

Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and Vehicular Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) Smart Card

DISTRIBUTION: Installation Training Support Centers (TSC) and Training and Audiovisual Support Centers (TASC)

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Distribution authorized to U.S. Government agencies and their contractors only due to operational security. This determination was made on 3 May 2004. Other requests for this GTA must be referred to US Army Training Support Center, ATTN: ATIC-ITST-T, Fort Eustis, VA 23604.

DESTRUCTION NOTICE: Destroy by any method that will prevent disclosure of contents or reconstruction of document.

17 September 2007

The IED and VBIED Threat



IEDs and VBIEDs are one of largest causes of Coalition casualties in OEF/OIF. An IED can be almost anywhere with any type of explosive material and initiator. Vehicles of every imaginable sort can become a VBIED. Vigilance in performing your duties, remaining alert, and maintaining a strong security posture are key to not becoming a victim of an IED ambush.

Characteristics of an IED

Generic types of IED threats

- Disguised static IEDs (Roadside)
- Disguised movable IEDs (VBIED, suicide bomber)
- Thrown IEDs (improvised grenades)
- IEDs placed in, on, or under the target

Components of an IED

- Main Charge (military, commercial or expedient explosives)
- Casing (what's around the explosive charge)
- Initiators (command detonated, victim activated, timer, remote control)

1

2

Roadside IED

Common roadside IEDs include artillery and mortar round(s), or bulk explosives placed near the road at the designated kill point. They may be hastily camouflaged with dirt, rocks, trash, or items that are common along the road. These devices can either be command detonated by wire, by a remote control device, or a combination of both.



Artillery round next to the road, blasting cap and Det cord were located in the fuze well.



Spool of wire, battery, and a remote device were located at the firing observation point, at the top of a dirt mound.



Results of this incident were several soldiers requiring MEDEVAC along with loss of supplies, vehicle, and trailer. The person firing the device escaped before he could be engaged.

5

Emplacement TTPs

1. Camouflaging device with bags of various types to resemble the garbage along the roadways or burying these devices in the roadbed.
2. Using a decoy device out in the open to slow or stop convoys in the kill zone of the actual device that is obstructed along the route of travel.
3. Throwing devices from overpasses or from the road-side in front of approaching vehicles or in the middle of convoys.
4. Emplaced in potholes (covered with dirt).
5. Emplaced along MSRs and ASRs (sometimes behind guardrails).
6. Emplaced along unimproved roads.
7. IEDs often used to distract the attention of Coalition Forces (create a kill zone for subsequent attacks by RPG/SA fires).
8. VBIEDs used in close proximity to compounds or buildings to cause large scale damage and casualties.
9. Worn by attacker (suicide vest).

IEDs can be disguised to look like any object and to function through a multitude of actions. An IED is only limited by the Bomber's imagination and capabilities. IEDs are unpredictable and extremely hazardous to all.

6

THE FIVE Cs

CONFIRM - The presence of the suspect IED. This should be done from a safe distance whenever possible. Make maximum use of hard cover and spotting equipment such as binoculars and scopes. Conduct 5 and 25 meter checks from your position to ensure that no secondary devices are present. Call EOD using the IED/UXO 9 line report.

CLEAR - The area around the device of all personnel. Mark the device and work outwards to a minimum distance of 300 meters. The leader or Commander at the scene makes the decision on how large an area to clear based on the mission. Maximum use should be made of hard cover, and no one should be in clear line of sight from the suspect area to the cordon positions.

CORDON - The established danger area and set up an Incident Control Point (ICP) for follow on agencies. Ensure you conduct 5 / 25 meter checks around the ICP. When clearing personnel from the area, randomly check them in order to suppress the enemy in the kill zone. Soldiers in cordon position must focus outwards to provide protection and security against command initiated IEDs. Do not become distracted.

CONTROL - The area inside the cordon to ensure only authorized access. Allow only emergency services to breach the cordon through the ICP. The cordon must be secure, ensuring no one enters the danger area until the EOD Team has given the all clear signal (NO RUBBERNECKING)! Civilian traffic will have to be diverted away from the cordon.

CHECK - All personnel stationed on the cordon should check their immediate area for SECONDARY devices. Any suspicious items should be reported to the situation commander, the positioned marked and cordon re-established if necessary to a safe area.

3

Emplacement Examples



7

IED / UXO Report

- LINE 1.** DATE-TIME-GROUP: When the item was discovered.
- LINE 2.** REPORT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION: Unit and grid location of the IED/UXO.
- LINE 3.** CONTACT METHOD: Radio frequency, call sign, POC, and telephone number.
- LINE 4.** TYPE OF ORDNANCE: Dropped, projected, placed, or thrown. Give the number of items, if more than one.
- LINE 5.** 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 IED/UXO affects the status of the mission.
- LINE 8.** PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Any measures taken to protect personnel and equipment.
- LINE 9.** RECOMMENDED PRIORITY: Immediate, Indirect, Minor, No Threat.

Priority

- Immediate:** Stops unit's maneuver and mission capability or threatens critical assets vital to the mission
- Indirect:** Stops the unit's maneuver and mission capability or threatens critical assets important to the mission
- Minor:** Reduces the unit's maneuver and mission capability or threatens non-critical assets of value.
- No Threat:** Has little or no effect on the unit's capabilities or assets.

