NASA Aviation Safety Reporting System

ASRS

Ames Research Center

Armstrong Flight Research Center

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Goddard Space Flight Center

Langley Research Center

Marshall Space Flight Center

Johnson Space Center

Kennedy Space Center

Aviation Safety Reporting System

May 2017
ASRS History and Background

October 17 - 19, 2017

AVIATION SAFETY REPORTING SYSTEM
ASRS History

- After a fatal TWA crash in 1974, the investigation revealed that six weeks prior, a United Airlines crew had experienced an identical ATC misunderstanding and narrowly missed the same mountain.

- Although the information was shared with FAA at the time, there was no method of sharing the United pilot’s experience with TWA and other airline operators.

- This solidified the idea of a need for a national aviation reporting program that would enable collection and dissemination of safety information.

- In April 1976, NASA and FAA implemented the Aviation Safety Reporting System (ASRS).
Linking Risk Assessment and Risk Management
• Risk Management Encompasses:
  
  Risk Assessment
  Risk Mitigation
  Evaluation of Residual Risk
  Risk Acceptance

Confidential Reporting Model Has Specific Contributions to:

Risk Assessment

NASA NPG 2810.1
Nine Steps of Risk Assessment

1) System Characteristics
2) Threat Identification
3) Vulnerability Identification
4) Control Analysis
5) Probability Determination
6) Impact Analysis
7) Risk Determination
8) Control Recommendations
9) Results Documentation
ASRS is complementary to other systems of reporting and focuses on precursors to the most severe events.
ASRS since 1976

40th Anniversary

AVIATION SAFETY REPORTING SYSTEM

1976-2016

Over 1.3 Million Reports
**ASRS Purpose and Mission Mandate**

**Identify** deficiencies and discrepancies in the National Airspace System

**Provide data** for planning and improvements to the future National Airspace System

Mandated scope in original Federal Register Notice, FAA Advisory Circulars, FAA/NASA MOA(s) and IAA(s). Largely determines program priorities.
ASRS Principles

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION
Aviation personnel voluntarily submit reports concerning events related to safety for the purpose of system alerting, understanding and learning

CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTION
Protection of identity is provided by NASA through de-identification of persons, companies, and any other identifying information

NON-PUNITIVE
FAA will not use, nor will NASA provide, any report submitted for inclusion under ASRS guidelines or information derived therein for use in any disciplinary or other adverse action (14 CFR 91.25 & AC 00-46E)

INDEPENDENT
Necessary for trust building and unbiased dissemination of safety information
The ASRS is a . . . .

- Reporting System for Learning
- A System to Detect Safety Issues – sometimes “weak” signals
- A System for Hypothesis Generation
- A System for Quality Assurance Checks

BUT IT IS NOT A:
- Whistleblowing Reporting System
- Accountability/Enforcement System
- Adversarial System
- “Big Data” Reporting System
ASRS Gov’t/Industry Stakeholders

- FAA provides reimbursable funding to NASA for ASRS support through Interagency Agreement

- NASA provides funding for Director to provide overall management
  - Assures independence and confidentiality
  - Reinforces role of trust in success

- The Aviation Community provides support through aviation community advocacy for reporting, feedback, and communications
Legal Immunity Provision

(FAA Advisory Circular AC No. 00-46E)

c. The FAA considers the filing of a report with NASA concerning an incident or occurrence involving a violation of 49 U.S.C. Subtitle VII, or the 14 CFR, to be indicative of a constructive attitude. Such an attitude will tend to prevent future violations. Accordingly, although a finding of a violation may be made, neither a civil penalty nor certificate suspension will be imposed if:

- The violation was inadvertent and not deliberate;

- The violation did not involve a criminal offense, or accident, or action under 49 U.S.C. Section 44709, which discloses a lack of qualification or competency, which are wholly excluded from this policy;

- The person has not been found in any prior FAA enforcement action to have committed a violation of 49 U.S. C. Subtitle VII, or any regulation promulgated there for a period of 5 years prior to the date of the occurrence; and

- The person proves that, within 10 days after the violation, or date when person became aware or should have been aware of the violation, he or she completed and delivered or mailed a written report of the incident or occurrence to NASA.

