



CISA
CYBER+INFRASTRUCTURE



Bag Search Procedures Guide for Jewish Community Facilities & Events

September 2019



Introducing the Bag Search Procedures Guide for Jewish Community Facilities & Events

The Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) works closely with its partners in various sectors to provide the tools and resources needed to help mitigate risks to events, venues, and facilities, including those associated with the Jewish community.

The Secure Community Network, the official safety and security organization of the Jewish community in the United States and a recognized national model for faith-based information sharing and Homeland Security initiatives, is a crucial partner in this effort.

As such, CISA and SCN are releasing this edition of CISA's Bag Search Procedures Guide for Jewish Community Facilities & Events. Adapted by CISA and SCN, this Guide outlines common best practices for conducting bag searches as well as public-private sector security recommendations to meet ever-evolving threats that are applicable to the Jewish community.

This document provides guidance on the steps that venues can take to conduct bag searches, but it is ultimately up to the individual venue as to whether to implement any or all of these options.

We will continue to work together to identify ways we can mitigate risks to our Jewish communities, to include houses of worship. Thank you for your partnership and your commitment to securing these vital institutions.

Sincerely,

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1 Introduction & Purpose

This guide provides suggestions for developing and implementing bag search procedures for venues and facilities within the Jewish community, and may be applicable for events at synagogues, community centers, campus organizations, schools, and workplaces. Venue leadership and event organizers may also choose to use additional resources (e.g., work with SCN, coordinate with a Jewish Community Security Director if applicable, consult law enforcement, etc.) to supplement the procedures outlined in this guide.

Bag search procedures are meant to control items that are hand-carried into a venue and may be a part of a venue's overall security plan. This document provides guidance on how to:

- Prepare and plan for bag search procedures in advance of an event;
- Deter individuals from bringing illegal, prohibited, or unusual items into the venue;
- Interact with individuals who are having their bag(s) searched;
- Conduct a bag search and identify items of interest (i.e., illegal, prohibited, or unusual); and
- Respond when items of interest are discovered during a bag search.

The bag search procedures outlined in this document are for guidance purposes only; they are not required under any regulation or legislation. In addition, due to the wide variation in the types, sizes, and locations of public assembly venues and the types of events held in these venues, not all suggested procedures will be relevant or applicable.

2 Training

All venue personnel should be made aware of bag search procedures and available training, regardless of position or job title. Individuals whose duty it is to conduct the bag searches should be trained in the actual bag search procedures, the equipment needed, item identification, and the appropriate response when discovering items that fall into the three categories—illegal, prohibited, or unusual—described in further detail in [Section 4.2: Item Descriptions](#).

Venue leadership should consider providing venue employees, contractors, and event staff with training in general bag search procedures, items not allowed in the venue, and how the bag searches fit into layers of security at the venue.

The training provided may cover topics such as how to:

- ✓ Identify suspicious behavior, including potential coordinated attempts by attendees to get around security
- ✓ Coordinate unusual item identification among bag search stations, bag search supervisors, the venue's command post, or law enforcement
- ✓ Identify harmful substances (e.g., explosives are especially important with respect to bomb-making materials) and other substances/items that pose a threat to staff and other attendees
 - Examples of harmful items may be outlined in the venue's security plan.
 - Guidelines for identification, retention, transfer of ownership, and disposal should be provided if applicable.
- ✓ Respond appropriately and in compliance with law enforcement protocols in the event of adverse reactions from a bag owner
- ✓ Answer common questions and concerns about the venue's bag search procedures
- ✓ Interact with attendees to create a positive "wait" experience by engaging in upbeat conversations with attendees and indirectly questioning people who may appear or act suspiciously
- ✓ Coordinate with bag search supervisors or others monitoring the length of the bag search lines to respond to a large number of attendees or encourage attendees to spread out between lines or use other entrances to the venue
- ✓ Respond safely and quickly to an active assailant

Bag search procedure training should be conducted prior to every event, particularly for individuals who will be conducting the searches. Bag search procedures may change from event to event at the same venue, underscoring how important it is to discuss and practice the appropriate bag search procedures prior to each event.

Training should include venue staff, with supplemental support from law enforcement or others, and observation by supervisory staff.

As part of a training exercise, restricted items may be intentionally placed in bags to assess bag searchers' effectiveness in consistently conducting the bag search regardless of the type of event, items encountered, or the number of attendees entering the venue. Any deficiencies in the bag search procedures can then be corrected prior to the event itself.

