2012

# ANSF COUNTER-IED DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT VALIDATION BOOK



CJTF CIED CENTCOM 10/15/2012



Headquarters RC-East Bagram Airfield 15 OCT 2012 **ANSF Smartbook** 

Effective 15 OCT 12

#### **ANSF Development and Assessment Validation**

#### **Counter-IED Development Forward**

**History.** This is the initial copy of this handbook and is dated 15 October 2012.

**Purpose.** The purpose of this handbook is to provide Coalition Forces in the advise/assist role with a guideline outlining common assessment standards for measuring development within the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) in the area Counter-IED Development.

**Applicability.** This handbook applies to Coalition Forces that advise and assist ANSF and should be used to improve ANSF enablers.

**Suggested Improvements.** Users are invited to submit comments and suggested improvements. Point of contact for updates and recommendations to this handbook is CJTF CIED at 303-552-7375.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	3
Chapter 1, COUNTER-IED PRINCIPLES	4
Principles of Improvised Explosive Device Combat	4
Application of Principles of Improvised Explosive Device Combat	6
Chapter 2, THREAT	7
The Use of IEDs in Afghanistan.	7
IED Triggers, Charges, and Devices.	7
IED Indicators and Device Placement.	10
Chapter 3. INDIVIDUAL CIED TASK TRAINING	13
Individual CIED Task Training Strategy	13
Individual CIED Task Training Management.	
Chapter 4. ANSF CIED LEADERTASK TRAINING	28
ANSF CIED Leader Task Training Strategy	28
ANSF CIED Leader Task Training Management	28
Critical Leader Actions	29
Chapter 5, CIED COLLECTIVE TASKS AND BATTLE DRILLS	37
CIED Collective Tasks and Battle Drills Training Strategy	37
CIED Critical Collective Tasks and Battle Drills	37
CIED Collective Tasks and Battle Drill Training Management	37
Chapter 6, CIED SUSTAINMENT TRAINING	47
CIED Training Lane	
ANNEX	
ANSF 10-Line IED Report.	
References	51

#### **PREFACE**

The ability to predict, locate and defeat the effects of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) is an essential task for every Afghan Soldier. Each individual and unit in the ANA will be required to detect, investigate, mark, report and destroy explosive hazards that may impact military or civilian activities. These actions are required in order to provide freedom of movement for GIRoA organizations or the Afghan civilian population.

In the current environment, Afghan Security Forces provide a vital service to the civil populace by finding and clearing IEDs and removing potential explosive hazards along the limited trafficable roadways in Afghanistan. Clearing IEDs garners popular support for the government and reduces the effect of the insurgent's most powerful weapon. Safe passage along Afghan roadways means better commerce, access to better medical and economic facilities as well as access to family across the provinces. After conclusion of the current conflict, it can be expected that Afghan Security Forces will employ their Counter-IED (CIED) skills and techniques in route and area clearance roles benefitting Afghanistan well into the future.

Commanders from the Corps down to Company-level must embrace the concept that proficiency in individual and unit level CIED tasks is fundamental to unit effectiveness. The purpose of this handbook is to provide Afghan Army leaders and supporting partners a training guide outlining tasks that all personnel and leaders must perform in order to effectively conduct CIED operations in support of ANA or Coalition Force (CF) units. The handbook also outlines select collective tasks and battle drills that all ANSF patrols should be proficient in and employ when conducting tactical movement or route clearance operations.

By conducting a crawl-walk-run phased approach to training and validating proficiency of Soldiers, Leaders and units on a quarterly basis, ANA leaders and CF advisors will ensure that all units are fully prepared to conduct successful CIED operations in support of the GIRoA.

# CHAPTER 1 COUNTER-IED PRINCIPLES

**1. PRINCIPLES OF IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE COMBAT.** There are nine general principles to guide units in combating the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). These principles are general in nature. They apply to all missions. This is the foundation of considerations unit leaders should use when planning to conduct Counter-IED (CIED) operations.

# Counter IED Principles



- a. Have An Offensive Mindset. Every leader must be prepared to rapidly develop the situation in order to gain and maintain contact with the enemy and advance his unit by fire and maneuver to ultimately kill or capture his adversaries. Keep in mind that aggressive, rapid pursuit is good but it can lead you to a baited ambush.
- b. Develop And Maintain Situational Awareness. Good situational awareness (SA) is key to seeing, understanding, and then acting on pre-attack indicators to deny the enemy's advantage of surprise. During the mission, all must maintain situational awareness. Look for things that are out of place, unusual or should not be there. Units should also gather information from the local population, since they are probably aware of any suspicious activity. This awareness can come from many sources including:
  - (1) Area maps and photos.
  - (2) Local or higher headquarters intelligence briefings.
  - (3) Previous mission reports from the same area.
- c. Avoid Setting Patterns. Many IED attacks have an intended target. By changing your routine and being conscious of possible patterns you can greatly increase our level of security and protection. The key to avoiding attacks is to be unpredictable. Some ways to be unpredictable are:
  - (1) Choose different routes to travel on.
  - (2) Choose different times of the day to depart and return to your base camp.
  - (3) Choose different methods of conducting reaction drills.
  - (4) Choose different locations to halt or turn around.
- d. Maintain 360 Degree Security. It is important that vigilant 360-degree security be maintained at all times, regardless of whether the patrol is mounted or dismounted.
- e. Maintain Standoff. Avoid or keep a safe distance from locations most likely to conceal an IED. Examples are choke points, irrigation canals crossings, shoulders of roadways, medians, intersections, or static vehicles along the route. Keep all civilian traffic a safe distance away from the patrol. The minimum safe standoff distance is 300 meters.
- f. Maintain Tactical Dispersion. In order to reduce risk, maintain adequate separation between vehicles and personnel. Leaders must fight the tendency to close formations during halts.
- g. Use Armor Protection. Armor saves lives use it, but don't become tied to it. Dismount when the situation allows, it is the most effective technique for meeting and developing a rapport with local communities.
- h. Employ Technology. Technology provides ways for Afghan forces to defeat IEDs. Examples are the mine rollers placed on the front of vehicles or the hand held detectors used to find hidden explosives. Electronic counter measures interrupt or block radio controlled IED detonation by blocking the signal from reaching the IED. Consider the IED systems the enemy uses and utilize the technology you have to best disrupt the enemy's IEDs.

i. Remain Observant. Many IEDs can be spotted with the naked eye if you know what to look for and are able to see things that look out of place.





**2. APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES OF IED COMBAT.** The principles of improvised explosive device combat should be used in planning and conducting all operations. They all have benefit. Sometimes leaders must apply one principle over another because of a particular situation. The important thing to remember is that using these principles can save lives and prevent unnecessary damage to property.

# CHAPTER 2 THREAT

#### 1. THE USE OF IEDS IN AFGHANISTAN.

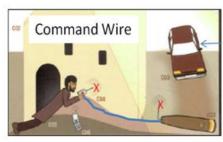
- a. The use of IEDs in Afghanistan is the most dangerous threat facing Afghan and coalition forces. IEDs are the insurgents weapon of choice.
- b. IEDs are obstacles that impede movement and serve as a close contact weapon. As an obstacle, the IED is typically emplaced to slow or stop the movement of Afghan military, coalition forces, or civilians. When used in conjunction with other obstacles, IEDs are typically used to ambush military forces. When used as a close contact weapon, the event is often recorded in an effort to maximize the psychological effectiveness of the IED.
- c. The sophistication of the IED depends on the maker. IEDs range from being very simple to very complex with booby traps, anti-handling devices, and electronic-initiation devices to prevent disarming.



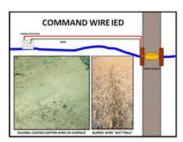
- d. IEDs may be encountered as a single explosive hazard or as multiple devices connected together. IEDs can be triggered in a variety of ways. a timer or remote-controlled detonator. IEDs can be manufactured out of many household products (including fertilizer and batteries), but most sophisticated IEDs use a small amount of explosive to trigger a larger quantity of explosives.
- e. Threat tactics are different in each region of Afghanistan. However, there are basic systems and functions of IEDs that are universal.

#### 2. IED TRIGGERS, CHARGES AND DEVICES.

a. Triggering the IED can be accomplished in several ways. Command wire devices are those devices that send a current of electricity from a power source to the IED through a command.

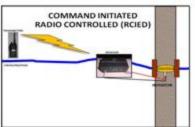


TARGET VEHICLE



b. Remote control devices are much more diverse and can use any device that sends a radio signal over a given distance. The major advantage to the enemy is that there is no wire leading to his hiding position.







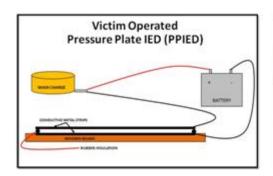
#### EXAMPLE REMOTE CONTROL TRIGGERS

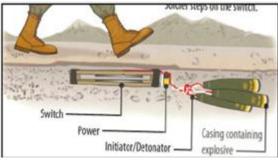
c. Victim operated devices rely on the target of the IED actually triggering the device. Common varieties include trip wire, pressure plate and pull pin triggers. Pressure plate devices are usually employed at the surface of the ground or just beneath it. They are common on roads where the surface is not paved and hard to detect. Pressure plate devices rely on the target applying enough weight on the pressure plate to connect an electric circuit.



