

the requirements of §1542.215 have the authority to arrest, with or without a warrant, while on duty at the airport for the following violations of the criminal laws of the State and local jurisdictions in which the airport is located—

(1) A crime committed in the presence of the individual; and

(2) A felony, when the individual has reason to believe that the suspect has committed it.

(c) The training program required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section must—

(1) Meet the training standard for law enforcement officers prescribed by either the State or local jurisdiction in which the airport is located for law enforcement officers performing comparable functions.

(2) Specify and require training standards for private law enforcement personnel acceptable to TSA, if the State and local jurisdictions in which the airport is located do not prescribe training standards for private law enforcement personnel that meets the standards in paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) Include training in—

(i) The use of firearms;

(ii) The courteous and efficient treatment of persons subject to inspection, detention, search, arrest, and other aviation security activities;

(iii) The responsibilities of law enforcement personnel under the security program; and

(iv) Any other subject TSA determines is necessary.

(d) Each airport operator must document the training program required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section and maintain documentation of training at a location specified in the security program until 180 days after the departure or removal of each person providing law enforcement support at the airport.

§ 1542.219 Supplementing law enforcement personnel.

(a) When TSA decides, after being notified by an airport operator as prescribed in this section, that not enough qualified State, local, and private law enforcement personnel are available to carry out the requirements of §1542.215, TSA may authorize the airport oper-

ator to use, on a reimbursable basis, personnel employed by TSA, or by another department, agency, or instrumentality of the Government with the consent of the head of the department, agency, or instrumentality to supplement State, local, and private law enforcement personnel.

(b) Each request for the use of Federal personnel must be submitted to TSA and include the following information:

(1) The number of passengers enplaned at the airport during the preceding calendar year and the current calendar year as of the date of the request.

(2) The anticipated risk of criminal violence, sabotage, aircraft piracy, and other unlawful interference to civil aviation operations.

(3) A copy of that portion of the security program which describes the law enforcement support necessary to comply with §1542.215.

(4) The availability of law enforcement personnel who meet the requirements of §1542.217, including a description of the airport operator's efforts to obtain law enforcement support from State, local, and private agencies and the responses of those agencies.

(5) The airport operator's estimate of the number of Federal personnel needed to supplement available law enforcement personnel and the period of time for which they are needed.

(6) A statement acknowledging responsibility for providing reimbursement for the cost of providing Federal personnel.

(7) Any other information TSA considers necessary.

(c) In response to a request submitted in accordance with this section, TSA may authorize, on a reimbursable basis, the use of personnel employed by a Federal agency, with the consent of the head of that agency.

§ 1542.221 Records of law enforcement response.

(a) Each airport operator must ensure that—

(1) A record is made of each law enforcement action taken in furtherance of this part; and

(2) The record is maintained for a minimum of 180 days.

(b) Data developed in response to paragraph (a) of this section must include at least the following, except as authorized by TSA:

(1) The number and type of weapons, explosives, or incendiaries discovered during any passenger-screening process, and the method of detection of each.

(2) The number of acts and attempted acts of aircraft piracy.

(3) The number of bomb threats received, real and simulated bombs found, and actual detonations on the airport.

(4) The number of arrests, including—

(i) Name, address, and the immediate disposition of each individual arrested;

(ii) Type of weapon, explosive, or incendiary confiscated, as appropriate; and

(iii) Identification of the aircraft operators or foreign air carriers on which the individual arrested was, or was scheduled to be, a passenger or which screened that individual, as appropriate.

Subpart D—Contingency Measures

§ 1542.301 Contingency plan.

(a) Each airport operator required to have a security program under § 1542.103(a) and (b) must adopt a contingency plan and must:

(1) Implement its contingency plan when directed by TSA.

(2) Conduct reviews and exercises of its contingency plan as specified in the security program with all persons having responsibilities under the plan.

(3) Ensure that all parties involved know their responsibilities and that all information contained in the plan is current.

(b) TSA may approve alternative implementation measures, reviews, and exercises to the contingency plan which will provide an overall level of security equal to the contingency plan under paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 1542.303 Security Directives and Information Circulars.

(a) TSA may issue an Information Circular to notify airport operators of security concerns. When TSA determines that additional security meas-

ures are necessary to respond to a threat assessment or to a specific threat against civil aviation, TSA issues a Security Directive setting forth mandatory measures.

(b) Each airport operator must comply with each Security Directive issued to the airport operator within the time prescribed in the Security Directive.

(c) Each airport operator that receives a Security Directive must—

(1) Within the time prescribed in the Security Directive, verbally acknowledge receipt of the Security Directive to TSA.

(2) Within the time prescribed in the Security Directive, specify the method by which the measures in the Security Directive have been implemented (or will be implemented, if the Security Directive is not yet effective).

(d) In the event that the airport operator is unable to implement the measures in the Security Directive, the airport operator must submit proposed alternative measures and the basis for submitting the alternative measures to TSA for approval. The airport operator must submit the proposed alternative measures within the time prescribed in the Security Directive. The airport operator must implement any alternative measures approved by TSA.

(e) Each airport operator that receives a Security Directive may comment on the Security Directive by submitting data, views, or arguments in writing to TSA. TSA may amend the Security Directive based on comments received. Submission of a comment does not delay the effective date of the Security Directive.

(f) Each airport operator that receives a Security Directive or an Information Circular and each person who receives information from a Security Directive or an Information Circular must:

(1) Restrict the availability of the Security Directive or Information Circular, and information contained in either document, to those persons with an operational need-to-know.

(2) Refuse to release the Security Directive or Information Circular, and information contained in either document, to persons other than those who have an operational need to know without the prior written consent of TSA.