Federal training courses are available online through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Emergency Management Institute at <http://training.fema.gov/>.

Additional training on protective measures awareness and bombing prevention are available through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security at <http://www.dhs.gov/bombing-prevention-training-courses>. The following courses are suggested for physical security officers, supervisors, security personnel, and bag searchers at public events.

Figure 1. Suggested Trainings

Title/ Position	WBT AWR-341 IED Awareness and Safety Procedures	VILT AWR-335 Response to Suspicious Behaviors and Items for Bombing Prevention	VILT AWR-348 IED Explosive Effects Mitigation	Res-Non-Res MGT- 451 Bomb Threat Management Planning Course (BTM)	Res/Non-Res PER-339 IED Search Procedures Course
Facility (Physical Security) Officers	●			●	●
Supervisors	●			●	●
Security Personnel	●	●	●		
Bag Searchers	●	●	●		

3 Pre-Event Communication and Secondary Perimeters

A public awareness program prior to an event can help familiarize attendees with the venue's bag limitations and search procedures before they arrive.

The following key information should be communicated directly to attendees, mass transit system operators, and parking lot operators:

- ✓ Bag search procedures, including items not permitted (i.e., illegal or prohibited) in the venue
- ✓ Any limitations or criteria that attendees may need to consider (e.g., limit of one bag per ticket holder, size limitations for bags, requirement that bags contain only one compartment)
- ✓ Other advice about timing (e.g., arriving earlier than planned to allow time for the bag search or wait time if there are lines)



Figure 2. Prohibited items (Cleveland Browns)

A variety of methods can be used to share this information and increase public awareness, including:

- ✓ Mailings (both electronic and traditional) to attendees
- ✓ Team and/or venue websites
- ✓ Policies printed on the reverse side of tickets
- ✓ Social media and/or mobile apps
- ✓ Radio and television

Bag search information communicated prior to the event or on the day of the event should be provided in the predominant languages of expected attendees.

At the venue, if space permits, organizers should establish secondary perimeters—designated areas surrounding the venue through which attendees must pass before they reach the screening area—

Pre-Event Communications and Secondary Perimeters

that allow observation, additional screening (as identified in the venue security procedures), and an extended security perimeter. There are several ways to communicate bag criteria and search procedures at secondary perimeters, including:

- ✓ Posting signs close to bag search areas. This may include:
 - Park-and-ride locations
 - Shuttle pick-up points
 - Parking lots
 - Other mass transportation locations
- ✓ Using visuals to complement written guidance.
- ✓ Visuals could include pictures of permitted and prohibited items.
 - Such visuals can make it easier for bag search procedures to be understood by all attendees, including those whose language is not included in the written instructions.



Figure 3. Perimeter signage (U.S. Tennis Assn.)



Figure 4. Lines prior to security gate (MetLife Stadium)

4 Bag Searches

Bag searches (and possible magnetometer screening where appropriate) are recommended for everyone entering the venue, regardless of whether it is an event or non-event day. This includes employees, contractors, team players and staff, performers, media and official guests, and attendees.

Venue bag search policies should be enforced throughout the entire event. Any influx of guests should not cause deviations in standard bag search procedures, and it is strongly recommended that bag searches be conducted regardless of wait time.

The potential threat to the venue should determine the setup of bag search locations and lines for bag searches, the bag search procedures, and the level of search detail—from a simple glance into the bag to emptying the contents of the bag. Options for finding or removing items should be based on what is appropriate for the threat to the venue, the type of event, venue, any existing venue pre-event evaluation procedures, expected attendance, and number of individuals supporting the bag searches.

Trained bag search staff and bag search supervisors should perform the bag searches in the safest manner possible so that they identify and respond appropriately to items not permitted in the venue.

4.1 Bag Search Locations

Bag search locations are recommended at all open venue entrances. Venue leadership may also choose to conduct bag searches on personnel as they exit the venue to prevent theft.

The venue should allow sufficient room for crowd movement, providing an appropriate number of bag search lines, tables, and bag search staff at each of the venue entrances that is commensurate with the anticipated flow of attendees, possibly predicted through ticket sales.



