



COUNTER IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) THREATS

UNCLASSIFIED



ADMIN DATA



TLO

Action:

Counter Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Threat

Conditions:

In a training environment containing both classroom and training area, IED training aids, IED simulators, and all operation personal protective equipment.

Standards:

Counter IED threat by Identifying visual indicators of possible IEDs and then reacting to a possible IED to prevent personnel injuries and equipment damage.



Identify IED Visual Indicators



IED Components

- **Main charge (Explosive)**
 - Military Munitions
 - Military Explosives
 - Civilian Explosives
 - Home Made Explosives (HME)
- **Initiating System**
 - Command
 - Victim
 - Timed
- **Container**



Main Charge

Military Munitions



Military Explosives



Civilian Explosives

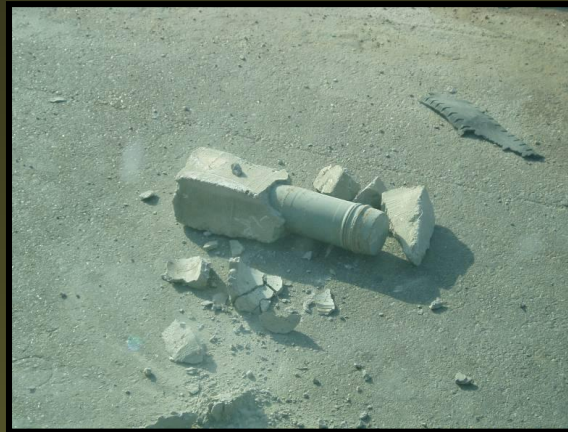


Home Made Explosives (HME)





IED Casing/Container





Types of IED Initiating Systems

- **Timed**
- **Remote Command:**
 - **Radio Controlled (RCIED)**
 - **Command Wire (CWIED)**
- **Victim Operated (VOIED)**

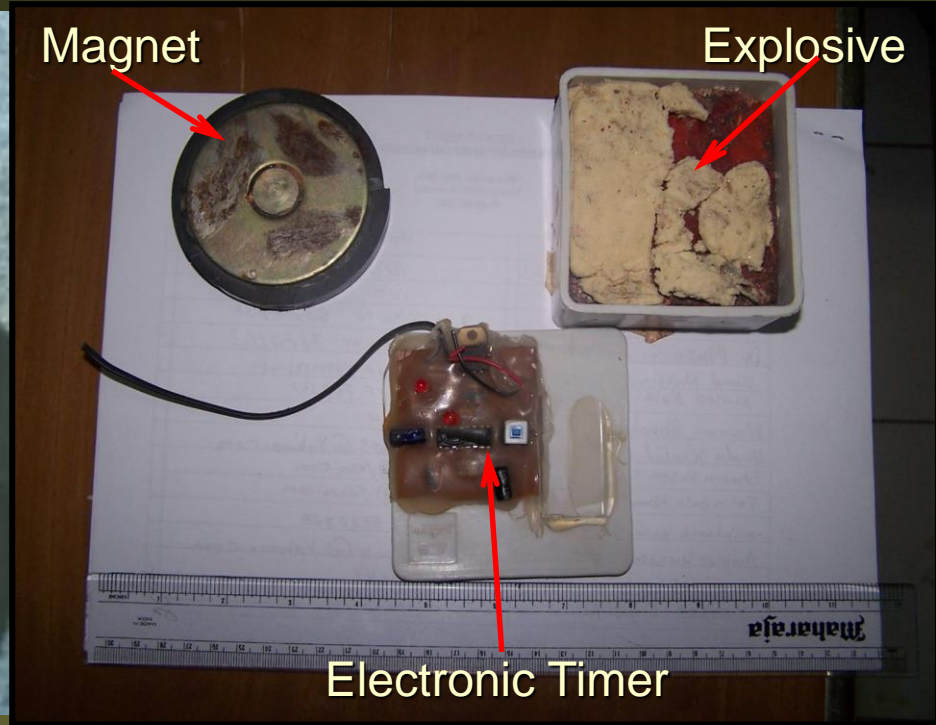


TIMED

Mechanical



Electric



Igniferous
(Fire)

