

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE (OAFB) RESPONSE FORCE MEMBER (RFM) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. What does the term dull sword refer to in this context?

- A. A reporting flag word used to identify a nuclear safety deficiency
- B. A term for delayed maintenance
- C. A phrase used to request a safety briefing
- D. A code for a drill scenario

2. What is the alternate alert for the ECP?

- A. Echo 7
- B. Echo 5
- C. Echo 13
- D. Echo 9

3. RAB entry for open area 19 non-listed EAL—pre-announced entry is authorized by which role?

- A. On duty NAOC watch officer
- B. Base Security Manager
- C. Installation Commander
- D. Security Forces Supervisor

4. Which binder should be checked as part of readiness?

- A. SSI binder
- B. Training binder
- C. Evidence binder
- D. SRBW binder

5. Which form provides authority to search and seize on base?

- A. AF Form 1800
- B. AF Form 1176
- C. AR 15-2
- D. DD Form 214

- 6. No Lone Zone is defined as which of the following?**
- A. Areas where only one person is allowed
 - B. Areas where no one is allowed at all times
 - C. Both limited & exclusion areas in which the presence of a single person is prohibited
 - D. Public zones where surveillance is not required
- 7. What form is used as a receipt for a detained person?**
- A. DD Form 2708
 - B. DD Form 2707
 - C. DD Form 2709
 - D. DD Form 2706
- 8. Which item is included in the alert recipients list?**
- A. NASA
 - B. NAOC
 - C. USSTRATCOM C2F
 - D. NOAA
- 9. What is the only authorized method for an individual not on the CGEAL to enter the area?**
- A. Escorted by SVA and sign in/out via AF Form 1109
 - B. Present credentials at gate
 - C. Call security
 - D. Enter with supervisor approval
- 10. What open area is required for entry to the alert E-6B?**
- A. Area 12
 - B. Area 9
 - C. Area 17
 - D. Area 24

Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What does the term dull sword refer to in this context?

- A. A reporting flag word used to identify a nuclear safety deficiency
- B. A term for delayed maintenance
- C. A phrase used to request a safety briefing
- D. A code for a drill scenario

Flag words are quick, standardized signals used in safety communications to categorize the issue and guide the response. Dull sword functions as a reporting flag word that identifies a nuclear safety deficiency, signaling that something related to nuclear safety has been found and needs timely investigation and corrective action. This designation helps responders prioritize, escalate to the appropriate safety authority, and log the deficiency for tracking and closure. It isn't describing delayed maintenance, a request for a safety briefing, or a drill scenario. Those contexts use different language and would not trigger the nuclear-safety deficiency workflow the flag word indicates. By using a specific flag word, the team can rapidly recognize the nature of the problem and respond with the proper safety procedures and containment steps.

2. What is the alternate alert for the ECP?

- A. Echo 7
- B. Echo 5
- C. Echo 13
- D. Echo 9

The test is about using a separate, distinct signal to shift ECP operations to a backup setup. In ECP procedures, there's a primary alert that starts the normal entry-control process, and there's an alternate alert that tells the team to switch to the backup ECP arrangement. Echo 13 is the code designated for that alternate alert, so when you hear or see Echo 13, it signals the responders to implement contingency procedures at the alternate entry point and use the backup staffing and resources. The other echo codes are used for different statuses or steps in the alerting system, not to indicate switching to the alternate ECP. So Echo 13 is the best match because it specifically signals the alternate alert and triggers the corresponding contingency actions.

3. RAB entry for open area 19 non-listed EAL—pre-announced entry is authorized by which role?

- A. On duty NAOC watch officer
- B. Base Security Manager
- C. Installation Commander
- D. Security Forces Supervisor

In this scenario, the ability to grant pre-announced entry into an open area with a non-listed EAL rests with the person serving on the watch for the command center. The on-duty NAOC watch officer is the designated authority to authorize such real-time access because they have the situational awareness, authority, and coordination capacity to validate the mission need, verify identities, and coordinate with security forces for a controlled, time-limited entry. This role ensures that entries into sensitive or non-standard areas are planned, recorded, and supervised at the appropriate level, reducing risk and maintaining accountability. Other roles operate at different levels of authority and throughout the chain of command, but they do not have the same on-the-spot authority to approve a pre-announced entry into a non-listed EAL during a shift.

