LESSON PLAN

PART I
COVER SHEET

LESSON TITLE: Shelter Operations

TRAINING METHOD: Lecture

REFERENCES: AFI 32-4001, Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations
AFMAN 32-4005, Personnel Protection and Attack Actions

AIDS AND HANDOUTS: Video (Shelter Operations) PIN # 303069DF

LESSON OBJECTIVE: Given a lecture on shelter operations, during the final course exam, the student must correctly answer questions demonstrating mastery of at least seven samples of behavior.

SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR:

1. State the objective of the Air Force shelter program.

2. Identify the installation commander's responsibilities to support the Air Force shelter program.

3. Identify specific unit responsibilities to support the Air Force shelter program.

4. Distinguish between types of personnel shelters and the supporting team composition based on the threat.

5. Identify the purpose of collective protection systems.

6. Identify key planning factors for wartime shelter operations.

7. Identify the shelter command structure.

8. Identify shelter requirements based on pre-identified assumptions.

9. Identify the various task breakdowns required to support shelter operations.

10. Identify the key actions required during pre-, trans-, and post-attack to support shelter operations.

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN: Topical

SUGGESTED COURSE(S) OF INSTRUCTION: Shelter Management

STRATEGY: Before beginning this lesson, the instructor should review this package to determine which main points apply. For example, it may not be necessary to discuss collective protection at Reese AFB, TX. Conversely, you don't need to discuss FEMA supplies at Osan AB, Korea**.**

LESSON OUTLINE:

MAIN POINT 1. THE AIR FORCE SHELTER PROGRAM

MAIN POINT 2. INSTALLATION COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES
- A. Develop Shelter Program
- B. Peacetime Requirements
- C. Phased Approach

MAIN POINT 3 UNIT COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES
- A. Supply and Resupply
- B. Assign Shelter Teams
- C. Floor Plan
- D. Training
- E. Survivability
- F. Exposure Control

MAIN POINT 4. UNIT FUNCTIONS
- A. Medical Services
- B. Services Commander
- C. Base Civil Engineer

MAIN POINT 5. PERSONNEL SHELTER TYPES AND TEAM COMPOSITION
- A. Emergency Operations
- B. Rest and Relief
- C. Team Composition

MAIN POINT 6. COLLECTIVE PROTECTION
- A. Semi-hardened
- B. Survivable Collective Protection System
- C. Modular Collective Protection System
- D. Temporary Collective Protection System
- E. Transportable Collective Protection System

MAIN POINT 7. WARTIME PLANNING FACTORS
- A. Fallout
- B. Chem/Bio
- C. Conventional

MAIN POINT 8. SHELTER COMMAND STRUCTURE

MAIN POINT 9. SHELTER NEEDS
- A. Assumptions
- B. Supplies and Equipment
- C. Sanitation

MAIN POINT 10. SHELTER OPERATIONS
- A. Tasks
- B. Detection, Identification, and Warning
- C. Pre-attack Actions
- D. Trans-attack Actions
- E. Post-attack Actions

PART II
TEACHING PLAN
INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION:	Your base has just been put on alert, and you have reported to your duty location. Your commander has just given the order to activate your shelter. What do you do?
MOTIVATION:	During this lesson we will answer this question and more. You will be taught skills for operating an emergency shelter. The base will be counting on your performance as a shelter management team member.
OVERVIEW:	During this lesson we will cover the mission and policies of the Air Force Shelter Program and the specific responsibilities of the unit commander. Also, we will discuss the types of shelters, their organization, requirements, needs, and checklists. Lastly, we'll cover shelter preparation and operation to include key elements that are essential to survival following an attack, and complement the pre-attack, trans-attack, and post-attack operations phases.
TRANSITION	Before going any further, let's define the shelter program.

BODY

MAIN POINT 1. THE AIR FORCE SHELTER PROGRAM

The objective of the shelter program is to provide the best available physical protection for Department of Defense personnel from the effects of war or disaster.

Key elements to a successful personnel shelter program include:

⇒ adequate shelters.

⇒ a base population familiar with shelter procedures.

⇒ a competent staff trained in shelter management.

