**Transportation
Security
Administration**

Instructor Guide – Lesson Plan
Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT)
(Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose)
Operations

Objective: To provide Transportation Security Officers (TSO) at the screening checkpoint with an understanding of the physical components of the Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose system and its operations.

Length: 1 hour

Participants: Maximum recommended class size of 8, with an instructor/participant ratio of 1:4.

Instructional Methods: Lecture, PowerPoint, Discussion

Classroom Requirements: Room should be configured in a classroom style.

Instructor Equipment: Laptop, Projector, Screen, Instructor Guide

**Participant Equipment:** Participant Guide, Pen/Pencil

Structure: The following lesson plan is divided into two columns. Column one contains copies of the PowerPoint slides. Column two contains the corresponding information related to the slide. The information is in an outline form. The intent of the format is to provide instructor guidance; it should not be read verbatim. This section will also include any notes and/or warnings that the instructor may need to emphasize.

SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION

(slide 1)

Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose – Operations

During this lesson, we will explain the physical components of the Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose unit. We will discuss system components and operations, machine procedures, as well as safety, maintenance, and troubleshooting.
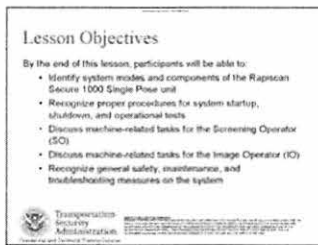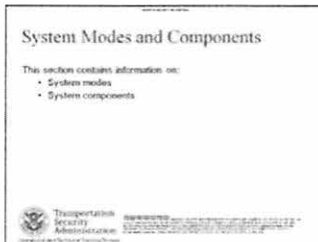

(slide 2)

Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, participants will be able to:
- Identify system modes and components of the Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose unit
- Recognize proper procedures for system startup, shutdown, and operational tests
- Discuss machine-related tasks for the Screening Operator (SO)
- Discuss machine-related tasks for the Image Operator (IO)
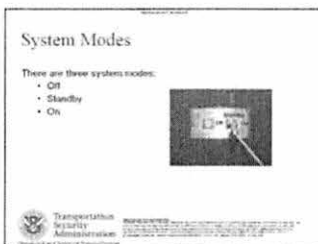- Recognize general safety, maintenance, and troubleshooting measures on the system

(slide 3)

System Modes and Components

This section contains information on:
- System modes
- System components

(slide 4)

System Modes

There are three system modes:
- Off
- Standby
- On

Standby mode locks out the machine and can be used if the SO needs to take the key and leave the area temporarily.

A physical key is required to keep the system in On mode.

SO – Scan Area Instructions

(b)(3):49 U.S.C. § 114(r)

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(slide 20)

SO – Scan Area Instructions

View the top of the monitor for image status and instructions for the individual in the Scan area. Examples of messages are:
- Ready for Next Person – This means to scan next individual
- Scan in Progress
- Scan Complete. Move to Holding Area
- Wait in Scan Area – This means another individual is in the holding area

ⓘ **Note:** Conduct a brief review of the session through a series of open-ended questions and additional explanation such as:

Q: What is the hand-held scan button used for?
A: *Scanning, and also to acknowledge system messages that appear on the monitor, for example, during startup.*
Q: What is the difference between the Holding area and the Scan area?
A: *The Holding area is where a scanned individual is directed during image review. The Scan area is where the next scanned individual is directed to wait until the individual in the Holding area completes AIT screening.*
Q: What is an example of a message that will display for the Holding area?
A: *Analyzing; Clear*
Q: What does Analyzing mean?
A: *That the IO is analyzing the image.*
Q: What does Clear mean?
A: *That the IO has cleared the image from the screen. It does not indicate that the individual is cleared. Listen for radio instructions from the IO for all image results.*

Lesson Objectives

Participants should be able to:
- Identify system modes and components of the Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose unit
- Recognize proper procedures for system startup, shutdown, and operational tests
- Discuss machine-related tasks for the SO
- Discuss machine-related tasks for the IO
- Recognize general safety, maintenance, and troubleshooting measures on the system

(slide 33)

① **Note:** Summarize the learning objectives for the course through a series of open-ended questions and additional explanation such as:
Q: Why is it important to distinguish the front image scanner module and back image scanner module?
A: *Because each is powered up and shut down in a specific*

(b)(3):49 U.S.C. § 114(r)

(b)(3):49 U.S.C. § 114(r)

