UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT * Accident No.: DCA21SR003

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Interview of: JAMIE PARRISH, Director if PTC Integration

CSX Transportation

Via Microsoft Teams

Thursday, October 14, 2021

APPEARANCES:

JOHN MANUTES, Rail Accident Investigator National Transportation Safety Board

RUBEN PAYAN, Electrical Engineer National Transportation Safety Board

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INTERVIEW

MR. MANUTES: All right, good morning. My name is John Manutes. I am an NTSB Rail Investigator. Today is October 14th, 2021, and we are meeting virtually via Microsoft Teams to conduct an interview with Jamie Parrish, who's employed by CSX Transportation.

This interview is in conjunction with the NTSB's Special Investigation Report regarding PTT systems. The NTSB reference number is DCA21SR003. This interview is being recorded. We will transcribe the interview and provide a copy to you for your review. The text transcription will be placed into the docket for this report.

All right, before we begin, we'll go around the room -Teams, and introduce ourselves. I'll start off, and then Ruben
will go and then Jamie will go.

Again, my name is John Manutes the spelling of my name is John M-a-n-u-t-h-e-s, and I am the -- an NTSB Rail Accident Investigator for this report.

Ruben?

MR. PAYAN: Hello, good morning. My name is Ruben Payan, Rube-en last name P-a-y-a-n, and my title is Electrical Engineer with the National Transportation Safety Board.

MR. MANUTES: Okay, and Jamie?

MR. PARRISH: Okay, my name is Jamie Parrish. Want me to spell it?

MR. MANUTES: Yes, please.

MR. PARRISH: All right. J-a-m-i-e P-a-r-r-i-s-h, and I'm a Director for PTC Integration for CSX.

MR. MANUTES: All right, thank you Jamie and Ruben. Just to remind everybody that we're being recorded through a lot of different devices here. Try to speak clearly for an accurate recording for our transcriptionist. I hear everybody really well, but if we start to have any trouble, you think we're breaking up a little bit, let's make everybody aware of that and we'll slow down and try and get a better connection.

Okay. I think that's it, Jamie, thank you very much for meeting with us today. I'm going to pass this over to Ruben as our technical expert. We might do a couple of rounds of questions, and I think that's it. Appreciate it. Thank you.

MR. PAYAN: All right, well, thank you.

INTERVIEW OF JAMIE PARRISH

BY MR. PAYAN:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Parrish, for being with us. As we spoke earlier, this interview -- or this special report that the NTSB is working on is regarding the NIX (ph.) enhancements that PTC will be looking at -- the iterations. One item in particular was identified during the Carey, Ohio accident and in it -- regarding PTC in restricted mode. Can you kind of walk us through what CSX has looked at and what it has decided to implement to address restricted speed operations in PTC territory?

A. Sure, so as you're well aware, the switching operations take place in yards and terminals along -- in addition to the liner road when we had to stop and switch customers. And so with PTC, we require PTC to be active whenever you're on the main line operating your train. However, if you stop to switch a customer or some type of liner road switching activities, we require our train crews to put the PTC system in the restricted state. And what that consists of it allows the crews to -- you know, move from the main line to their location they would be switching, and the PTC system operates -- and forces restricted speed only.

And so, with the Carey, Ohio incident in the recommendations of the NTSB, what we've done here at CSX, we've taken multiple steps, partially from a crew training perspective and then from the managerial oversight perspective of identifying if, you know, a restricted state is being used correctly. And so, I'll start with the -- kind of the rules, changes, and/or the crew training part.

So what we've done is we've implemented rules here at CSX that tells our crews that if they are into switching activities, that they are to go to a restricted state and then perform their switching activities and immediately when they conclude their switching activities, they are to exit the restricted state feature and go back into the active state.

We've also included training in our face-to-face classes for restricted state around the operating rule and how it's utilized

and how it should be utilized. We incorporated it in our training in the ready center in Atlanta, Georgia. So for new crews that are coming in and getting trained, they are receiving firsthand that information regarding PTC; not only restricted state, but PTC in general, plus a training around specifically the restricted state and how it functions and its purpose and review of those operating rules.

