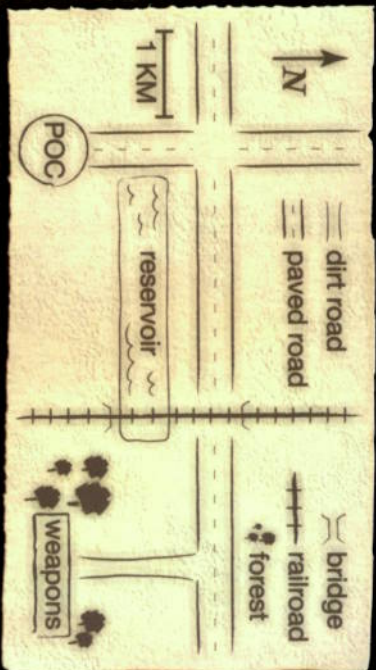


IED

QUESTIONING GUIDE



1 MISSION OVERVIEW: BROAD TARGET SELECTION

- Initiated or directed by parent organization
- Purpose-built device to support mission or mission selected based upon available devices
- Screening of potential targets
 - Objective
 - Civil
 - Military
 - Individual or group
 - Facility
 - Symbolic value
 - Critical infrastructure point of failure
 - Mass casualty potential
 - High-profile media attention

2 OBSERVE AND DOCUMENT: INTELLIGENCE AND SURVEILLANCE




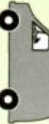
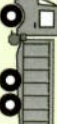








- Physical attributes of target
- Practices, procedures and routines
 - Deliveries
 - Shift changes
 - Security procedures
- Residence and workplace
 - Locations and activities where targets spend most of their time.
- Transportation and routes travelled
- Ingress/egress points and procedures
- Security measures
 - Guard force
 - Reaction force capabilities and timing
 - Hardening of structures/barriers
 - Sensors
 - Personnel, package and vehicle screening
 - Security drills

A T T A

PERSONAL DATA

SUICIDE BOMBER OVERVIEW

SUICIDE BOMBER PROFILE

<p>IDENTITY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name/alias(es) 2. DOB 3. Address 4. ID/Passport # 5. Comms - Phone #s Email  	<p>VEHICLE</p>      	<p>RELIGIOUS SECT</p> <p>Mosque/church</p>  
<p>APPEARANCE/ CLOTHING/ DISTINGUISHING FEATURES</p>  	<p>CLAN OR TRIBE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family 2. Spouse/children 3. Others 	<p>LEADERSHIP POSITION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imam 2. Sheik 3. Clan head 4. Others

Suicide Attack

Efficient cost-effective option for groups seeking to inflict greatest possible damage/mass casualties on opponents with least number of attackers.

Eliminates complicated/risky escape plans for insurgent and terrorist organization personnel.

Cost-effective in environments where recruitment is difficult.

Limits sacrifice of valued assets.

One suicide attack equals results of three separate conventional attacks.



Objectives

Primary goal is not suicide, but killing maximum number of victims.

- Increase sectarian tensions and polarize communities.
- Help create organizational base among the people.
- Cement organization's power and control to destabilize government.
- Increase support for insurgency.
- Reduce government's monopoly on use of force.
- Undermine government's ability to provide security.

Recruiters/Trainers

- Supervised by field commanders and others sympathetic to insurgency.
- Assisted by jihad veterans of the wars in Afghanistan, Chechnya and Bosnia.

Field Commanders/Explosive Specialists

- Handle logistics — choosing targets; checking out sites; preparing bomb-laden vehicles or vests.

Family Support

- Recruits can be coerced by family members to conduct attacks.

Motivations

- Jihadist: Venerates martyrdom as heroic action taken against any occupying force. Believes suicide bombing is effective weapon and duty of the faithful.
- Revenge: For death, injury or arrest of family members.

Typical Recruits

- Young, marginally wealthy, often well-educated males (doctors/engineers/lawyers, etc.), with families and normal jobs left behind in their native countries (most common perpetrator).
- Generally not loners with suicidal tendencies, but rather well-adjusted and well-liked at home.
- Black Widow: Female suicide bombers dressed head-to-toe in black, wearing "martyr's belt" filled with explosives.
- Children, sometimes orphaned, from impoverished villages.

Willing vs. Unwilling Recruits

- Most suicide bombers are inspired by images on television or encouraged by friends or family.
- Many are not recruited, but voluntarily link up to a terrorist network themselves.
- Suicide bombers are also forced to participate unwillingly: students, mentally disabled, women.