4

Remote Control Devices



RC Unit from Car Alarm



Wireless Doorbell

Cell Phone RC Unit



Remote control devices of every sort are showing up. They include car alarms, key fobs, door bells, remotes for toy cars, garage door openers, cell phones, FRS and GMRS two-way radios.

The adaptation of using radios, cell phones and other remote control devices has given the enemy the standoff ability to watch forces from a distance and not be compromised.

The enemy has continued to improve their techniques, and more sophisticated and destructive devices are being discovered.

8

Types of Explosives Used

The most common explosives used are military munitions, usually mortar, tank or artillery rounds.

These are the easiest to use since there are so many munitions available in the ITO and they provide a ready-made method of fragmentation.

Allows for relatively easy "daisy chaining"

Other types include putting PE4, TNT, or other explosive in container such as oil/paint cans.



9

Potential IED Indicators

Colors - enemy may provide clues unwittingly. RED detcord visible, color of IED not covered completely, etc.. Freshly disturbed dirt will be darker in color (Look for color changes of the dirt). Concrete doesn't match surroundings area.

Markings - on the side of the road (use of tires, piled rocks, ribbon, tape, etc.. to identify IED location or used as aiming reference)

Shapes - outlines that are not normal in nature

Changes in Traffic Patterns - lack of people and / or vehicle traffic in a normally busy area

Graffiti - indicating some type of warning to locals (interpreters usually needed)

Signs - placed in location not normally present (or new)

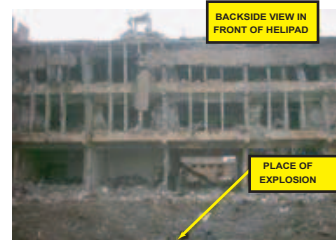


10

They bring the attack to YOU



Fake ambulance had over 1000 pounds of explosives inside it.



Single vehicle, with over 1000 pounds of explosives. Vehicle was a white sewage pumping truck. Explosives were hidden inside the tank.

Delivery truck that detonated outside of camp.

13

Mission Planning

- Follow and apply troop leading procedures on a daily basis

1. Receive the mission
2. Issue a warning order
3. Make a tentative plan
4. Initiate movement
5. Reconnoiter
6. Complete the plan
7. Issue the complete order
8. Supervise

- Use the 5 principles of patrolling

Planning

Reconnaissance

Security

Control

Common sense

14

Potential IED Indicators (Cont'd)

- Vehicles following convoy for a long distance and then pulling off the side of the road
- Dead animals along the roadways
- Freshly dug holes or pavement patching along or in the roadway (possible future IED emplacement)
- New dirt/gravel piles
- Obstacles in roadway used to channel the convoy
- Personnel on overpasses
- Signals with flares/city lights (turned off/on) as convoy approaches
- People video taping ordinary activities or military movements

Be extra cautious at choke points:

- Vehicle breakdowns or vehicle enters road causing you to modify your movement.
- Bridges, one-way roads, traffic jams, sharp turns, etc.
- If something causes the convoy to stop, watch the flanks for IED's

11

Mission Preparation

- Hands on
 - Show actual items
- Rehearsals
 - IED found
 - React to IED attack
 - Control measures for site, triage of a site, etc..
- Study local environment and population
 - Think like the enemy, determine what you think may be good locations for IEDs and how to get to those locations.
 - Know where past attacks have happened in your area and learn about attacks outside of your area.
 - Coordinate with S-2, MEOICC* and other intelligence sources for information.
- Equipment
 - Checked, Inspected and Loaded
- 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.)

*MEOICC – Mine Explosive Ordnance Information Coordination Cell

15

Vehicle Borne IEDs (VBIED)

The VBIED comes in all shapes, colors, and sizes. From a simple passenger car, to a large delivery or sewage truck (sedans are most often used).

VBIEDs have increasingly used larger amounts of explosives with charges ranging from 100 to 1,000 lbs. Charges have included such things as mortar rounds, rocket motors, rocket warheads, PE4, and artillery rounds.

A growing technique is to have multiple vehicles involved. The lead vehicle is used as a decoy or barrier buster. Once it is stopped, Coalition forces move in to clear or inspect and the VBIED vehicle approaches the crowd and detonates.

Service members need to stay alert to signs and indicators to prevent the VBIED from reaching its destination. Fake markings and plates, official symbols in the wrong location, drivers that are not familiar with the vehicles controls, drivers that seem to be agitated or lost, vehicles parked on the wrong side of the road, or a vehicle with the hood raised indicate a possible VBIED attack.

Mission Preparation (Continued)

- Coordinate
 - With units that will effect the patrol (EOD, MEDEVAC, Fire Support, GRF, other patrols).
- Plans / Briefs
 - Prepare and issue. Conduct mission patrol brief for every mission (every time you leave the gate).
 - Use the 5 paragraph OPORD and FRAGO (with annexes) to create refined patrol briefs.
 - Don't forget subject areas such as how to handle reporters, crowds, and how to involve local police.
- Reconnoiter
 - Identify the patterns that exist in the area.
 - Learn your AO

16