**TSA Practices for Hand Wanding -  for Court Security Issues**

Currently, TSA employees working checkpoints must wear issued masks and gloves at all times but eye protection is optional. Additionally, employees must wear a mask in shared common areas and work spaces. TSA maximizes screening technology to maintain social distancing requirements; however, there are times when employees must operate in close proximity to passengers: document checking and alarm resolution. Below are guidelines for limiting exposure and maximizing social distancing.

* Limit touch of boarding passes and identification documents
* Employed Plexiglas to separate TSA employees checking documents and passengers
* Increased frequency of wiping down all flat surfaces with disinfectant wipes or isopropyl alcohol
* Increased frequency of glove changes: every thirty (30) minutes or immediately after conducting individual passenger pat-downs
* ID Verification: Passengers do not have to remove their mask; however, they will need to pull it away from their face for ID verification. If the passenger refuses to adjust their mask for ID verification, they will be referred to a supervisor who can deny entry into the sterile area.

Current protocol for alarm resolution requires employees to employ handheld metal detectors (HHMD), and if necessary conduct a targeted pat-down of the unresolved area(s). Currently, employees are not required to wear eye protection or a face mask when in close proximity to passengers; however, in my opinion it would be a good practice.

* If a visual inspection of the PPE (i.e. a surgical mask that conforms to the face) can resolve the alarm then HHMD of the area is not required. If PPE could potentially conceal a prohibited item (may apply with certain N95 masks on some individuals), or articulable belief a prohibited item could be concealed, then include the PPE when conducting HHMD screening. If the passenger refuses to adjust their mask they will be referred to a supervisor who can deny access into the sterile area.
* Alarm resolution of non-sensitive areas – Employee’s will utilize a HHMD to resolve alarms and provide the passenger the option to adjust clothing to facilitate a visual inspection. If the passenger chooses to adjust their clothing without exposing a sensitive area: lifting or moving clothing, the employee can conduct the visual inspection. If the alarm area is caused by jewelry, the employee will ask the passenger to adjust or remove the item for visual inspection. If the individual does not wish to adjust their clothing the employee will conduct a pat-down of the alarming area and then explosive trace detection (ETD) the employee’s gloves.
* Alarm resolution of sensitive areas – Employee’s will utilize a HHMD to resolve alarms and then conduct a pat-down of the alarming area and then explosive trace detection (ETD) the employee’s gloves.