GO TO PERSONAL DATA

GO TO PERSONAL DATA

SUICIDE BOMBER RECRUITMENT

Recruitment



- Suicide attacks and/or associated pre-recorded broadcast statements drive people to join struggle and sacrifices of "heroic martyrs."
- Shocking nature of attack captures national and international media attention to help terrorists publicize grievances and solicit political, financial and recruitment support.
- Use of religion, money or empty promises persuades vulnerable men/women/children to conduct suicide attacks.

Sources of Recruits

- Recruits sought can be illiterate, deeply religious, have financial struggles due to loss of male head of the household, and/or are seeking revenge for loss of partner, child, family members.
- Use of vulnerable groups—the disabled or the poor—for suicide attacks saves rank and file members for ground offensives.

Foreign Recruits

- Sourced from fifteen different Muslim nations (Middle East and North Africa), Majority from Saudi Arabia. Small growing number are Muslims from Europe.
- Across Europe, universities are fertile recruiting ground.
- Taliban believed to be actively recruiting in Great Britain.

Domestic

- Activists and clerics recruit in their native countries.
- Large number enlist via jihadi websites and chat rooms featuring heroic profiles of past martyrs.

SUICIDE BOMBER TRAINING

Training and Indoctrination Includes:

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Survival Techniques | Weapons Resistance | Tactics |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
- Trainee may have civilian/military/insurgent background.

Locations

Prior to attack: For indoctrination, training, housing, meals, supplies.

Methodology

- Mainly psychological and spiritual program to discipline the mind and cleanse the soul.
- Trainees immerse themselves in spiritual contemplation, prayer, and self-purification to free their minds of negative thoughts toward their fellow men (except Americans and their "infidel" supporters).
- Trainees may visit sites of previous bombings for inspiration.
- Includes studying Koran, listening to speeches covering rewards that await warriors in heaven, viewing videos of suicide operations.
- Trainees compile lists of the 70 people for whom Islamic tradition says a "martyr" can guarantee a place in paradise.
- Final stage of training very rigorous. Spent in seclusion, in a safe house with other bombers-to-be.
- Close to attack, bombers isolated to lower profile and avoid arousing suspicion.
- Bombers have little or no say in planning operations. (Not unusual for bomber to be told about details of mission only minutes before launching attack.)



SUICIDE BOMBER BOMB CHARACTERISTICS

Vest/Belt/Backpack

Employs high-explosive/fragmentary effect and uses a command detonation firing system: a switch or button the person activates by hand.

Increasing use of backpacks because easier to sneak into crowded areas.



VEIED

Vehicle laden with explosives detonated by driver at target site (See IED Components on reverse.)



Attack Site

Main targets: security forces, particularly police; public areas; community in general; not generally multinational forces/U.S. troops.



Timing

Attacks staged to maximize destructive force, i.e. rush hour, crowded buses and markets, etc.

Attacks usually timed to occur on key or symbolic dates.



Overwatch

Secondary triggerman: If primary triggerman hesitates or is unable to proceed.

Secondary device: After initial attack, often secondary bomb detonated to impact first responders.



SUICIDE BOMBER EXPLOITATION

Use of Video by Terrorist Organizations: Martyr Statements

- Videos made of suicide attackers who expect to die a martyr, including statements by the attacker.
- Video montages, poems, commemorative books, songs, posters, and/or monuments honor suicide bombers.
- Highlighting "heroism" and sacrifice of members fosters culture of martyrdom.
- Videos widely disseminated for propaganda purposes after attack.



Exploitation of "Shahid" (martyr)

- "Final night" before attack: Preparations include cutting hair, shaving, use of cologne, preparing the "corpse" (attacker considers himself already dead, thereby requiring purification.)
- Letters, photos and video, incorporating martyr statement.
- Post-attack video recorded by overwatch for further exploitation.
- Shrines, including internet shrines
- Prayer to bolster intentions
- Family exploitation



BOMB MAKER INSURGENT FINANCING

Indigenous

- Local financing with millions of dollars a year from illegal activities such as oil smuggling, kidnapping, counterfeiting, corrupt Islamic charities.



**GO TO
PERSONAL DATA**

Foreign

- Foreign sources of terrorist organization financing continue to be a focus of anti-terrorism strategy, although improved cross-border data sharing and reporting has led to increased financing from illegal activities.



