



Concurrent Session 2C:

Security Checkpoints-The Next Generation

Grand Ballroom B

April 3, 2019 | 2:45 PM

Required under H.R. 636 – FAA Extension Bill 2016

- The configuration of a checkpoint;
- Technology innovation;
- Ways to address any vulnerabilities identified in audits of checkpoint operations;
- Ways to prevent security breaches at airports at which Federal security screening is provided;
- Best practices in aviation security;
- Recommendations from airports and aircraft operators, and any relevant advisory committees; and
- "Curb to curb" processes and procedures.







FINAL REPORT OF THE AVIATION SECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

IMPROVING CHECKPOINTS AT U.S. AIRPORTS

MAY 24, 2017

Overview

- 35 recommendations for the TSA
- Periodic updates on implementation status
- FAA Reauthorization bill H.R. 302
 - Numerous provisions on security technology



Key Recommendations / H.R. 306 Technology Provisions

Funding

- Annual Update to the TSA Five-Year Technology Investment Plan (Sec. 1917)
- Capital Investment Plan Not available to the public!

TSA Leadership

- 5-year term for TSA Administrator (Sec. 1904)
- Leadership positions (Sec. 1905)





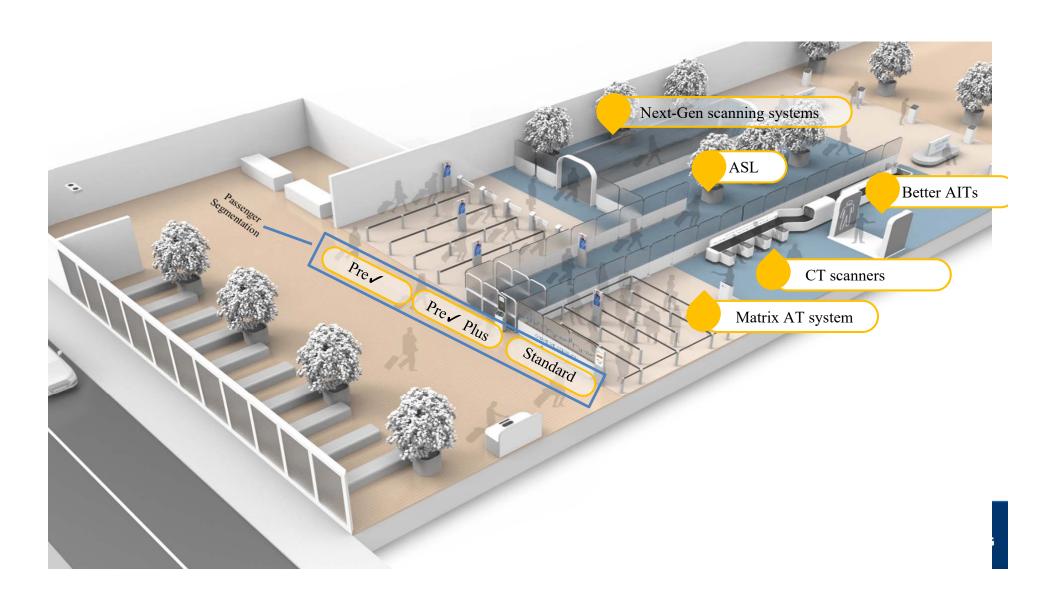


Key Recommendations / H.R. 306 Technology Provisions (cont.)

- Grow Trusted Traveler Programs
 - Pre-Check goals and lane restrictions (Sec. 1937)
 - Future Lane Experience (FLEx) (Sec. 1938)
- Biometrics (Sec. 1919)
 - Collaborate with CBP
 - Report on privacy, matching errors, etc.







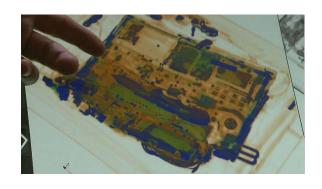
Key Recommendations / H.R. 306 Technology Provisions (cont.)



- Increase Communication and Awareness
 - Real-Time Checkpoint Wait Time Information (Sec. 1922)
- Industry/Stakeholder Engagement
 - Quarterly updates on ITF (Sec. 1916)



Key Recommendations / H.R. 306 Technology Provisions (cont.)