Our simulators that we have at CSX, they were updated to include the latest versions of software that include the restricted state functionality. So when our train crews are required to go through training, they use a simulator and get a hands-on perspective of restricted state. How it functions, and again, an overview of the rules around from that perspective.

The operating rules have been included -- which includes the restricted state rule, it is now on the PTC training tablets -- the tablets that our crew has, so they have it readily available along with the other rules on their tablets.

Let's see here. And we also have -- we also put a bulletin out that provides information around restricted state for job briefings of when they should -- when our crews should and should not use restricted state. So we've covered it from, you know, engineers and crew members that are out actually operating the trains; we've covered it from that perspective. You know, that have been running the trains for PTC for quite some time, since the beginning. We've covered it through our ready training -- our

ready center training for new crew members entering the workforce.

Let's see here. So that's what we've done from the training perspective and our operating rules to ensure that our crews have the necessary training and tools to perform their job correctly.

(Pause)

MR. MANUTES: I believe you're on mute, Ruben.

MR. PAYAN: Sorry, I was trying not to interrupt your -- speak over you while you were talking.

BY MR. PAYAN:

- Q. About software's to the actual PTC system? When we were doing this investigation, we were told that the ITC committee was considering time or distance or a combination time/distance perimeter that would remind the engineer he was still in restricted mode.
- A. Correct. We have enhanced the I-ETMS PTC system to include just that, what you talked about, Ruben, a reminder basically to the engineer that they are in restricted state and questions them basically, hey, are you still supposed to be in restricted state? And that functionality, really what it is when they transition to the restricted state, when the train or engine that is, you know, operating in restricted state, when the train moves five miles, they'll get the prompt that basically reminds them -- it asks them the question, are you still supposed to be in restricted state? And that's the not actual verbiage, but that's kind of paraphrasing it there. And if the engineer fails to answer the

prompt within 30 seconds, then PTC will provide a break suppression and bring the train to a stop and then they have to answer the prompt in order to recover the brakes.

So that's the logic that we put in to the PTC system to have that reminder to the engineer, just in case they do forget they are in restricted state, that they're in restricted state and it gives them that kind of visual reminder that they're operating in a restricted state. If they're not supposed to be, they can bring their train to a stop and exit the restricted state back to active.

- Q. So can you discuss the -- how the 30 seconds acknowledgment thing was determined?
- A. Yeah, absolutely. So in the I-ETMS system, there are some unfortunate delays that we have. Basically, if at five miles you have to you know, if we provide some type of prompt to the crew, you have to give them some type of time to answer that prompt before you apply the brakes. And generally speaking, not in every single case, but generally speaking, it's a 30 second prompt. You know, there's some and I don't know the logic behind my head, but off the top of my head, but there's a there were some studies that went behind choosing 30 second delay when PTC was first implemented, and we utilized that same logic to determine that the 30 second forceful delay would be sufficient here to allow the engineer to understand what he's being prompted, and to have time to answer that prompt safely without applying the

brakes. It would provide enough time for them to do what they needed to do to answer the prompt, so the brakes weren't just automatically put on the train.

- Q. I see, okay. That kind of caught my eye because I'm used to the cap-signals and way shorter acknowledgement there.
- $6 \parallel A$. Right.

those.

- Q. So speaking of the ITC, can you kind of give us a brief explanation of how CSX participates in the ITC committee?
- A. We -- yes, sir. Absolutely. We participate in all the (indiscernible) train control committee meetings. We're considered a voting road. There's four voting roads: CSX, NS, BSF, NUP. We participate with the vendors in all the meetings with -- that includes railroads and vendors, and then we have some meetings that are just railroad only and so we participate in

We review all the necessary documents for I-ETMS, all the enhancements, you know, all the different topics that come up in regards to I-ETMS, and we provide our feedback, which the other roads, gets -- you know, they have the opportunity to review our feedback, and we all come to a consensus of what the right path is for I-ETMS, for the industry, for the interoperability perspective of it.