⇒ the ability to activate and close shelters at the appropriate times.

⇒ the ability to stock shelters with required supplies and equipment.

⇒ the ability to occupy shelters for extended periods.

MAIN POINT 2. INSTALLATION COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Installation commanders analyze the threat to their installation and:

A. DEVELOP SHELTER PROGRAM

a. Establish a program to include:

⇒ comprehensive protection to provide sufficient shelter spaces for military and emergency essential civilians (include incoming deployed personnel and equipment).

⇒ the type and quantity of shelters based on the threat.

⇒ the use of open air contamination control areas (CCAs) and toxic free areas (TFA) in chemical-biological (CB) threat areas.

B. PEACETIME REQUIREMENTS

b. In areas subject to catastrophic natural disasters, plan shelter occupancy on a worst case basis to support assigned personnel and personnel that are relocated from another installation due to evacuation. Commanders should include peacetime disaster shelter operations in local planning documents.

C. PHASED APPROACH

c. Consider a phased approach where:

⇒ limited resources are always available for contingency response.

⇒ total program requirements aren't activated until the appropriate state or stage of alert.

MAIN POINT 3. UNIT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Unit commanders are responsible for the personnel and facilities assigned within the unit. Each unit commander is tasked to:

A. SUPPLY AND RESUPPLY

a. Plan supply and resupply actions to support extended shelter operations. This should include planning for shelter operations for:

⇒ 14 consecutive days after fallout peaks.

⇒ 7 consecutive days after the onset of chemical-biological contamination.

⇒ shelter operations in deployed locations.

⇒ shelter operations during major accidents and natural disasters.

B. ASSIGN SHELTER TEAMS

b. Identify enough shelter management team (SMT) members to provide 24-hour coverage in the shelter. Ensure SMT members don't have conflicting duties. Identify and train selected unit personnel identified for mobilization in shelter management techniques.

C. FLOOR PLAN

c. Develop a shelter floor plan diagram. Changes should be made any time structural modifications are made to the shelter.

D. TRAINING

d. Train SMTs to operate, maintain, and perform minor troubleshooting of the equipment within the shelter.

This should include filtration systems, air conditioning and heating systems, electrical systems, sanitation systems, and communications systems. Systems (i.e. collective protection facilities and components) training comes from the civil engineers in charge of facility management.

Training for nuclear fallout shelters does not need to be accomplished until an increase in threat occurs.

Required training for shelter stocking comes from the Services squadron.

E. SURVIVABILITY

e. Consider assigning personnel with the same critical Air Force specialties to different shelters to enhance survivability.

Stagger work shifts and rest cycles, mission permitting, to minimize bottlenecks during shelter processing. Consider the mission, work and rest cycles, and the previous and expected exposure to contamination before directing personnel to duty outside the shelter.

F. EXPOSURE CONTROL

f. Oversee exposure control operations. When deactivating the shelter, units should collect all radiological logs and individual radiological dose records.

Give all exposure control logs to the director of base medical services when shelter operations terminate.

MAIN POINT 4. UNIT FUNCTIONS

Certain units have key roles for shelter operations. Listed are some specific unit functions:

A. MEDICAL SERVICES

a. The director of base medical services should:

⇒ plan for medical treatment during shelter operations.

⇒ specify first aid kit requirements for shelter operations.

⇒ collect and store radiological exposure control records.

B. SERVICES COMMANDER

b. The Services commander should:

⇒ develop a shelter stocking plan to issue available food and clothing stocks to shelter supervisors. Issue available stocks to shelters when directed.

⇒ address the need for recreational activities during shelter operations and distribute equipment for each shelter, if needed.

C. BASE CIVIL ENGINEER

c. The Base Civil Engineer:

⇒ plans for expedient hardening to increase shelter protective capability during contingency operations. Assists in bunker and revetment installation and repair.

⇒ directs the performance of preventive maintenance and unit level maintenance on available collective protection systems.

⇒ provides potable water to sustain operations.

⇒ trains SMTs in facility and equipment operation and emergency troubleshooting and repair. Through the Readiness Flight, trains designated SMTs in basic concepts of shelter management and operations and selected shelter equipment use.