Chemical



Command

- Command Wired (CWIED)
- Radio Controlled (RCIED)
 - Wireless key fobs/door bell transmitters
 - Cordless / LRCT phones
 - Cell phones





Victim Operated (VOIED)

- Passive infra-red (PIR) sensors



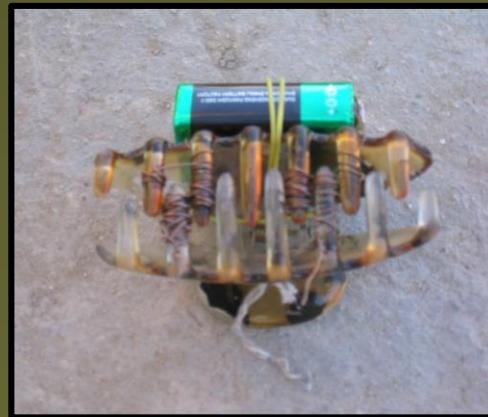
- Pressure



- Pull



- Anti Handling



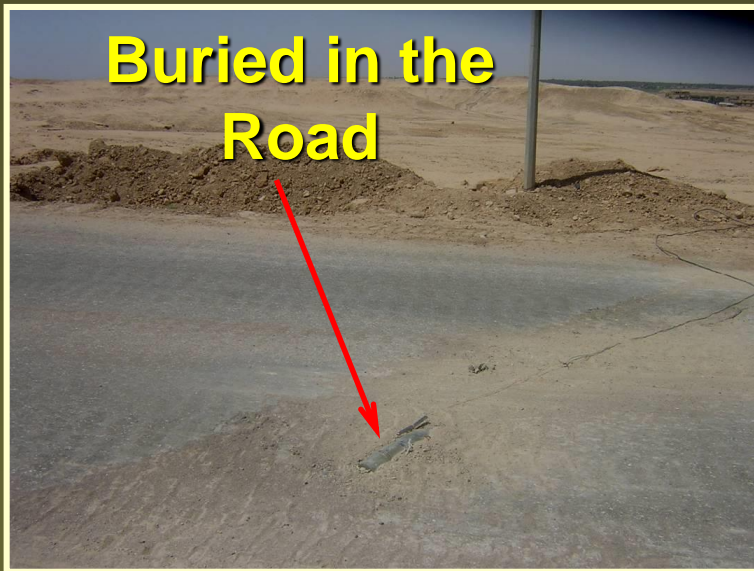
- Trip Wire



Identifying Roadside Indicators

How Are IEDs Concealed?

Cast in concrete
and covered w/
vegetation



Hidden in
Tires



Behavioral Indicators

- Change in community behavior
- Vehicle following a convoy
- Personnel lingering on overpass
- Signals from civilians
- Civilians video taping activity