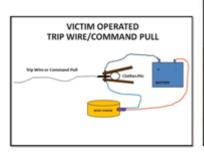


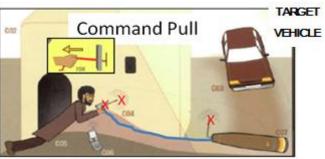
#### EXAMPLE CRUSH WIRE PRESSURE TRIGGER & PRESSURE PLATE TRIGGER





d. Command Pull devices are common in a secondary or anti-handling role. This type of device usually requires the target to lift or move an object connected to the pull pin resulting in the detonation of an explosive.





#### EXAMPLE OF COMMAND PULL TRIGGER

- e. Timed devices are set to detonate at a predetermined time using a clock or mechanical timer. The two general employment methods are stationary and attached.
- (1) Stationary timed devices are used for a location at a predictable time such as a patrol or checkpoint.
- (2) Attached devices are generally small packages that can be placed on unsuspecting targets and detonate once the bomber has had time to escape.



ماده های زمانی

### **Time Devices**



#### **EXAMPLE OF TIMER TRIGGERS**

- f. Explosive Main Charge: IED main charges usually contain military ordnance. Examples of military ordnance include bombs, rockets, mines, grenades, and artillery rounds.
- g. Home-Made-Explosives (HME): Some organizations make large quantities of bulk explosives out of agricultural and household chemicals. These explosives are often stored in plastic containers making them very difficult to detect.



Military Ordnance





Homemade Explosives

#### **EXAMPLE OF MILITARY ORDINANCE AND HME**

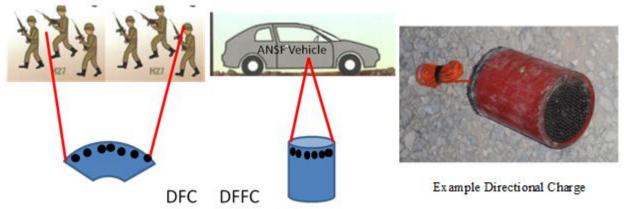
h. Suicide IEDs are guided to their target by a suicide bomber either carrying the explosive on their person or in a vehicle.





#### EXAMPLE OF SUICIDE VEST AND SUICIDE MOTORCYCLE IED

- i. Directional Fragmentation Charge (DFC) and Directional Focused Fragmentation Charge (DFFC).
- (1) Directional Fragmentation Charge (DFC). This type of IED primarily targets ANSF dismounted soldiers. The charge shoots fragmentation (rocks, ball bearings, nails, etc.) at dismounted soldiers with the aim to kill or maim its intended targets.
- (2) Directional Focused Fragmentation Charge (DFFC). These types of IEDs can either target dismounts or vehicles. The blast is directionally focused toward its intended target.



- **3. IED INDICATORS AND DEVICE PLACEMENT.** IEDs are generally placed where it is particularly advantageous for the enemy. Looking at past IED events can give clues to future placement sites.
- a. Culverts, ditches, and pre-existing holes (pot-holes) are places where explosive devices are placed often. These locations allow the rapid placement of devices.





#### EXAMPLES OF TERRAIN SUPPORTING IED EMPLACEMENT

b. Tight corners, steep grades, and narrow passages (choke points) are favorable placement locations because they make the target more vulnerable, predictable and slower.





c. Cement barriers, bridges, tunnels are likely placement locations because explosive devices can be camouflaged in plaster material or even concrete to blend with the other concrete structures making them harder to detect.





d. High traffic routes. The enemy is more likely to place devices where he knows the intended target will travel.



#### **CHAPTER 3**

#### INDIVIDUAL CIED TASK TRAINING

#### 1. INDIVIDUAL CIED TASK TRAINING STRATEGY.

a. This chapter outlines 12 individual CIED tasks that are essential to the Afghan Army's ability to operate in an IED environment. Each Soldier should be proficient in the conduct of these CIED tasks.

#### TASK #

#### TASK NAME (ALL SOLDIERS)

- Identify Visual Indicators of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED)
- 2 Identify Indicators of Home Made Explosive (HME) Production
- 3 Employ Electronic Counter Measures (ECM)
- 4 Employ the Hand Held Mine Detector
- 5 Conduct IED Search Operations
- 6 Conduct 5/25/200 Meter Checks
- React to a Possible IED, Mounted or Dismounted
- React to a Possible Vehicle Borne IED (VBIED) or Personnel Borne IED (PBIED)
- 9 React to an IED Attack, Mounted or Dismounted
- 10 Complete UXO/IED reports
- Employ the Hook and Line Kit / Conduct remote IED manipulation
- 12 Neutralize Mines/UXOs/IEDs using Explosive Techniques

#### 2. INDIVIDUAL CIED TASK TRAINING MANAGEMENT.

- a. Training environment: These tasks should be validated independently utilizing written or hands-on practical exercises. Initial assessment of proficiency in these tasks should be in accordance with the standards outlined in the supporting ANA references.
- b. Training interval: Proficiency in these tasks should be evaluated within 30 days of arrival to a unit, and then quarterly as part of collective task training or unit operations.
- c. Training records: Successful completion of the tasks should be recorded by the soldier's first line leader after completion of the training event, then records should be maintained at the company-level.



#### INTELLIGENCE / INDICATORS

INTELLIGENCE IS INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AN ENEMY OBTAINED THROUGH OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS, OR UNDERSTANDING.

<u>IE D INDI CAT OR S</u> ARE ANY EVIDENCE OF ENEMY IED ACTIVITY OR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATING AREA THAT POINTS TOWARD ENEMY CAPABILITIES OR INTENTIONS OF EMPLACING IEDS.

#### AMBUSH/IED INDICATORS

- SIGNS OF DIGGING / PILES OF DIRT / S ANDBAGS ON TRAIL OR ROAD
- NEW ROAD CONS TRUCTION WITH NO ROAD CREW WORKING
- SOMETHING NOT THERE THE DAY BEFORE
- ON FREQUENTLY TRAVELED ROUTES, CHOKE POINTS, BRIDGES, TURN-AROUND POINTS, OR INTERS ECTIONS
- NEIGHBORHOODS THAT ARE NORMALLY BUSY AND FULL OF TRAFFIC ARE EMPTY; APPROACH WITH CAUTION
- DAMAGED VEHICLES OR PARKED VEHICLES / BICYCLES WITHOUT OPERATORS ON ROAD OR SIDE OF ROAD
- REMEMBER, IEDS MAY BE INITIATING AN AMBUSH













حفره های طبیعی برای آله های منفجره قبل تهیه میشوند.



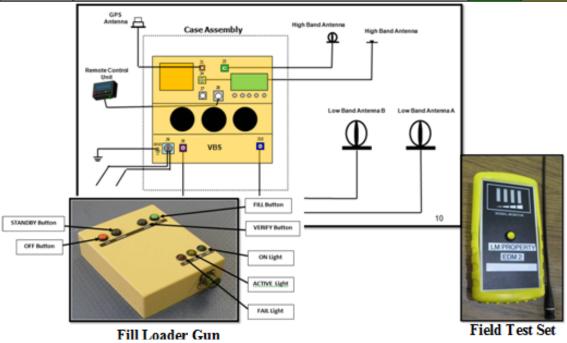






TASK 2		VISUAL INDI PLOSIVE (HM	CAT ORS OF IE) PRODUCTION	GO	NO GO
1	IDENTIFY THE PRESENCE  AMMONIUM NITRAT  ALUMINUM POWDE  FUEL OIL/DIESEL FU  Appearance: Prills are Fertilizer produced in I	TE (AN) (FERTILITY R TEL  e off white in co Pakistan.  Ami	IZER)		
2	IDENTIFY THE INDICATOR  BURNS ON WALLS OF CORRODED CONTAINS  CORRODED CONTAINS  PLASTIC JUGS, COODED RUBBER GLOVES, AND LAB WORKERS WITH  EXCESSIVE COUGHIST  Mixers	EILINGS ATERIAL ON TAI NERS, MIXERS ( KING POTS, BAR PRONS, GOGGLI H YELLOW NAII	RPS GRINDERS GRELS ES S		
	Overall	Assessment (m	ark one)		

TASK 3	EMPLOY SYMPHONY ELECTRONIC COUNTER MEASURES (ECM)	GO	NO GO
1	INSPECT ELECTRONIC COUNTER MEASURE SYSTEM TO ENSURE ALL COMPONENTS ARE ON HAND AND OPERATIONAL  CHECK THE VEHICLE-BASED SYSTEM (VBS)  CHECK REMOTE CONTROL UNIT (RCU)		
1	CHECK RF AND POWER CABLES CHECK ANTENNAS CHECK FILL LOADER GUN CHECK FIELD TEST SET		
2	CONNECT THE REMOTE CONTROL UNIT TO THE SYMPHONY, CON- FIRM VBS SCREEN IS BLANK		
3	USE FILL LOADER GUN TO FILL EACH SYMPHONY SYSTEM IN PATROL		
4	USE FIELD TEST SET TO CHECK FOR TRANSMISSIONS IN 4 BANDS—IF SYSTEM IS ACTIVE ALL BANDS WILL DISPLAY GREEN		
5	USE REMOTE CONTROL UNIT TO PLACE SYMPHONY SYSTEM IN DE- SIRED MODE (SLEEP, STANDBY, ACTIVE, DIAGNOSTICS)		
6	PUT SYMPHONY INTO OPERATION BY FOLLOWING REQUIRED SE- QUENCE. STANDBY (BLACK BUTTON), SELECT FILL (RED BUTTON), RUN (GREEN BUTTON). SOLID RED ACTIVE LIGHT MEANS SYSTEM IS IN JAMMING MODE		
7	IF REQUIRED, ZEROIZE SYSTEM BY PRESSING OFF AND FILL BUTTONS TOGETHER FOR 3 SECONDS.		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		