BOMB MAKER PROFILE

Motivations

Opportunist: Weak ideologically but determined to support cause for money or other benefits.

Jihadist: Venerates martyrdom as heroic action taken against any occupying force. Religiously motivated, often from Sunni, Salafi or Shia Khomeinist sects.

Revenge: For death, injury or arrest of family members.

Foreign Expert

Jihadist with combat experience from other theaters or previous conflicts.

Employed to help plan, organize and/or coordinate, but not execute, suicide or IED attacks.

University-trained engineers or scientists.

Non-commissioned, young officers, expelled from their own countries because of extremist beliefs and agendas, but possessing important skills or experience useful to terrorist groups.

Typically become critical assets for terrorist organizations.



Signature

Small details pertaining to design and construction of explosive device can reveal the bomb maker.

How wire was stripped, cut, twisted and soldered; use of electrical tape and shrink tubing.

Examples: Unique items used in fashioning firing chain (reliability of firing chain obtained by thorough testing distinguishes bomb makers from one another).

Logistics

Preferences for specific types of firing chain components and specialized tools can prove challenging to terrorists' procurement efforts.

Shortages of specific materials can require use of alternative firing chain components or processes in device production that can put the bomb makers at risk.

**GO TO
PERSONAL DATA**

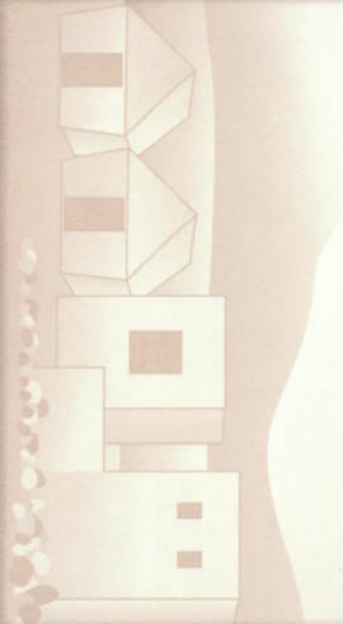
BOMB MAKER TRAINING

Insurgent/Terrorist Training

- At training camps and elsewhere. (Location of training facilities can be in country or foreign location.)
- Includes use of handguns and other weapons, sniper tactics, use of explosives and toxic chemicals/poisons.

Bomb Maker Training

- Bomb makers are highly valued technicians and are not intended to physically participate in operations.
- Bomb maker training is usually passed down from mentor to apprentice. Even advanced electrical engineers may not possess the practical expertise of handling and making improvised detonators and home made explosives.
- Internet websites provide new methods.



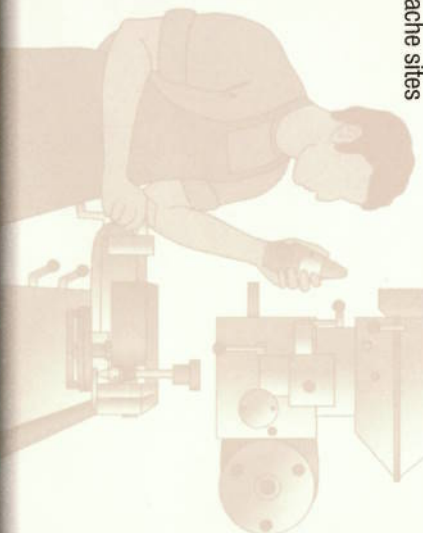
BOMB MAKER EQUIPMENT

Specialized Equipment Used in Fabrication of LEDs

- Machine Lathe: Designed to machine relatively hard materials used for bomb making.
- Forging Press: Materials-processing equipment. Possibly used for creating concave copper disks for EFPs.
- Drill press
- Soldering iron
- Circuit testers

Method for Transporting IED and Material

- Vehicles and individuals
- Boats
- Cross-border smuggling points and methodology
- Cache sites



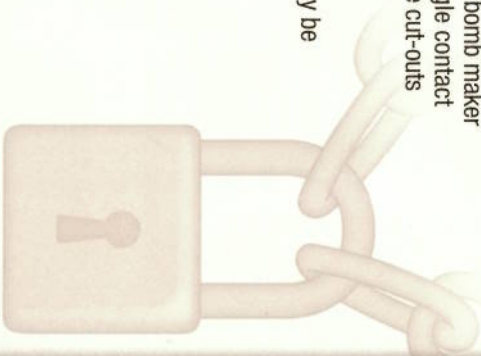
BOMB MAKER SECURITY

Workshop Security

- Booby traps: Anti-personnel obstacles constructed to protect bomb factories/cells.
- Complex surveillance and alarm systems.