TRANSITION

That's the objectives and responsibilities of the Air Force Shelter Program. Our next main point deals with specific types of shelters and their uses, but first let's cover why shelters are used.

MAIN POINT 5. PERSONNEL SHELTERS TYPES AND TEAM COMPOSITION

A shelter is used to protect people from the effects of nuclear, biological, chemical agents, and conventional weapons attack. They also can be used for disasters. Based on their purpose, there are two types of personnel shelters:

A. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

a. Emergency operations shelters are where personnel perform essential functions.

B. REST AND RELIEF

b. Rest and relief shelters are for just that: to obtain rest and relief between work shifts.

Rest and relief shelterees normally should not use emergency operations shelter space unless they work in the emergency operations shelter.

Shelter space in medical facilities normally should not be used by the base populace for rest and relief purposes.

TRANSITION:

Another type of shelter, based on design, is collective protection facilities. We'll cover these after we finish on team composition.

C. TEAM COMPOSITION

c. Minimum team size, for emergency operations and rest and relief shelters used only for:

⇒ nuclear fallout, is one shelter supervisor, and one exposure control monitor per shift.

⇒ CB protection, is one shelter supervisor and one CCA monitor per shift.

⇒ natural disaster relief, is one shelter supervisor and one assistant per shift.

MAIN POINT 6. COLLECTIVE PROTECTION

Collective nuclear, biological, and chemical protection provides 24 hour safety to individuals in a contaminated environment. Collective protection permits rest and relief to individuals and also provides protection in emergency operation facilities.

Facilities or systems equipped with air filtration devices and air locks provide personnel with a TFA for performing critical work, changing contaminated protective clothing, and obtaining rest and relief at contaminated air bases in order to sustain combat operations.

Collective protection systems should have a contamination control area, toxic free area, detection and decontamination capabilities, space to store protective clothing, and an independent power supply.

5 CATEGORIES OF COLLECTIVE PROTECTION

Collective protection systems are divided into five categories.

A. SEMI-HARDENED

a. Semi-hardened Collective Protection System. This is a system incorporated into facility construction used for wartime operations. It provides collective protection for personnel who perform mission-critical functions which cannot be suspended during attack.

B. **S**URVIVABLE **C**OLLECTIVE **P**ROTECTION **S**YSTEM

b. A Survivable Collective Protection System is a self-contained system; consisting of prefabricated concrete sections, air filtration system, CCA, and TFA. It can be used as either a rest and relief or emergency operations shelter.

C. **M**ODULAR **C**OLLECTIVE **P**ROTECTION **S**YSTEM

c. A Modular Collective Protection System is a system designed to be used with radar or communications vans, or vehicles, or in other situations where a limited collective protection capability is needed.

D. **T**EMPORARY **C**OLLECTIVE **P**ROTECTION **S**YSTEM

d. A Temporary Collective Protection System is a self-contained system that provides collective protection to personnel for the purpose of providing quick rest and relief between periods of work.

E. **T**RANSPORTABLE **C**OLLECTIVE **P**ROTECTION **S**YSTEM

e. A Transportable Collective Protection System is an air-transportable system or modification kit that provides collective protection for forces requiring a high degree of mobility. They may augment semihardened and survivable collective protection systems at selected locations.

MAIN POINT 7. WARTIME PLANNING FACTORS

Let’s take the time now to discuss planning factors that are unique to wartime scenarios. Basically, there are three scenario types: nuclear fallout, chemical/biological contamination, and conventional protection.

A. FALLOUT

a. For nuclear fallout protection, planning factors should include:

⇒ providing one shelter space for each person based on the projected peak on-base population of military and emergency essential civilians.

⇒ using Federal Emergency Management Agency supplies and equipment, if available.

B. CHEM/BIO

b. In overseas areas, the threat to the installation determines CB protection requirements. CB protection should be provided by using available collective protection systems or establishing open air CCAs and TFAs. Units should:

⇒ provide one space per two personnel assigned to a rest and relief shelter.

⇒ provide positive overpressure of filtered air in collective protection facilities to keep CB agents out of the TFA.