Disrupted Environment



155mm Round in Pothole



Possible Emplacement or Timing Markers



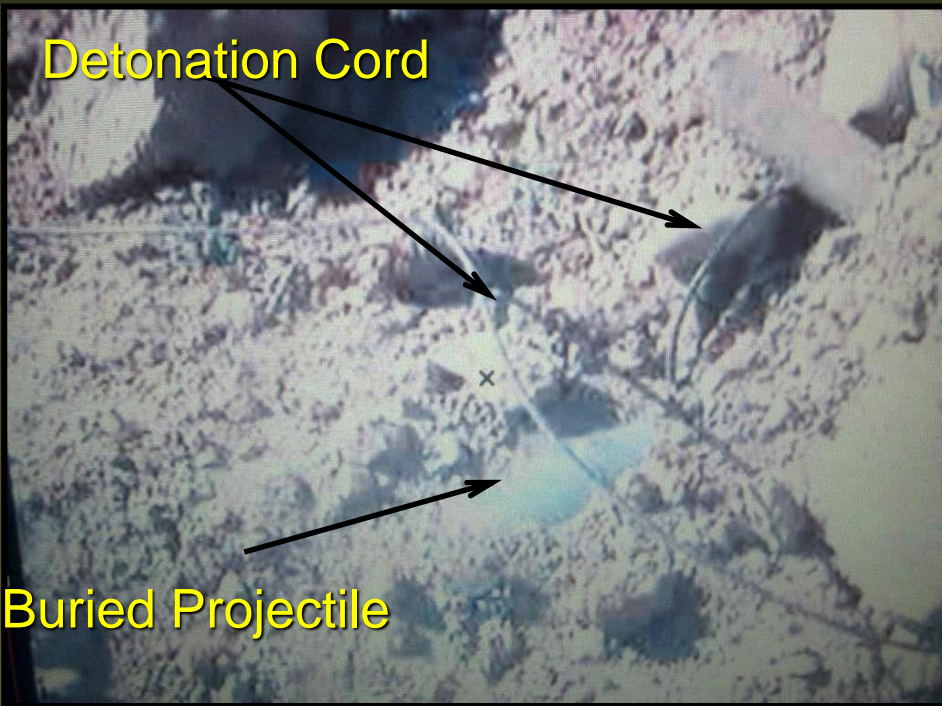
Det Cord & Disturbed Earth

- Out of place colors
- Possible markers
- Dead animal
- Trash
- Unexpected construction



