

Automatic Randomizer Technology Trial PIA Summary

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Executive Summary

This is a summary of the Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) completed by the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA) for the Automatic Randomizer Technology (ART) Trial.

The ART trial was a six week trial at the Winnipeg International Airport during the spring of 2013. The trial tested a standalone system automating the random selection process for passenger Pre-Board Screening (PBS). Passengers were required to scan their boarding pass at an automated gate and were randomly allocated for PBS.

This summary reflects the findings and recommendations emanating from the ART Trial PIA. The PIA was conducted using the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat guidelines for conducting PIAs, which incorporates the ten principles of the Canadian Standards Association Model Code for assessing fair information handling practices.

Privacy Principles

The findings and recommendations relating to potential privacy risks for the ART Trial are presented in a framework consistent with the ten privacy principles of the CSA Model Code for assessing fair information handling practices.

Principle 1: Accountability

CATSA assigned the accountability for privacy risks and their mitigation.

Principle 2: Identifying Purposes

During the trial a privacy notice statement was posted at the checkpoint equipped with ART explaining the technology and its handling of personal information.

Principle 3: Consent

Consent was implied by individuals who presented their boarding pass at the automated gate for access to PBS.

Principle 4: Use

ART collected a limited amount of personal information (Passenger Name Record (PNR) code and surname) for the following purposes:

- Initiating the random allocation of passengers for PBS; and
- Maintaining travel parties and families.

ART was configured to keep families and travel parties together by using the PNR code and surname encoded in the boarding pass barcode. Groups travelling with the same PNR code and

surname were considered *families*, while groups travelling with only the same PNR code were considered *travel parties*.

Principle 5: Disclosure and Retention

Upon collection the information was immediately encrypted and the retention period was limited to 24 hours. During the trial no personal information was disclosed outside of CATSA.

Principle 6: Accuracy

Personal information was collected indirectly from passengers (or their representative) who present their boarding pass at the PBS checkpoint equipped with ART. The accuracy of the personal information embedded in the boarding pass bar code was dependent on the air carrier.

Principle 7: Safeguarding

Prior to the launch of the trial, CATSA officials assessed the administrative, physical and technical safeguards associated with ART.

Principle 8: Openness

Individuals requiring additional information about the ART Trial may contact CATSA at www.catsa.gc.ca.

Principle 9: Individual Access

As ART did not retain any personal information, CATSA will not be able to provide an individual with access to their personal information.

Principle 10: Challenging Compliance

Individuals requesting additional information regarding the privacy management features of the ART Trial may contact the CATSA Privacy Advisor at priv@catsa.gc.ca. Individuals who are not satisfied with CATSA's response may direct their complaints to the [Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada](#).