Q. Okay. And so is the ITC committee a part of the AR -- one of the committees of the AR, or the AR just a participant of it, or how does -- what's the interaction there?

- A. Yeah, so ITC is separate from the AR, but we're in a transition period to where -- you know, many of the meetings that we had or have that are considered ITC are being transitioned over into AR meetings -- AR lead meetings. So we're in a transition phase right now to where the vendors were kind of helping lead the project in the beginning. Now, the AR and the roads are taking some of that lead and kind of driving the direction of the PTC functionality and program.
- 9 Q. Okay. So the changes you describe with restricted mode, will this be the same for all railroads that use I-ETMS?
- 11 A. That is correct, yes.
- Q. Okay. Okay, very good. So switching channels here a little bit, some of the other areas that we looked at (indiscernible) with PTC, was restricted speed and the rear trains. Is CSX doing any work on incorporating the rear of a train as a marker for PTCs -- PTC systems?
 - A. Yeah, I think this would be a kind of a topic from the industry perspective that I was talking about.
- 19 Q. Okay.

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- A. -- from an industry perspective, but I will say at this time, there are industry efforts of enhancing the EOT functionality with GPS so we could incorporate that. Eventually when that technology is available into the I-ETMS system or APTC system, that would help enhance that function that you're speaking of.
 - Q. Okay, all right, very good. We we're doing a -- an accident

in Grand Canyon in Wyoming on the Yuppie (ph.) and we did a lot of work with the manufacturer, and they were telling us how the rear -- in the train devices were already -- a lot of them were being outfitted with GPS. Not for PTC, but just to keep track of them. So I think the -- that's probably one of the first steps into getting GPS at the rear of the trains. So I think the framework is almost there.

- A. Correct. Yeah, they say it's a top priority here at CSX and the industry and a topic -- one of the top topics that we're trying to -- you know, I guess enhance so we can incorporate that into the I-ETMS system to enhance that restricted speed functionality.
- Q. Okay, that's good to hear. How about we had another accident, similar accident, where PTC territory with a dispatcher lifted the crew's work authority out there without them knowing and the train was dispatched into that work zone without the RWP worker's aware of that. And so we identified like, a single point failure in the PTC system that allowed a dispatcher to remove a safety work zone protection. Has CSX done any work in that area?

 A. From the industry perspective, there's an EIC, employee in charge, program that's being worked on and we're heavily involved in that as well. So as that functionality continues to be developed we'll be looking to eventually incorporate that into I-ETMS in our infrastructure to use that new functionality. I think that's also a good topic right before, you know, that industry

discussion, I was saying that we're going to get set up for you guys.

- Q. Okay, that's good to know. Does this have anything to do with -- FRA was telling us about a tablet for RWP workers where they actually control their work zone and control train movements in and out of that work zone; is that tied into that?
- A. It is tied into that. I don't think every single detail has been worked out at this time, but I would say yes, that's part of that functionality.
 - Q. Okay, yeah, that's what they kind of hinted at too; it's still in development. Let's see what else. The other area was and not so much for CSX but passenger trains that operate on CSX, terminal stations, especially underground terminal stations, where the end of the track is made a target instead of relying on just restricted speed. They can actually set up a target for PTC to avoid end of station overruns. Does CSX have any of those? Are they doing any work on that?
 - A. That doesn't sound familiar based on the description that you're providing. I guess if you had some more details and could provide those to me, I could probably answer it a little better, but how you're describing it, it doesn't sound familiar to the operations we have here.
- Q. Okay, yeah. This involved New York City -- two different transit companies. They were operating on Long Island and I can't remember the other one, but they come into New York City, their

tracks terminate at a terminal station and once they get into the interlocking to go into the station, all the different platforms, they switch off -- well, they don't switch it off, they just go to restricted speed, which doesn't turn off the PTC, but it basically just -- you're operating at restricted speed, so there's no enforcement and we have the trains operated in and at the last minute just -- they didn't stop at the platform and overran the platform and hit the bumping block and into the station.

