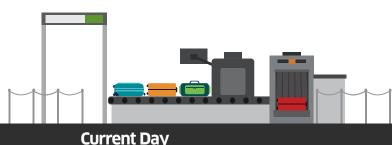
Transportation Security Administration

Aviation Security: Then and Now



Pre 9/11

Air Marshals



Private contract screeners funded by airline industry

Civil Aviation Security Liaison Officers

Civil Aviation Security Inspectors 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



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)

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