Possible IED Components

Detonation Cord



Buried Projectile



Command Wire

- Wires
- Antennas
- Metallic Objects
- Containers

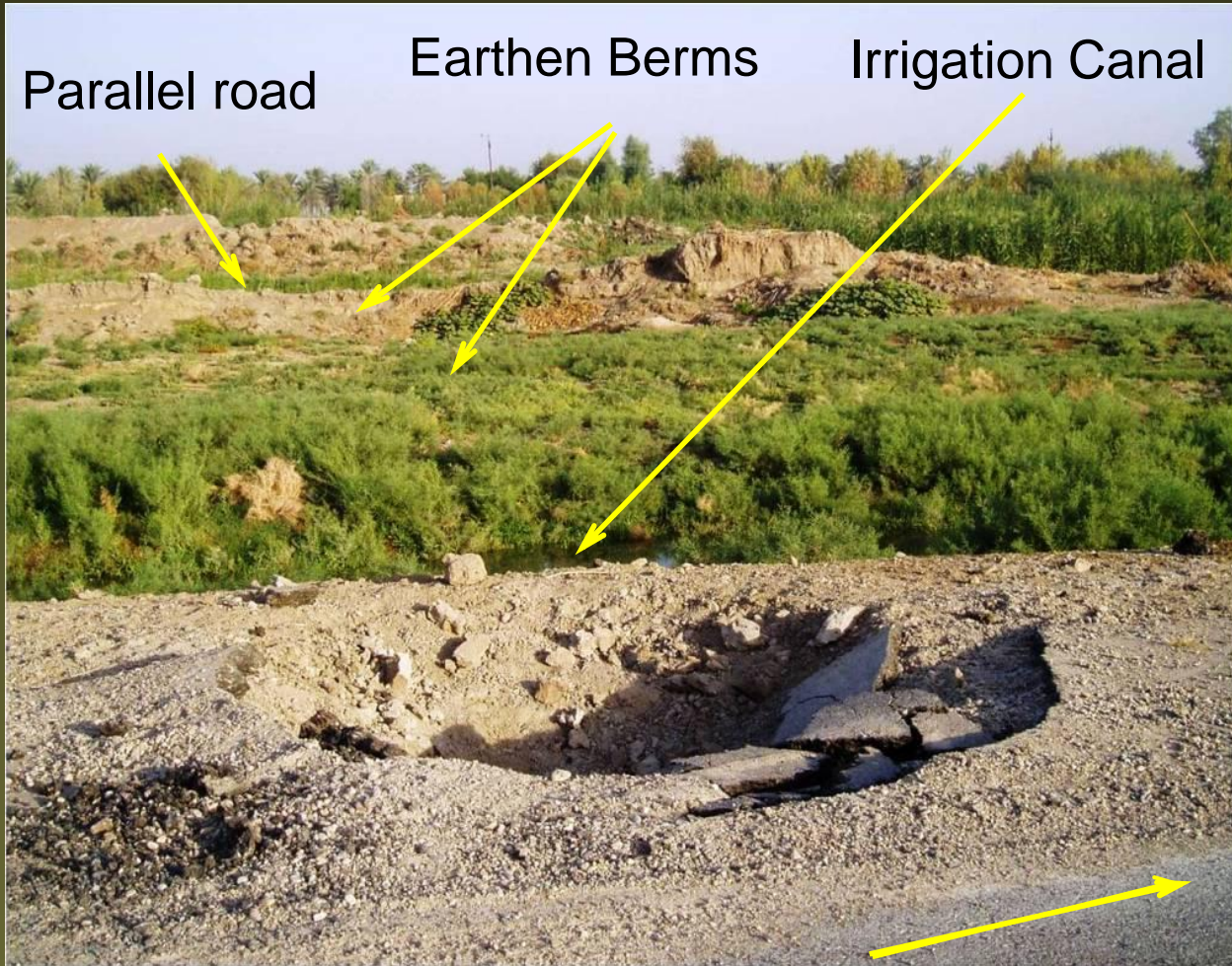


Identify Common Areas of IED Emplacement

- Common Emplacement Area
- Common Emplacement Points
- Common Emplacement Patterns



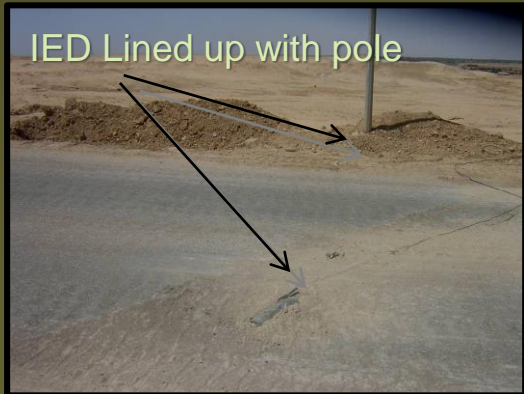
Emplacement Area Commonly Have:



Coalition Route



Common Emplacement Points





Common Emplacement Patterns

- Decrease in normal traffic/pedestrian flow
- Predictability
- Unit boundary turn around points.
- Point of Origin (POO) from indirect fire (patterns).
- History of previous attacks.



Identify the IED Threat Types

- Disguised Static IEDs
- Disguised Movable IEDs
 - Vehicle Borne IED (VBIED)
 - Suicide VBIED (SVBIED)
 - Person Borne IED (PBIED)
- Thrown or Projected IEDs
- Hoax IEDs



