

The Association of Independent Aviation Security Professionals

A Checkpoint Screening Process to Counter Suicide Bombers

Software analyses watch-list, Computer Assisted Passenger Prescreening (CAPPS), behavior detection & adds a random component to generate a risk score encoded on each boarding card. Background-checked travelers, aircrew, etc. qualify as low risk.

Passenger Risk Assessment

Passengers are sent to the correct checkpoint lane. Overload can be reduced by temporarily adjusting the selection rate: stopping random selection is preferable to temporarily lowering screening standards.

High Security Lane



S O S T

Low Risk Lane



Checkpoint + Data Collection

Bags Passenger

Bags	Passenger
Divest	Boarding Card Divest Passive mmW
QR+CT	WTMD Trace Portal Shoe Scan Active mmW Backscatter X
ETD QR Wand Liquid Scan Fast Neutron	ETD QR Wand QR Portal Castscope Transmission X

Search

•	•
Divest	Divest
AT	WTMD Passive mmW Shoe
ETD Liquid Scan	Active mmW Backscatter X CastScope Search

Bags	Passenger
X-ray	WTMD
ETD	Search

Grey = under development

WTMD: Walk-through Metal Detector

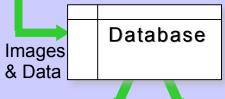
mmW: Milimeter Wave

ETD: Explosive Trace Detection

QR: Quadrupole Resonance (AM band radio)

A high security lane (HSL) includes systems that compensate for each other's weaknesses, & experienced TSOs. Software can assess any common selectee patterns on the same flight, who could then receive more stringent HSL screening. Normal lanes use fewer systems and the low risk lane needs only baseline devices.

Flight-Based Screening



All HSL data & operator decisions are collected & stored along with passenger information and flight number. Evidence of HSL screening is stored in PNR.



Software and highly trained TSOs reexamine data across all high-risk travelers on the same flight to identify a possible team attack. This occurs after passengers have passed through security but before boarding.

If suspicions remain, all data and decisions are sent wirelessly to a roving security team with PDAs or tablet computers. The roving security team would locate the passenger and conduct further interviews and searches either at the gate, at a dedicated search room in the terminal or back at the HSL. Any residual issues would be handled by law enforcement.