Personal Security

- Extraordinary security measures are employed to protect this critical terrorist asset.
- Terrorist organizations provide money, manpower, intelligence and assistance in maintaining secret locations, escape and/or evasion routes following attacks.
- Contact directly with the bomb maker is often limited to a single contact and may include multiple cut-outs or intermediaries.
- Weapons
- Multiple bodyguards may be assigned to protect the bomb maker.
- Vehicles



**BOMB MAKER
COMMUNICATIONS**

- Phones
- Websites
- Non-personal communications such as dead drop (secret location to pass items between people, without requiring them to meet.)
- Personal meetings

**TERRORISTS USE THE
INTERNET FOR**

- PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
- PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA
- DATA MINING
- FUNDRAISING
- RECRUITMENT AND MOBILIZATION
- NETWORKING
- SHARING INFORMATION
- PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Insurgent Groups/Networks

- Seek to destroy legitimacy of ruling regime.
- Employ non-conventional tactics and utilize international, transnational, national and sub-national networks and mechanisms.
- Examples:
 - Attacking oil pipelines.
 - Preventing people from voting during elections.
 - Bomb attacks on civilian areas or local police recruiting station.
- Criminal elements in both Afghanistan and Iraq also participate in unrest for profit.
- In-fighting among insurgent groups can occur despite their mutual hatred of the "outsider."

Goals of Different Elements

- Afghanistan
 - Some insurgents only want to drive out foreign troops.
 - Some insurgents wish to rule their own valleys.
 - Others, such as the Taliban and Hezb-i Islami Gulbuddin (HIG), seek to rule entire nation.
- Iraq
 - Some Imams have issued "fatwas"—Islamic legal pronouncements—calling all Muslims to fight the foreign occupiers of Iraq.
 - Al-Qaida is fighting for transnational caliphate.
 - Some Sunni insurgents seek secular Sunni-dominant government.
 - Salafists want strict Islamic society ruled by Sharia—traditional Islamic Law.
 - Shi'a militias fight regime if their current political efforts do not achieve their goals.

Networked (most common)

- Sparse operational network supported by larger administrative network with non-hierarchical leadership structure.
- Leadership and organization are networked to provide for survivability and continuity when attacked.
- Often supported by or collaborate with other affiliate groups transnationally. Affiliate organizations' support lends legitimacy to their own movement.

Hierarchical

- Top down structure, more vulnerable to infiltration and discovery.

Cells

- Smallest elements of organizations; advantage of cell structure is security.
- Organization may be one cell or many cells that operate locally or internationally.
- Loss of one cell may not compromise identity, location, actions of other cells.
- Cell structure makes it difficult to penetrate entire organization.
- Cells based on family, employment relationships, on a geographic basis, or by specific functions such as direct action and intelligence.
- Cell leader is normally only person who communicates and coordinates with higher levels and other cells.
- Cell members remain in close contact with each other to provide emotional support and to prevent desertion or breach of security procedures.
- Cell members often unaware of existence of other cells and cannot divulge sensitive information to infiltrators.
- Cells used to control members.

Types of Cells

- **Command and Control Cell**—Make final decisions and supervise execution of attack.
- **Tactical Operations Cell**—Team or person that actually carries out terrorist action.
- **Intelligence Cell**—Collects data, makes recommendations, selects targets and provides information to attack the target.
- **Support Cell**—Provides supplies or support to other cells. May include bomb makers, black marketers, doctors, lawyers, bankers, couriers and others needed in emergency. (Note: groups don't refer to themselves using above listed terms. NATO military chain-of-command terms are used to standardize the levels of involvement by terrorists.)
- **Combined Cell**—Team of terrorists so small it must perform all the functions of four cells named above. (Al Qaida organization often uses combined cells to maximize manpower.)
- **Sleeper Cell**—Any one of above types of cells that infiltrates a geographical region and lays dormant until activated for a mission.

Base of Operations

- Terrorist group operating in one country frequently has fewer cells and specialized teams than international terrorist group operating in several countries.
- Legitimate political and religious authorities often denounce attacks by insurgent/terrorist organizations, but individuals within such authorities can pledge loyalty and support to such groups.

INSURGENT / TERRORIST ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL

Members

- **Leadership**
Typically non-hierarchical, widely scattered, networked. Eliminating leaders not necessarily effective in reducing effectiveness of organization.