TASK 4	PRE PARE AND USE A HAND HELD DETECTOR (HHD) TO CHECK FOR MINES/UXO/IEDS	GO	NO GO
1	REMOVE HHD FROM CARRY CASE AND ASSEMBLE  INSTALL BATTERIES & CHECK FOR CHARGE  CHOOSE THE PROPER SETTING AND SENSITIVITY LEVEL FOR THE SEARCH BEING PERFORMED  TEST THE HHD WITH THE SUPPLIED TEST PIECE PRIOR TO OPERATION		
2	IDENTIFY SWEEP LANE FOR EACH HHD OPERATOR  Mid Coverage  Operator will conduct an 180 degree sweep from left to right  Cover at least N. half the width of search head over the left and right edges of the lane  Forward no more than 1/3 the length of search head.  GPR Coverage (if equipped)		
3	ADHERE TO REQUIRED SWEEP TECHNIQUES AND MAINTAINS CONSTANT SWEEP SPEED (60CM PER SECOND)  SWEEP TECHNIQUES  Search Head Position  Search head must be parallel to ground  No more than two inches above the ground  The closer to the ground the better  Follow contour of the ground  Avoid "cupping" on sides  Avoid "cupping" on sides		
4	WHEN MINE/UXO/IED IS LOCATED, MARK IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIT PROCEDURES, NOTIFY UNIT LEADER.		
5	REMOVE BATTERIES, CLEAN, INVENTORY, AND RETURN THE EQUIP- MENT TO ITS PROPER STORAGE CONTAINER AFTER USE		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

TASK 5	SEARCH VEHICLES FOR EXPLOSIVE S/IEDS	GO	NO GO
1	CONDUCT AN INITIAL VEHICLE SEARCH  CHECK INSIDE / OUTS IDE AND UNDERNEATH THE VEHICLE.  INSPECT THE ENGINE AND TRUNK WITH MIRRORS F DETAILED SEARCH IS REQUIRED, DIRECT TO SECURE AREA AND MOVE OCCUPANTS TO A DESIGNATED LOCATION		
2	REMOVING ALL LOOSE OBJECTS FROM THE INSIDE OF THE CAR— UTLITIZE EXPLOSIVE DETECTION DOG TO SEARCH THE VEHICLE.		
3	Typical hiding places     نصندوق وسایل     سویچبوردبه پشت پوش     داخل تولیکس بالای تیرپشت سر     عقب شبکه     فقتر هوا     تلا اهوا     قلتر هوا     تلا اهزای تیر اشت     موتر باشد     قلتر هوا     تلینداگر در زیر     تلیندر ایجراغ     تقیب شبکه     تلیندر ایجراغ     تلیندروی     تل		
4	CONDUCT DETAILED SEARCH OF VAN OR CARGO VEHICLE:  Door lining  Door lining  Door lining  Seats  Spare wheel section  Fuel tank  bumper and grill  Boor caps		
5	REPORTED SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY OR A POSSIBLE IED TO THE COMMANDER.		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

NO GO



#### تکتیک، روش ها، پروسیجرهای حرکت MOVEMENT TACTICS

#### تكتيك هاى 5 و 25

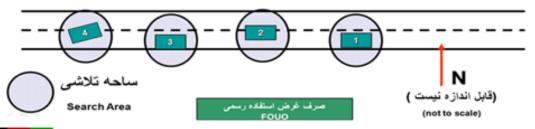
Short Halt

وقفه كوتاه

كمر بند 5 مترى امنيتى اطراف وسايط 5 meter scan around vehicles

در اثنا توقف گذمه یا قطار به هر حجم و اندازهکه باشد هر یک از شاملین قطار در مسافه 5 متری کمربند امنیتی را ایجاد ،قبلاز اینکه اتف توجه خویش را به موضوع مهمات منفاق شونده اداره شونده گرداند

منفاق شونده اداره شونده گرداند When a convoy or patrol of any size or composition stops for a short halt and remains mounted, every member of the element scans a 5 meter area around their vehicles for IEDs before focusing their attention out further.





#### تکتیک، روش ها، پروسیجرهای حرکت MOVEMENT TACTICS

#### تكتيك هاى 5 و 25

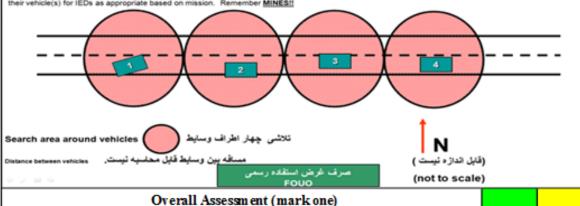
Long Halt

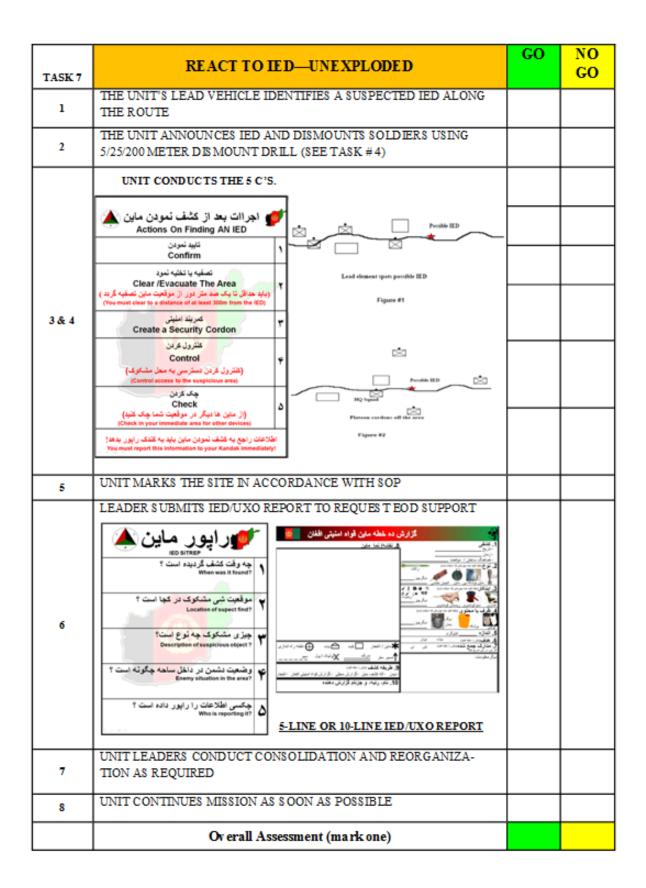
توقف طويل المدت

تلاشى 25مترى وسايط 25 meter search around vehicles

بعد از توقف برای مدت طولانی شاملین قطار یا گذمه موظف به گذمه چهار اطراف وسایط به مسافه 25 متری برای پالیدن مواد منفلقی اداره شونده طبق قواعد وظیفه ، دشمن ، زمان و اراضی گردند. به یاد داشته باشید **صایین!** 

When a convoy or patrol of any size or composition stops for a long halt, designated members of the element will dismount and search a 25 meter area around their vehicle(s) for IEDs as appropriate based on mission. Remember MINES!!





TASK 8	REACT TO A POSSIBLE VEHICLE BORNE IED (VBIED) OR PERSONNEL BORNE IED (PBIED)	GO	NO GO
1	ALERT THE UNIT OF THE APPROACHING VEHICLE OR SUSPI- CIOUS PERSON/VEHICLE USING DISTANCE, DIRECTION, DE- SCRIPTION.		
2	MOVE TO POSITION OF COVER AND SIGNAL VEHICLE OR PER- SON TO S TOP (IF MOVING TOWARD YOU) USING CURRENT IN- STRUCTIONS FROM LEADERS.		
3	FOLLOW THE CURRENT INSTRUCTIONS FROM LEADERS IF VEHI- CLE DOES NOTS TOP.		
4	TAKE ACTION AG AINST A NON-COMPLIANT VEHICLE OR PER- SON		
5	TAKE ACTION WITH A COMPLIANT'S UBJECT VEHICLE OR PER- SON		
4	CLEARED THE AREA AROUND THE POSSIBLE PBIED OR SV BIED (THE MINIMUM S AFE DISTANCE FOR EXPOSED PERSONNEL IS 300 METERS)		
5	ESTABLISH SECURITY AND SCAN FOR POSSIBLE SECONDARY IEDS AND SIGNS OF ENEMY ACTIVITY.		
6	REPORT THE POSSIBLE VBIED OR PBIED TO THE LEADERS HIP AS SOON AS THE TACTICAL SITUATION ALLOWS.		
7	FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FROM LEADERSHIP.		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

#### VBIED INDICATORS:

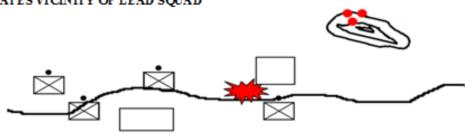
- · Vehicle is partially in the road, normally it would be completely off the road.
- Jugs hanging off the vehicle.
- Vehicle is sitting lower on shocks due to load of explosives.





