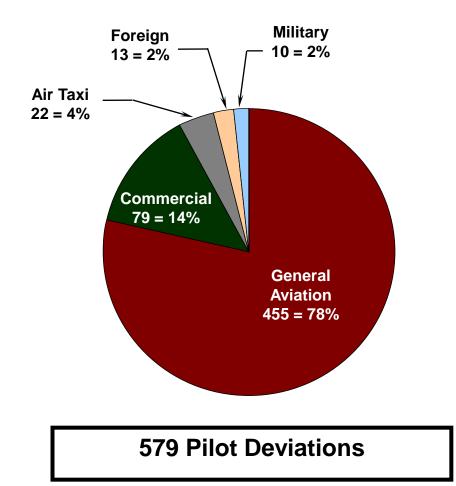
- December 31, 2010: A runway incursion occurred at the Denver International Airport involving a airport vehicle and an Embraer RJ-190
- March 19, 2010: A runway incursion occurred at the Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (PHX) involving a Cessna 208 and a Boeing 737-700
- January 31, 2011: A runway excursion led to a runway incursion at the Dayton International Airport involving an Embraer E145

Type of Runway Incursions



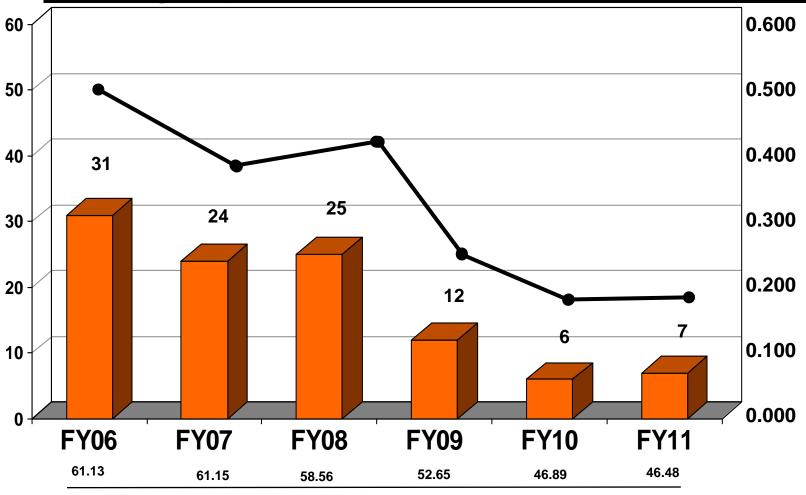
Source: FAA

Runway Incursion Pilot Deviations by Type of Operation



Source: FAA

Category A&B Runway Incursions



Source: FAA

Airport Operations (millions)

NTSB Recommendations

- Immediate Collision/Incursion Warning in the Cockpit
- Specific Clearance for Each Runway Crossing
- Cockpit Moving Map Displays to Alert re Wrong Runway

The Challenges

- Many more airplanes, no more concrete
- Inadequate understanding of "Why"
- Incursions usually result from series of errors, many links in the chain
- System problems demand system solutions

Current Process

- ATC identifies type of problem
- Handling of problem depends largely on ATC's identification of who made the last mistake
- If ATC says ATC made last mistake: handled by ATC
- If ATC says pilot made last mistake: handled by FAA Flight Standards

Result

- Selection bias
- Process created for enforcement, rather than for finding and fixing problem
- Each person says it was other person's fault, cannot get complete picture from one person
- Does not result in system solutions for system problems

Suggested Process

- Process should not depend upon who made last mistake
- Bring all involved parties (pilots, controllers, vehicle drivers) together, find out what happened
- No enforcement action (absent criminal or intentional wrongdoing)
- Ascertain totality of circumstances

Starting Out

- Start with trouble spot locations
- Pick problems that NTSB will not investigate
- Target systemic issues, not just "Joe had a bad day"
- Try limited number as beta tests, then evaluate effectiveness