Leadership recognizes its most important function is to sustain organizational unity and purpose, not simply to win on battlefield.

- Rank and file

Recruitment

- Young men with hatred of America for occupation of their countries.
- **Al Qaida**
Recruits boys as young as 11 years old as well as increasing number of women.
Recruits internationally in refugee camps, schools, universities, etc.
Uses post-office boxes in Europe, Iraq and several Gulf states to establish contacts and conduct recruiting operations.
- **Taliban**
Recruits from Pakistan, including border regions, for mid-level Taliban fighters.

Organizers

- Responsible for command of insurgent warfare—analyzing intelligence, re-supply, recruitment, disseminating the message, etc.

Use of Vehicles

- VBLEDs—LED installed in any type passenger car or truck up to a large delivery, dump or sewage truck. Sedans are most often used.
- Surveillance
- Assault
- Support
- Meetings



INSURGENT / TERRORIST ORGANIZATION SECURITY

Security Operations

- Cells may have Secretary for Discipline, responsible for security, reporting secrecy violations, conducting other security tasks.
- Organization takes prompt/effective action against suspect members and newly released prisoners.

- If member is arrested, organization may order his immediate colleagues into hiding and:

Seal off activities in which he was involved.

Change communication systems known to him.

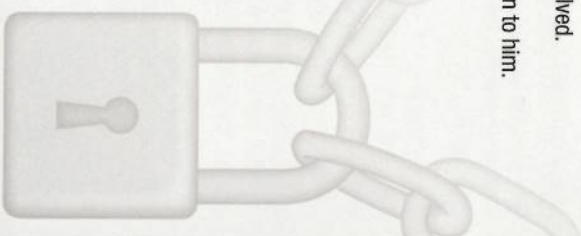
Send his family to a safe site.

Analyze circumstances of his arrest.

Investigate anyone who might have reported him to police.

Question his wife to assess her attitude toward him.

If time permits and preliminary analysis does not warn against it, search his home and examine his personal effects.



INSURGENT / TERRORIST ORGANIZATION COMMUNICATIONS

Use of Internet

- Internet websites are key lifeline for insurgents to hearts and minds of targeted audience of educated or influential segments of population.
- Primary goals: recruit fighters, raise money, incite violence, and foment religious hatred.

Examples

- Psychological warfare
- Publicity and propaganda
- Data mining
- Fundraising
- Recruitment and mobilization
- Networking
- Sharing information
- Planning and coordination

- Use of nationalist or jihadist Web sites—publish daily press releases and operational statements of attacks on coalition/host nation forces
- Used to distribute information on jihadist martyrs
- Used to disseminate video of suicide bombings, IED attacks
- Used to disseminate foreign-language films with Islamist rhetoric

Comms

- Increasing reliance on mobile phones
- Micro/pico/femtocell (low cost, small base stations), equipment widely available

Iraq: Cell phones widely used
Afghanistan: Possible unregulated private wireless comms

COMSEC

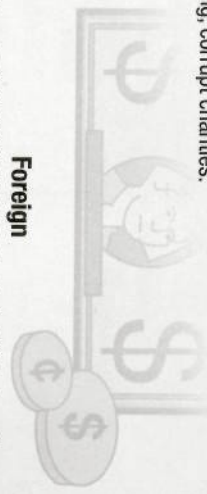
- Use of advanced, complex data encryption
- Electronic one-time-pads
- Steganography—embedding messages in graphic and other computer files
- Voice changers and commercial voice encryption



INSURGENT / TERRORIST ORGANIZATION FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Domestic

Funding of terrorist organizations derived from smuggling natural resources and contraband, kidnapping, counterfeiting, corrupt charities.

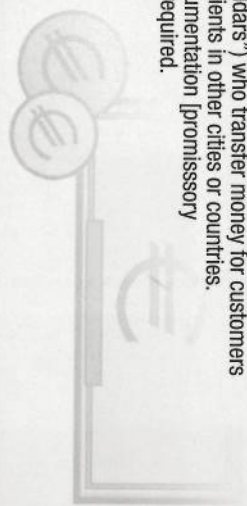


Foreign

- Mosul, Iraq — central hub in Iraq for private individuals wiring money to insurgency from Syria and other countries.
- Pakistan — believed by Afghan officials to be a source of funding by individuals supporting terrorism.
- Other countries where supporters may be located include Iran, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia.