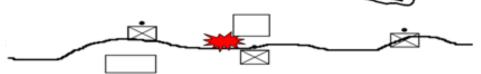
TASK 9	REACT TO AN IED ATTACK MOUNTED OR DISMOUNTED	GO	NO GO
1	REPORT THE IED ATTACK TO THE ELEMENT MEMBERS USING DISTANCE, DIRECTION, AND DESCRIPTION.		
2	UNIT ESTABLISHES 360 DEGREE SECURITY BY INSTRUCTING DI- RECTING MEMBERS TO SCAN THEIR SECTORS, SUPPRESSING EN- EMY FIRE AS REQUIRED		
3	PATROL LEADER - SENDS INTITAL SITREP TO HIGHER HEADQUARTERS		
4	PATROL LEADER – EMPLOYED TACTICAL CAS UALTY CARE MEASURES		
5	DIRECTED ELEMENT MOVEMENT TO A SAFE POINT		
6	EVACUATED ANY CASUALTIES WHILE MINIMIZING EXPOSURE TO HOS TILE THREATS		
7	CONDUCTS CONSOLIDATION AND REORG ANIZATION – SUBMITS UPDATED SITREP, SENDS IED/UXO REPORT TO HIGHER HQ		
8	CONTINUES THE MISSION IF POSSIBLE		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

#### IE D DET ONATES VICINITY OF LEAD SQUAD

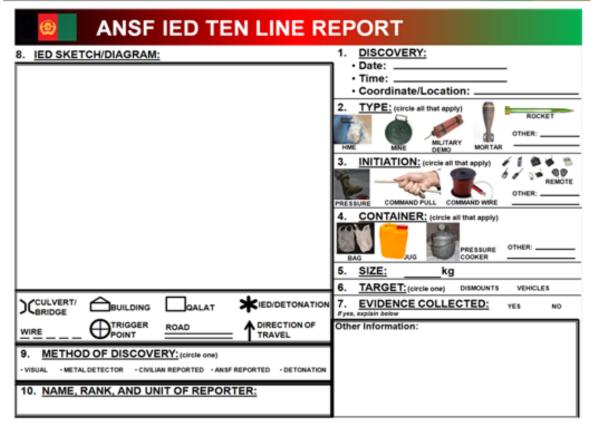


#### PATROL ACTIONS -

- SE CURE S IE D SITE
- SENDS REPORT
- CONDUCT CASUALTY CARE (IF REQUIRED)
- SCANS ARE A FOR SECOND ARY DE VICE S / ENEMY



TASK 10	Complete UXO/IED Reports	GO	NO GO
1	FILL OUT DATE / TIME / LOCATION OF IED EVENT		
2	CIRCLE TYPE(\$) OF IED(\$) ON CARD (OR WRITE IN OTHER IF IED IS NOT LISTED ON CARD)		
3	CIRCLE TYPE(S) OF INITIATION SYSTEM ON CARD		
4	CIRCLE TYPE(S) OF CONTAINER OF IED		
5	APPROXIMATE SIZE OF IED IN KILOGRAMS		
6	CIRCLE TYPE OF TARGET (DIS MOUNTS OR VEHICLES)		
7	CIRCLE YES OR NO IF EVIDENCE WAS COLLECTED (IF YES, EX- PLAIN IN BOX)		
8	DRAW A SKETCH OF IED(S) ENCOUNTERED		
9	CIRCLE METHOD OF DIS COVERY		
10	WRITE CONTACT INFORMATION OF SOLDIER FILLING OUT THE CARD (NAME, RANK, AND UNIT OF REPORTER)		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		







#### راهنمای واکنش در برابر مهمات

#### كمترين فاصله نجات:

فاسله ۱۵۰۰ متری به اندازه مشت تان ویاهم کوچکترازان فاسله ۲۰۰ متری ازاندازه مشت تان بزرگتربه اندازه دست تان فاسله ۲۰۰۰ متری ازدست شما بزرگتربه اندازه یای تان فاسله ۲۰۰۰ متری به اندازه یای تان ویاهم بزرگترازان

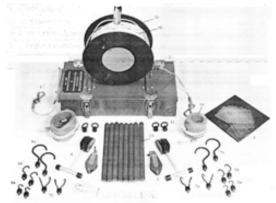
باید درعقب یک چیزمحافظوی قوی ،که کلاه محافظ سرنیز شامل آن می شود قراربگیرید.



# راهنمای دوری از مواد انفجاری بادر نظر داشت کمترین فاصله

تهديد	خطر جدی	وزن ممکنه مواد انفجاری	نام آلات و وسایط انفجاری	اندازه و نوع آلات انفجاری
۴۱۵ متر	۳۴ متر	۹ کیلو گرام	واسكت انتحارى	(6)
۵۰ متر	۵۰ متر	۲۳ کیلو گرام	موتر سایکل	300
۵۴۶ متر	۴۴ متر	۲۳ کیلو گرام	بکس یا بکس بم	-
۵۷ متر	۹۸ متر	۲۲۷ کیلو گرام	موتر تيزرفتار خورد	-
۵۳۴ متر	۱۲۲ متر	۴۵۴ کیلو گرام	موترتيز رفتاربزرك	-
۸۳۸ متر	۱۹۵ متر	۱۸۱۴ کیلو گرام	موتر مسافر بری خورد	-
۱۱۴۳ متر	۲۶۳ متر	۴۵۳۶ کیلو گرام	موتر باربری	PINE
۱۹۸۲ متر	۳۷۵ متر	۱۳۶۰۸ کیلو گرام	موتر تانكر آب	
۲۱۳۴ متر	۵۷۴ متر	۲۷۲۷۳ کیلو گرام	موتر تیلر باربری	

TASK 11	EMPLOY THE HOOK AND LINE KIT TO PULL IED/ UXO/MINE	co	NO
1	TEAM LEADER MOVES PERSONNEL NOT INVOLVED IN THE PULLING OPERATION TO A SAFE AREA		
2	IDENTIFY A SAFE LOCATION TO PULL FROM, SHOULD HAVE OVERHEAD COVER AND OBSERVATION OF ITEM		
3	ROLL OUT THE PULLING CABLE FROM THE SAFE AREA TO THE LOCATION OF THE IED/UXO/MINE UTILIZING MOS T DIRECT ROUTE, NOTLESS THAN 100M		
4	LAY ROPE OUT BEFORE ATTACHING TO IED/UXO, ENSURE SPARE ROPE IS AV AILABLE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL PULLING		
5	SET UP ANY PULLEYS OR FULCRUMS AS REQUIRED BEFORE AT- TACHING IED/UXO		
6	ENSURE UXO IS NOT ACCIDENTALLY MOVED WHEN ATTACH- ING ROPE		
7	GIVE LOUD WARNING, THEN PULL USING SLOW CONTINUOUS MOVEMENT, AVOID SHARP, JERKY ACTIONS.		
8	WAIT 10 MINUTES AFTER PULLING BEFORE MOVING FROM UN- DER COVER AND APPROACHING ITEM		
9	IF \$MOKE IS OBSERVED DO NOT APPROACH IED/UXO UNTIL BURNING \$TOP\$		
10	TEAM LEADER APPROACHES IED/UXO/MINE		
11	SEARCH AREA IED/UXO WAS LOCATED IN FOR SIGNS OF OTHER EXPLOSIVES OR ANTI LIFT DEVICES		
12	DISPOSE OF IED/UXO/MINE		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		



Hook and Line Kit Components



ANA Soldiers Utilize Hook and Line Kit

TASK 12	NEUTRALIZE MINES/IEDS USING EXPLOSIVE TECHNIQUES	GO	NO GO
1	PREPARE THE EXPLOSIVE CHARGE FOR DEMOLITION  PRIME DEMOLITION USING DETONATION CORD  CONSTRUCT INITIATING/DETONATING SYSTEM OF CHARGE		
2	PLACE THE CHARGE USING THE FOLLOWING METHODS  SIDE ATTACK CHARGE  TOP ATTACK CHARGE		
3.	ATT ACH CHARGE TO LINE MAIN		
4	DETONATE THE CHARGE  • MOVE TO INITIATION SITE  • INSPECT THE INITIATION SYSTEM  • INITIATE THE SYSTEM UPON RECEIVING ORDERS TO FIRE		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

#### CHAPTER 4

#### ANSF CIED LEADER TASK TRAINING

1. ANSF CIED LEADER TASK TRAINING STRATEGY. This chapter presents the essential tasks that each ANSF leader conducting operations in an area with IEDs must conduct in order to effectively prepare and lead soldiers during the conduct of combat missions. Each ANSF leader must demonstrate proficiency in the following tasks before the unit transitions to unilateral operations. Mentors, partnered units, CF trainers and the ANA leaders will use this list to plan leader training events or to conduct opportunity training when time and resources come available.

#### TASK # TASK (ALL LEADERS) 1 Conduct Troop Leading Procedures. 2 Conduct Risk Management. 3 Apply Pattern Analysis and Take Actions to Avoid an IED Attack Ambush 4 Apply Predictive Analysis to Support Operations in IED Environment 5 Prepare for Combat. Conduct Rehearsals. 6 7 Direct Tactical Movement in IED Threat Areas. 8 **Report Tactical Information**

#### 2. ANSF CIED LEADER TASK TRAINING MANAGEMENT.

- a. Training environment: These tasks should be validated by observing the unit leaders plan, prepare and conduct training, support or combat operations. Assessment of proficiency in these tasks should be in accordance with the standards outlined in the unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or supporting ANA references.
- b. Training interval: Proficiency in these tasks should be evaluated every 90 days as part of collective task training or unit operations.
- c. Training records: Successful completion of the tasks should be recorded by the Company Commander after completion of a training event or other operation. Records should be maintained at the company-level.

