

LESSON PLAN

PART I
COVER SHEET

LESSON TITLE: Post-Attack Reporting Procedures

TRAINING METHOD: Lecture

REFERENCES: AFMAN 32-4005, Personnel Protection and Attack Actions
T.O. 14P4-1-151, Chem-Bio Canisters And Filter Element Procedures

AIDS AND HANDOUTS: Video PIN # 608660 - Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
Video PIN # 606038DF- C - Block Wartime Threat/Protective
Actions/Procedures (C4- Attack Reporting Procedures)
Attachment 1 - Base Recover After Attack (BRAAT) Reporting Guide

LESSON OBJECTIVE: Given a lecture on attack reporting procedures, the student will understand the procedures for attack reporting. During the final course of instruction test, the student must also demonstrate mastery of all of the samples of behavior listed below.

SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR:

1. Describe the information that makes a comprehensive post-attack report.
2. State to who attack reports is submitted.

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN: Topical

SUGGESTED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION: Shelter Management Team Training
Base Emergency Preparedness Orientation
Training
Disaster Preparedness Support Team Training
NBC Defense Training

STRATEGY: Emphasize that attack reporting procedures are everyone's responsibility. The student must know what to report following attacks and how to make reports. Explain how the individual's safety may be increased if individual attack reports include timely and accurate information. If you have a local "Survive to Operate" guide or one developed for deployments, spend time with the students familiarizing them with the contents.

LESSON OUTLINE:

MAIN POINT 1. WHAT TO REPORT

- a. What To Look For
- b. Base Recovery After Attack
- c. Observations

MAIN POINT 2. REPORTING

- a. How To Report Calmly
- b. Control Centers
- c. Fastest Means Possible

PART II

TEACHING PLAN

INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION:

Enemy aircraft just attacked the flightline. The command post's battle staff needs to rapidly assess the status of the base, determine mission capability, and restore operations.

MOTIVATION:

We can't begin recovery operations until we have a complete picture of damage and contamination hazards. Post-attack reconnaissance teams can't cover the entire base by themselves. They need your help. This is where you fit into the base recovery effort.

OVERVIEW:

This lesson tells you what to report and how to report post-attack findings. We will discuss the specific items you should be looking for after an attack, priorities, and reporting procedures.

TRANSITION:

We'll start by determining what to report.

BODY

MAIN POINT 1. WHAT TO REPORT

a. WHAT TO LOOK FOR

1) CASUALTIES

Everyone has a responsibility to check their immediate area following attacks. You will perform post-attack reconnaissance in Alarm Yellow. Or in Alarm Black while in Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) 4, if nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) hazards are suspected or present.

Regardless of the protective posture, you need to perform post-attack reconnaissance (sometimes referred to as BRAAT - Base Recovery After Attack) actions. As a minimum, your observations should include:

- casualties
- damage
- unexploded ordnance (UXOs)
- NBC hazards
- Enemy forces

Let's talk about them individually:

Casualties in the immediate area are your first concern. Providing buddy care is vital to your unit's recovery. Immediately make a sweep of your area for wounded and dead personnel. Note the location(s), numbers of the dead, and give assistance to the wounded. Also, try to confirm the location of personnel you are responsible for (if any). Report missing or unaccounted for personnel along with your casualties.

2) DAMAGE

Report significant damage. Mission essential equipment, such as aircraft, facilities, vehicles, convoy routes, aircraft parking ramps, taxiways, runways, utilities, etc., should be reported first. If your facility is damaged and immediate evacuation is warranted, report a possible relocation area.

3) UNEXPLODED
ORDNANCE

UXOs could be anywhere following an attack. Make no effort to move or disturb any munitions. Just try to describe the weapon, its condition, and location. Make sure you mark the area so other people avoid the hazard.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: More information on UXO reconnaissance is available on video (PIN # 608660).

4) NUCLEAR,
BIOLOGICAL,
CHEMICAL
HAZARDS

Intelligence reports, local threat, and presence of NBC hazards will dictate the required protective posture.

a) MONITOR WITH
M8 AND M9
PAPER

BRAAT (Base Recovery After Attack) actions during Alarm Black, MOPP 4, include looking for signs of NBC contamination. You will have the capability to perform liquid chemical agent monitoring with your M8 and M9 paper. Conduct several tests in your area, especially around the craters or points where the weapons may have detonated. Report any color changes on your detection paper or tape.

b) OTHER SIGNS
OF NBC
HAZARDS

Pre-attack actions should have included placing M8 paper or M9 tape around your duty area.

Other indications of chemical use are:

- dead animals or birds
- unprotected personnel with symptoms of chemical agent poisoning
- remote automatic alarms being activated

The key is to report any indication that makes you suspect an NBC attack.

5) ENEMY
FORCES

Report all enemy forces within the area.

b. BASE RECOVERY
AFTER ATTACK
KITS

Make sure that you're equipped to conduct any type of reconnaissance. Often, facilities have designated teams to check the immediate facility following an attack. These teams should be equipped with some type of BRAAT kit. A typical kit could include:

1) USE ANYTHING
AVAILABLE FOR
MARKING

Items used for marking hazards or damage. This can be anything from paper markers to surveyor's tape.

2) NIGHTTIME
CONSIDERATIONS

Flashlight and fluorescent "chem sticks." You need the capability to find and identify hazards in the dark. Keep in mind not to use colored lenses on your flashlights while trying to read color changes on your M8/M9 paper.