Money flow

- Use of “Hawala”: trust-based banking system originating in India, accepted under Sharia law, using brokers (“hawaldars”) who transfer money for customers to recipients in other cities or countries. No documentation [promissory notes] required.



3 SPECIFIC TARGET SELECTION

- Cost v. benefit of operation
- Impact on larger audience than the immediate victim(s)
- High profile media attention
- Desired statement to target audience
- Effect consistent with group objective
- Decision authority
- Links between targeting cell, attack cell and leadership
- Previous success
- Obstacles between site and initiation point
- Access/control of target site

4 PRE-ATTACK PLANNING

- Confirmation of previously collected data
- Detailed security analysis
- Initiate preparatory operations in target area
 - Safe house
 - Caches
 - Training site
- Decide on type of weapon or attack (if not already determined)
- Design ingress/egress routes
 - Multiple targets
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary

5 ATTACK REHEARSAL

- Significantly improve odds of success
- Confirm planning assumptions
- Develop contingencies
- Test security reactions
 - Operatives
 - Unsuspecting populace
- Rehearsal includes:
 - Equipment, weapons, training and performance
 - Staging for final preparatory checks
 - Deployment into target area
 - Actions on the objective
 - Escape routes and procedures
 - Final confirmation of previously collected information
 - Abort decision

6 ACTIONS ON OBJECTIVE

- Routes taken
 - Complex or simple device
 - Daisy chain
 - Secondary devices
- Go/no-go decision
- Direct secondary attack force with rockets and small arms
- Indirect secondary attack force with mortars or artillery or IRAM
- Devices emplaced to enhance destructive force
 - Tamping
 - Walls used to reflect blast energy
 - Secondary shrapnel
- Documentation
 - Photographs
 - Video
- Choices
 - Surprise
 - Time, place, conditions of attack
 - Diversions, secondary, follow-up attacks
 - Security, support to preclude interruption

G

K

G

Y

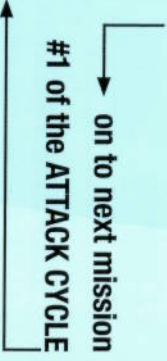
G

7 ESCAPE AND EVASION

8 EXPLOITATION

- Primary and secondary routes
- Specialized methods
- Attack force
- Support personnel

- Media
 - Prepared statements
 - Claims of responsibility
 - Video and/or photos leaked to press
 - Internet
 - Martyr publicity (suicide attack only)
 - Determination of success (denial of failures)
- Note: Failure may significantly damage reputation, funding and recruitment efforts



L

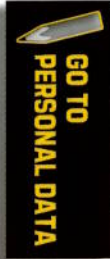
E

REMINDERS 1

WHO	WHERE	WHY
WHAT	WHEN	HOW

ATTACK (PLANNING) TIMELINES

- Mission
- Intel/surveillance
- Target selection
- Pre-attack planning
- Rehearsal
- Actions
- Escape/evasion
- Exploitation



**GO TO
PERSONAL DATA**

COMMUNICATION PATHS

- Cell phone
- Land line
- Satellite
- Iridium
- Globalstar
- Thuraya
- Trade craft—Non-personal
- Cut-outs
- Intermediaries
- Dead drops
- Websites
- Code words
- VOIP



IED COMPONENTS

CONTAINER

Anything used to fabricate and conceal IEDs that can blend into the target environment; usually camouflaged with dirt, rocks, trash or other roadside debris.



Soda cans



Water bottles



Lengths of metal pipe

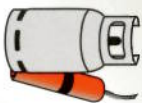


Plastic bags and wrappings

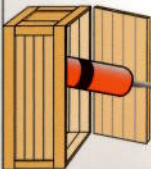


Sprayed insulation foam

Propane/gas canisters



Boxes and wooden crates



IED COMPONENTS

MAIN CHARGE

HIGH ORDER EXPLOSIVE: Detonates/explodes with supersonic blast wave.

HOME-MADE EXPLOSIVES

HMEs are becoming more prevalent; common ingredients include:

Acetone: Industrial solvent.

Hydrogen peroxide: Colorless water-like liquid, slight pungent odor at high concentrations.



Ammonium nitrate: Agricultural fertilizer.

Black powder: Home-made and commercially available.



Fuel oil: Diesel and similar fuel oil (not gasoline).



Sulfuric acid: Corrosive, colorless oily liquid.

