NASA Aviation Safety Reporting System (ASRS)

October 17 - 19, 2017

Linda J Connell
Program Director, NASA ASRS
NASA Aviation Safety Reporting System

ASRS

Ames Research Center

Armstrong Flight Research Center

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Johnson Space Center

Glenn Research Center

Goddard Space Flight Center

Langley Research Center

Marshall Space Flight Center

Kennedy Space Center
Moffett Field - Hangar One
1932
ASRS History and Background

October 17 - 19, 2017

AVIATION SAFETY REPORTING SYSTEM

NASA
• 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

• 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

May 2017
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

NASA NPG 2810.1
ASRS is complementary to other systems of reporting and focuses on precursors to the most severe events.
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.

May 2017
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
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
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

May 2017
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 Traffic Control, 7.5%
- Air Taxi FLC, 4.0%
- Cabin, 6.2%
- Ground, 4.0%
- Maintenance, 2.4%
- Dispatch, 2.3%
- Other, 0.3%

n = 163,473

Source: 100% ASRS Report Data
ASAP and ATSAP Reports Enter (Electronic and Paper)
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%)
- ASAP Paper: 4 (0.003%)
- Direct Paper: 1,060 (1%)

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
Incidence 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
ASRS is a closed loop process that supports System Safety and Human Factor insights. Government / Industry provide information that may result in corrective actions.
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.

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

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

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

- **Focused Studies/Research**
  - Studies/Research conducted on safety topics of interest in cooperation with aviation organizations.
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
- Direct to ASRS
- ASAP/ATSAP (Airline - Other)

ASRS Incident Report Matching, Threat Identification, and Coding
(Multiple report matching, high-level coding, and report de-identification)

Database
- Relevant Reports Routed for Special Studies
- Alert Message Generation from Threat Identification
- Data Aggregation, Integration and Supplemental Analysis
  [Produces wide variety of generated products for government and industry]
- ASRS Database Contains:
  - ASRS Analyst coded and De-Identified Records
  - Selected ASRS and ASAP safety reports

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

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
Report Processing Flow

Diagram showing the flow of processing reports:

- **Direct to ASRS - ERS & Paper**
- **Report Receipt**
- **Date/Time Stamp**
- **Screening**
- **Alerts**
- **Alert Messages**
- **Database**
- **Database Entry**
- **Destruction of Originals**
- **Products & Services**
- **Quality Check**
- **Callback**
- **Analyst Coding**
- **Match Multiples**
- **De-Identify**

May 2017
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

Mandated scope in original Federal Register Notice, FAA Advisory Circulars, FAA/NASA MOA(s) and IAA(s). Largely determines program priorities.
Alert Bulletin & FYI Notices

Alert Bulletin

For Your Information

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 event in our capacity to relay the incident information to the appropriate authority for evaluation and any necessary follow-up. We feel you should be aware of the following:

On 2/19/2016, an Air Carrier operating an aircraft on the SFO-BOS RNAV Approach was cleared by ATC to 2,300 feet on the RNAV Approach. The aircraft was crossing the Class B airspace at 6,200 feet on the RNAV Approach. The Class B airspace is not an area in which RNAV approaches are flown. The aircraft was crossing the Class B airspace at 6,200 feet on the RNAV Approach.

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. You can contact our Customer Services Department at (408) 541-2811 or our email at feedback@asrs.org.
Alert Bulletin Example – SFO RNAV Arrival

ALERT BULLETIN

TO: FAA (AVP-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, NAAA, NTSB, RAA, USAPA
FROM: Linda J. Connelly, Director
NASA Aviation Safety Reporting System
SUBJ: SFO SERF1 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 SERF1 Arrival. The crews make reference to procedure design and ATC clearances as contributing factors to the events.

(ACN 1263480) An Air Carrier on the SFO SERF1 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 1250692) R757 Captain noted that the final portion of the SERF1 Arrival at SFO has aircraft flying very close to the bottom of the Class B airspace and the 230 knot restrictions at MEVNL at 4,000 feet conflicts with the requirement to be at 200 knots below 4,000.

(ACN 1246447) While adhering to the SERF1 STAR into K5FO, 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 1245741) Air carrier pilot reports of flying below the Class Bravo while in a descent into SFO on the SERF1 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

May 2017
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
Alert Message Originated by Source
January 2016 – September 2017

Alerts by Intake Source and Reporter Distribution

- Air Carrier-FLC
- Air Traffic Control
- Air Taxi - FLC
- General Aviation - FLC
- Ground
- Maintenance

ASAP/ATSAP
Direct Intake

n = 115
Safety Alerts (Alert Bulletin & FYI Notices)
Messages Issued 2007 – 2016

- 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)
## Alert Responses
### (2007 – 2016)

<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>

62%

Aviation Safety Reporting System

May 2017

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
ASRS captures confidential reports, analyzes the resulting aviation safety data, and disseminates vital information to the aviation community.
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

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

*A total of 20,514 User Types were Other/Individuals/Unknown.
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
Item No. 2 – Fumigation in Cargo Compartment Caused Smoke ECAM Report 1473000

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

AIR APU BLEED FAULT

Crew Awareness: Resetting the APU BLEED OFF then ON once may allow recovery of the APU bleed.
ASRS Model Applied to Aviation & Other Industries

AVIATION SAFETY REPORTING SYSTEM

October 17 - 19, 2017
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
October 17-19, 2017

22nd Annual ICASS Meeting
International Confidential Aviation Safety Systems

October 19-23, 2015
Hosted by EASA
Cologne GERMANY
ASRS Model Applied to International Aviation Community

International Confidential Aviation Safety Systems (ICASS)
NASA ASRS and Federal Railroad Administration Interagency Agreement signed on May 21, 2010
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

Linda Connell
Linda.J.Connell@nasa.gov
(408) 541-2827