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|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3) COMMUNICATIONS | You must have communication with your reporting activity, whether it's a control center or command post. You can communicate with them using anything you have available, i.e. a radio, telephone, or runner. |
| 4) CHECKLISTS | Have checklists available that list where and what to look for. Checklists help avoid relying on memory in the "heat of battle." |
| 5) M8 AND M9 | Additional M8/M9 paper |
| 6) FIRST AID SUPPLIES | Basic first aid supplies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• gauze• antiseptics• bandages, etc. |
| 7) USE YOUR EXPERIENCE, IMAGINATION, AND RESOURCES | There may be more items that you choose, but the key is to have something prepared. If you are caught outside after an attack with nothing more than your personal gear, reconnaissance is still important and still required. Use any available resources to help identify and mark hazards. |
| c. OBSERVATIONS | Your observations of the attack are vitally important to battle staff planners. The following information must be considered: |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) WEAPONS
SYSTEMS | If at all possible, try to identify the weapons system used in the attack. Your observation of the type of aircraft, missile, markings, or delivery systems could be used to determine recovery, defense, or counterattack options. However, don't endanger yourself by trying to "gather intel" during the attack. |
| 2) MUNITIONS | What type of munitions were employed? Were they bombs, rockets, mortars, etc.? Did you hear, see, or smell anything peculiar? Report anything you might think is important. |
| 3) TACTICS USED | Finally, make an assessment of the attack tactics. Which direction did the attack originate from? How far away was it? Were ground forces involved? Were munitions dispensed or contents "sprayed" from low flying aircraft? Again, any information will be helpful to battle staff planners. |
| TRANSITION: | This leads us into the discussion on how to make a post-attack report. |
| MAIN POINT 2.
REPORTING | Accurate and rapid reporting is critical to the base recovery effort. Your report will be combined with other post-attack reports to build a total picture of the situation. Some general rules apply to post-attack reports: |
| a. REPORT CALMLY | The first rule is to stay as calm as possible. A rushed report will never be as accurate. |

1) ANSWER ALL
PERTINENT
QUESTIONS

Next, always answer the questions: who, what, when, and where. Such as:

- who you are
- what you are reporting (include as much about the attack as possible)
- where the hazard is located
- when the attack took place
- where the attack occurred

2) MAKE SURE
YOUR REPORT IS
UNDERSTOOD

Finally, never end your report until you're sure all the information is received and understood.

b. CONTROL CENTERS

Give your report to your unit control center. Your unit control center will collect and consolidate reports and pass them to the Survival Recovery Center (SRC). The SRC is the command and control point for all base recovery operations. If you can not contact your unit, call the SRC directly.

c. FASTEST MEANS
POSSIBLE

Use the fastest means possible for submitting post-attack reports. Consider the use of telephones, radios, hot lines, or runners to submit your reports. When reporting, although speed is essential, never forget security considerations.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY:

We have just covered post-attack reporting procedures and focused on what to report:

- casualties
- damage
- UXOs
- NBC hazards

We also talked about how to report and who to send a post-attack report to.

REMOTIVATION:

Remember, rapid and accurate post-attack reports are vital to the base recovery effort.

CLOSURE:

This concludes this lesson.

TRANSITION:

(Develop locally to transition to the next topic.)

PART III
EVALUATION

STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

TEST ITEMS

1. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Describe the information that makes a comprehensive report.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

What post-attack information must be reported?

- a. Damage and casualties.
- b. Your name and location.
- c. Known or suspected UXOs and or NBC hazards.
- d. All of the above.

Key: d

Reference: Main Point 1

2. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Inform students they may perform post-attack reconnaissance during Alarm Yellow.

QUESTION: (True or False)

Even without the threat of NBC hazards, you may be performing reconnaissance in Alarm Black.

- a. True
- b. False

Key: a

Reference: Main Point 1

2. LESSON OBJECTIVE: State to who attack reports are submitted.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

You should normally submit post-attack reports to:

- a. The command post battle staff.
- b. The Survival Recovery Center.
- c. Your unit control center.
- d. The NBC control center.

Key: c

Reference: Main Point 2

PART IV
RELATED MATERIALS

Attachment 1 - Base Recovery After Attack (BRAAT) Reporting Guide

RTP C5 - USAF Alarm Signals and Actions

Local "Ability To Survive and Operate" guide

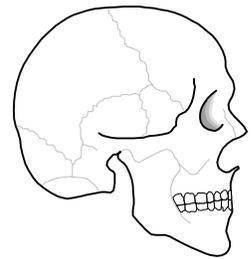
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Casualties



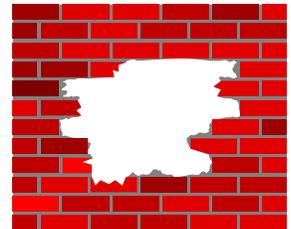
Number
Location
Injuries



Damage



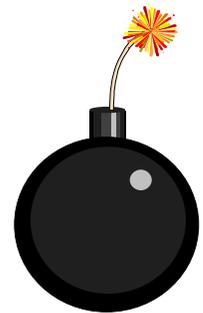
Type Relocation Point
Location Additional Info



UXOs



Type Markings
Description Leaks
Quantity Is a Cordon
Location Established?



Chemicals



M8 Color Change (Gold/Red/Green)
M9 Color Change (Yes/No)
Location
Physical Indicators (people, animals, etc.)



Enemy Ground Forces



Location
Quantity
Description



Provide Name and Location of Person Making the Report

TRAINING PACKAGE COMMENT REPORT

RTP #	RTP DATE:
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For an *immediate response* to your questions concerning subject matter in this Readiness Training Package (RTP), contact the Office of Primary Responsibility(OPR)(TSgt Ron Childs) of the Contingency Training Section at DSN 523-6458 between 0700-1600 (CT), Monday through Friday. Otherwise, write, fax, or E-mail the OPR to make comments, suggestions, or point out technical errors in the areas of: references, body information, performance standards, test questions, and attachments.

NOTE: Do not use the Suggestion Program to submit corrections for printing or typographical errors.

Comments: _____

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