

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION



When Traveling and Needing TSA Assistance

Before the Screening Checkpoint

You may want to:

- Provide advance notice to the airline or travel agent if a passenger requires assistance at the airport.
- Obtain a gate pass if a passenger requires a companion or assistant to accompany him or her.
- Label the passenger's carry-on items, equipment, mobility aids, and devices with an identification tag.

Note:

The limit of one carry-on and one personal item does not apply to medical supplies, equipment, mobility aids, or assistive devices for a person with a disability.



Screening Checkpoint Lines

- Many airports have lanes for families and others who need extra assistance.
- If this lane is not available, a passenger with a disability can ask to go to the front of any line.
- Use of these lanes or the presence of a disability does not exempt a passenger from screening.



About TSA Pre✓[®]

- Through risk-based initiatives such as TSA Pre✓[®], TSA provides effective security while gaining efficiencies and improving the travel experience for millions of passengers each week.
- TSA Pre✓[®] is part of the agency's efforts to improve the passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and enhancing its use of technology.

Benefits

No need to remove:



Shoes



3-1-1 liquids bag from carry-on



Laptop from bag



Light outerwear/jacket



Belt



Preparing for X-ray Screening

How To Pack



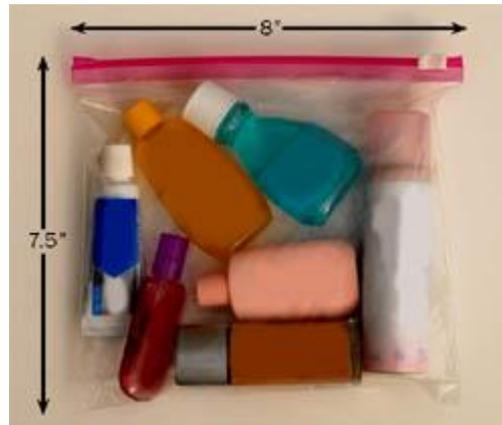
How *NOT* To Pack



Liquids, Gels, and Aerosols in Carry-ons

Remember 3-1-1 for Carry-Ons

- 3** – 3.4 ounces (100 ml) bottle or less (by volume).
- 1** – Quart-sized clear, plastic, sealable bag.
- 1** – Bag per passenger placed in the screening bin.



Liquids, Gels, and Aerosols, cont.

- The following are permitted in your carry-on in excess of 3.4 ounces if they are medically necessary:
 - All prescription and over-the-counter medications.
 - Insulin.
 - Water, juice, or liquid nutrition.
 - Life-support and life-sustaining liquids (such as bone marrow, blood products).
 - Items used to augment the body for medical or cosmetic reasons such as mastectomy products and prosthetic breasts.
 - Frozen items are allowed as long as they are frozen solid when presented for screening and partially frozen items are allowed if they are used to cool medically necessary items.
- Formula and juice are permitted if you are traveling with an infant, breast milk is permitted without an infant.



Liquids, Gels, and Aerosols, cont.

- If a passenger has medically necessary liquid or gel, he or she needs to:
 - Limit the amount to what is reasonably necessary for the itinerary.
 - Separate these items from the other liquids and gels.
 - Declare the items.
 - Present these items for additional inspection once reaching the X-ray.
 - These items are subject to additional screening.



Screening of Medications and Associated Supplies

- All medications and associated supplies (syringes, Sharps disposal container, pens, infusers, etc.) are allowed through the checkpoint once they have been screened.
- TSA does not require that medications be labeled but passengers need to comply with the labeling rules applied by the state.
- Medication and related supplies are normally X-rayed.
- Passengers have the option of requesting a visual inspection of medication and associated supplies.



X-ray Screening of External Medical Devices and Prosthetics

- Passengers can be screened without disconnecting external medical devices and submitting them for X-ray. Such devices include:
 - Insulin pumps
 - Hearing aids
 - Cochlear implants
 - Spinal stimulators
 - Bone growth stimulators



- Passengers should not be asked to remove a prosthetic limb for X-ray screening and Transportation Security Officers should not accept a passenger's offer to remove a prosthetic limb.



X-ray Screening of Respiratory Equipment

- Passengers must coordinate the use of supplemental oxygen with their airline.
- Supplemental oxygen and other respiratory-related equipment are permitted through the checkpoint once they have been screened.
- If a passenger can disconnect from the oxygen, it will undergo X-ray screening.