NOTE: Paragraphs 9 does not apply to air traffic controllers, who are covered under the provisions of the Air Traffic Safety Action Program (ATSAP), as described in the ATSAP Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
Over 41 years of confidential safety reporting

Over 1,485,000 reports received

Over 6,350 alert messages issued

Over 7,944 reports per month, or 378 per working day

Total report intake for 2016 was 91,970

Current rate estimate for 2017 is over 95,000
U.S. Aviation Statistics *

### Aviation Personnel *

- Pilots: 618,707
- Air Traffic Controllers: 14,305
- Dispatchers: 21,664
- Mechanics: 314,931
- Flight Attendants: 170,155

### Active Aviation Labor Force **

- Pilots - Commercial/ATP: 99,980
- Aircraft Mechanics: 35,070
- Flight Attendants: 87,190

**Potential Aviation Reporters**

**TOTAL (Est.)** 1,139,795

**Flight Volume ***

- 62,000 Flights/Day (Air Carrier, Cargo, Military)
- 27,178 Flights/Day (General Aviation)

*July 2012 FAA Certification Database
** 2011 Bureau of Labor Statistics
*** RITA Statistics

Aviation Safety Reporting System

Aviation Safety Reporting System
Incident Reporter Distribution


2016 Intake
- Air Carrier FLC Reporting 58.1%
- General Aviation FLC 14.7%

28% of all reports are matched to unique events in 2016
Incident Reporter Distribution
January 2016 – September 2017

- Air Carrier FLC, 58.3%
- General Aviation FLC, 15.0%
- Air Taxi FLC, 4.0%
- Cabin, 6.2%
- Air Traffic Control, 7.5%
- Ground, 4.0%
- Maintenance, 2.4%
- Dispatch, 2.3%
- Other, 0.3%

Source: 100% ASRS Report Data
n = 163,473
Report Processing Flow

ASAP and ATSAP Reports Enter (Electronic and Paper)

Mail Pickup → Date/Time Stamp → Screening → Alerting Messages

Screening → Match Multiples → Data Entry

De-identification → Telephone Callback → Analyst Coding

Analyst Coding → Quality Check → Destruction of Originals

Data Entry → Research Operational Responses 
Publications Structured Callbacks

May 2017
Report Intake Source Summary

January 2016 – September 2017

Electronic Submissions

Paper Submissions

n = 163,473
Report Intake Source (ALL)
January 2016 – September 2017

- ASAP Electronic, 123,091, 75%
- Direct Electronic, 27,151, 17%
- ATSAP Electronic, 12,167, 7%
- Direct Paper, 1,060, 1%
- ASAP Paper, 4, 0.003%

n = 163,473
ASRS Internal Screening Dataset (Month/Yr, Time of Day, Location, Make-Model, Type of Event (Anomaly), Type of Reporter (pilot, ATC, etc).

ASRS Full Form coding by Expert Analysts of 100% of incidents identified as:

“Bold Items”* (since beginning of ASRS)

- NMAC
- Controlled Flight Towards Terrain (CFTT)
- Critical Aircraft Equipment Problem
- Critical Ground Conflict
- Loss of Aircraft Control

* Bold Items list developed by jointly FAA and NASA ASRS
Incidences of ASRS Multiple Reports

- Provides information from more than one person’s perspective on a single event
ASRS focuses activity to meet fundamental program objectives while maintaining confidentiality and independence.

**ALERTS**
- Identify Deficiencies and Discrepancies

**PRODUCTS**
- Provide Data for Planning and Improvements
ASRS is a closed loop process that supports System Safety and Human Factor insights.

Government / Industry are provided information that may result in corrective actions.

ASRS Products

These products and services fulfill the program’s mission to disseminate safety data

- **Alert Messages**
  Safety information issued to organizations in positions of authority for evaluation and possible corrective actions.

- **Quick Responses**
  Rapid data analysis by ASRS staff on safety issues with immediate operational importance generally limited to government agencies.

- **ASRS Database**
  The public ASRS Database Online and data available in Database Report Sets or Search Requests fulfilled by ASRS staff.

- **CALLBACK**
  Monthly newsletter with a lessons learned format, available via website and email.

- **ASRS Directive**
  Safety topic summaries based on ASRS reports published to meet the needs of operators and flight crews.

