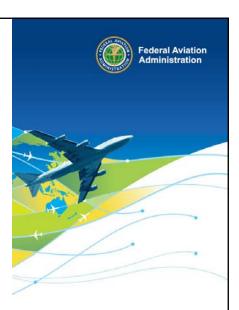
United States Transition to the Continuous Monitoring Approach

Presented to: ICAO/RAAC/12

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Date: Hemisphere Office, FAA

October 2011



Office of International Affairs

United States Transition to CMA

- Support for Continuous Monitoring Approach (CMA)
- Overview of States' Role in CMA
- Transition timeline for States
- Tools of CMA
- Actions for Transition
- Updates and Validation
- Electronic Filing of Differences (EFOD)
- Corrective Action Plans (CAP)
- State Safety Program (SSP)
- CMA Stakeholders
- Conclusions



Support for CMA

- ICAO Member States' sustained support for the transition to CMA is important to move USOAP to a more efficient and resourceful approach
- The United States strongly supported the transition from USOAP to CMA at:
 - CMA Work Groups and Council meetings
 - ICAO High Level Safety Conference in March 2010
 - ICAO 37th Assembly in September 2010

FAA Approach to Transition to CMA

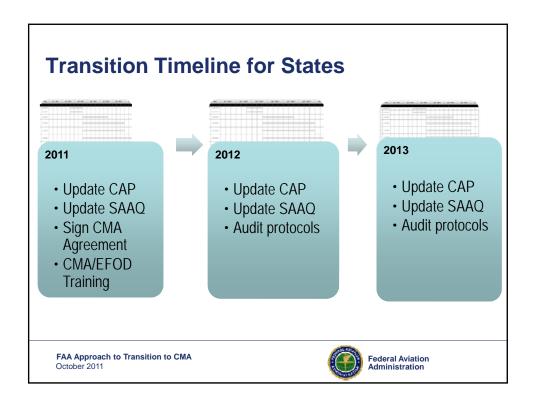


Overview of State Roles in CMA

Each State must:

- •Manage its continuous monitoring program
- •Submit and provide regular updates to relevant CMA reporting documentation, such as State Aviation Activity Questionnaire (SAAQs), EFODs, Compliance Checklists, CMA Protocols, SSP, etc.
- •Implement corrective and mitigation actions in a timely manner to address safety deficiencies
- Participate actively in the CMA process





Tools of CMA

- State Aviation Activity Questionnaire (SAAQ)
- Electronic Filing of Differences (EFOD)
- Corrective Action Plans (CAP)
- State Safety Program (SSP)



Actions for Transition

- Sign Memorandum of Understanding with ICAO
 - MOU is currently going through approval process at the ICAO Council
- Identify a National Continuous Monitoring Coordinator
- Update and Validate
 - SAAQ
 - Differences
 - Corrective Action Plans

FAA Approach to Transition to CMA



Update and Validate

- SAAQ
 - Updated on a regular basis
- Differences
 - Differences are updated by response to State Letters with every amendment
 - Validating our differences in the EFOD database
 - Currently reviewing our compliance and differences with over 10,000 filed SARPS
- Corrective Action Plans
 - Continuously reviewed and updated



Electronic Filing of Differences

 No longer just filing "differences," now must also file compliance

USOAP CSA	USOAP CMA
Level of Implementation	Level of Implementation
•Text of Difference	•Text of Difference
•Comments	•Comments
•If difference exists than cite regulation	•Cite regulation of compliance or difference
·	

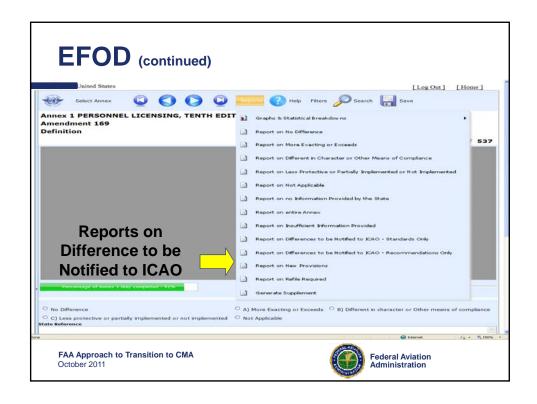
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EFOD (continued)

- United States is updating "compliance"
- During update and validation of EFOD we found thousands of SARPS that need to be notified to ICAO
- Assumed that with responses to State Letters and updating EFOD that ICAO had validated all differences
- United States is now validating all differences filed with ICAO





Corrective Action Plans

- The United States continuously updates the corrective action plans
 - Now found in the ICAO iSTARS
- If filing a new difference, the United States submits information on intent to comply, status of rulemaking, and timeframe of compliance



State Safety Program

- United States has a mature SSP through policies, procedures and regulations
 - FAA Orders- 8000.370, 8000.369, VS 8000.367, 5200.11, 7110.65, 7210.3, 7010.1, 7210.6, 8020.6
 - AC 120-92A, AC 150/5200-37,
 - Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Dockets- 2009-0671, 2010-0997
- Currently formatting to comply with the ICAO framework for an SSP

FAA Approach to Transition to CMA October 2011



CMA Stakeholders

- ICAO
 - Technical Cooperation Bureau
 - Regional Offices
 - Secretariat Bureaus
- External
 - International Organizations (IATA, EASA...)
 - Regional Aviation Safety Groups and Oversight Organizations
- Information sharing is key!
 - United States/ICAO/EC/IATA signed a data sharing agreement at the 37th Assembly



Conclusions

- The United States is supportive of CMA
- Transition to CMA requires extensive updating and validating
- Notification of Compliance requires additional time and procedures
- The SSP is the regulatory foundation that CMA is built upon
- Each State will need to provide an adequate program and resources to support the CMA requirements.
- Information sharing is key