⇒ provide outward airflow through the airlocks and CCA to minimize hazards.

⇒ consider the use and location of open air CCAs and TFAs.

C. CONVENTIONAL

c. Conventional protection should be provided for emergency operations and rest and relief shelters. Other factors involved are:

⇒ facilities that provide nuclear fallout, biological, and chemical protection also protect against conventional munitions.

⇒ expedient hardening (e.g. sandbags or taping), berming, or revetting provide additional conventional protection.

⇒ bunkers and revetments provide expedient protection for personnel working outside when an attack occurs.

MAIN POINT 8. SHELTER COMMAND STRUCTURE

The shelter command structure reflects the typical unit command structure. The same people who perform these functions during peacetime continue their duties during wartime shelter operations.

For example, the unit commander is the unit commander whether in peace or war. Also, the orderly room continues to perform necessary administrative functions within the shelter community.

One critical function is tracking personnel locations, and providing status reports to the personnel readiness unit or equivalent.

MAIN POINT 9. SHELTER NEEDS

Regardless of whether the shelter is in the United States or in an overseas area they are NOT normally prestocked with food, clothing, medical supplies or water.

A. ASSUMPTIONS

a. Basic assumptions concerning shelter stocking are:

SUFFICIENT TIME

⇒ there will be a period of increased international tensions before an attack. This should be adequate time for shelter stocking.

USE EXISTING NON-PERISHABLE FOODS

⇒ shelters will be stocked using available food at the commissary, base exchange, and dining halls. Use non-perishable supplies from remaining on-base sources following an attack or disasters.

B. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

b. Whenever possible, store and control all other needed shelter supplies and equipment in the shelter.

⇒ FIRST AID KITS

⇒ each shelter should have first aid kits sufficient for the expected number of shelterees and their likely medical needs. The director of Medical Services specifies the types and quantities.

⇒ SHELTER KITS	⇒ each shelter should have a shelter kit. Contents may vary according to the geographical location, mission, and threat. Air Force Manual 32-4005, attachment 2 lists recommended items for your shelter kit.
⇒ FEMA EQUIPMENT	⇒ many bases in the U.S. use Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) radiation detection kits. If available, the CE Readiness office will keep an inventory and schedule maintenance for this equipment.
⇒ FOOD/WATER	⇒ food and water, obviously the most critical of supplies for any shelter stay, is stocked on a contingency basis. The Chief of Services should have a local plan developed outlining stocking procedures and priorities.
⇒ COMMUNICATIONS	⇒ each shelter should have sufficient communication equipment available. Any type of system can be used, phones, radios, intercoms, computers. However, always plan for the worst and have backup communication available. This may also include a runner system.

C. SANITATION

c. The health and well-being of shelter occupants depends upon the cleanliness of the shelter facility. Maintaining adequate sanitation standards may be a major problem, especially if normal water supplies are not available. Consider alternative facilities and waste disposal.

TRANSITION

Let's recap what we've talked about up to this point:

⇒ shelter program objective

⇒ shelter types and team composition

⇒ collective protection

⇒ planning factors for shelters

⇒ command structure

⇒ shelter needs

Now, let's begin our next point by covering basic shelter operations.

MAIN POINT 10. SHELTER OPERATIONS

The SMT must develop implementing instructions for shelter operations. Include activation, shelter operation, equipment operation, contamination control, and deactivation for each shelter.

Also, the SMT may require untrained assistants for necessary shelter tasks. How many assistants are needed, what they do, and how they're organized is determined by the SMT.

A. TASKS

a. Develop the following checklists for untrained assistants (as a minimum):

⇒ CASUALTY CARE

⇒ casualty care tasks. Establish a first aid and buddy care capability for the shelter. Arrange for casualty transportation to casualty collection points or second echelon medical treatment facilities, if necessary.

⇒ SECURITY

⇒ security tasks. Secure all points of entry or exit when the shelter is operational. Use only one entrance and exit. Provide security for supplies and equipment critical to the mission. Maintain order and discipline in the shelter.