Nitric acid: Highly corrosive toxic acid. Handling causes yellow skin discoloration. Component of explosives such as nitroglycerin and RDX.



IED COMPONENTS

LOW ORDER EXPLOSIVE:

Subsonic combustion



COMMERCIAL EXPLOSIVES

TNT: Not sensitive to shock and friction.

Dynamite: Mixture soaked in nitroglycerin, compacted to cylindrical shape, wrapped in paper. Highly explosive. Not TNT.

MILITARY EXPLOSIVES

Military munitions are the most common explosives, and include mortar, tank or artillery rounds; rockets; surface to air missiles; Man Portable Anti-aircraft Device (MANPAD) — surface to air missile; bombs/bomblets.



C-4

C-4/PE4: Conventional plastic explosive, cartridge or bulk.

RDX (T4): White crystalline solid. Stable in storage. Highly explosive.

PETN: Used in detonators or as base charge. Sensitive to shock/friction.

SEMTEX (RDX and PETN): Orange-colored, odorless malleable plastic explosive. Twice as powerful as TNT. Virtually undetectable to security devices.



IED COMPONENTS

POWER SOURCE



Wall current

AC—alternating current

DC—direct current



Household batteries—especially 9 volt



Vehicle batteries— from automobiles, motorcycles, trucks

Power packs

Capacitor banks

IED COMPONENTS

INITIATOR



Electronic detonators or blasting caps are most commonly used because of ready availability and ease of control. Initiators consist of three basic categories: military, commercial and homemade.



Mechanical: Timed or safety fuse, det cord or PrimaCord, non-electrical blasting caps (mostly military), home-made fuses, black powder. A striker hitting a primer is also a form of mechanical initiator.



Electrical: Blasting cap (commercial and military), home-made initiator, squib



Chemical: Chemical detonators make use of a chemical reaction to set off the explosive. Sulfuric acid and sugar slowly react when confined and this reaction creates sufficient heat to set off pipe bombs.



IED COMPONENTS

SWITCH

THREE METHODS OF DETONATION

Command detonated — Detonated

by remote control by a person observing the kill zone.

Wired: Direct wire to device detonated by triggerman.

Wireless: Uses civilian radio frequency (RF) to detonate IEDs via cell phones, pagers, garage door openers and children's toy remote controls.

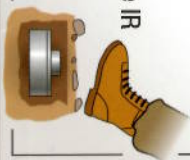


Timed detonation — Scheduled to detonate at specific time without human intervention via clocks, time fuzes and washing machine timers.



Victim detonated:

- Pull/trip wire
- Collapsing circuit
- Infrared sensor (IR) — Active IR and passive IR
- Light (photo) sensors
- Pressure plate switches



REMINDERS 2

<p>SMUGGLING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explosives Components Personnel Funding 	<p></p> <p>VEHICLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> License plate Registration Year/make/model Color Other features Primary storage
<p>LOCATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGRS grid Address Description Drawing/photo (see cover) 	<p>TRAVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origination Current location Destination

GO TO REMINDER 1 COMMUNICATION PATHS



SPECIAL TYPES OF IEDS

IED SPECIFICS

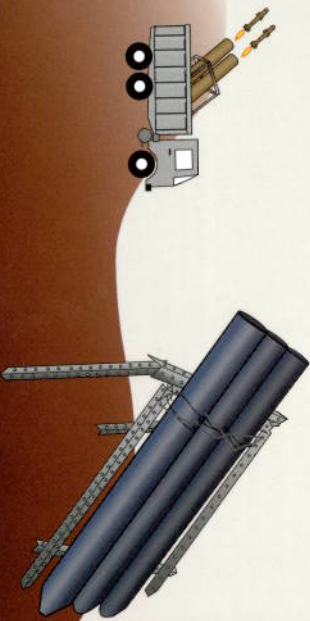
Explosively Formed Penetrator (EFP), also known as shaped charge — concave metal hemisphere backed by a high explosive, encased in steel/aluminum cylinder. When detonated, metal is rapidly compressed into molten projectile, capable of penetrating armor.

Deep buried IED — HME packed into 5-gallon can buried deeply and targeted at tanks, Strykers, Bradleys and other vehicles built to withstand heavy blasts.



Projected

- Improvised Rocket Assisted Mortar (IRAM): IED's attached to rocket and lobbed toward target.
- Mortars
- Rockets



TYPES OF HMEs

IED SPECIFICS

Peroxide-based 70% or higher solution
Mixed with acetone becomes tritacetone triperoxide (TATP). Unstable, extremely sensitive to impact, temperature change and friction.