Figure 5. Event Searches (Major League Baseball)



Figure 6. Bag search location (MetLife Stadium)

Bag Searches

The venue should consider the following when setting up bag search locations:

- ✓ Where will bag search lines or crowds not impede foot traffic around the entrances?
- ✓ Where will tickets be checked or scanned, and where will credentialing for venue personnel or event staff (e.g., media, players or performers) be conducted? Is there room near these locations?
- ✓ Where are other security activities (e.g., personal searches) taking place? Can the bag search location be set up separate and prior to these efforts?

The following materials or supplies are recommended for each location where bag searches will be conducted:

- ✓ Signage identifying prohibited and permissible items may be posted at each bag search location.
- ✓ Templates that show the permissible bag size or allow attendees to check the size of their bags should be at the beginning of the bag search lines so that attendees can quickly determine whether their bags are permissible or not.
- ✓ Bicycle rack-type barriers or portable fencing may be used to separate individual bag search areas and direct lines. This can help guide individuals and groups into manageable lines and prevent individuals from moving from one area to another in an effort to avoid the bag search process.
- ✓ Lighting may be used in the bag search locations; this is particularly important for evening events.
- ✓ The bag search locations may be covered to guard against inclement weather.
- ✓ Trash cans or amnesty boxes may be set up (see [Section 4.5.4: Amnesty Boxes](#)) for individuals to remove or dispose of items prior to lining up or while in line, as appropriate.

If a specific entrance is provided for individuals with special needs, ensure that the location is accessible to those with access and functional needs (e.g., using crutches or other means of assistance, including a wheelchair or walker).



Figure 7. Entrance to bag searches (U.S. Tennis Assn.)

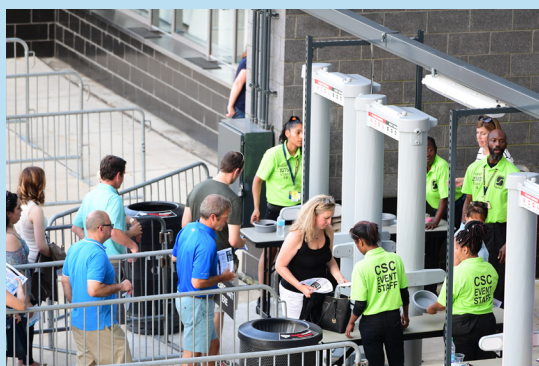


Figure 8. Bag search lines with barriers (Contemporary Services Corporation)

- Venue leadership may also consider when exceptions to the prohibited items list may be made (e.g., allowing syringes, inhalers, or certain types of coolers for medical reasons, or diaper bags or other supplies for babies).
- ✓ Unusual items are items that are generally permitted or legal within the venue but may be considered unusual due to the quantity of the item or the uniqueness of the item (e.g., a large roll of wire, a large quantity of batteries, a screwdriver, an alarm clock, an odd-smelling item, etc.). In general, these items usually have no legitimate use by a ticket holder entering the venue.
- Additional factors to consider include the weight of the item or any unusual alteration of the item.
- Personnel should be alert to unusual items that may not seem harmful at first glance, but when combined with other items could produce an illegal item (e.g., disassembled gun parts, or electrical tape, crimpers, or wire cutters that could be used with other components for assembling an improvised explosive device).
- Venue leadership may determine that items classified as prohibited or unusual during an event may be allowed during non-event days (e.g., multi-pocket bags, small coolers, computers, or food). A posting with a list of items that are not permitted during non-event days is recommended at personnel entrances.

It is recommended that bag searchers or other event staff remain alert of suspicious activities by attendees (e.g., not making eye contact when spoken to by bag searcher(s), acting extremely nervous, or making attempts to avoid security), along with concealing items underneath their clothing. These behaviors may warrant a one-on-one discussion with that individual and event security staff or law enforcement.



Figure 11. Law enforcement placement in front of ticket collection (DHS)

Recommended procedures for what to do if any of these types of items are found during a bag search are outlined in [Section 4.5: Bag Search Findings](#). In addition, the list of these items as well as example items should be considered for incorporation into pre-event training and bag search procedures. It is recommended that venue leadership prepare a list of illegal and prohibited items for distribution (via leaflet or email) to employees, contractors, event staff, and attendees before the event. The list should also be posted on signs to ensure everyone is aware of items not permitted in the venue.