Q: What is the difference between the Holding area and the Scan area?
A: *The Holding area is where a scanned passenger is directed during image review. The Scan area is where the next scanned passenger is directed to wait until the passenger in the Holding area completes AIT screening.*
Q: How does the IO convey image results to the SO?
A: *Using the radio and verbal protocol. The machine buttons are not used to convey image results.*
Q: What does the Clear button do?
A: *It clears the image from the monitor. It does not indicate that the individual is cleared. The radio and verbal protocols are used to convey such results.*

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Instructor Guide – Lesson Plan
Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT)
(Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose)
Pat-Down Procedures

Objective: To provide the Transportation Security Officers (TSO) with the policies and procedures (b)(3):49 U.S.C. § 114(r)

(b)(3):49 U.S.C. § 114(r)

Length: 1 hour

Participants: Maximum recommended class size of 8, with an instructor/participant ratio of 1:4.

Instructional Methods: Lecture, PowerPoint, Discussion

Classroom Requirements: Room should be configured in a classroom style.

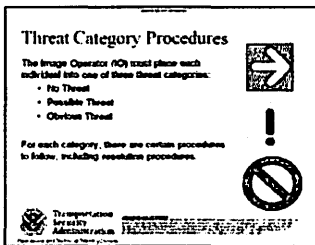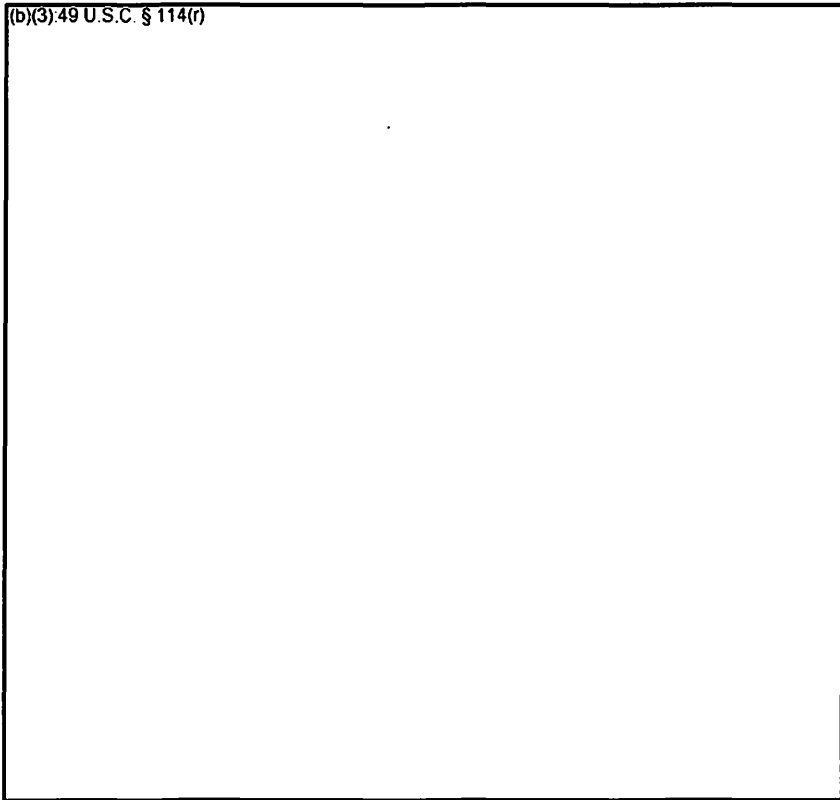**Instructor Equipment:** Laptop, Projector, Screen, Instructor Guide, Gloves

Participant Equipment: Participant Guide, Gloves, Pen/Pencil

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Pat-Down Searches

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Transportation
Security
Administration
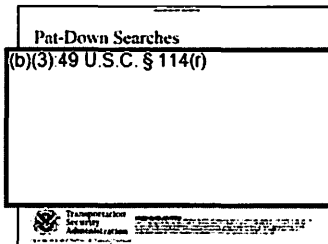
(slide 3)

Pat-Down Searches

(b)(3):49 U.S.C. § 114(r)

Threat Category Procedures

The Image Operator (IO) must place each individual into one of three threat categories:
- No Threat
- Possible Threat
- Obvious Threat

For each category, there are certain procedures to follow, including resolution procedures.

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Administration

(slide 4)

Threat Category Procedures

The Image Operator (IO) must review the image for anomalies and place each individual into one of three threat categories:
- No Threat
- Possible Threat
- Obvious Threat

For each category, there are certain procedures to follow, including resolution procedures.