#### 3. CRITICAL LEADER ACTIONS.

- a. The success of any combat patrol starts with its leaders taking the proper steps in planning, preparing, supervising, and executing key individual, leader and collective tasks. The leader tasks included in this chapter are a baseline for training and are not all inclusive. The intent of identifying critical tasks for leaders is to develop a training plan that builds proficiency in planning and preparation for operations that reduce the effects of IEDs in the battlespace.
- b. Reporting is critical to effective combat operations. The accuracy and timeliness of leader reporting, accurate collection of data and preservation of uncontaminated evidence, will enable ANSF units to take proactive efforts against IEDs and attack the networks that emplace them. Decisions at all levels are based on the information soldiers and leaders are able to collect from the battlefield and report to higher headquarters. Reporting enables battle tracking of critical information to improve situational understanding.
- c. IEDs are a constant part of the environment when conducting operations in Afghanistan. Units must start all operations by assessing the IED risk and then implementing the CIED control measures to mitigate those risks to an acceptable level. The conduct of thorough risk management is the foundation of all operations.

TASK 1	CONDUCT TROOP LEADING PROCEDURES	GO	NO GO
1	AFTER RECEIVING THE MISSION, LEADERS CONDUCT INITIAL ANALYSIS, IDENTIFY TIME CRITICAL TASKS, CONDUCT INITIAL RECONNAISSANCE, AND DEVELOP A TENTATIVE TIME SCHEDULE		
2	LEADERS ISSUE WARNING ORDER USING AVAILABLE INFORMATION		
3	LEADERS MAKE A TENTATIVE PLAN		
4	LEADERS INITIATE NECESSARY ACTIONS TO PREPARE FOR MISSION.		
5	LEADERS CONDUCT ADDITIONAL RECONNAISSANCE; MAP OR ON THE GROUND.		
6	LEADERS COMPLETE THE PLAN ADJUSTING AS NECESSARY BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE		
7	LEADERS ISSUE ORDERS INCLUDING RISK ASSESSMENT WITH VISUAL AIDS		_
8	LEADERS SUPERVISE MISSION PREPARATION INCLUDING BACK BRIEFS, REHEARSALS AND INSPECTIONS		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

TASK 2	CONDUCT RISK MANAGEMENT	GO	NO GO
1	THE COMMANDER IDENTIFIES TACTICAL AND ACCIDENTAL HAZARDS AND RISKS POSSIBLE DURING THE MISSION. ASSESS EACH RISK AS LOW (L), MEDIUM (M), OR HIGH (H)		
2	UNIT LEADERS DEVELOP CONTROLS TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE RISK AND SAFETY HAZARDS.		
3	UNIT LEADERS IMPLEMENT RISK CONTROL PROCEDURES AT ALL UNIT LEVELS.		
4	SUBORDINATE UNITS CONDUCT CONTINOUS AS SESSMENT DUR- ING ALL PHASES OF OPERATIONS FOR SAFETY AND RISK RE- DUCTION AND CORRECT UNSAFE ACTS ON THE SPOT.		
5	UNIT AND SUBORDINATE LEADERS SUPERVISE AND EVALUATE RISK MANAGEMENT CONTROLS AND ADJUST AS NECESSARY.		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

Check all that apply	Hazard/Risk	Risk Level	Control Measure	Residual Risk
арру		L/M/H		L/M/H
	Ambush		Convoy defense, battle drills, harden vehicles	
	Vehicle breakdown		Pre-mission maintenance, inspections strip map	
	Communications failure		Training, commo personnel, pre-mission checks	
	IED Attack		Rehearsals, battle drills, convoy briefs	
	Limited visibility		Chemlight markings, training	
	Minefields		Rehearsals, battle drills	
	Vehicle recovery		Training (with maintenance, self recovery winch, tow bar)	
	Sniper fire		Battle Drills, convoy briefs, training	
	Snow/Ice		Reduce speed, driver training	
	Demolition accident		Training, inspections, rehearsals	
	Vehicle accident		Driver training, supervision, rehearsals	

EXAMPLE OF RISK MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

TASK 3	APPLY PATTERN ANALYSIS AND TAKE ACTIONS TO AVOID IED ATTACK/AMBUSH	GO	NO GO
1	LEADERS REVIEW CURRENT IED PATTERN ANALYSIS PRODUCTS		
2	LEADERS IDENTIFY PATTERNS OF IED ACTIVITY  RELATIVE TO DAY OF WEEK  RELATIVE TO TIME OF DAY  RELATIVE TO LOCATION/TERRAIN  RELATIVE TO TYPE OF IED SYS TEM (COMMAND WIRE, REMOTE CONTROLLED, VICTIM OPERATED)		
3	LEADERS TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTIONS TO AVOID AN IED ATTACK / AMBUSH		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

#### LEADERS REMEMBER!

#### LEADERS REMEMBER

- SELECT BEST ROUTE FOR MOVEMENT
- MAKE A MAP RECON
- MAKE A GROUND RECON
- OBTAIN CURRENT INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION
- USE OPSECTO DENY ENEMY KNOWLEDGE OF YOUR ROUTE
- NEVER PRESENT THE ENEMY WITH A PROFITABLE TARGET
- NEVERSCHEDULE ROU-TINE PATROL TIMES OR ROUTES



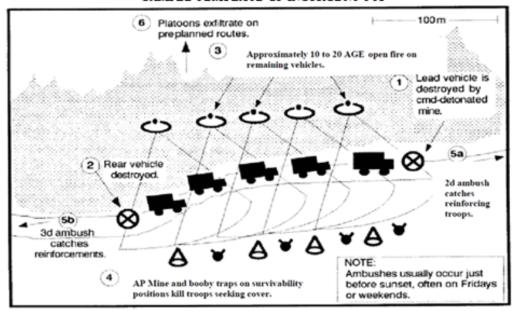
ENEMY IS ALWAYS WATCHING!

#### NOT THE BEST ROUTE!!

# ساحات خطر آی.ای.دی و نقاط آسیب پذیر IED DANGER AREAS/ VULNERABLE POINTS 1. گولائی خورد. 2. نقطهٔ تنگ یا سرک تنگ. 3. بستر جوی. 3. Sharp turn - TIMING Choke point - TIMING Culvert / stream bed Up / down hill slope Soft sand

T ASK 4	APPLY PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT OPERATIONS IN AN IED ENVIRONMENT	GO	NO GO
1	LEADERS REVIEW CURRENT INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION, IN- TELLIGENCE REPORTING, AND PATIERN ANALYSIS FROM MUL- TIPLE SOURCES.		
2	LEADERS REVIEW THE OPERATING AREA WITH REGARDS TO THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF TERRAIN.  OBS ERVATION AND FIELDS OF FIRE  KEY TERRAIN  OBS TACLES - NATURAL AND MANMADE  COVER AND CONCEALMENT  AVENUES OF APPROACH		
3**	LEADERS IDENTIFY ENEMY TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCE- DURES (TTPS) BASED ON PAST EVENTS		
4	LEADERS IDENTIFY INDICATORS OF THREAT COURSES OF AC- TION (COAS), INTENTIONS, AND OBJECTIVES BASED ON PAST EVENTS.		
5	LEADERS DEVELOP THE MOST LIKELY ENEMY USE OF IEDS TO INFLUENCE FRIENDLY OPERATIONS.		
6	LEADERS INCLUDE ANALYSIS IN UNITBRIEFINGS AND ORDERS		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

#### \*\*SAMPLE TEMPLATE OF INSURGENT TTP



NOTE: Insurgents change their TTPs often. Do not be trapped into thinking they will do the same thing again and again!

T ASK 5	PREPARE FOR COMBAT			GO	NO GO	
	PATROL LEADER DIRECTS PERSONNEL TO CONDUCT PRE- COMBAT CHECKS (PCC) AND LEADERS CONDUCT PRE-COMBAT INSPECTIONS (PCI)					
	F	PCC's and PCI's				
	MEDICAL	LZ Marking Bag CLS Bags Medic Bag Accountability 1 Litter Per Truck	EPW TEAMS	Zip Ties are on Uniform Empty Sandbags at the Ready 100mph Tape Available		
1	VEHICLES	Fully Fueled Radio Checks Maps with Graphics Binos	COMBAT	Markers are on Uniform  All Loads Strapped Down  Basic Load for Everyone  Ammo Ready for Crew Served  2 Cases Water / MRE's		
	DEMO TEAMS	MANPACKs Ready Towbar Bags Inspected by Team Leaders Demolition at the Ready		Sensitive Item Jump Bag Stored Medivac Card in Window w/Freqs Pyro at the Ready		
	MINE DETECTOR TEAMS	Mine Detectors PMCS'd  Battery's installed  Mine Probes Ready  Mine Marking Kit Prepped				
2		GATHER KEY ITEMS: M NOCULARS, WATCHES, F				
2a	LEADERS INSPECT VEHICLES AND MINE ROLLERS					
2ь	LEADERS INSPECTALL WEAPONS AND DEMOLITIONS					
2e	LEADERS INSPECT AND TEST ALL COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT					
2d	LEADERS INSPECT CRITICAL EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL GEAR TO INCLUDE SOLDIERS' PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT					
3	LEADERS BRIEF ALL SOLDIERS ON THE MISSION, COM- MANDER'S INTENT, TASKS, TIMELINE, FRIENDLY LOCATIONS, AND THE ENEMY IED TRENDS.					
4	LEADERS DISSEMINATE REPORTS, CHANGES TO THE PLAN, OVERLAYS, AND OTHER INFORMATION AS IT IS OBTAINED					
5	UNIT TESTS ECM SYSTEMS, MINE DETECTORS AND ROBOTS AT THE CIED TRAINING LANE.					
6	UNIT CONDUCTS REHEARSALS—ON C-IED TRAINING LANES WHENEVER POSSIBLE					
		Overall Assessm	ent (mar	k one)		