Disguised Static IEDs

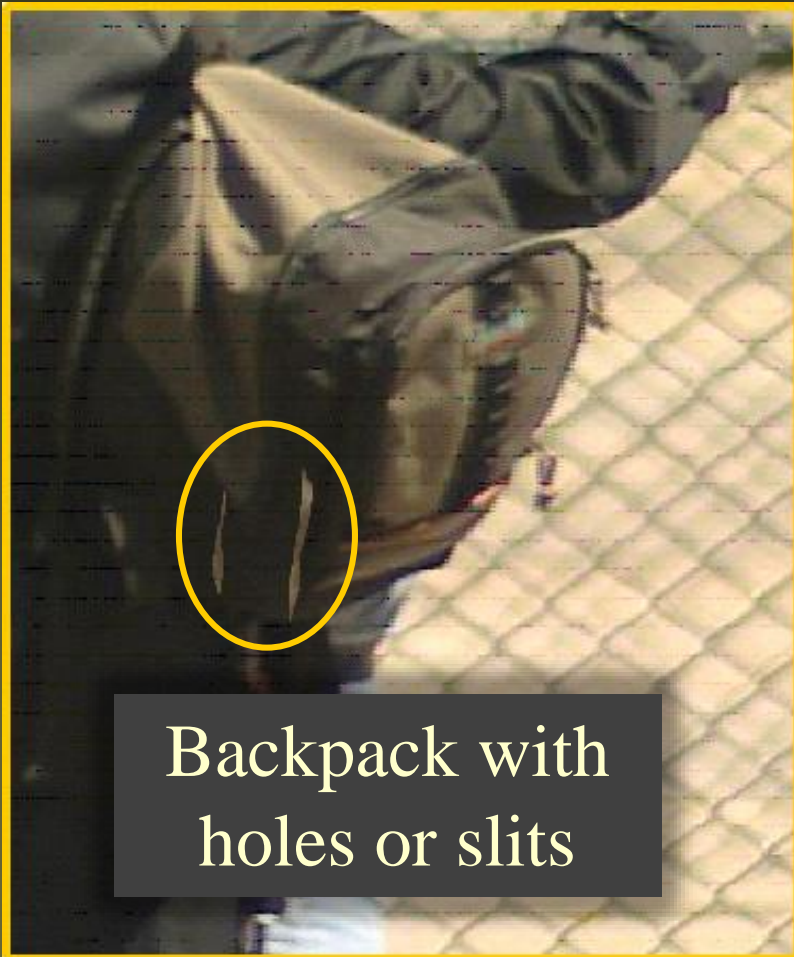


Disguised Moveable IED (VBIED)





Disguised Movable IED (PBIED)





Thrown & Hoax IEDs

- Thrown / Projected IED
- Hoax IEDs



What Should You do if You Spot an IED/VBIED/SVBIED/PBIED?





React to Different IEDs

- Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) / Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIEDs).
- Suicide Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (SVBIEDs).
- Person Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (PBIEDs).



Reacting to a Static IED while Vehicle Mounted/Dismounted

- Alert leadership and other members of the element to the possible IED/VBIED and its location using the 3 Ds (distance, direction, description) - if the situation permits.
- Establish security, scan for possible secondary IEDs/VBIEDs using the 5/25/100 meter checks.

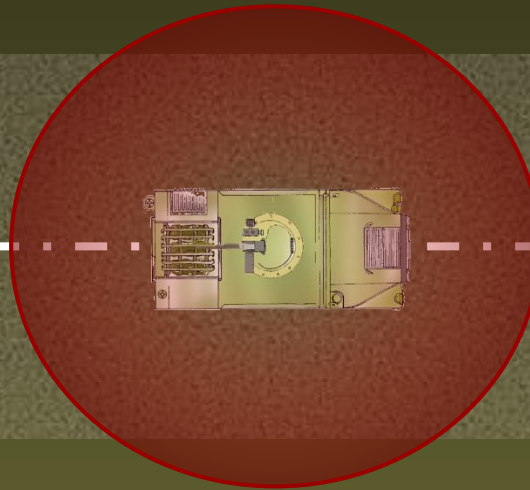


5 Meter Check

- 5-Meter Check: Identify a position to halt. Carry out a systematic visual check using binoculars or other optics. Check for abnormalities such as disturbed earth, suspicious objects, or loose bricks in walls and security ties. Work from the ground and continue above head height. Take your time, search methodically, and utilize Night Vision Devices (NVD) or a white light during hours of reduced visibility, METT-TC dependant.
- The driver and the gunner should remain inside the vehicle for security purposes. Conduct a buddy check when applicable due to dead space encountered with certain vehicle types, such as Stryker and MRAP varieties.



5 Meter IED Check



Immediately scan 5 meters around vehicle for IEDs



25 Meter Check

- 25-Meter Check: Once a 5-Meter Check is completed, continue visually clearing out to 25 meters. If stopping or halting for more than a few seconds, conduct a dismounted check to a radius of 25 meters (more if needed) around your position, looking back toward your vehicle, and checking for a potential IED indicators and anything out of the ordinary. During the conduct of the 5/25/200 meter checks the element must remain focused outward searching from near to far looking for suspected enemy activity (such as a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper).
- The driver and the gunner should remain inside the vehicle for security purposes.
- Prior to dismounting clear close in to the vehicle, clear the area immediately around and under the vehicle.



