# Module 3 Passenger and Hand Luggage Screening Measures

#### **Module Objectives**

- Explain the passenger screening concepts
- Identify the design, layout, and types of security checkpoints
- Explain the staffing and functions of screening personnel

#### **Module Objectives**

- Understand the harmonisation that must exist between security and facilitation
- Identify the equipment supporting passenger and luggage screening

### Definition of "Screening"

The application of technical and other means for the identification and/or detection of weapons, explosives or other hazardous artifacts, objects, or substances that may be used to commit acts of unlawful interference.

#### Standard 4.1 of Annex 17

"Each contracting State will adopt measures to prevent the introduction, by any means, to aircraft serving international civil aviation of weapons, explosives, or other hazardous...

#### Standard 4.1 of Annex 17 (cont.)

... items or substances that may be used to commit acts of unlawful interference and whose transportation or carriage is not authorised".

#### Standard 4.4.1 of Annex 17

" Each State will establish measures to ensure that passengers on commercial air transport operations and their hand luggage are screened before boarding an aircraft leaving a restricted security area."

# **Continuing Security**

- Training of personnel
- Use of technical equipment
- Implementation of screening procedures

#### Passenger Screening Facilities

#### The following must be considered in the design:

- Extensive area for equipment, personnel working, and movement of passengers
- Visual protection
- Passenger information signs
- Row organiser
- Basic screening equipment
- Staffing
- Customer service desk
- Separate inspection room

# Location of Passenger Screening Checkpoints

- Decentralised or gate screening: Serving one or two gates.
- Semi-centralised or airport screening: Serving several gates.
- Centralised screening: A single screening checkpoint at the airport.

#### **Facilitation**

Categories of passengers that could use the airport personnel screening checkpoint

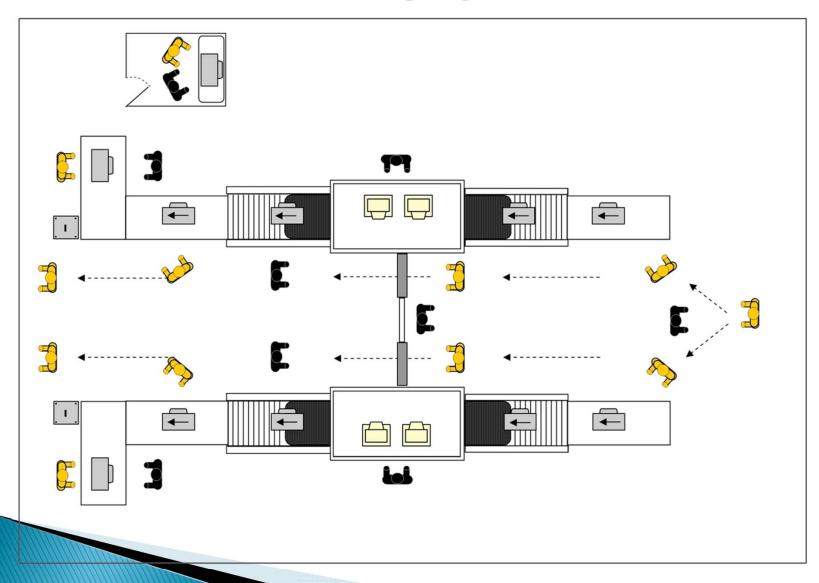
- Passengers requiring assistance (disabled).
- Passengers registered in a biometric programme.
- Passengers arriving late at the airport.
- Minors travelling alone.

#### Screening Checkpoint Design

The design concept of passenger screening checkpoints should be the same as that for hold baggage screening.

- Level 1 with arch metal detectors and conventional X-ray equipment.
- Level 2 with advanced metal, explosive and hazardous substance detectors, and state-of-the-art X-ray equipment.
- Level 3 with a complete manual physical search.

## **DESIGN**



Personnel with the required competencies (training), with an Operator Certification Programme that meets PNSAC requirements.

Male and female personnel, especially for secondary screening, which must be done by gender.

Supervisor: Responsible for checkpoint management, procedures, and decision-making. Conducts the risk assessment, trains and guides its personnel, is responsible for staff rotation, customer service, coordination with support organisations.

Boarding pass controller and flow organiser: Has a critical mission, assessing risk based on passenger behaviour. Through observation, he/she can determine who should be screened more thoroughly.

He/she must guide passengers, providing information or instructions before going through the screening checkpoint.

**X-ray operator**: Is responsible for analysing and interpreting the images on the monitor(s), detecting possible threats on hand luggage through the identification of hazardous items and substances or prohibited elements, providing information on manual search, and indicating the location or use of the trace detector.

#### Hand-held metal detector operator:

Is located after the arch metal detector, searches passengers that activate the detector alarm, passengers targeted for random screening, and those who, based on behavioural analysis, must be ruled out as a threat.

Person responsible for manual luggage search: Is responsible for taking the luggage flagged by the X-ray operator and physically inspecting it in search of the hazardous or prohibited item, element, or substance contained therein.

Separate screening agent: Is responsible for conducting the special search of passengers in a separate area, including a physical search of suspicious individuals or persons with disabilities or prosthetics.

Trace detector operator: Is responsible for screening equipment or passengers using a TDE. This must be conducted based on suspicion or randomly on a percentage of passengers and their luggage.

#### **Security and Facilitation**

To make it more comfortable for passengers, the screening checkpoint should meet some requirements, such as:

- Spacious, with room for easy flow of passengers.
- Have flow organisers available.
- Accessible for disabled (wheelchairs).
- Roller extensions before and after the X-ray equipment.
- Information signs in two or more languages.

#### Equipment at the Passenger and Hand Luggage Screening Checkpoint

#### **Basic equipment:**

- ▶ 60x40 cm tunnel X-ray equipment.
- Arch metal detector.
- Hand-held metal detector.
- Trace detector.
- Luggage search table.
- CCTV cameras with room microphones.
- Communication with the police.

#### Equipment at the Passenger and Hand Luggage Screening Checkpoint

- ▶ 60x40 cm tunnel X-ray equipment
- Arch metal detector
- Hand-held metal detector
- Trace detector









# Summary of the Module

- Concept underlying passenger and hand luggage screening
- Design of the security screening checkpoint
- Staffing

# **Summary of the Module**

- Security and facilitation
- Security equipment

# **End of Module 3**