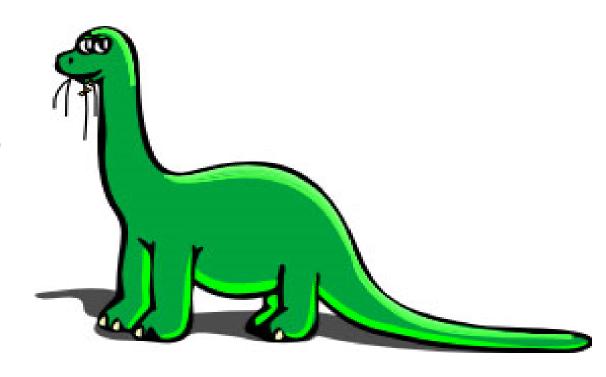
Evolution of Certification Criteria

Fred Roder
Certified Dinosaur
May 11, 2016



Scope

- Historical perspective
- Covers aviation security requirements from its beginning (1972) to issuance of EDS Certification Criteria (1993)
- Discusses forces and players behind Certification
- Today there are different forces and players, but many of the same considerations apply

The Basics

- Aviation security prior to 9/11:
 - Regulated by FAA
 - Executed by air carriers
- Aviation security after 9/11:
 - Direct governmental function

Ideally security requirements would have been determined by the threat. In practice, other factors held at least equal weight.

AVSEC History in a Nutshell

F\	IΩ	n	+
ᆸ	ľ		L

Hijackings to Cuba (1960's)

LaGuardia bombing (1975)

Air India bombing (1985)

Pan Am 103 bombing (1988)

Mounting political pressure September 11, 2001

Response

Checkpoints mandated (1972)

Expl. det. R&D initiated

Wile E. Coyote bomb detection

mandated

Certification required for EDS

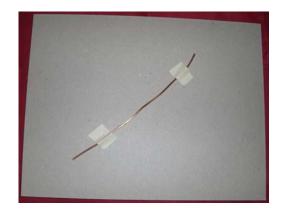
[ASIA Pub. L. 101-604 (1990)]

Cert. criteria published (1993)

TSA established

Government assumes AVSEC

X-Ray Screening IQ Test Objects



circa 1972





2001 & current soon to be replaced

circa 1980

5

IED Detection Test Objects

Wile E. Coyote bomb (detection mandatory)



Modular Bomb Set (detection not required)



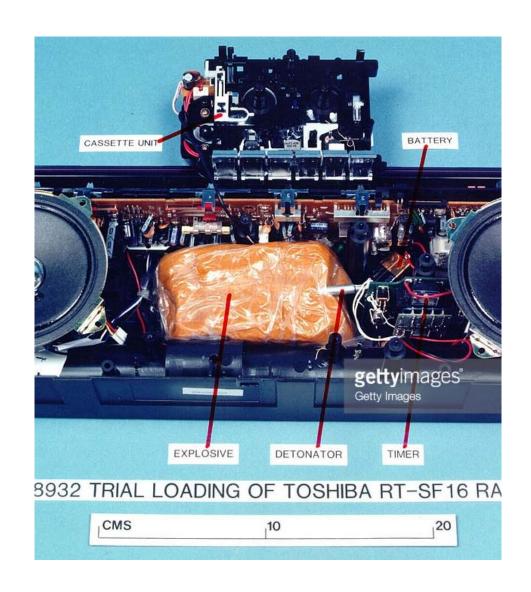
Lockerbie (Pan Am 103)

- 21 December 1988
- The human cost:
 - 243 passengers
 - 16 crew
 - 11 on the ground
- Third leg of flight from Malta to JFK



Lockerbie IED

- Approx. threat mass of Semtex
- Replaced batteries in Toshiba radio cassette player
- In unaccompanied checked bag
- Screened by x ray at LHR, but dual-energy system unavailable



FAA Response to Lockerbie

- By December 1988 hundreds of explosives detection R&D projects had been completed.
- Most promising was SAIC's Thermal Neutron Analysis (TNA) system, with prototypes then in airport data acquisition mode.
- Airport data acquisition became initial deployment.
- Pub. L. 101-45 signed June 30, 1989 requiring "use of explosives detection equipment . . . equivalent to or better than (TNA)."
- NPRM (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking) issued July 10, 1989 mandating TNA use on international flights.

R&D Target IED



The Pushback

- The Air Transport Association (ATA) formally raised multiple objections:
 - FAA had vastly underestimated cost
 - Efficacy of TNA had not been established
 - No provision had been made for further testing and development
- An ATA-sponsored Berkeley study began investigating the practicality of checked baggage screening (not efficacy)
- Nevertheless, the FAA issued the rule specified in the NPRM as written.

As a Result

- President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism established.
- After extensive hearings, concluded that "the requirement for wide-spread use of present TNA equipment should be deferred while the technology is developed further."
- Per Commission recommendations, the Aviation Security Improvement Act (ASIA), Pub. L. 101-604, was signed November 16, 1990.

ASIA

- Deployment of EDS can only be mandated if it is Certified.
- NOT "best available technology."
- "Detect under realistic air carrier operating conditions the amounts, configurations, and types of explosive materials likely to be used to cause catastrophic damage to commercial aircraft."

Response to ASIA

- FAA retained responsibility for EDS certification because nobody else wanted it.
- The intel community was consulted in determining the "amount, configurations and types."
- The National Material Advisory Board/National Academy of Sciences was tasked to develop certification testing protocols.
- A new NPRM defining certification criteria was issued November 4, 1992 and finalized September 10, 1993.
- The Management Plan for EDS Certification Testing was issued in October 1993.