4.3 Bag Search Lines and Staffing

Proper staffing for bag search lines is of critical importance. When determining which staff to have on hand, venue leadership may consider a mix of supervisors, bag search staff, law enforcement personnel, and staff who direct and answer questions from attendees. These staffing decisions can be based on the pre-event evaluation of the threat, the anticipated number and flow of attendees, venue-specific security procedures, and the resources available for event security. To ensure effective staffing, venue leadership may also consider:

- ✓ **Rotating bag search staff** to different lines or roles to avoid complacency in bag searches.
- ✓ **Staffing** to help direct attendees to less crowded lines or entrances, troubleshoot any issues, and fill in if needed to keep congested lines moving.
- ✓ **Locating uniformed law enforcement** between the bag search locations and the ticket scanning areas, if law enforcement is onsite.
 - This positioning may allow the uniformed officer(s) to observe the bag search procedures and the in-processing of the attendees while still maintaining an effective presence.

As mentioned in [Section 4.1: Bag Search Locations](#), where a bag search is done is important to ensuring efficiency and flow. Along the same lines, the number, location, and purpose of bag search lines can also improve the efficiency and effectiveness of bag searches.

4.3.1 Consent and Right to Refuse

Bag searches of attendees are voluntary. However, venue leadership may consider including explicit language in any communication so that individuals are made aware before purchasing tickets or arriving at the venue that a) their bags will be searched at the venue prior to entry, and b) failure to allow a bag search will result in denial of entry.

As discussed in [Section 3: Pre-Event Communication and Secondary Perimeters](#), this information should be broadly distributed by the venue ahead of an event and posted the day of the event.

Attendees who refuse a bag search may have the option, if appropriate and available, to take unauthorized bags or prohibited items back to their vehicle, check the item(s) at a temporary storage facility, or dispose of the item(s). (See [Section 4.5.3: Temporary Storage Area](#) or [4.5.4: Amnesty Boxes](#) for further information about temporary storage or disposal of items.)

Prospective employees and contractors should be made aware that bag searches are mandatory and may be conducted when entering or exiting the venue.

4.3.2 Addressing Adverse Mindset and Threatening Statements

There is often a degree of impatience among attendees as they enter an event. Bag search personnel must maintain control at bag search locations and effectively manage the queue lines without feeling pressured to rush through their bag search responsibilities.

As mentioned in prior sections, communicating information about bag search procedures, prohibited items, and expected wait times can help attendees prepare for bag search lines. Developing a list of frequently asked questions and appropriate answers can inform attendees ahead of an event and equip bag search personnel and supervisors to address ticket holder concerns, justify the venue's bag search procedures with a consistent message, and potentially diffuse any animosity.

If a ticket holder makes threatening statements (e.g., “I have a bomb”), they should be taken seriously. Bag search personnel should be certain of what the ticket holder said by asking the ticket holder to repeat the statements. The ticket holder should be informed that the statements are taken seriously. The bag searcher should immediately notify event security, supervisors, and law enforcement of such statements.

4.3.3 Refusal of Bag Search

If a ticket holder refuses to comply with the bag search, bag search personnel should contact the bag search supervisor to reinforce that the bag search procedure is a requirement for entry into the venue. This process should be conducted in a non-combative manner by asking the ticket holder to stand aside from the bag search line to allow others to pass through while waiting for the supervisor to arrive.

An exit lane should be available to allow attendees who do not wish to have their bags searched to leave the venue.

4.4 Conducting a Bag Search

Bag searches should be performed only on bags that meet the size and construction criteria. Attendees with oversized bags or bags that do not meet construction criteria (e.g., the venue only allows plastic bags or single-compartment bags) should be asked to return their bag to their vehicle or check the bag at the temporary storage area, if available (see [Section 4.5.3: Temporary Storage Area](#)). The following steps should be employed by bag search personnel when they conduct a bag search:

- ✓ Greet the ticket holder and make eye contact; remain courteous to the ticket holder at all times.
- ✓ Ask the bag owner whether it is okay for their bag to be searched.
 - If they refuse, inform them of the venue’s bag search policy.
 - If they still refuse, they should be directed away from the venue through a separate exit line.
 - It is recommended that a supervisor be notified if a bag holder is directed to exit the facility.
- ✓ Have the ticket holder place the bag on the inspection table.
- ✓ Conduct an inspection of the outside of the bag:
 - Pick up the bag. Notice whether the weight of the bag is consistent with the size and contents of the bag.
 - Hold the bottom of the bag to help determine whether heavy or cylindrical items are present inside the bag.
 - Feel the top, sides, and bottom of the outside of the bag for any signs that the exterior of the bag has been altered to create a hidden compartment.