25 Meter IED Check



Immediately scan, then dismount (if required) and search for at least 25 meters around vehicle



Effective 5/25/100 Meter Checks

5 Meter Check

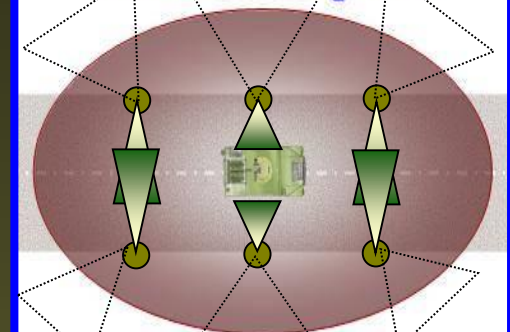
Actions at short halts



- Immediately scan 5 meters around vehicle for IED
- All clear given before dismount

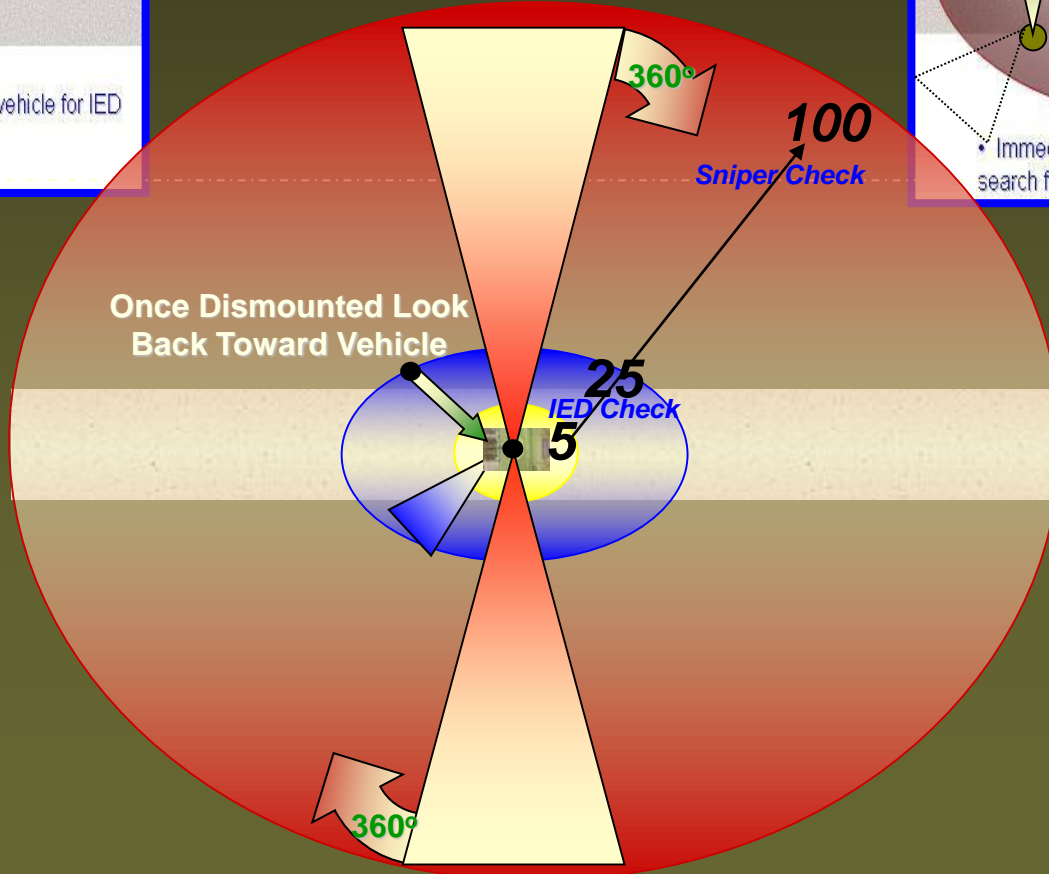
25m Check

Actions at long halts



- Immediately scan, then dismount and search for 25 meters around vehicle

Actions At The Halt





Reacting to a Static IED while Vehicle Mounted/Dismounted

5 Cs:

Check – all personnel should check their immediate area for secondary devices by conducting 5/25/100m checks from their positions.