⇒ FIRE CONTROL	⇒ fire control tasks. Inspect the shelter each shift to identify potential fire sources. Brief shelterees on fire suppression equipment location and ensure it is operational. Plan for evacuation in case the shelter becomes uninhabitable. Designate reassembly points and methods to ensure everyone is evacuated (take all shelter administrative records when evacuating).
⇒ SUPPLY	⇒ supply tasks. Coordinate consumable resupply with the control center responsible for the consumables.
⇒ SUBSISTENCE	⇒ subsistence tasks. Follow guidance from the Services commander's shelter stocking plan.
⇒ SANITATION	⇒ sanitation tasks. Plan for and maintain sanitation in the shelter to prevent disease. Remove solid waste (garbage, trash, unusable clothing, etc.) from the shelter on a regular basis. Usually, this can be done as shelterees out process. Human waste disposal is another critical area. Use built-in toilet systems and plan for back-up systems in emergencies. If the shelter does not have a built-in toilet, develop a make-shift system. Consider using trash cans with garbage bag liners.

⇒ ADMINISTRATION	⇒ administrative tasks. Keep an events log from the time the shelter is activated until deactivation. Include all significant events for the shelter, directions from from higher authority, and communications between the shelter and the unit control center. Report casualties and deceased persons to the unit control center for relay to the medical control center, services control center, and manpower and personnel readiness unit.
⇒ MORTUARY	⇒ mortuary tasks. Report all deaths as soon as possible, and follow the established instructions for disposition of remains.
⇒ SLEEPING	⇒ sleeping tasks. Plan for and operate a sleeping area for the shelter. Provide sleeping accommodations for each expected shelter occupant.
⇒ RECREATION	⇒ recreation tasks. Plan and conduct regular recreation sessions during extended shelter operations.
B. DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND WARNING	b. A system for detecting, identifying, and warning others on the type and location of contamination is critical. Shelters are an integral part of the installation detection, identification, and warning system.

All SMTs should have the ability to detect and measure gamma radiation and to detect and identify chemical warfare agents if they are a threat to the installation.

Following an attack or predicted contamination arrival, each SMT determines if contamination is present inside and immediately outside the shelter.

For nuclear fallout or chemical contamination, SMTs should check outside the shelter by using remote sensors or other methods. For nuclear contamination, also check inside contamination levels and annotate the shelter radiological log.

Report readings and the shelter protection factor through the unit control center to the Survival Recovery Center (SRC).

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Refer to RTP D3 for more information on exposure control and protection factors.

C. PRE-ATTACK ACTIONS

c. Units should:

⇒ recall shelter teams and activate shelters. This involves training SMTs, implementing operating directives and checklists, obtaining and checking equipment and supplies, and preparing the shelters for occupancy. Pre-position personal gear, equipment, clothing, and hygiene kits for occupants.

⇒ improve shelter survivability both inside and out. Internal improvements include: boarding and covering windows, doors, and other openings; securing loose articles; placing excess furniture and equipment along inside of external walls; and, when necessary, moving people to the innermost part of the shelter. External improvements include revetting or placing earth berms or sandbags against the shelter to increase protection.

⇒ recall personnel not performing mission critical tasks to their assigned shelter at the proper readiness stage. Control entry and exit through a central point.

D. TRANS-ATTACK ACTIONS

d. SMTs should:

⇒ suspend shelter in and out processing and secure doors.

⇒ instruct personnel to take whatever cover is available. Personnel may use shelter CCAs and other covered areas for blast and shrapnel protection.

⇒ instruct personnel to don protective equipment items if required.

⇒ monitor overpressure and filtration systems for damage, when applicable.

⇒ monitor for contamination.

E. POST-ATTACK ACTIONS

e. SMTs should:

⇒ check for damage, unexploded ordnance, casualties, and contamination. Report findings to the SRC through unit control centers.

(1) NUCLEAR ATTACK

(1) In the event of a nuclear attack:

⇒ implement radiological exposure control procedures.

⇒ severely curtail outdoor operations during fallout conditions until radiation decays to a level as determined by the installation commander. Perform only those outside tasks required to continue mission-essential functions.

⇒ initiate contamination control procedures for people, supplies, and equipment entering the shelter.