- **Focused Studies/Research**
  Studies/Research conducted on safety topics of interest in cooperation with aviation organizations.
Incident Reporting Model

- ASRS is a closed loop process that supports System Safety and Human Factors

- Government / Industry are provided information that result in corrective actions

ASRS Report Processing Flow Chart

**Report Submission**
- Pilot, Dispatch, Other
- ATC
- Mechanic, Ground Crew
- Cabin Crew

**ASRS Analyst Workbench**
- ASRS Incident Report Matching, Threat Identification, and Coding
  (End-to-end Electronic Processing)
  [Multiple report matching, high-level coding, and report de-identification]

**Database**
- Alert Message Generation from Threat Identification
- Relevant Reports Routed for Special Studies
- Public Access Database (DBOL)

**Supplemental Analysis & Product Generation**
- Data Aggregation, Integration and Supplemental Analysis
  [Produces wide variety of generated products for government and industry]

**ASRS Products**
- Safety Alert Program
  - Alert Bulletins
  - FYI Notices
  - Safety Telecons
  - Ad Hoc Meetings
- Focused Studies / Research
  - Wake Turbulence
  - Weather DataLink
  - UAS
- Quick Response Program
  - FAA
  - NTSB
  - Congress
  - Industry
  - Other Govt
- Database Search Requests
  - FAA
  - NTSB
  - NASA
  - Industry / Govt
- Publications & Education
  - CALLBACK
  - ASRS Website
  - Working Groups
  - Outreach

**ASAP/ATSAP to ASRS**
- ASAP / ATSAP
  (Airline - Other)

**Direct to ASRS**
- Relevant Studies / Research
- Wake Turbulence
- Weather Datalink
- UAS
- FAA
- NTSB
- Congress
- Industry
- Other Govt

**Publications & Education**
- CALLBACK
- ASRS Website
- Working Groups
- Outreach
ALERTS
ASRS Purpose and Mission Mandate

**Identify** deficiencies and discrepancies in the National Airspace System

**Provide data** for planning and improvements to the future National Airspace System

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May 2017
Alert Bulletin & FYI Notices

Alert Bulletin

TO: FAA (AVP-1, ATM NCT TRACON)
INFO: FAA (AVP-1, AVP-28, ATN SFO Tower, ASP-800, FAA-290, IAAS, AAR, FAA, AWA, FAA, MATRAC, HTZ, NTSB, FAA, USAPA)
RECEIVED: Linda J. Connell, Director
NASA Aviation Safety Reporting System
SUBJ: SFO GSE39 RNLX Arrival Procedure

May 2017

Alert Bulletin

TO: FAA (AVP-1, ATM NCT TRACON)
INFO: FAA (AVP-1, AVP-28, ATN SFO Tower, ASP-800, FAA-290, IAAS, AAR, FAA, AWA, FAA, MATRAC, HTZ, NTSB, FAA, USAPA)
RECEIVED: Linda J. Connell, Director
NASA Aviation Safety Reporting System
SUBJ: SFO GSE39 RNLX Arrival Procedure

May 2017
Alert Bulletin Example – SFO RNAV Arrival

ALERT BULLETIN

AB 2015:35/8-3
10/7/2015
1268460, 1256092, 1248477, 1246741

TO: FAA (AJV-1, ATM NCT TRACON)
INFO: FAA (AVP-1, AVP-200, ATM SFO Tower, AWP-600, AFS-280, AFS-200, AFS-400, Director of Air Traffic Operations WSA South), A4A, ALPA, AOPA, APA, ASAP, CAPA, ATSAP, ATSG, IATA, ICAO, ICASS, IFALPA, IPA, NATCA, NBAA, NTSB, RAA, USAPA
FROM: Linda J. Connell, Director
NASA Aviation Safety Reporting System
SUBJ: SFO SERFR1 RNAV Arrival Procedure

We recently received an ASRS report describing a safety concern which may involve your area of operational responsibility. We do not have sufficient details to assess either the factual accuracy or possible gravity of the report. It is our policy to relay the reported information to the appropriate authority for evaluation and any necessary follow-up. We feel you should be aware of the following:

ASRS has received several reports describing situations where air carrier flight crews unintentionally exited SFO Class B airspace while on the SERFR 1 Arrival. The crews made reference to procedure design and ATC clearances as contributing factors to the events.

(ACN 1268460) An Air Carrier on the SFO SERFR ONE RNAV was cleared to 6,000 FT approximately 3NM from SFO which is below the SFO Class B 8,000 FT shelf. The Captain delayed to the descent at 7,700 FT to remain near the Class B before descending to 6,000 FT at the 240KT mandated speed.

(ACN 1256092) B757 Captain noted that the final portion of the SERFR1 Arrival at SFO has aircraft flying very close to the bottom of the Class B airspace and the 230 knots restrictions at MEMO at 4,000 feet conflicts with the requirement to be at 200 knots below 4,000.

(ACN 1248477) While adhering to the SERFR1 STAR into KSFO, a Medium Transport Flight Crew exceeded 200 knots below the SFO Class B airspace. It was identified that the design of this arrival led to the inadvertent operation below the Class B altitude floor.

