Defining a strategy assume that the problem is tractable. It is not so evident.

First define what is a HP which reduce the efficiency of transit detection algorithm. Intensity of the HP and/or time behavior? Value of the intensity? Which type of time fluctuations (RTS pixels for instance)?

If the temporal fluctuation is the major contributor it is impossible to follow in time all the pixels of the CCD.
* We can detect fluctuating HP only with the star flux if the star is not strongly variable (I suppose)
* Stars cover 10 to 20% of CCD surface. The fluctuating pixel position is then determined with a precision of ± 5 pixels (typical size of an aperture)

This information could be given by the transit search teams.

About 800 (intensity > 1000 e-/32 sec) new HP appear on the CCD each day.
I have no idea of the number of fluctuating HP.

Fluctuating HP number is probably very small.

It is possible to make a map of HP but the map will be several
weeks late for the new run.

There is a lot of work to make such map -> manpower?

To day there is no tools to move slightly the pointing direction to move out an HP
from the photometric aperture (taking into account constraints from the seismo field).

Again -> manpower?