⇒ use the duty uniform, field jacket with hood, and standard footwear for protection. Expedient respiratory protection is available through handkerchiefs, T-shirts, towels, etc.. For added protection, use the protective mask and tape uniform openings shut.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Refer to RTP G3 for more information on radioactive fallout contamination control.

(2) CB ATTACK

(2) In the event of a CB attack:

⇒ implement contamination control/avoidance procedures for all personnel performing outside mission essential tasks.

⇒ initiate chemical agent decontamination.

⇒ wear protective equipment as directed by the installation commander.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Refer to RTP D9 for more information on contamination control area (CCA) procedures.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY: During this lesson on shelter operations, we discussed the objective of the shelter program, shelter team responsibilities and composition, types of shelters such as emergency operations and rest and relief shelters.

We also talked about the command structure as well as shelter requirements, equipment, and supplies.

Finally we focused on specific tasks and pre-, post-, and trans-attack actions required for operating a shelter.

REMOTIVATION: This information is the starting point for you, as a member of the Disaster Response Force, to operate an effective shelter. Your training should continue with specific information on your shelter based on your mission.

CLOSURE: This concludes this lesson on shelter operations.

TRANSITION: (Develop locally to transition to the next topic.)

PART III
EVALUATION
STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

TEST ITEMS

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1. LESSON OBJECTIVE: State the objective of the Air Force shelter program.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

The following are key elements to a successful personnel shelter program EXCEPT:

a. occupying shelters for extended periods.
b. a base populace familiar with shelter procedures.
c. activating and closing shelters at the appropriate times.
d. Prestocking during non-crisis times, with food, water, clothing, and medical supplies.

KEY: d

REFERENCE: Main Point 1

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2. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the installation commander's responsibilities to support the Air Force shelter program.

QUESTION: (True of False)

The commander's option for a phased approach is the assumption that limited resources are always available for contingency response but total program requirements aren't activated until the appropriate state or stage of alert.

a. True
b. False

KEY: a

REFERENCE: Main Point 2

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3. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify specific unit responsibilities to support the Air Force shelter program.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following is NOT a specific responsibility of each unit commander in support of the AF shelter program?

a. Publish unit directives for shelter operations.
b. Specify first-aid kit requirements for shelter operations.
c. Provide manning and operate predesignated, assigned shelters.
d. Plan for supply and resupply actions for extended shelter operations up to 14 days after fallout peaks.

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 3

4. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Distinguish between types of personnel shelters and the supporting team composition based on the threat.

QUESTION 1: (True or False)

Ideal shelter space for rest and relief is in medical facilities due to the adequate sleeping and feeding arrangements.

a. True
b. False

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 5

LESSON OBJECTIVE 4

QUESTION 2: (Multiple Choice)

The minimum team size, for an NBC emergency operations and rest and relief shelters is:

a. One shelter superior per shift for natural disaster relief.
b. One shelter supervisor and one CCA monitor per shift for CB protection.
c. One shelter supervisor, one exposure control monitor, one CCA assistant, and one LHA assistant per shift for nuclear fallout.
d. All of the above.

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 5

5. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the purpose of collective protection systems.

QUESTION 1: (True or False)

Due to availability, collective protection systems are limited only to emergency operations shelters to permit continuous, 24 hour protection.

a. True
b. False

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 6

LESSON OBJECTIVE 5

QUESTION 2: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following are examples of collective protection systems?

a. Modular, fallout, and SCPS.
b. Bunkers, SCPS, and modular.
c. SCPS, semi-hardened, modular.
d. Previously hardened, bunkers, and revetments.

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 6

6. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify key planning factors for wartime shelter operations.

QUESTION: (True or False)

Facilities that provide nuclear fallout, biological, and chemical protection normally do NOT protect against conventional munitions.

a. True
b. False

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 7

7. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the shelter command structure.