Screening by Walk-through Metal Detector

- Passengers who cannot be screened by Walk-through Metal Detector include passengers who:
 - have pacemakers, defibrillators, spinal stimulators and other similar implanted medical devices.
 - cannot walk without the assistance of a cane or walker.
 - use wheelchairs and cannot walk independently.
 - cannot disconnect from respiratory equipment.
- Passengers should inform the Transportation Security Officer that they cannot use the Walk-through Metal Detector before being screened and request to be screened using a pat-down.
- Passengers with metal implants can be screened by Walk-through Metal Detector, but any alarm will need to be resolved.



Screening Using a Pat-down

- A pat-down will be performed if there is an alarm of the metal detector, if the imaging technology shows an anomaly, or may be performed on a random basis.
- A pat-down will be conducted by a Transportation Security Officer of the same gender under most circumstances.
- For a private screening an additional TSA employee of the same gender will be present, as a witness.
- An Officer never should ask a passenger to remove or lift any article of clothing to reveal bare skin or expose a sensitive area.



Screening Using a Pat-down, cont.

- A passenger who undergoes a pat-down may:
 - request a private screening at any time.
 - have a companion, assistant, or family member accompany and assist them during a private or public screening (after providing this assistance, the companion, assistant, or family member needs to be rescreened).
 - ask for a chair to sit down during screening.
- A Transportation Security Officer may use Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) technology on his or her gloves after conducting a pat-down.
- If the technology alarms, and the alarm cannot be resolved, the passenger will not be permitted beyond the checkpoint.



Screening of Passengers Who Use Wheelchairs or Scooters

- Passengers who use wheelchairs or scooters who can walk:
 - should inform the Transportation Security Officer before screening.
 - can be screened using walk-through metal detector, advanced imaging technology, or a pat-down.
 - will receive additional screening like a pat-down if they alarm the walk-through metal detector or anomalies are detected by advanced imaging technology.
- The Officer also will:
 - conduct additional screening of the wheelchair or scooter, which may include the use of Explosive Trace Detection technology.
- If the technology alarms, and the alarm cannot be resolved, the passenger will not be permitted beyond the checkpoint.



Screening of Passengers who Use Wheelchairs or Scooters, cont.

- Passengers who use wheelchairs or scooters who cannot walk but can stand:
 - should inform the Transportation Security Officer before screening.
 - cannot be screened by walk-through metal detector or Advanced Imaging Technology.
 - will be screened by undergoing a pat-down while they stand beside their chair or scooter.
- The Officer also will:
 - conduct additional screening of the wheelchair or scooter, which may include the use of Explosive Trace Detection technology.
- If the technology alarms, and the alarm cannot be resolved, the passenger will not be permitted beyond the checkpoint.



Screening of Passengers who Use Wheelchairs or Scooters, cont.

- Passengers who use wheelchairs or scooters who cannot walk or stand:
 - should inform the Transportation Security Officer that they need to remain in their wheelchair or scooter before screening.
 - cannot be screened by walk-through metal detector or Advanced Imaging Technology.
 - can be screened by remaining in the wheelchair or scooter and undergoing a pat-down.
 - may be asked to lift their arms, lean forward, or lift their body up to the extent they are able.
- The Officer also will conduct additional screening of the wheelchair or scooter, including Explosive Trace Detection technology, while the passenger is seated.



Screening of Passengers with Prosthetics

- Passengers with prosthetics:
 - should inform the Transportation Security Officer of a prosthetic and where it is located before screening.
 - are not required to remove the prosthetic or the shoe that is part of the prosthetic in order to be screened.
 - can be screened using walk-through metal detector), Advanced Imaging Technology or a pat-down.
 - will receive additional screening, to include a pat-down if they alarm the WTMD or anomalies are detected by AIT.
 - can request to sit down during additional screening.



Screening of Passengers with Prosthetics, cont.

- Prosthetics are subject to visual and physical inspection, and may be screened by Explosive Trace Detection technology.
- If the technology alarms, and the alarm cannot be resolved, the passenger will not be permitted beyond the checkpoint.
- Visual and physical inspection may require a passenger to lift clothing without exposing sensitive areas.
- Passengers can request that additional screening be conducted in private. They also can request a drape for privacy.
- Additional screening by Cast and Prosthesis Imaging technology, which is required if available at the airport.



