

2015

U.S. "Secure Flight" Program

Airport Perimeter Security

Airport Terminal Surveillance

Intrusion Detection

No-Fly Passenger Pre-Screening

Travel Document Checker

Checked Baggage Screening

Air-Cargo Screening

Command & Control

Air Marshals

Bomb Appraisal Officers

Random Employee Screening

Hardened Cockpit Door

Flight Deck Officers

Cabin CCTV Surveillance

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1 U.S. Aviation Security Market Background

1.1 Secure Flight Program

This program's mission is to strengthen the security of commercial air travel into, out of, within, and over the United States through the use of improved and expanded watch list matching using risk-based security measures.

The program's goals are:

- Prevent individuals on the No Fly List from boarding an aircraft;
- Identify individuals on the Selectee List for enhanced screening;
- Support TSA's RBS mission by identifying high-risk passengers for appropriate security measures/actions and identifying low-risk passengers for expedited screening;
- Minimize misidentification of individuals as potential threats to aviation security;
- Protect passengers' personal information from unauthorized use and disclosure.

Secure Flight improved the watch list matching process to more accurately identify known and suspected terrorists. As a result, these individuals receive enhanced screening and/or are prohibited from boarding an aircraft. By more accurately identifying known and suspected terrorists, the program reduces the number of misidentifications in the matching process. The DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program is integrated with Secure Flight, providing a more consistent redress process for passengers who believe that they have been misidentified as a threat. To avoid misidentification on future flights, misidentified passengers use their DHS Redress Number when making an airline reservation. Further, the Secure Flight program expedites law enforcement notification and allows advanced planning of operational responses by conducting watch list matching as early as 72 hours prior to flight departure time. Over 99 % of passengers are consistently cleared automatically and immediately by the Secure Flight system.

Aircraft operators must collect and transmit full Secure Flight Passenger Data (SFPD) for watch list matching, including the passengers' full name, date of birth, and gender as they appear on the government-issued identification they plan to use when traveling, and Redress Number (if available). The Secure Flight program matches passenger information to components of the Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB), including the No Fly and Selectee List, maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC). Secure Flight also includes a matching function for the Centers for Disease Control and Preventions Do Not Board List, which contains a list of individuals who pose a significant health risk to other travelers.

The Secure Flight program completed deployment to all covered domestic and foreign aircraft operators flying within, into, and out of the United States. A pilot program was completed in 2011 for watch list matching of passengers aboard over-flights, which are all flights transiting over U.S. airspace, but do not take-off or land in the United States.

Secure Flight is currently participating in the RBS pilot. RBS provides an intelligence-driven, risk-based approach to passenger screening. This approach has the potential to improve security and passenger experience. Eligible passengers voluntarily provide additional information prior to traveling which allows TSA to conduct more robust passenger pre-screening and better segment the passenger population according to risk. Advanced passenger information and pre-screening may allow physical screening to be expedited for many passengers. Secure Flight will conduct watch list matching and analyze passenger risk using the additional information provided. Passenger risk level will determine the level of physical security required at the airport. The pilot results are being used to assist in the full scale RBS operations.

In FY 2013, TSA has spent for Secure Flight to vet passengers prior to boarding large general aviation aircrafts. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) mandates that TSA make watch list matching available to 12,500 private charter and lesser aircraft operators flying into, out of, or within the United States. TSA is promulgating a rule for general aviation large aircrafts that will include provisions for this watch list matching as well as general aviation operators over 30,000 pounds. Under the rule, general aviation operators 12,500 pounds or greater which transport people or cargo for compensation/hire will submit passenger information to Secure Flight for watch list matching. Additionally, Secure Flight will conduct watch list matching for unknown passengers on general aviation operators over 30,000 pounds that do not transport people or cargo for compensation/hire. Collectively, these additional populations represent approximately 2,000 general aviation operators. As a result, an estimated 11 million additional SFPD sets will be submitted by these operators every year.

More information can be found at:

[Global Airport Security: Technologies, Industry & Markets - 2015-2020](#)