Acquisitions Reform

- Third Party Test & Evaluation Program (Sec. 1911, 1912 and 1915)
- Small Business Opportunities (1913)
- International Reciprocal Standards (Sec. 1914)

Next Steps

- Monitor H.R. 302 Implementation
- Continue Working Groups
 - PreCheck
 - Biometrics
 - Air Cargo





Future Lane Experience (FLEx) Screening

April 2019



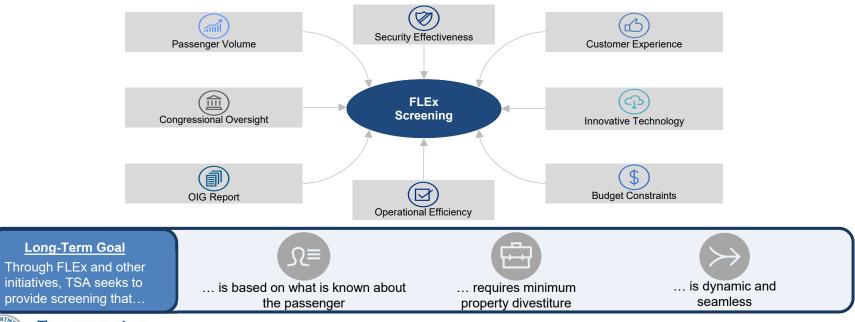




FLEx Screening

Strategic Drivers

Future Lane Experience (FLEx) Screening seeks to modify checkpoint passenger screening to improve security effectiveness while simultaneously bolstering operational efficiency at airports.







Strategy Overview

The initial stage of the FLEx pilot is slated for spring 2019, and will include a pilot for new screening technology that further enhances the expedited experience of passengers in TSA Preè lanes.







FLEx Screening

Evaluation Criteria

FLEx will be evaluated against the following criteria:



Differentiated Screening of Passengers

Are KTN-holders separated from Low-Risk Rules-Based passengers and other populations?



Processing Capacity

Is an efficient level of throughput being achieved at the checkpoint?



Screening Effectiveness By Risk Type

Are detection and alarm rates at an acceptable level?



Preservation of the TSA Pre /® Brand

Does TSA Preè maintain its status as the premier passenger experience?



Operational Suitability

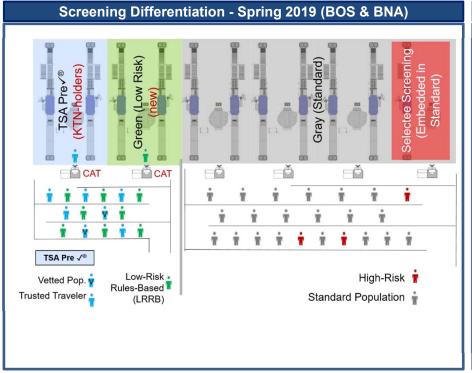
Can the new protocols work with a variety of airport sizes and staffing models?