QUESTION: (True or False)

A shelter command structure is different than a typical unit command structure due to unique contingency requirements.

a. True
b. False

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 8

8. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify shelter requirements based on pre-identified assumptions.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

Based on the assumption that there will be sufficient time before an attack for shelter stocking, the following items need to be on hand when the shelter is activated:

a. chemical warfare defense equipment, floor plans, base maps, and shelter checklists.
b. radiation detection equipment, subsistence and sanitation supplies, and communications.
c. administrative supplies, health and comfort items, furniture and equipment, and cleaning supplies and consumables.
d. all of the above.

KEY: d

REFERENCE: Main Point 9 (AFMAN 32-4005, Attachment 2)

9. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the various task breakdown required to support shelter operations.

QUESTION 1: (Multiple Choice)

Who develops checklists for the operation of the shelter?

a. MAJCOM
b. Unit Commander
c. CE Readiness Flight
d. Shelter Management Team

KEY: d

REFERENCE: Main Point 10

LESSON OBJECTIVE 9

QUESTION 2: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following are NOT tasks required by the shelter management team?

a. Establishing a first aid and buddy care capability for the shelter.
b. Coordinating consumable resupply with the control center responsible for the consumables.
c. Directing teams to the base perimeter and all key facilities for chemical detection testing immediately following an attack.
d. Planning for evacuation in case the shelter becomes uninhabitable and designating reassembly points and a methods to ensure everyone is evacuated.

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 10

10. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the key actions required during pre-, trans-, and post-attack to support shelter operations.

QUESTION 1: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following is NOT a pre-attack action?

a. Recall shelter teams and activate shelters.
b. Improve shelter survivability both inside and out.
c. Relay all visual or audible warnings from NBC detection equipment to the SRC.
d. Recall people not performing mission critical tasks to their assigned shelter at the appropriate readiness stage.

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 10

LESSON OBJECTIVE 10

QUESTION 2: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following is NOT a trans-attack action?

a. Take whatever cover is available.
b. Recall shelter teams and activate shelters.
c. Suspend in and out processing and secure doors.
d. Don individual protective equipment items if required.

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 10

LESSON OBJECTIVE 10

QUESTION 3: (Multiple Choice)

Which of the following is NOT a nuclear post-attack action?

a. Implement radiological exposure control procedures.
b. Check for damage, casualties, and contamination presence or absence.
c. Monitor individuals entering the shelter and direct any radioactive individuals to the hospital.
d. Use expedient methods for respiratory protection such as handkerchiefs, T-shirts, or towels.

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 10

PART IV
SHELTER MANAGEMENT COURSE
RELATED READINESS TRAINING PACKAGES

	Nuclear Threat	Chemical Threat	Natural Disasters
RTP A1 - The Disaster Preparedness Program	x	x	x
RTP B6 - Multi-man Intermittent Cooling System (MICS)		x	
RTP C1 - Nuclear Warfare Defense Actions	x		
RTP C4 - Attack Reporting Procedures	x	x	
RTP D3 - Exposure Control Operations in a Fallout Environment	x		
RTP D7 - Survivable Collective Protection Systems (SCPS)	x	x	
RTP D9 - Chemical Defense Ground Crew Ensemble Contamination Control Area (CCA) Management procedures.		x	
RTPs E2, E5, E6, E7, E8 - RADIAC equipment	x		
RTP F2 - M256A1 Chemical Agent Detector Kit		x	
RTP F3 - M8A1 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm		x	
RTP F4 - M90 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm		x	
RTP G3 - Wartime Radioactive Fallout Decontamination	x		
RTP G5 - Wartime Chemical Contamination Control Area (CCA) (Ground Crew Ensemble Donning/Doffing Procedures)		x	
RTP H2 - Natural Disaster Threats			x
RTP H5 - Alpha, Beta, and Gamma Radiation Hazards and Protective Actions	x		
RTP I1 - Land Mobile Radios (LMR)	x	x	x
RTP I3 - Finding and Plotting Locations on a Map	x	x	x
RTP I4 - NBC Contamination Marking Set	x	x	
RTP K1 - Camouflage, Concealment, and Deception (CCD) Program		x	
RTP K4 - Lightweight Camouflage Screening (LCS)		x	
RTP K7 - Tonedown and Blackout Operations		x	

TRAINING PACKAGE COMMENT REPORT

RTP # _____ RTP DATE _____

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