Tri-Cyclic Acetone Peroxide, or tri-cyclo-TCAP
Unstable, dangerous to bomb maker

Hexamethylene Triperoxide Diamine (HMTD)
Less sensitive than TATP.

Ammonium Nitrate/Fuel Oil (ANFO)
High-nitrogen fertilizer (white powder) mixed with fuel oil (diesel or kerosene) forms brownish-black granular solid explosive.

Urea Nitrate
Nitric acid mixed with urea, sometimes supplemented with sulfuric acid to catalyze constituents. Similar to ammonium nitrate.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide (MEKAP)
About the same power as acetone peroxide. (Homemade incendiary)

Molotov Cocktail
Bottle, stopper, gasoline, wood alcohol or turpentine, soaked fabric fuse, lit with match or lighter and thrown.



Exterior Indicators

- Foul odors/strong chemical odors/caustic fumes
- Excess number of discarded precursor chemical containers, jugs, bottles, 55 gallon drums, etc.
- Blacked out or heavily covered windows and/or multiple fans in multiple windows
- Tripwires or other mechanisms to alert bomb maker that someone is approaching.
- Signs that electricity has been inexplicably run to seemingly abandoned building
- Large open but protected areas used for drying

Interior Indicators

- Precursor chemicals
- Signs of chemical staining on bathroom and kitchen fixtures
- Red chemically-stained coffee filters
- Glass labware and/or glass jars
- Radio scanners and other signs of counter-surveillance
- Respirators or other breathing apparatus
- Protective lab-type clothing and gear (gloves, aprons, goggles)
- Plastic tubing
- Cooking bowls with white powder or residue
- Drying trays or unusually well lit or heated drying rooms
- Mixing vats
- Heat sources

Tamping

Method of controlling the direction and impact of an explosion toward a target. Explosions take path of least resistance. Increases resistance by piling up sandbags or using iron pipe sealed at each end thus creating significantly greater destructive force.

Fragmentation

Use of metal objects and scrap as filler inside the IED casing/container to increase destructive impact, and in particular, human injury and death.

Blast Reflection

Use of wall or other permanent structure to direct explosive impact.

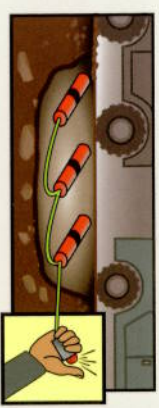
Directed Blast

IED designed with directional explosive impact such as an Explosively Formed Projectile (EFP). Some EFPs are designed with multiple charges for wider destructive range.

Fuel-Air Explosive (FAE)

Disperse an aerosol cloud of fuel immediately ignited by embedded detonator to produce explosion. Rapidly expanding wave front due to overpressure flattens all objects within close proximity of epicenter of aerosol fuel cloud, and produces extensive debilitating damage.

Target typically crowded areas as attack sites (markets, festivals, lines).



Daisy chaining:
Using multiple rounds of military munitions in attacks on convoys.

Use of women, children and disabled to emplace IEDs or to serve as suicide bombers.



Soften asphalt roadway with burning tires to dig holes for IED emplacement.

Use of Coordinated Attacks

- Use of IEDs to distract attention to create kill zone, combined with vehicle/personnel ambushes and snipers, followed by secondary attacks by RPG/SA fire.
- Stop patrols or convoys at choke points to establish kill zones.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) — CBRNE



Chemical

- Liquid, gas or solid. Blisters/chokes/affects nerves/blood. Includes nerve/mustard agents, hydrogen cyanide, tear gases, arsines, and other toxins. (Example: choking agent: chlorine gas, found in cylinders, used in IEDs.)

Biological

- Plague: Bacterial infectious disease — starts as serious respiratory infection.
- Anthrax: Bacterial fatal disease contracted via wounds, inhalation, and/or ingestion.

Radiological/Nuclear (Destroys everything in range)

- Thermal radiation: Damage by rapid heating.
- Blast wave: Destroys glass, brick and steel.
- Radioactive contamination: Radiation sickness/death
- Dirty bomb — Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD): Combines conventional explosive (dynamite, etc.) with radioactive material.

Explosive (High yield)

Catastrophic explosions similar to bombings in Oklahoma City, Beirut Marine Barracks and Knobar Towers Saudi Arabia.