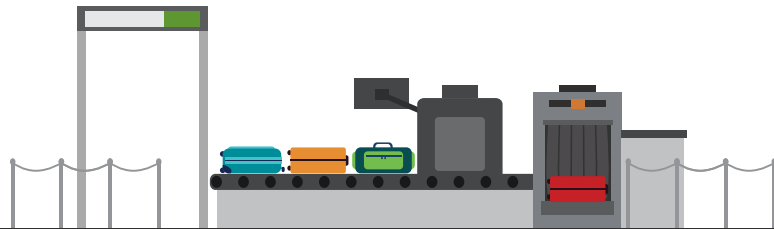


Transportation Security Administration

Aviation Security: Then and Now



Pre 9/11

Current Day



People

Air Marshals
Private contract screeners funded by airline industry
Civil Aviation Security Liaison Officers
FAA special agents

- Federalized Transportation Security Officers and Contract Screeners funded by United States Government
- Transportation Security Explosives Specialists
- Increased Federal Air Marshal deployments
- Passenger Screening Canine Teams
- Regulatory Inspectors
- Transportation Security Administration Representatives



Process

All screened individuals allowed into sterile area
Small knives and box cutters allowed
Aircraft security protocols focused on defeating terrorist tactics

- Air carrier/airport worker vetting and screening
- Intelligence-driven procedural changes including prohibited items list, TSA PreCheck® and other Trusted Traveler Programs
- Limited sterile area access at airports
- Secure Flight and watch list matching
- Enhanced security procedures on aircraft
- Centralized employee training (TSA Academy, Canine Training and TSA Training Center)



Technology

Primary method of screening for passengers:

- Walk through metal detectors
- Hand Held Metal Detectors
- Single screen x-ray

Legacy baggage screening technology for selectees

- Advanced Imaging Technology to detect non-metallic threats for on-person threats
- Advanced Technology Dual View x-ray for property threats
- Enhanced Explosive Trace Detection Systems
- Bottle Liquid Screening Technology
- Chemical Analysis Devices
- Colorimetric Screening for powdered explosives
- Liquid Screening Test Strips for liquid explosives
- Automated Screening Lanes
- Computed Tomography 3D x-ray technology for property threats
- 100% checked baggage screened for explosives
- Enhanced metal detection technology capabilities
- Credential Authentication Technology
- Boarding pass scanners



To learn more about TSA's history and timeline, please visit:
<https://www.tsa.gov/timeline>