- A. So we have not -- I'm not familiar with that specific situation. So I really can't speak on it.
- Q. No, understandable. I was just wondering if -- I know you have some passenger trains operate (indiscernible) but it is a pretty limited -- the exemptions that FRA issued for those terminal stations, so I thought I'd ask.

Let's see. John, do you have any questions you want to follow up on?

MR. MANUTES: Yeah. I think -- that's Ruben, this is John. Jamie, I appreciate your time again, today. I know these are long, sometimes.

BY MR. MANUTES:

Q. I think I've got two things I'd like to follow up on and I guess I'll start in reverse order to keep it fresh in our minds.

Sort of in relation to the terminal exemptions that we saw in New York City where a train could come in a terminal in restricted mode but then still go off the end of the platform because the end

of the platform wasn't a target. I think we have areas in the country, and you can tell me if I'm not right, where we have main track exceptions -- exemptions for PTC on freight railroads, like in tunnels where you might lose signal; whether it's communication or location. Maybe under certain bridges or in cities where for whatever reason PTC is not at this time manageable; whether it's radio interference or GPS interference. Can you talk about main track exceptions to PTC? How CSX manages that, what CSX is doing to maybe -- if CSX is doing anything to maybe reduce the number of miles of main track exception -- exemptions?

- A. I'm not familiar with that topic enough from a regulatory perspective to provide you an answer. And I'm not sure if we're talking two different subjects here. If we're talking you know, where PTC is supposed to be ran and maybe I don't know if you're asking if -- are you asking if we're running PTC where we're supposed to be running PTC? Or are you talking main track exceptions from the regulatory perspective?
- Q. Well, let me try and frame it different. So if -- my understanding of main track exemptions is areas where maybe by regulation you're supposed to run PTC but for whatever reason, there's a good reason to not run PTC in that area. Is that a fair assessment? Or no?
- 23 A. From my understanding I can't speak fact-based on that.
- 24 | Q. Okay.

 \parallel A. I don't really have the answer to that. I think if we need

to start talking about main track exceptions then we would need to get with our regulatory experts and discuss that. Mine's the more technical --

O. Yeah.

- A. My area of expertise is the more technical side of it. I'll tell you that where we are supposed to be running PTC, CSX does run PTC unless there's some type of degraded state or something that occurs based on the system. But, if we need to talk about main track exceptions we probably need to get another individual involved here so they can speak fact-based to you.
- Q. Okay, that's fair. Thanks, Jamie. What is -- I might come back to that. So if I -- if I could just switch gears back to Carey for a second. I wasn't on the Carey investigative scene, so. Maybe, I can look at this from the point of view of somebody that would read this transcript in the future and not know all the facts. Can you help me put a bow and wrap up Carey? How do the new CSX rules and procedures and training, if they were in effect of the time of Carey, help prevent that accident? Can you sort of walk me through a Carey if that situation were to come up again, how your changes will prevent that accident?
- A. Yeah, so I think through the crew training, through the operating roles, and keeping it in the forefront of the crews' minds in regards to switching operations and how the system functions just that in front of the crews knowledge and the continuous development -- continuous training that we have put in

place with our simulators it really brings crew awareness around it.

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And then with the notification to the engineer that we put in place to prompt the engineer if they are supposed to be in restricted state that also puts it out there in front of the engineer that hey, you're still running in restricted state, are you supposed to be? With the prompt, you know the prompting, and then the enforcement if they fail or elect not to answer that prompt.