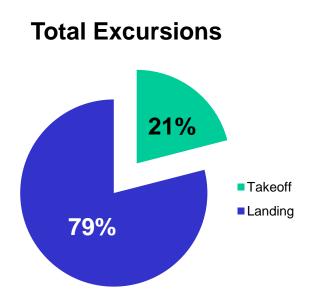
Runway Excursions

- Includes takeoff overruns, landing overruns, and departing the runway laterally during takeoff or landing
- Does not include landing short
- Almost 60 times more excursion accidents than incursion accidents
- Almost 11 times more fatal excursion accidents than fatal incursion accidents

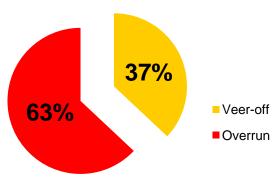
Recent Examples

- July 30, 2011: Caribbean Airlines Flight 523 overran the runway at Cheddi Jagan International Airport, Georgetown, Guyana
- April 4, 2011: United Airlines Flight 497 exited runway laterally at Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport after emergency landing due to warning of smoke in an equipment bay
- December 29, 2010: American Airlines Flight 2253 overran the runway at Jackson Hole Airport

Runway Excursions

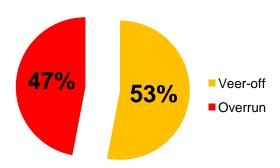


Takeoff Excursions

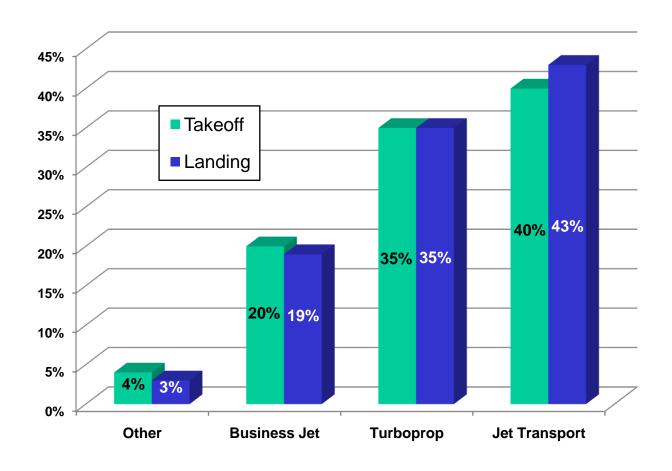


Landing Excursions

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Runway Excursions by Aircraft Type



NTSB Recommendations

- Owatonna, MN, 2008: Current information for landing distance assessments
- Denver, CO, 2008: Gusty crosswinds
- Chicago, IL, 2005: Landing distance assessments w/ 15% margin; braking condition reports; thrust reverser delay
- Burbank, CA, 2000: Runway safety areas; arresting systems

Collaborative Process?

- Worth considering
- Not as likely to be helpful

Runway Confusions

 Includes using other than dedicated or assigned surface for takeoff or landing, e.g., taxiway other than runway, or wrong runway

Less than 1% of runway related accidents

Recent Examples

Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport,
2009: Boeing 767, cleared to land on
Runway 27R, landed on taxiway M

 Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, 2004: deHavilland DHC-8, cleared to land on Runway 16R, landed on Taxiway T

NTSB Recommendations

Atlanta

- Determine if ASDE-X can detect improper operations such as landings on taxiways
- If so, implement modifications accordingly to provide alerts to air traffic controllers
- Amend FAA Order 7210.3, "Facility Operation and Administration," to help assure that airport lighting control panels create desired lighting intensities
- Revise AC 150/5345-56A, "Specification for L-890 Airport Lighting Control and Monitoring System (ALCMS)" to help assure that airfield lighting meets FAA requirements

Recommendations (con't)

Seattle

- Conduct research to establish marking standards for use on taxiways at airports with a recurring taxiway landing problem
- Revise Advisory Circular 150/5340-1H, "Standards for Airport Markings," accordingly
- Meanwhile, allow Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, as an interim solution, to apply large nonstandard taxiway identification markings to taxiway T

Collaborative Process?

- May be as helpful as with incursions
- Not as many opportunities

Conclusion

- Effective collaboration is why CAST has been so successful
- NTSB relies upon collaboration in accident investigations
- Collaboration can also help aviation community address runway incursions, confusions, and possibly also excursions

Thank You!!!



Questions?

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