TASK 7	CONDUCT REHEARSALS	GO	NO GO
1	LEADER PRIORITIZES TASKS TO BE REHEARSED AND INCLUDES REHEARSALSCHEDULE IN OPERATIONS ORDER.		
2	LEADER PREPARES FOR REHEARSALS		
3	UNIT EXECUTES THE REHEARS AL—CONDUCT REHEARS ALS ON C-IED TRAINING LANES WHENEVER POSSIBLE		
3a	LEADER CONDUCTS ROLL CALL AND ENSURES ALL PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT IS ON HAND FOR THE MISS ION		
3ь	LEADERS EXPLAIN THE STANDARD FOR THE REHEARSAL OUT- COME AND FOCUS ON KEY EVENTS		
3c	REHEARS ALS INCLUDE SYNCHRONIZATION OF UNITS AND TIM- ING AND CONTRIBUTION OF EACH ENABLING FORCE—FOR EX- AMPLE ANA INFANTRY		
3d	LEADER KEEPS REHEARSAL ON TIME AND ENSURES ALL EVENTS ARE ADDRESSED		
3e	LEADER PORTRAYS HIS BEST ASSESSMENT OF THE ENEMY COA AND RESTATES ANY CHANGES		
3f	LEADERS UTILIZE APPROPRIATE TRAINING AIDS		
3g	SUBORD IN ATE LEADERS CLEARLY ARTICULATE THEIR ELE- MENTS' ACTIONS AND RES PONS IBILITIES		
3h	CHANGES TO GRAPHICS AND ORDERS ARE RECORDED AND AP- PROPRIATE ACTIONS ARE TAKEN		
4	LEADERS CONDUCT AN AFTER ACTION REVIEW OF THE RE- HEARSAL		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

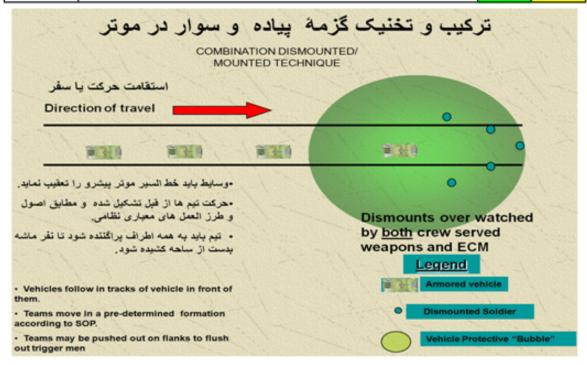






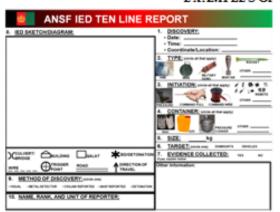
ANA Soldiers rehearse CIED Battle Drills before a mission.

TASK 7	DIRECT TACTICAL MOVEMENT IN AN IED THREAT AREA	GO	NO GO
1	LEADERS G AIN AND MAINTAIN IED THREAT SITUATIONAL AWARENESS USING MAPS, INTELLIGENCE REPORTS, RECON- NAISS ANCE, SITREPS, OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE MATERIAL.		
2	LEADERS PLAN MOVEMENT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT KNOWN IED THREAT, CIED EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE TO UNIT, CIED TRAINING LEVEL OF UNIT, RECONNAIS SANCE MEASURES, CONTROL MEASURES, AND UNIT SOPS.		
3	LEADERS BRIEF THE MOVEMENT PLAN TO INCLUDE FORMA- TION, MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES, CHECK POINTS, RISK ASSESS - MENT, RULES OF ENGAGEMENT, CONTROL MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS PLAN TO SUBORDINATE LEADERS.		
4	LEADERS REHEARSE MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES AND FORMA- TIONS DURING UNIT LEVEL REHEARS ALS.		
5	UNIT LEADERS ADJUST MOVEMENT PLANS BASED ON RESULTS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE AND IED INTELLIGENCE UPDATES.		
6	UNIT LEADER INITIATES MOVEMENT AND COORDINATES ACTIONS OF SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS AND CALLS IN START POINT, CHECK POINTS, AND RELEASE POINT.		
7	UNIT LEADER ADJUSTS UNIT MOVEMENT FORMATION AND TECHNIQUE BASED ON IED THREAT AND TERRAIN.		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

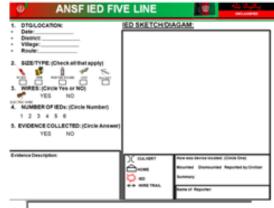


TASK 8	REPORT TACTICAL INFORMATION	GO	NO GO
1	LEADERS MAINTAIN SITUATIONAL AWARENESS		
2	LEADERS SUBMIT REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOP USING MOST SECURE MEANS AVAILABLE		
3	LEADERS CONSOLIDATE AND SUBMIT SITUATION REPORTS		
4	LEADERS CONSOLIDATE AND SUBMIT 9-LINE MEDEV AC RE- PORTS		
5	LEADERS CONSOLIDATE AND SUBMIT IED/UXO REPORTS		
6	LEADERS UPDATE REPORTS AS THE SITUATION CHANGES AND SEND NECESSARY CORRECTIONS		
7	LEADERS SUBMIT REPORTS REQUIRED BY HIGHER HEADQUAR- TERS AND/OR SOP		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

#### EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS REPORTS









### CHAPTER 5

### CIED COLLECTIVE TASKS AND BATTLE DRILLS

### 1. ANSF CIED COLLECTIVE TASK AND BATTLE DRILL TRAINING STRATEGY.

This chapter presents the collective tasks and battle drills that small units in the Afghan Security Forces must master in order to be prepared to conduct operations in an area with IEDs.

2. ANSF CIED CRITICAL COLLECTIVE TASKS. Demonstration of proficiency in the

2. ANSF CIED CRITICAL COLLECTIVE TASKS. Demonstration of proficiency in the following collective tasks and battle drills are required before the unit transitions to combined arms operations involving maneuver forces. These are the collective tasks and battle drills all small units within ANSF units must be capable of performing to the unit standard before advancing to collective training.

### TASK # COLLECTIVE TASKS (ALL UNITS)

- 1 Conduct Movement in an IED Environment
- 2 Conduct Route Clearing Tactics
- Walk Vehicles Through IED Danger Areas

#### DRILL #

### **BATTLE DRILLS (ALL UNITS)**

- 1 Conduct Confirmation Drill
- 2 Conduct Deliberate Karez Clearance
- 3 Conduct Dismounted Isolation Drill

# 3. ANSF CIED CRITICAL COLLECTIVE TASK /BATTLE DRILL TRAINING MANAGEMENT.

- a. Training environment: These tasks should be trained and validated as part of collective task training or as part of combat operations. The tasks may be conducted independently during a situational training exercise (STX) or by observing the unit leaders plan, prepare and execute the task as part of a combined arms training exercise or combat operation. Assessment of proficiency in these tasks should be in accordance with the standards outlined in the unit Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or supporting ANA references.
- b. Training interval and assessment: Proficiency should be evaluated every 90 days with feedback from partners/advisors during the course of an After Action Review.
- c. Training records: Successful completion of the tasks by units should be recorded by the Commander and records should be maintained at the company-level.

TASK 1	د تعییه شوی چاودیدونکی اله یه ساحه کښی حرکت. CONDUCT MOVEMENT IN AN IED ENVIRONMENT	GO	GO NO
1	PLAN A MOVEMENT—  REVIEW ROUTE, TERRAIN, AND IED THREAT.		
2	DE VELOP PLANS AND CONDUCT BRIEFS     USE FIVE PARAGRAPH OPORD/FRAGMENTARY ORDER TO CREATE REFINED PATROL BRIEFS		
3	CONDUCT PRE PARATION     CHECK, INS PECT AND SUPERVISE VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT     COORDINATE FOR SUPPORT WITH EOD, FIRE SUPPORT, MEDICAL EVACUATION AND QUICK REACTION FORCE (QRF)		
4	T ASK ORGANIZE AND LOAD VEHICLES ACCORDING TO LOAD PLAN.  • VERIFY LOAD PLAN PRIOR TO MOVEMENT		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		

Vehicles

**PMCS** 

Update and check all items that are a part of the load plan for serviceability regularly (med kits, types and amounts of ammo, etc.)

#### Points to Remember

- · Vehicles maneuvering in pairs is optimal when
- · Always bring enough personnel to operate vehicles effectively even while dismounts have left the vehicle
- Always take your bump plan into consideration.
- · Use tactics to define your load plan.
- · Other considerations are the number and style of vehicles.