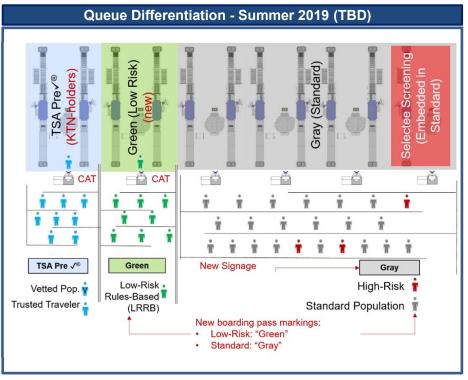




FLEx Screening

CONOPs



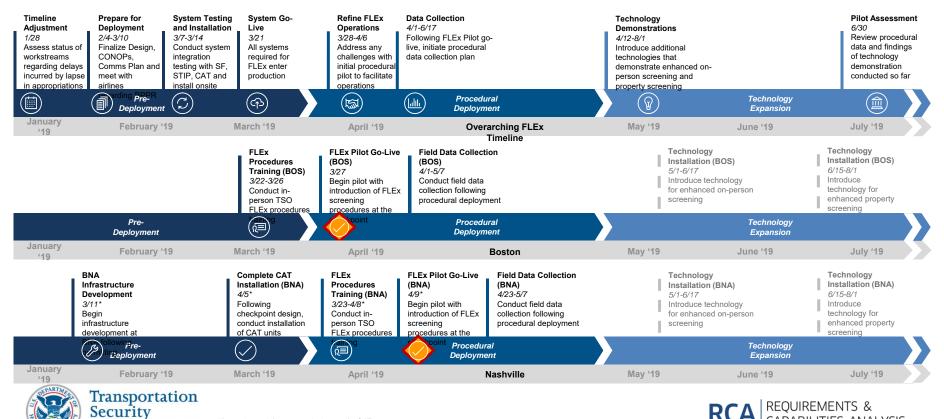


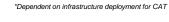




Administration

BOS and **BNA** Pilot Timelines



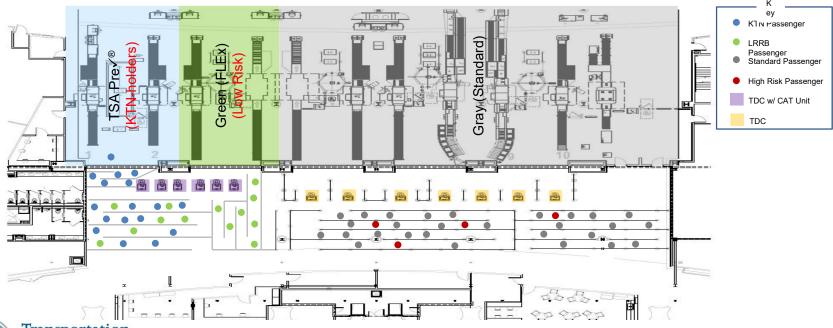




Legend: Key Activity Progression

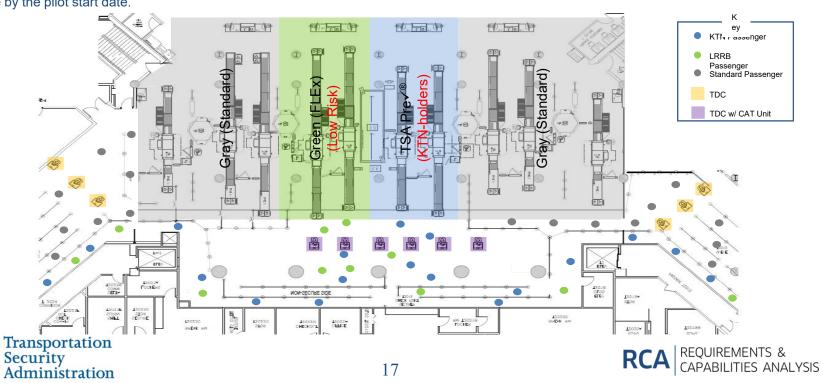
BOS Pilot Screening Configurations

In coordination with local TSA stakeholders, the FLEx IPT adjusted the queue layout to separate KTN and Low Risk passengers at TDC in order to facilitate efficient throughput



BNA Pilot Screening Configurations

For the pilot, Low Risk and TSA Preè passengers will queue together in the TSA Pre√® lane as boarding pass changes will not have been made by the pilot start date.

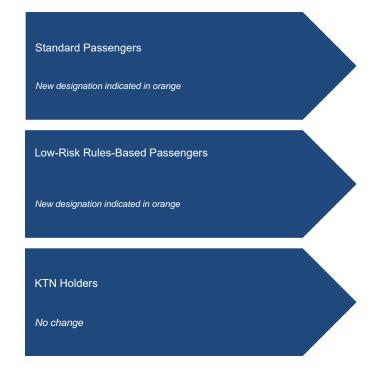


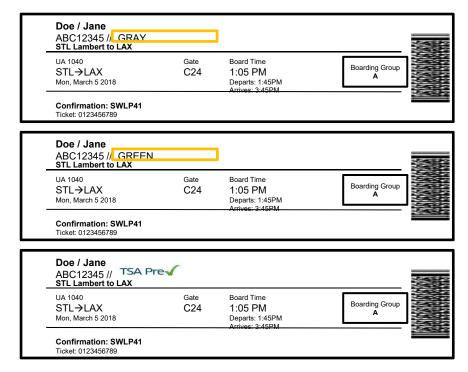
Appendix

FLEx Screening

FLEx Screening

BPPR Marking









Legislative Mandate



Section 1933 (e) of the JAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 mandates that TSA pilot a Risk Modified Screening Program for Low Risk passengers...

Section 1938, Subsection (e)

"PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator shall commence a pilot program regarding a risk modified screening protocol for lanes other than designated TSA PreCheck security screening lanes at passenger screening checkpoints, in airports of varying categories, to further segment passengers based on risk..."

"IMPLEMENTATION.— In determining whether deployment of the protocol at a TSA passenger screening checkpoint at an airport is practicable, **the Administrator shall consider**—

- (A) the level of risk at the airport;
- (B) the available space at the airport;
- (C) passenger throughput levels at the airport;
- (D) the checkpoint configuration at the airport; and
- (E) adequate resources to appropriately serve passengers in TSA PreCheck security screening lanes at the passenger screening checkpoint."





Security Checkpoints – the next generation

"The future depends on what you do today"
- Mahatma Gandhi

Ian Law – CIO: SFO: April 3rd, 2019: ACI-NA: BIT

Checkpoints today

What works...

- Committed TSA team
- K-9 efficiency
- ASL's potential
- Effective security
- ITF

Challenges...

- Capacity constrained
- Challenging environment
- Not scaled for purpose
- Way-finding is unclear
- Confusing line allocation

Disparity: To the passenger its an experience, not a transaction.

Next Gen Checkpoint

Experience first checkpoint

- Integrated airport/airline design
- Customer service agents & culture
- Environmental standards, incl. noise

Integrated checkpoint

- · Biometric enabled
- Integrated with CBP, airlines & airport

Efficient checkpoint

- E-gates not TDC
- Published size requirements
- Risk-based screening / Tomography

Understandable checkpoint

- Process clarity
- Lane clarity
- Integrated operation

Info hub checkpoint

- Integrated line-wait
- · Integrated wheelchair tracking
- Integrated boarding pass confirmation

Considerations

- 1. Co-development with stakeholders
- 2. Scaling now to 2030-35 forecasts
- 3. Pilots that lead to frameworks
- 4. Integrated biometrics strategy
- 5. People-first design