4. Which binder should be checked as part of readiness?

- A. SSI binder
- B. Training binder
- C. Evidence binder
- D. SRBW binder**

When assessing readiness, you want a single, authoritative place that shows the current status of all required elements—training, certifications, tasks completed, and status indicators that reflect whether you're ready to deploy. The SRBW binder is designed to capture and present that information in one place, making it the best source to check for readiness. It streamlines verification and helps ensure nothing critical is overlooked during the readiness review. The SSI binder tends to focus on specific safety or security information rather than the overall readiness status. The Training binder holds course materials and individual training records, which are important but don't automatically show the complete readiness posture. The Evidence binder collects supporting documents to prove compliance, but it's not the real-time snapshot you need for readiness evaluation.

5. Which form provides authority to search and seize on base?

- A. AF Form 1800
- B. AF Form 1176**
- C. AR 15-2
- D. DD Form 214

Authority to search and seize on a base is established through a written designation that spells out who can perform the search, what can be searched, and under what conditions. AF Form 1176 serves this purpose by providing formal authorization for specific personnel to conduct searches or seizures, outlining the scope, location, and duration of that authority. It ensures that actions taken on base have a clear legal basis and accountability, reducing ambiguity during operations or investigations. The other forms listed aren't used to grant on-base search and seizure authority: AF Form 1800 is for something unrelated to search authority, AR 15-2 is an Army Regulation, and DD Form 214 is a discharge document.

6. No Lone Zone is defined as which of the following?

- A. Areas where only one person is allowed
- B. Areas where no one is allowed at all times
- C. Both limited & exclusion areas in which the presence of a single person is prohibited**
- D. Public zones where surveillance is not required

No Lone Zone means you cannot be alone in those spaces; those areas are set up so two or more people must be present. They're designated as limited or exclusion zones, and the rule is that the presence of a single person is prohibited. This protects safety by ensuring someone can assist or call for help if something goes wrong, and it supports proper oversight and accountability during potentially hazardous tasks. In practice, entry and exit are coordinated via a buddy system or supervisory presence, with clear signs and access controls to enforce the rule. The other options miss the core idea: they either imply only one person can be there, or they suggest complete bans or public zones without surveillance, which don't match the No Lone Zone definition.

7. What form is used as a receipt for a detained person?

- A. DD Form 2708**
- B. DD Form 2707
- C. DD Form 2709
- D. DD Form 2706

When you're processing a detained person, you need a formal receipt that confirms custody and records who has the detainee and when. The form used for that receipt is DD Form 2708. It documents the detainee's identity, the authority taking custody, the date and time of detention, and includes signatures to acknowledge transfer. This creates an auditable trail, prevents later confusion about who held the person, and helps protect rights during custody. Other forms in the set cover different steps of processing—registration, transfers, or detainee property—and do not serve as the custody receipt, so they're not used for that purpose.

8. Which item is included in the alert recipients list?

- A. NASA
- B. NAOC
- C. USSTRATCOM C2F**
- D. NOAA

The alert recipients list is the set of organizations that must receive urgent notifications for STRATCOM-wide command and control actions. USSTRATCOM C2F is included because it serves as the central command-and-control facility responsible for receiving and distributing these high-priority alerts within the STRATCOM framework. NASA and NOAA are civilian agencies and not part of the DoD alerting chain, so they aren't designated recipients for this purpose. NAOC is involved in space and air operations, but in this context the designated immediate alert recipient is the STRATCOM C2F.

9. What is the only authorized method for an individual not on the CGEAL to enter the area?

- A. Escorted by SVA and sign in/out via AF Form 1109**
- B. Present credentials at gate
- C. Call security
- D. Enter with supervisor approval

When access to a restricted area is not granted to someone on the CGEAL, the only approved way to enter is to be escorted by an SVA and to sign in and out using AF Form 1109. This pairing ensures clear authorization and a traceable record of who is on site, who is responsible for them at all times, and when they depart. The escort provides real-time oversight in a controlled environment, while the official sign-in/out log creates an auditable trail for accountability and security oversight. Merely presenting credentials at the gate doesn't guarantee CGEAL status or the required escort, so it doesn't meet the access control standard. Calling security is a reactive step rather than a formal means of entry. Supervisor approval alone doesn't confer access rights or the necessary escort and documentation, so it also wouldn't satisfy the established procedure.

10. What open area is required for entry to the alert E-6B?

- A. Area 12
- B. Area 9
- C. Area 17
- D. Area 24

Access to the alert E-6B is controlled through a single, designated entry area on the base map. The correct area is the one that provides the direct, authorized path to the aircraft, keeping you inside the security perimeter and aligned with the crew's entry point. Approaching from other areas would put you into restricted zones or off the standard entry corridor, which would require additional clearances and steps not required for the designated entry route. So, the area that is specifically designated as the entry path for the alert E-6B is the proper choice because it meets both security and safety procedures for gaining access to the aircraft.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://oafbrfm.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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