Confirm – the presence of the suspected IED.

Clear – the area around the device of all personnel, working from the device outwards.

Cordon – the danger area and set up an incident control point for follow-on agencies.

Control – the area inside the cordon to ensure only authorized Access.



Check

- All personnel check their immediate areas for secondary/tertiary devices by conducting 5/25/100 meter checks.



Confirm

- Confirm the presence of the suspected IED from a safe distance.
- Use any available optics and equipment available immediately to you (binoculars, weapon sights (ACOG), robot, buffalo, etc.) to increase your standoff distance.
- Once an IED has been confirmed, a 9 line IED/UXO report **MUST be called in to your higher headquarters.**



9 LINE IED/UXO REPORT

- LINE 1. Date-time group (DTG): When was the item discovered?
- LINE 2. Report activity and location: Unit and grid location of the IED/UXO
- LINE 3. Contact method: Radio frequency, call signs, point of contact and telephone number.
- LINE 4. Type of ordnance: Dropped, projected, placed, or thrown; give the number of items if more than one.
- LINE 5. Nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) contaminations: Be as specific as possible.
- LINE 6. Resources threatened: Equipment, facilities, or other assets that are threatened.
- LINE 7. Impact on mission: Short description of current tactical situation and how the device affects the status of the mission.
- LINE 8. Protective measures: Any protective measures taken to protect personnel and equipment.
- LINE 9. Recommended priority: Immediate, indirect, minor, no threat.



Sample 9 LINE IED/UXOREPORT

Line 1: 121300LMAR98

Line 2: 1-75th Infantry Bn, C-Co, EP2134567891, 350 meters south of grid referenced road junction

Line 3: 49.7000, Tripwire 60 or 1-800-435-6789 SFC Snuffy

Line 4: Placed, Possible Improvised Explosive Device (IED)

Line 5: None

Line 6: MSR Speedway

Line 7: Unit cannot conduct re-supply operations, MSR is impassable

Line 8: Constructed sandbag barricade and evacuated non-essential personnel 450M. Mission essential personnel are in protective gear and utilizing frontal and overhead cover.

Line 9: Immediate



Clear

- Clear the area around the device of all personnel, working from device outwards.
- The safe distance is determined by METT-TC.
- Keep in mind the minimum safe distance for exposed troops is 300 meters.



Cordon

- Cordon the danger area and set up an Incident Control Point (ICP) for follow on agencies.
- Soldiers should establish blocking positions around the area to prevent foot and vehicle traffic from approaching the IED.
- Make sure the safe area is truly safe by checking for secondary/tertiary IEDs.
- Make use of all available cover.



Control

- Control the area inside the cordon to ensure authorized access.



Suspected IED-Warnings

- Never approach a suspected IED
- Do not pick up DETCORD
- Tracing command wire
- Maximize use of available cover



Suspected IED-Warnings (cont)

- Do not focus on the “found” IED
 - an IED, once found, it is not going to move.
 - direct the element to focus outward from the attack site, take cover and begin looking for signs of any enemy activity (such as triggermen, cameramen, or snipers) and suppress any enemy fire, as required.
 - Establish security, and scan for possible secondary/tertiary IEDs/VBIEDs using the 5/25/100 meter checks.



Reacting to a SVBIED

- **WARNING:** MAINTAIN SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, THE ENEMY HAS BEEN KNOWN TO USE MULTIPLE SVBIEDs WHEN ATTACKING COALITION FORCES.
- **NOTE:** Escalation of Force (EOF) procedures and Rules of Engagement (ROE) vary between units and OEs. It is imperative Soldiers are aware of and understand their current ROE and EOF procedures.