### عرا*دي*

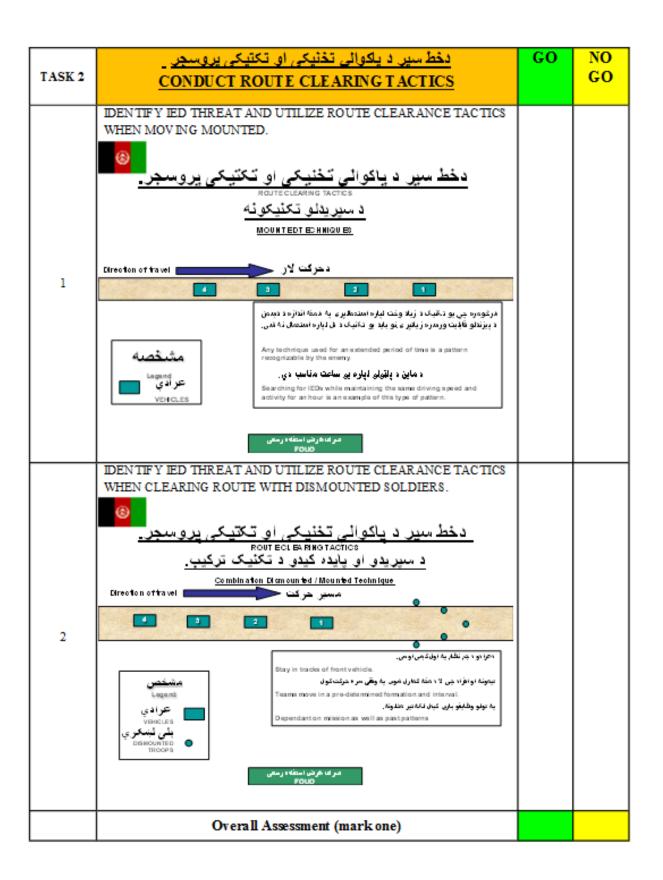
## تيارول او اماده كول-

د هغه اجناسو كوم چي د دوامداره استفادي ور او د باريدولو د پلان مربوط وي. (صحى الات ،د مهماتو اندازه او نوعه

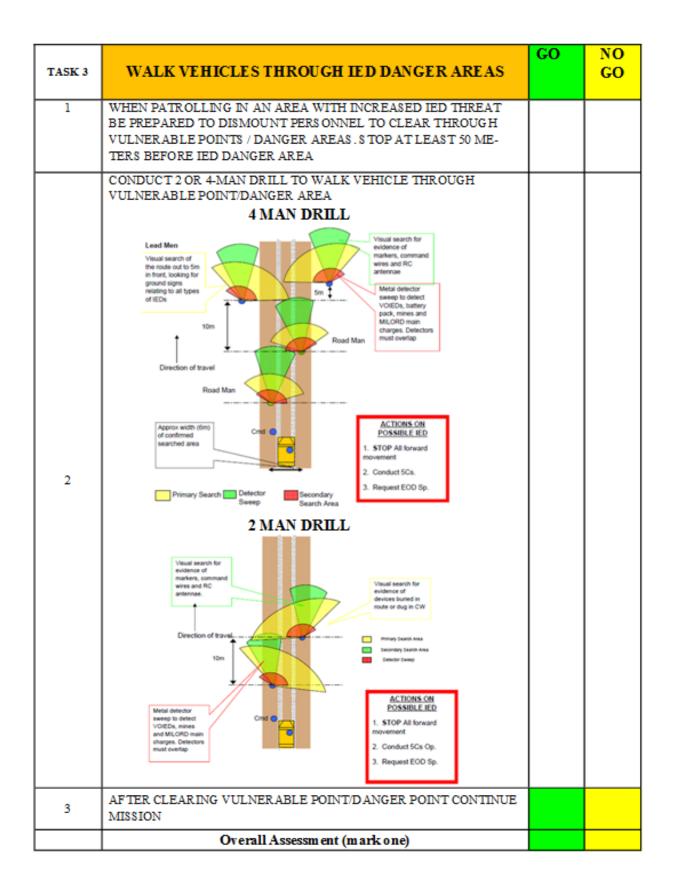
## د يادولو ور نقاط.

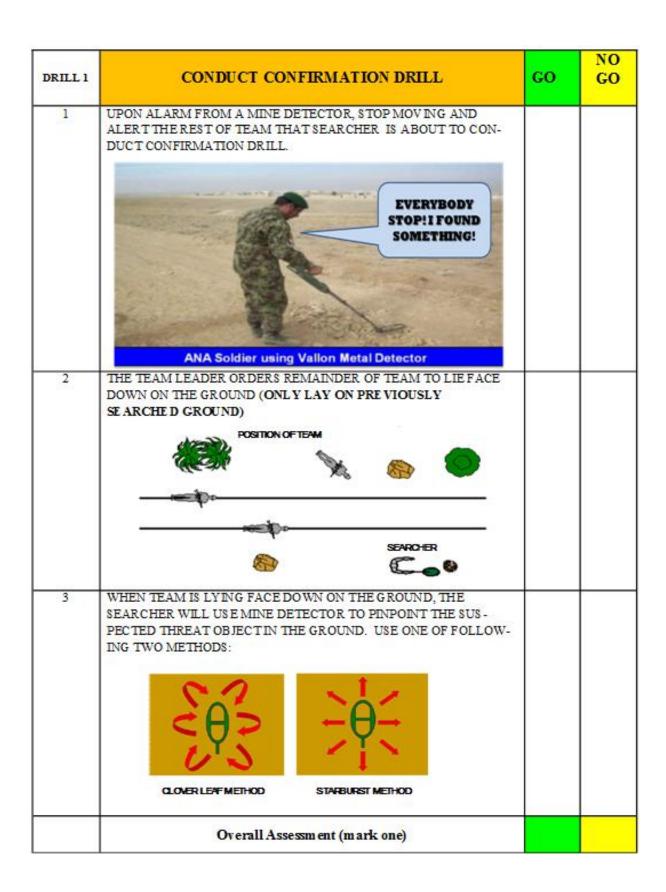
د غبرګو عرادو تمرينول د امکان په صورت کښي غوره دي. د بیاده کیدو بر محال د عرادو چلند ته باید همیشه د خان سره کافی

همیش باید د ملاحظه لیاره اولیه یلان د خان سره ولری. د بارداري پلان په محدودولو کښي د تکتیک نه استفاده اوکړي. د عرادو به تعداد كښي نورمربوطات او ملاحظات.





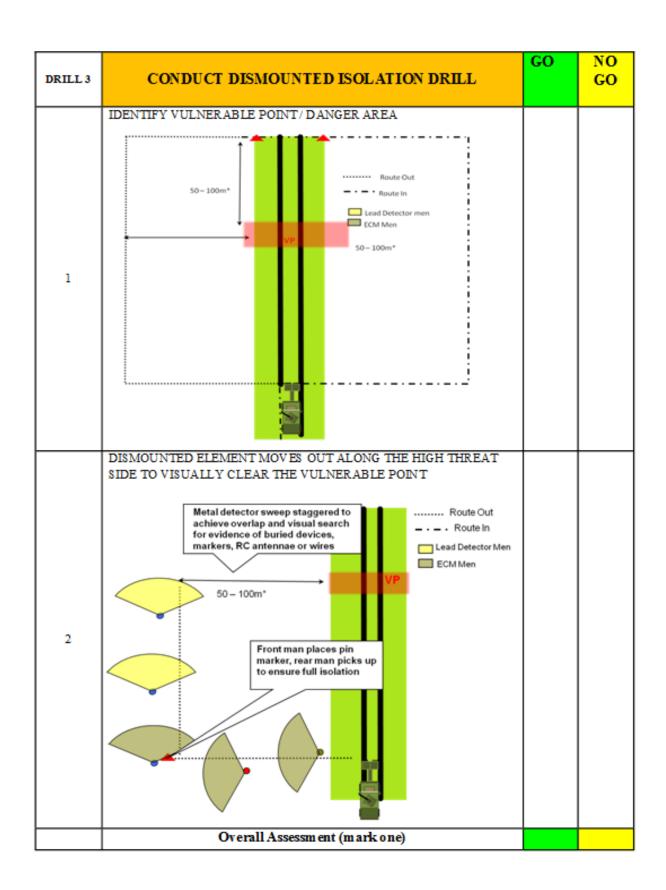


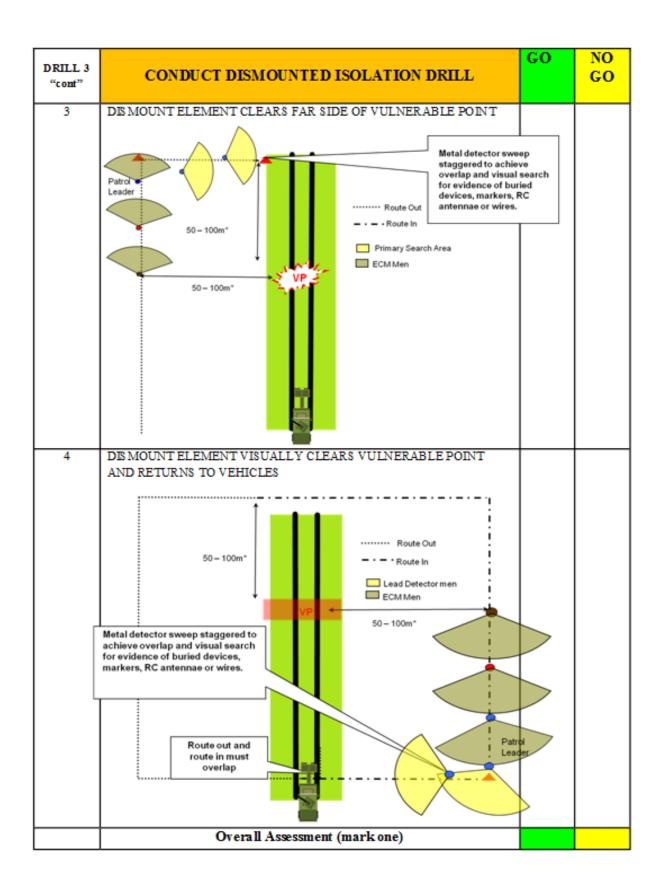


DRILL 1 "cont"	CONDUCT CONFIRMATION DRILL	co	NO GO
4	THE SEARCHER WILL ATTEMPT TO CONFIRM THE FRONT EDGE OF THE OBJECT. THE FRONT EDGE WILL BE THE START OF THE CONFIRMATION SEARCH.		
5	SEARCHER WILL REMOVE SOIL DOWN TO 1-1/2" TOWARD SUSPECT OBJECT USING FINGER SWEEP OR PAINT BRUSH. (BE WARE OF PRESSURE RELEASE—DON'T REMOVE ROCKS OR STONE S!)  ANA SOLDIER RECEIVES INSTRUCTION ON PROPER METHOD TO CONFIRM SUSPICIOUS OBJECT		
6	IF SEARCHER THINKS SOMETHING IS SUSPICIOUS OR IS A THREAT, HE IMMEDIATELY ST OPS AND SHOUTS "FIND." SEARCHER MARKS THE AREA USING SOIL OR CHEM LIGHTS.  NEVER ATTEMPT TO OVER CONFIRM!  BOOM!		
7	TEAM LEADER WILL THEN EXTRACT TEAM DOWN A PREVIOUS LY SEARCHED ROUTE; THE SEARCHER WILL BE THE LASTMAN TO WITHDRAW.		
8	WHEN ALL MEMBERS OF THE TEAM ARE BACK AT A SAFE DISTANCE, THE TEAM LEADER WILL REPORT TO HIGHER HEAD-QUARTERS.		
	Overall Assessment (mark one)		11