(ACN 1246741) Air carrier pilot reports of flying below the Class Bravo while in a descent into SFO on the SERFR1 STAR. Pilot advises there may be something wrong with the arrival that takes the aircraft out of the Class Bravo which is built to protect the aircraft.

To properly assess the usefulness of our alert message service, we would appreciate it if you would take the time to give us your feedback on the value of the information that we have provided. Please contact Dennis Doyle at (408) 541-2831 or email at dennis.j.doyle@nasa.gov

Aviation Safety Reporting System
P.O. Box 189 | Moffett Field, CA | 94035-0189
May 2017
Safety Alerts
Messages Issued 2007 – 2016

Year

2007: 342
2008: 275
2009: 236
2010: 265
2011: 201
2012: 217
2013: 173
2014: 159
2015: 152
2016: 80

n = 2,100
Safety Alerts
Messages Issued 2004 – Present

*2016 data is projected based on alerts issued and currently under process through July 12th.*
ASRS issued a total of 115 alert messages

- 63 Alert Bulletins
- 52 For Your Information Notices
ASRS issued 2,100 Alert Messages from January 2007 to December 2016
- Approximately One Alert Message per working day

A total of 887 responses were received
- 47.6% total response rate (62% positive)
- FAA responded to 304 alerts (34% of all responses)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. Action taken as a result of the AB/FYI</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Action initiated before AB/FYI received</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Action initiated in response to AB/FYI but not completed</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Addressee agrees with AB/FYI but sees no problem</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. Issue raised by AB/FYI under investigation</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Addressee in factual agreement but is unable to resolve</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Addressee disputes factual accuracy of AB/FYI</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Information in AB/FYI insufficient for action</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Action not within addressee's jurisdiction</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. For information only, no response expected</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Percentage:** 62%  

Aviation Safety Reporting System  

n = 887
The following are examples of ASRS’ role in identifying deficiencies and discrepancies in the National Airspace System that have or could result in an accident:

- **E170 Engine Fire Bottle Installation**
  - Significant potential for improper installation of engine fire extinguishing agent plumbing system
  - Several design features appear to have been used to mitigate a possible system misconfiguration, but not solved
  - Undetected misconfiguration could result in the loss of life due to the inability to extinguish an engine fire on one or both aircraft engines

- **Solar Power Tower Array – Sun Glare**
  - Many examples of heading and altitude deviations due to the distraction caused by reflective glare and the effects of after-image spotting and temporary blindness

- **Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)**
  - In 2009 ASRS identified UAV incidents as an emerging safety issue
  - Main concerns are NMAC events involving UAVs and all type of Operator type aircraft
  - Over 300 reports received since 2009
DATABASE
ASRS Database Searches

ASRS Report Records Are Public:

- Direct request to ASRS Office via website “Contact Us”, email, or phone

- Direct Access to Database Online (DBOL) from ASRS Website using self-search capability

http://asrs.arc.nasa.gov
Direct to ASRS for Database Analysis Requests 2007 – 2016

- FAA is the most frequent requestor of specific data searches
- All requests are completed within 14 calendar days

ASRS Database Online became available in 2006

Search Requests by Organization

- FAA: 196
- Air Carriers: 78
- NASA: 76
- NTSB: 64
- Media: 64
- Alphabet Groups: 49
- Miscellaneous Safety Organizations: 23
- Individuals: 21
- Other: 19
- Student: 15
- Research Organizations: 14
- Aircraft Manufacturers: 11
- Foreign: 9
- Miscellaneous Government: 9
- Military: 5
- Law Firms: 5
- Educational Institutes: 4
- DHS: 2
Sampling of Website Database Online Access
(One Month Snapshot of Activity)

* A total of 20,514 User Types were Other/Individuals/Unknown.

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n = 10,327 of 30,647*
ASRS Top 10 Safety Issues

- Identified by ASRS Expert Analysts
  (Pilots, Controllers, Mechanics and Dispatchers)

- Issues determined
  (Emerging, Re-emerging or Continuing)

- Automation Dependency/Overreliance
- Operational Fatigue
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Incidents
- Passenger Misconduct
- Aircraft Equipment Problems
- Climb/Descend Via Issues
- Controller - Pilot Data Link Communications (CPDLC)
- ATC Communication Issues
- Altitude Deviations
- Airspace Violations
ASRS received a report from an Airbus Captain describing a smoke ECAM incident reportedly triggered by fumigant spray used in the cargo compartment at an international airport.

Reporter observed "AFT CARGO SMOKE " ECAM after parking at the gate.
In accordance with procedure, extinguishing agent was discharged to the cargo compartment, and an evacuation via main entry door and aft stairs was ordered.