React to a SVBIED

- Alert the unit of the approaching vehicle using the 3Ds.
 - Maintaining Standoff is the single most important principle.
 - Control your immediate tactical space.
 - Do not mass (Personnel / vehicles).
- Signal the approaching vehicle to stop by employing your current EOF measures.
 - Spotlight/green lasers (night time)
 - Non-lethal warnings
 - Chem-lites
 - Use of pen-flares
 - Flash bangs
 - Engage vehicle with weapon - if necessary (IAW ROE and EOF measures).



React to a SVBIED

- If the vehicle does not stop, follow your current ROE.
- Clear the area around the possible SVBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
- Establish security, and scan for possible secondary/tertiary IEDs and signs of enemy activity.
- Report the possible SVBIED to the leadership using the most expeditious manner possible and 9 Line IED/UXO report as soon as the tactical situation allows.
- Follow directions from the leadership.



React to an Person Borne Improvised Explosive Device (PBIED)

- If the Suicide Bomber realizes they have been detected there is a high probability the individual will attempt to detonate the explosive device.
- **WARNING:** ENSURE THAT SOLDIERS DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PHYSICALLY RESTRAIN THE SUSPECT FROM DETONATING THE DEVICE. THIS IS VERY DANGEROUS DUE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF DETONATION OR USE OF A REMOTE INITIATION SYSTEM.
- A “fail safe” initiator could be used to detonate the device if the bomber is incapacitated or hesitates. This “fail safe” initiator is another individual with a remote detonator and a line of sight to the bomber.
- **WARNING:** DO NOT APPROACH OR ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE IED FROM THE PERSON. WAIT FOR EOD.



React to a Possible PBIED

- Alert the unit to possible PBIED using the 3 Ds and make maximum use of available cover.
- Issue a verbal command using your interpreter (if one is available) or with a loud and firm voice in the local language to maintain maximum standoff until the suspect stops. Your weapon should be at the high ready position.



Confronting a Non-Compliant Suspect

- If the suspect continues to approach, signal them to stop by employing your current EOF.
- If the suspect still does not stop, follow your current ROE.
- Report the possible PBIED and employment of EOF measures to the leadership, using the most expeditious manner possible and submit a 9 line IED/UXO report.
- Clear the area around the possible PBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
- Establish security, and scan for possible secondary/tertiary IEDs and signs of enemy activity (such as an impending ambush, triggermen, cameramen, or snipers).
- Follow the leadership directions.



Confronting a Compliant Suspect

The steps outlined in this section are based on the assumption the suspect complies with security directives. The suspect can become non-compliant at any time so be prepared to escalate your EOF, along with using deadly force (ROE).



Confronting a Compliant Suspect (cont)

- Using your interpreter (if available) or in a loud and firm voice in the local language:
- Tell the suspect to place all carried items on the ground and to step two paces away from them. Visually demonstrate if required.
- Direct the compliant suspect to show hands, palms up. The suspect must show palms and have fingers spread, so that you can determine if the suspect is palming a detonator (there may be a remote detonator). Visually demonstrate if required.
- Direct the suspect to remove outer clothing, such as jackets, and place the garments on the ground. Maintain cultural sensitivities when dealing with females.



Confronting a Compliant Suspect (cont)

- Direct the suspect to raise or pull tight any layered clothing while turning in a complete circle in order to reveal any possible concealed devices. Maintain cultural sensitivities when dealing with females.
- If the suspect cannot be visually cleared, direct the suspect to lay face down, turn head away, with legs spread wide, arms outstretched, and palms upwards. Do not approach the suspect, even if the suspect is injured.
- If the suspect cannot be visually cleared, maintain cover.



Confronting a Compliant Suspect (cont)

- Report the possible PBIED to unit leadership.
- Clear the area around the possible PBIED utilizing available cover while still maintaining communication with the suspect (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters, METT-TC dependent).
- Establish security, and scan for secondary/tertiary PBIEDs, along with enemy over watch positions may be used for remote detonation of the suspected PBIED.
- Follow the leadership directions.



SUMMARY

- Identify Visual Indicators of an IED
- React to a possible IED