Figure 12. Bag search in process (MetLife Stadium)

- Does the bag have a false bottom?
- Does the bag have rigid sides when they should be flexible?
- If it is a “soft” bag, feel the outside.
- Are there any out-of-the-ordinary bulges or bumps?
- Notice whether the construction of the bag has been altered.
- Look for any signs that could indicate the bag has been tampered with (e.g., mismatched hardware, resewn or glued seams).
- ✓ Check inside the bag:
 - Ask the ticket holder to please open the bag and any compartments so the inside can be inspected.
 - Attendees must hold their bag open and keep it open for visual inspection.
 - Avoid handling items directly unless the items are unique or of questionable purpose.
 - Ask the ticket holder to unwrap any wrapped items for inspection.
 - Use a non-metallic/non-magnetic stick or tool to move items around the inside of the bag for a clearer view.
 - Refrain from putting your hands in a ticket holder’s bag.
 - There may be potentially harmful items in the bag and the searcher should avoid being accused of theft.
 - Examine the interior and contents of the bag from top to bottom, layer-by-layer, clearing each area before continuing, in a systematic manner that ensures a complete search.
 - Systematic search patterns reduce the risk of missing critical observations about the bag and its contents.
- Create a search method (e.g., going clockwise or counterclockwise throughout the bag), beginning with the pockets on the outside, then the pockets on the inside, then the space(s) in the middle of the bag.
- Check the side, top, and bottom walls and seams of the bag to ensure that item(s) are not concealed.
- Heavy items tend to be in the lowest portion of the bag. Items may be concealed in places such as within rolled clothing (e.g., sweatshirts or ponchos) or cases designed for other items (e.g., cameras or eyeglasses). Stuffed or padded items could prevent a bag searcher from detecting a concealed item. Bag searchers must also rely on the weight of an object to determine whether any prohibited item(s) is concealed.
- Ask the ticket holder to remove large items:
 - Ask the ticket holder to unfold and shake out any blankets, towels, and hand-carried clothing (e.g., jackets) in plain sight.
 - Bag search staff should pat down the clothing pockets of carried clothing.
- Do not make comments regarding the ticket holder’s property or bag contents.
- Pay attention to odd odors that may bring attention to a particular bag.
 - Odd odors may imply potential hazards, so care should be taken when conducting a thorough search of that bag.
 - Bag handlers should not sniff bag contents or open containers to directly inhale the content.

Additional guidelines and special circumstances:

- ✓ Provide accommodations for attendees who have special needs, including:
 - Inspect bags attached to wheelchairs. If the ticket holder is able to stand, the ticket holder should be asked to stand so that the seat of the wheelchair may be visibly searched.
 - Describe the bag search process as it is occurring to a visually impaired ticket holder.
 - Provide pre-printed cards outlining the bag search procedures to attendees who are hearing impaired.
- ✓ Arrange for a multiple bag search process for special events, such as sporting events, that require multiple bags.
 - Arrangements with the team(s) and event organizer should be made ahead of the bags' arrival to ensure that all parties are aware of the process.

4.4.1 Bag Search Equipment

There are several pieces of equipment that should be on hand for staff to use to safeguard themselves while conducting an effective bag search. Venue leadership should consider making the following equipment available to bag search staff at all bag search locations:



Stick/Rod: to move items around inside the bag without making physical contact with the items in the bag or to tap the bottom and sides of the bag to help determine whether there is a false bottom or compartment. A ruler, paint stirrer, or other similar item could also be used.



Flashlight: to better illuminate the interior of the bag, regardless of the time of day. A longer flashlight may also be used in place of a stick to view inside bag compartments.



Disposable rubber gloves: to protect bag search personnel when manipulating items inside of a bag. Consider providing an appropriate range of sizes, as well as types of material that accommodate potential allergies (e.g., non-latex disposable gloves).



Containers/Bins: to confine and sort items if items must be removed from a package or bag.



Template/Bin: to alert the ticket holder of the permissible size of a bag.



Communication equipment (e.g., cell phones, radios): to allow bag search staff and supervisors to communicate. Megaphones may also be useful for supervisory staff to make operational announcements.