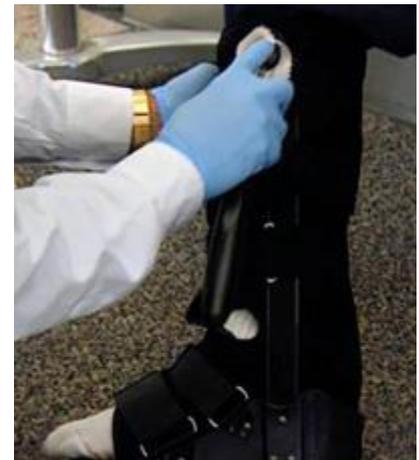
Screening of Passengers with Casts, Braces, or Support Appliances

- Passengers with casts, braces, or support appliances:
 - should inform the Transportation Security Officer of them and where they are located before screening.
 - are not required to remove them in order to be screened.
 - can be screened using walk-through metal detector, Advanced Imaging Technology, or a pat-down.
 - will undergo additional screening to include a pat-down if they alarm the WTMD or other anomalies are detected.
 - can request to sit down during additional screening.



Screening of Passengers with Casts, Braces, or Support Appliances, cont.

- These are subject to visual and physical inspection, and may undergo screening using Explosive Trace Detection technology.
- If the technology alarms, and the alarm cannot be resolved, the passenger will not be permitted beyond the checkpoint.
- Inspection may require a passenger to lift clothing without exposing sensitive areas.
- Passengers can request that additional screening be conducted in private.
- Additional screening by Cast and Prosthesis Imaging technology is required for casts if it is available at the airport.



Screening of Passengers with Diabetes

- Passengers with diabetes who use insulin pumps:
 - should inform the Transportation Security Officer of the pump and where it is located before screening.
 - can be screened using walk-through metal detector, Advanced Imaging Technology, or a pat-down.
 - can be screened without disconnecting from the pump.
 - will receive additional screening to include a pat-down if they alarm or anomalies are detected.
- Under most circumstances, a passenger can conduct a self pat-down of the insulin pump followed by Explosive Trace Detection screening of hands.



Screening of Passengers with Visual Impairments, cont.

- If the passenger uses a cane:
 - the Transportation Security Officer will conduct an X-ray inspection of the cane after the passenger clears the walk-through metal detector.
 - the cane must be X-rayed if it cannot be cleared by physical inspection.
- If the passenger has a service animal:
 - the animal must be wearing a harness, vest, or other identifier that it is a service animal.
 - he or she must maintain control of the animal at all times.
 - he or she should not be separated from the service animal.
 - the Officer should ask permission before touching the animal.
- Passengers who need to bring animals through a security screening checkpoint may experience additional screening, which could include testing the passenger's hands for traces of explosives.



Screening of Passengers with Service Animals

- Service animals are screened using walk-through metal detector unless the passenger requests a pat-down.
- The passenger should inform the Transportation Security Officer of their preference for passing through the metal detector. The options are:
 - (1) The service animal goes first and the passenger follows holding the leash.
 - The individual that alarms receives additional screening.
 - (2) The passenger goes first holding the leash and the service animal follows.
 - The individual that alarms receives additional screening.
 - (3) The passenger and the service animal go together.
 - Both the service animal and passenger receive additional screening if there is an alarm.
- Regardless of who goes through the metal detector first, the Officer will perform a physical inspection of the animal and its belongings (collar, harness, leash, backpack, vest, etc.). The belongings will not be removed from the animal.
- The passenger should NOT make contact with the service animal (other than maintaining control of the leash) until the animal has been cleared.



Public Outreach and Social Media

- Visit the TSA website to get the most up to date information: www.tsa.gov
- The TSA Blog: <http://blog.tsa.gov>
- Get the TSA mobile web/iPhone app: www.tsa.gov/mobile or on iTunes.



TSA Cares

- Passengers with special requests or needing assistance may contact the TSA Cares several days before travel with questions about screening policies, procedures and what to expect at the security checkpoint.
- Travelers may call TSA Cares toll free at 1-855-787-2227 or e-mail TSA-ContactCenter@dhs.gov Monday through Friday 9 a.m. – 9 p.m. EST, excluding federal holidays.
- TSA recommends that passengers call at least 72 hours ahead of travel.