The smoke alert was later found to be caused by insecticide spray treatment in the cargo compartment, a procedure that is routine but was not communicated to the flight crew.
Item No. 2 – Fumigation in Cargo Compartment Caused Smoke ECAM
Report 1473000

SMOKE (FWD or AFT) CARGO SMOKE (With Cargo Door Closed)

WARNING

Smoke may be caused by some other source. If smoke is detected in the cockpit or cabin perform the ECAM actions then go to SMOKE / AVIONICS SMOKE / FUMES Immediate Actions page iv.

If in flight or on the ground with the cargo door closed:

Note: Expect the SMOKE warning to remain after agent discharge, even if the smoke source is extinguished. [Gases from the smoke source are not evacuated, and smoke detectors are also sensitive to the extinguishing agent.]

1. Advise ground crew not to open the door of the affected cargo compartment unless the passengers have deplaned and fire services are present.
2. SMOKE (FWD OR AFT) CARGO SMOKE Checklist complete, and
   Establish and Communicate a plan.

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AIR APU BLEED FAULT

Crew Awareness: Resetting the APU BLEED OFF then ON once may allow recovery of the APU bleed.

This graphic is for illustrative purposes only and not to be used for any other purpose.
ASRS Model Applied

- **International Confidential Aviation Safety Systems**
  - 12 other countries have ASRS-type reporting systems in their nations
  - ICAO Annex 19 includes national confidential reporting system as Standard to member states

- **Confidential Close Call Reporting System (C³RS)**
  - Railroad Safety Reporting System was modeled after ASRS
  - Under Interagency Agreement between NASA ASRS and Federal Rail Administration (FRA)

- **Fire Fighters Near Miss Reporting System (FFNMRS)**
  - Launched August 2005; modeled after ASRS
  - Development Task Force included FAA and NASA ASRS
ASRS Model Applied to International Aviation Community

United States
- ASRS (1976)
- CASRP (1985)
- SECURITAS (1995)

Canada
- CASRP (1985)
- SECURITAS (1995)

Spain
- SNS/SRS (2007)

France
- REC (2000)
- REX (2011)

Germany
- EUCARE

United Kingdom
- CHIRP (1982)

Russia
- VASRP

Korea
- KAIRS (2000)

Japan
- ASI-NET (1999)

Taiwan
- TACARE (2000)

Brazil
- RCSV (1997)

Canada
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Taiwan
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Brazil
- RCSV (1997)
NASA ASRS and Federal Railroad Administration Interagency Agreement signed on May 21, 2010

C³RS
WHY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING WORKS

• When organizations want to learn more about the occurrence of events, the best approach is simply to ask those involved.

• People are generally willing to share their knowledge if they are assured:
  > Their identities will remain protected
  > There is no disciplinary or legal consequences

• A properly constructed confidential, voluntary, non-punitive, independent reporting system can be used by any person to safely share information
Unique Aspects of ASRS Confidential Reporting Model

**System-Wide Perspective** - capability to identify hazards identified by aviation personnel and match reports from all segments of aviation community

- ASRS was catalyst for recent FAA focus on Teterboro Departures

**System-Wide Alerting** - both national and international capability to provide ASRS Alert Messages to industry and government

**Data Processing through Aviation Expert Analysts**

- ASRS Office staff include Aviation Expert Analysts with a combined total of 380 years of experience in aviation (air carrier pilots, corporate pilots, general aviation pilots, air traffic control, and maintenance)

- Experts read and review 100% of reports and reliably code information to databases

**Comprehensive and Time Tested Coding Taxonomy**

- Fixed Field Codes combined with Narrative Text yields qualitative data for further secondary analysis techniques (Perilog, special studies, focused analytic techniques, etc)
Unique Aspects of ASRS Confidential Reporting Model

**Strong Immunity and Legal Provisions**
- Federal Law specifically addressing ASRS (14 CFR 91.25)
- FAA Advisory Circular 00-46E
- ASRS Addressed by Congress in 1980’s

**Information Sharing** - both nationally and internationally with industry and government
- Database Search Requests, Database Publically Available, Topical Studies, Structured Telephone Callback Studies, Collaborations with Industry and Gov’t (FAA, NTSB, NASA, TSA, etc.)
- Largest source of airline ASAP data collected in central location

**National and International Reputation**
- ASRS Recognized Model for Proactive Contribution to Safety Process
- ASRS Model Being Utilized by Other Domains for Safety Improvements
Contact Information

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