Tables: to help support bags and provide a surface on which to conduct the search.



Checklists: on a clipboard, lanyard, or pocket-sized card provide an easy reference to a description of item types, the steps for bag search procedures, or steps to take for specific bag search findings.

4.5 Bag Search Findings

It is recommended that venues establish clear procedures in the event that bag search personnel or event security staff find an illegal, prohibited, or unusual item during a bag search. How the item is disposed of and the level of law enforcement involvement will depend upon the category of the item discovered, the venue's security procedures, and law enforcement's participation in a venue's security.

If an illegal or prohibited item is found:

- ✓ Immediately notify supervisors, security staff, and law enforcement as detailed in the venue's bag search procedures.
- ✓ Do not leave the illegal or prohibited item unattended at the bag search area.
- ✓ Switch out the search staff member that discovered the item with other bag search staff to continue the bag search process for other attendees.
- ✓ Have event security relocate the bag owner and the bag searcher to a separate location to further investigate the discovered illegal or prohibited item.
- ✓ Remove unnecessary or high levels of attention toward the suspect bag or item(s).
- ✓ Use a duress word when a suspicious item is found.
- ✓ Monitor the activities of the owner of the item until it can be determined that the item does not pose a threat.
- ✓ If a ticket holder refuses to surrender items, they should be refused entry. If law enforcement are on site, ask them to assist. Law enforcement can also provide additional guidance and information to the ticket holder regarding their property and the bag search procedures.

4.5.1 Item Handling Procedures

It is recommended that the venue's bag search procedures:

- ✓ Clearly identify actions to take if an illegal, prohibited, or unusual item is discovered.
- ✓ Be developed in coordination with law enforcement and incorporate industry best practices.

The procedures may also detail how items should be handled immediately following discovery; communication with supervisors, event security staff, and law enforcement; and whether an item can be temporarily stored or disposed of so that a ticket holder may enter the venue.

The bag search personnel's primary mission is to prevent illegal and prohibited items from entering the venue. Illegal and prohibited items that need to be investigated further should be retained by law enforcement officials for final disposition. Unless there is an unusual circumstance, law enforcement may not normally need to be involved with preventing prohibited items from the facility.

4.5.1.1 Illegal Items

It is recommended that the venue's bag search procedures specify that the discovery of illegal items result in immediate notification of supervisors, the security staff responsible for the event, and law enforcement. The specific notification procedure may vary depending on whether law enforcement is or is not present at the venue.

- ✓ **If law enforcement is present at the venue**, they will likely take the lead in determining the proper disposition of the illegal item(s).
- ✓ **If law enforcement is offsite**, venue leadership should consider how to handle illegal items in accordance with guidance provided by law enforcement officials. This may include having event security staff escort the ticket holder with the illegal item(s) away from the bag search area to a secure location until law enforcement arrives.

4.5.1.2 Prohibited Items

Bag search personnel who identify prohibited items may accompany the ticket holder and the item(s) to the bag search supervisor and law enforcement, if appropriate, for disposal or storage of the item(s). Options may include the use of an amnesty box, checking the item(s) into a temporary storage area, or returning the item(s) to the ticket holder's vehicle. (See [Section 4.5.3: Temporary Storage Area](#) or [4.5.4: Amnesty Boxes](#) for further information about temporary storage or disposal of items.)

The venue's security staff should ensure that all prohibited items, if disposed of, are disposed of properly and not left unattended or placed in the trash.

4.5.1.3 Unusual Items

The disposal of unusual items will depend on the item(s) discovered. For safety purposes, it is recommended that a supervisor, event security, and law enforcement be contacted when unusual items are discovered. In specific instances, law enforcement may consider confiscating unusual items.

It is recommended that venue leadership coordinate between different bag search locations to determine whether other unusual items have been identified, which could be combined with other items discovered and used in a harmful way.

If it is determined there is an unusual item present—through observation or some suspicious activity on the part of the ticket holder—that may be used to cause harm at the event, it may be necessary to dispose of the item(s) by using an amnesty box, check the item(s) in a temporary storage facility, or return the item(s) to the ticket holder's vehicle. (See [Section 4.5.3: Temporary Storage Area](#) or [4.5.4: Amnesty Boxes](#) for further information about temporary storage or disposal of items.)