DRILL 2	CONDUCT DELIBERATE KAREZ CLEARANCE	GO	NO GO
1	POSITION UNIT'S VEHICLES TO PROVIDE SECURITY FOR DIS- MOUNTS CONDUCTING KAREZ CLEARANCE		
2	5-MAN DISMOUNT TEAM MOVE IN TACTICAL FORMATION TO KA- REZ HOLE 200-500M FROM ROAD, TEAM CONDUCTS SWEEP FROM FURTHEST KAREZ HOLE ENCOUNTERED TOWARD ROAD		
3	2-MAN SECURITY TEAM PROVIDES OVER WHILE CLEARANCE TEAM CLEARS KAREZ HOLE		
4	PROBE MAN S TAYS IN STATIONARY POSITION UNTIL CALLED UP, COVERS KAREZ HOLE AND PROVIDES LOCAL SECURITY		
5	2-MAN SWEEP TEAM CONDUCTS CONCENTRIC CIRCLE SWEEPS OF KAREZ HOLE, NEVER TOUCHING THE INSIDE OF THE HOLE		
6	SWEEP MEN AND PROBE MAN MOVE IN SINGLE FILE BETWEEN KAREZ HOLES		
7	CLEAR ALL HOLES UNTIL REACHING THE KAREZHOLE NEAREST THE ROAD.		
8	UNIT REPORTS KAREZ HOLES CLEARED TO HIGHER HQ AND CONTINUES MISSION		
	Ov erall Assessment (mark one)		



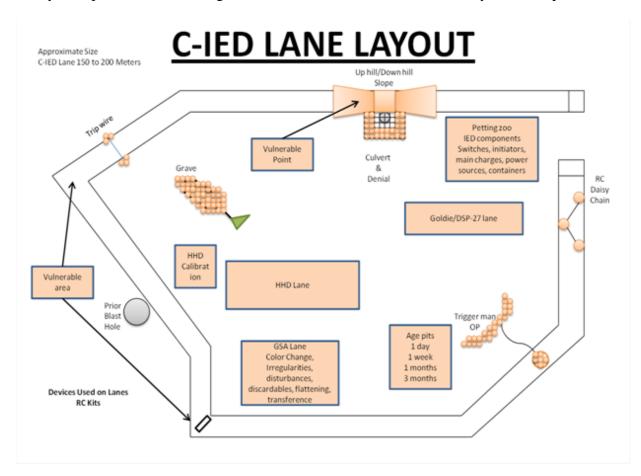




### CHAPTER 6

### COUNTER IED TRAINING LANE

- 1. COUNTER IED TRAINING LANE. A well built and resourced CIED training lane will enable a unit to train and test individual CIED skills, rehearse unit CIED battle drills, and confirm CIED equipment is operational before each mission.
- a. Individual CIED Skills Training and Testing. It is important that Soldiers and units continue to train on individual and unit tasks and battle drills to remain proficient. A CIED training lane enables unit leaders to confirm that new personnel have mastered the critical tasks required to conduct combat operations.
- b. CIED Battle Drill Training and Rehearsals. Unit training and It is important that units train and rehearse on collective tasks and battle drills before executing combat missions. A CIED training lane will provide the challenging conditions that will enable units to train personnel to work as teams. This is essential to preparing for combat operations and will save lives.
- c. CIED Equipment Validation. Units must test CIED equipment to ensure it is operational and to build the Soldiers confidence in their equipment. CIED lanes can be used to ensure ECMs actually disrupt remote control signals and hand held detectors will identify buried explosives.



# **ANNEX**

AN				
*Note: Current l	Yes / No			
	Ground Sign Awareness (GSA)			
Color Changes	Color Changes Soil from hole may differ in color based on moisture content below the surface			
Irregularities (US) Regularity (NATO)	Straight lines rarely exist in nature, distinct lines, unnatural lines, outlines in the ground for mines, pressure plates			
Disturbances	Emplacing an IED disrupts the natural pattern of earth / site will not match surroundings			
Discardables	Items the enemy may intentionally or unintentionally leave behind (wire ends, tape, cigarette butts)			
Flattening	Occurs when a hole is filled back in, air trapped between particles of dirt escapes over time and the area collapses to a lower area			
Transference	Transference Occurs when an emplacer takes soil or material from a different location to conceal an IED			
	CAGE			
Channelization	Sharp turns in roads, 90 degree turns, one way in and out, urban settings, up slope, down slope, ravines, wadis, canals, walls			
Aim ing Markers	Flags, hanging rags from branches, piles of rocks, linear lines of rocks, fallen trees, fallen poles, radio or cell phone towers			
Environm ent	Urban, weather considerations, rural, mountainous, local atmospherics, LNs in the area behavior is different, things out of the ordinary			
Vul	nerable Areas (VA) / Vulnerable Point (VP)			
Vulnerable Areas	Wadi, streambeds, grape rows, trails, up/down slope, craters in the road, bypasses around craters, culverts, karez holes			
Vulnerable Points	Vulnerable Points  Between qalats, trail walls, mouse-holes, low walls, up/down slope, prior blast sites, culverts or karez tunnels under road			
	Suicide Bomber			
SVEST (ALERT) ALERT = Alone, Loose Clothing, Exposed Electrical Wires, Rigid Torso, Tight Fists				

ANSF C-		
*Note: Current	Yes / No	
	Handheld Detector (HHD) Lanes	
Metal Detection	Metal Detection  Bury different devices for sustainment to learn audible signature to include all the different components as well as mines	
HHD Calibration Lane		
	IED Components Petting Zoo	
Switch or Trigger	VOIED (anti-handling, trip wire), CMD Wire, RC (RFT2, GSM/cell, PMR, DTMF/Spider), timed	
Initiator	Inert blasting caps, binary crush caps	
Main Charge	Inert HME, military ordnance, detonation cord/ROY red, yellow, orange	
Battery Source	Vehicle batteries, D cell batteries taped together in tandem, motorcycle batteries, 9 volts	
Containers	Palm oil containers, motor oil bottles, water bottles, pressure cookers, metal pipe, PVC pipe, propane containers	
	Training Devices	
VOIE D	Saw blade, trip wire, anti-handling devices, spring plate, inert mine	
CMD	Command wire	
RC	RFT-2, GSM/Cell, personal mobile radios (PMR), Dual Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF), Spider mod	
Timed	Washing machine timer	
SVBIED	Possible if you have a broken NTV on the FOB. Bumper pressure plate, new tire	
SVIED	SVIED SVEST	
	Age Pits	
Aging	Bury different devices to include military or dnance and label how long they have been in the ground to monitor GSA changes	

### ANSF 10-LINE IED REPORT

	نامان         نوع (ملک کسید مد، جوز میل که استاده شده)       دیگر چیز:         ماین بوشکه یی ماین انفجار نظامی       دیگر چیز:         ابتکار (ملته کید مد، چیز مای که استاده شده)       دیگر چیز:         ماین بوشکه یی ماین آو مندوی       دیگر چیز:         ماین بوشکه یی ماین انفجار نظامی       دیگر چیز:         ماین بوشکار (ملته کید مد، چیز مای که استاده شد)       دیگر چیز:         ماین بوشکار (ملته کید مد، چیز مای که استاده شد)       دیگر چیز:         دیگر چیز:       دیگر چیز:	6. هدفر رخی را طقه کلید ( رکس را طقه کلید ) بلی نی اگر بدار ک جمع شده ( رکس را طقه کلید ) بلی نی اگر بنی در باین شریخ کلید این دیگر معلومات:
گزارش ده خطه ماین قواه امنیتی افغان 🔞	8. نقشه/ نما ماین	للمسير سفر سرك كالولچك / يول سيم انقطه راه اندازى المسير سفر سرك كالولچك / يول سيم داه اندازى المسير سفر بري احتاد عند)  و. طريقه كشف دين . گزارش محلى . گزارش قواه امنيتى افغان . انفجار ديين . آله كشف ماين . گزارش محلى . گزارش قواه امنيتى افغان . انفجار 10. نام، رتبه، و جزتام گزارش دهنده

# **REFERENCES**

ANA 3-34.220 Route Clearance Company Leader's Handbook

ANA 5-DRILL Combat Engineer Drills

ANA 4-02.2 Medical Evacuation

FM 21-60 Visual Signals

FM 24-19 Radio Operator's Handbook

ANA 1-3.5 Plans and Orders

ANA 6-22.2 Unit Leader's Handbook

ANA Decree 4-0 Logistics ANA Decree 1-0 Personnel Administration

ANA 4-30.51 UXO



CJTF CIED CENTCOM 10/15/2012