And then from a CSX perspective and Ruben this is one thing we didn't really talk about here, is the managerial oversight that the NTSB recommended today are for the number of roads. What we've done is we created real time reports that we're getting ready to begin utilizing that provides a real-time notification that a crew is operating in a restricted state for a given period of time and then we will either contact or have a conversation with that crew member if we think that they're utilizing the restricted state you know, not in compliance with our operating rules. I think it's a combination of operating rules, our training, the technology that we put into I-ETMS PTC system with the prompting, and the brake suppression and the managerial oversight notification that we have that will help prevent that. All right, thanks. Thanks Jamie that helps a lot. So he -so after leaving Carey, if it were today, he would have had a message reminder that he had acknowledge at some point after

leaving Carey? But before?

- A. I don't have the distance in which --
- Q. What would that distance be today? Five miles?
- 4 A. Yes. Today the way the system operates it would be five 5 miles, yes.
 - Q. Okay. All right, got it, thank you. All right, Ruben I don't think I have anything else. Jamie, I apologize I'm not trying to play gotcha about where PTC's running and where PTC's not, I'm just trying to understand what's -- what is out there, and I know you guys are doing everything, you know, above the board. I wasn't trying to be play gotcha, I can't think of a way to rephrase that question that makes sense. So I'll leave it. I appreciate your help.
- 14 A. Yeah, no worries. No worries.
 - MR. PAYAN: Okay, I think that's it. That's all my questions. That was very informative, and I appreciate that.

 We'll look forward to talking to some ITC committee members and then get a bigger perspective from the industry. But other than that I think that's all the questions I have.
 - MR. PARRISH: Okay.
- MR. PAYAN: One last before I let you go, Jamie. How about
 I know this was never discussed in the original PTC design, but

 is there any thoughts on CSX regarding PTC and grate crossing

 safety?
- 25 MR. PARRISH: There is discussion around that, and we are

looking at different functionality that can be utilized around grate crossing. That's not my area of expertise, that would be our signal team's expertise area that they're focusing on. So I'll just say this that we are looking into that technology. Where we're at with it, I'm not one hundred percent sure at this time.

MR. PAYAN: Okay. Do you know is it more centered towards train communication or railway notification? Do you know that?

MR. PARRISH: I don't think that detail has been worked out at this time. It's, yeah, I would be speculating at this time. But there is -- there are projects going on around that. And I'm not sure exactly which ones, the details around each one of those projects. But I can get you the contact with the individual that would -- can provide that information if needed.

MR. PAYAN: Yeah, no that'd be great. That helps a lot. That's all I have.

MR. MANUTES: Yeah, one more. Just -- Jamie I appreciate your time, and this is John and I just wanted to ask, is there anything that you're most excited about for the next five years of PTC? Or is there anything that we blatantly missed that you want to make sure that you tell us that we can sort of continue to advocate for on the PTC side in the next couple of years?

MR. PARRISH: You know, I think enhancing the system is something that we're always kind of excited about. Making it better from a safety perspective and from my operational

perspective and you know, ensuring that we're following the regulations and rules that are put in place for us to follow, that's you know, kind of always exciting to see play out. I think that in the meeting that we're going to set up for you around the enhancements of PTC, the future state of PTC, I think you're going to be able to see there's many enhancements coming that's good for the industry and good for the PTC system so, I think that you guys will be pleased with some of the enhancements and technologies coming in the future.

MR. MANUTES: Appreciate it. No, I don't have any -- Jamie this is great. I'm excited about it. I think definitely in the future, it's getting really exciting. So I don't have any other questions. Ruben?

MR. PAYAN: No, that's all I had. I appreciate your time, and this has been very informative. I guess we can end the interview here but don't hang up Jamie.

MR. MANUTES: Jamie I'm going to stop the recording, but yeah don't hang up on us just yet.

MR. PARRISH: Okay.

(Whereupon, the interview was concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceeding before the

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF: SPECIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Interview of Jamie Parrish

ACCIDENT NO.: DCA21SR003

PLACE: Via Microsoft Teams

DATE: October 14, 2021

was held according to the record, and that this is the original, complete, true and accurate transcript which has been transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.

PIL CONTROL THE TIME

Brittany Hay Transcriber