4.5.2 Notifying Supervisor/Law Enforcement

If bag searchers discover an illegal, prohibited, or unusual item during the bag search, bag search personnel should take the following steps based on their venue's bag search procedures:

- ✓ Immediate verbal notification to supervisors, event security, and law enforcement.
 - Use caution and know when to use and not use mobile communication devices such as handheld radios or cellular phones to notify supervisors.

- Certain devices (e.g., improvised explosive devices) can be triggered by radio frequencies.
- Maintain a 50-foot standoff distance for radios and cellphones.
- ☑ Coordinate between bag search locations around the venue to determine whether unusual items have been identified that may complement or be used in some harmful way with other items discovered.

4.5.2.1 Intervention by Venue Staff

In the event that law enforcement is not available, bag searchers should practice extreme caution when dealing with suspect items. It is recommended that bag search personnel:

- ☑ Remain calm at all times and present a professional demeanor with high regard for guest service.
- ☑ Contact supervisor(s) personnel or the security staff responsible for the event. This should be done in a way that will avoid unnecessary or high levels of attention toward the suspect bag or item(s).

4.5.3 Temporary Storage Area

Even with a public awareness program to educate attendees about the venue's bag search procedures, prohibited or unusual items may be brought to the bag search location. If appropriate, the venue leadership may ask that the ticket holder:

- ☑ Return the item(s) or bag to their vehicle, or
- ☑ Store the item(s) or bag in a temporary storage area (either for free or for a fee).



Figure 13. Temporary storage location (U.S. Tennis Assn.)

Based on the potential threats identified during pre-event evaluation, venue leadership should decide the types of items and bag that are allowed in this temporary storage area. The venue leadership determines the level of inspection needed on items and bags stored. Depending on the type of venue (e.g., outdoor or indoor), the temporary storage area may be located outdoors away from the venue, or indoors in an area at least 300 feet away from the event.

4.5.4 Amnesty Boxes

Venue leadership should coordinate with law enforcement on whether the use of an amnesty box is appropriate for the disposal of items voluntarily surrendered by attendees. Law enforcement personnel may outline any instructions, including who is responsible for its use and its contents. Information about amnesty boxes should be clearly communicated to attendees prior to an event and are included in signs near heavily-traversed areas outlining bag search procedures. If an amnesty box is used, training should include the policies and procedures on how to use it.

5 Additional Resources

DHS provides a number of websites, videos, guides, and other resources that may be useful for those developing bag search procedures for venues.

DHS Websites

Title	Link
Active Shooter Preparedness Program	https://www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness
Homeland Security Information Network – Critical Infrastructure (HSIN-CI)	https://www.dhs.gov/hsin-critical-infrastructure
Hometown Security Campaign	https://www.dhs.gov/hometown-security
If You See Something, Say Something®	https://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something
Suspicious Activity Reporting Tool	https://www.dhs.gov/suspicious-activity-reporting-tool

DHS Videos

Title	Link
Check It! – Bag Check Video	https://www.dhs.gov/video/check-it-bag-check-video
No Reservations: Suspicious Behavior in Hotels	English: https://www.dhs.gov/video/no-reservations-suspicious-behavior-hotels Spanish: https://www.dhs.gov/video/sin-reservaciones-comportamiento-sospechoso-en-los-hoteles
What's in Store: Ordinary People, Extraordinary Events	https://www.dhs.gov/video/whats-store-ordinary-people-extraordinary-events

DHS Guides and Other Publications

Title	Link
<i>Commercial Facilities Sector-Specific Plan, An Annex to the NIPP 2013</i>	https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/nipp-ssp-commercial-facilities-2015-508.pdf
<i>Patron Screening Best Practices Guide</i>	https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/patron-screening-guide-03-16-508.pdf
<i>Security of Soft Targets and Crowded Places—Resource Guide</i>	https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/19_0424_cisa_soft-targets-and-crowded-places-resource-guide.pdf
<i>Sports Venue Credentialing Guide</i>	https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/sports-venue-credentialing-guide-508.pdf

Other Best Practices

Safety and security best practices guides are also available from the National Center for Spectator Sports Safety and Security (<https://www.ncs4.com/knowledgeportal/best-practices>).

6 Acknowledgements

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Please contact cfsteam@hq.dhs.gov or visit www.dhs.gov/commercial-facilities-sector if you have questions or to find additional resources.

