

Policy For Improvised Explosive Devices led

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The Closest Alligator to the Boat Tray J. Ardese 2011 Mexico's drug-fueled and undeclared war is spiraling out of control, and has a real and growing ability to threaten the Mexican government and affect the American southwest. There have been many Americans killed as a result of this heated conflict, yet the policies that should protect American interests are not doing enough to either minimize the effects of this war on the United States or stop the fight altogether. The drug cartels involved are starting to resemble a paramilitary insurgency, using beheadings, Improvised Explosive Devices (IED), Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED) and Special Forces type raids. The Mexican government seems underequipped to do anything about this fight and it routinely gives the appearance that it is out gunned and out maneuvered. These new tactics, coupled with the cartels' transnational ties to the Columbian FARC, Venezuela, and other U.S. adversaries, pose a credible and strategic threat to the United States. The latest developments in this fight, along with convincing intelligence that our enemies have the ability to open an irregular warfare front on our southern border, demand the United States' full attention in changing the war to our south.

Explosives Incidents 1984

The Long Walk Brian Castner 2013-04-09 A memoir by a bomb-disposal veteran of the Iraq War traces his three tours of duty in the Middle East and his team's daily life-threatening efforts to stop roadside bombers, sharing additional coverage of the challenges he faced while reacclimating to civilian life. 75,000 first printing.

Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States National Research Council 2009-07-29 Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce

standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration.

Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

Existing and Potential Standoff Explosives Detection Techniques National Research Council 2004-06-14 Existing and Potential Standoff Explosives Detection Techniques examines the scientific techniques currently used as the basis for explosives detection and determines whether other techniques might provide promising research avenues with possible pathways to new detection protocols. This report describe the characteristics of explosives, bombs, and their components that are or might be used to provide a signature for exploitation in detection technology; considers scientific techniques for exploiting these characteristics to detect explosives and explosive devices; discusses the potential for integrating such techniques into detection systems that would have sufficient sensitivity without an unacceptable false-positive rate; and proposes areas for research that might be expected to yield significant advances in practical explosives and bomb detection technology in the near, mid, and long term.

Suspect Devices Caroline Kennedy-Pipe 2013-05-01 In the wake of the American-led invasion of Afghanistan and then Iraq, one weapon in particular has come to dominate the image we have of these wars-the "Improvised Explosive Device" or IED. Dramatized by films such as The Hurt Locker and omnipresent in the media because of its continuing toll on allied service personnel, especially bomb-disposal specialists, the IED has become the ubiquitous asymmetric 'weapon of the weak' and a major threat to Western foreign policy objectives and military morale. In this rigorous book on the IED phenomenon, Caroline Kennedy argues that it is indeed a "ubiquitous weapon," but that it is not new and has been a feature of the battlefield for much longer than we imagine. She shows how the IED became a thorn in the side of the "Western way of war" and how its increasing proliferation into criminal organisations and use in "ordinary" forms of violence represents a step change in threats to both military and civil order and a potent challenge to Western interests at many levels. Suspect Devices offers a graphic interpretation of the power, both actual and symbolic, of this durable and potent weapon, and an important and urgent reflection on its contemporary relevance.

TACTICAL COUNTERTERRORISM Dean T. Olson 2012-05-01 Police officers on the beat, officers on patrol, all cops - local, state, tribal and federal, 750,000 strong - doing what they do every day are the first and most effective line of defense against terrorist acts committed in the Homeland. This manual is designed to overcome the failure of our national counter-terrorist strategy to better utilize local cops in homeland security by providing essential and practical knowledge local officers can use to identify terrorist precursor activities and more effectively interdict and prevent terrorist attacks from occurring. The goal is to acquaint officers with proactive "first preventer" knowledge and tactics so they can make police counterterrorism an integral part of their duties. Numerous case studies flesh out concepts such as terrorism, homeland security, terrorist threats posed by different terror groups, police counterterrorism intelligence, lone wolf terrorism, behavioral indicators of Islamist

radicalization, terrorist tradecraft, terrorism indicators and warning signs, the terrorist attack cycle, terrorist attack tactics such as sniping, weapons of mass destruction, arson, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), suicide bombing tactics and surveillance detection techniques. This manual is an excellent source of basic to intermediate training for intelligence analysts, members of Joint Terrorism Task Forces, criminal intelligence investigators, and all police officers.

Improvised Explosive Devices in Iraq, 2003-09 Andrew Smith 2011-04-29 The threat of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that has emerged in conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2003 is a contemporary example of conventional militaries being confronted with a tactical surprise with operational-if not strategic-implications. Those implications can necessitate "institutional" responses to avoid strategic defeat in what, for many countries, are "wars of discretion." Operational surprise, as defined in this examination, differs from strategic shocks as described by Nathan Freier, and the necessary responses are distinct from the military adaptations considered by John Nagl. The paper contends that the 6-year evolution of the IED experience from 2003 until 2009 constitutes a complete cycle of surprise and response, of which the most significant part is the institutional response. A case study of this experience illustrates how conventional military establishments recognize and respond to such surprises, with a particular focus on the experience, respectively, of the U.S. and Australian defense establishments. This case study reveals that institutional response is triggered by recognition of the surprise, which then cues organizational, equipment, training and doctrine, research and development, industrial, funding/ budgetary, and policy actions. Because the IED problem has mostly been a phenomenon of the land environment, this examination tends to emphasize the responses of armies, but the lessons have more general application. This paper contends that both the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the Australian Defence Organisation (ADO) could have responded quicker than they did: contemporary defense establishments, it seems, may not cope well with such surprises. Despite this, the DoD demonstrated impressive agility in its response, especially for such a large organization, while the ADO was curiously slow to make the necessary institutional adaptations. In both cases, the role of senior leadership was key to mobilizing an effective response. In a fiscally constrained future that lacks the certainty of bipolar, state-on-state threats, the ability to recognize and respond quickly to operational and strategic surprise may be the decisive characteristic of national defense establishments.

Maritime Improvised Explosive Devices U. S. Military 2018-05-10 Over the last thirteen years, the world saw an increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by violent extremists and terrorist groups. Due to the simplicity and availability of IED making material, any willing person with limited knowledge can make IEDs. Given that the surface of the earth is eighty percent water, the maritime environment is a likely threat domain for terrorist activities. Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) has the sole capability in the Department of Defense (DOD) for countering the maritime improvised explosive device (MIED) tactical threat to United States national interests and security. EOD divers, with limited equipment, are still the primary resource to render safe the waterborne explosive threat. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan proved that robotics and unmanned tools are essential to EOD operations ashore for safety and standoff from IEDs. Unfortunately, use of robotics in the maritime environment for EOD operations is relatively new and unproven. The primary thesis question is: "How can Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal counter the MIED threat in the contemporary operational environment?" This thesis identifies a capability gap in safely countering MIEDs and recommends a materiel solution in closing the gap.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION * Maritime Improvised Explosive Devices: A Maritime Threat *

Research Question * Personal Qualifications * Assumptions * Terms and Definitions * Limitations * Scope and Delimitations * Significance of Study * Summary and Conclusion * CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW * Organization * Background and Threat * Policy * U.S. Navy EOD Mission * U.S. Navy EOD Current Technology * The Perceived Capability Gap and Potential Solutions * U.S. Navy EOD Robotic Future * Summary and Conclusion * CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY * Method * Defining the Problem * Data Collection * Description, Analysis, and Interpretation * Description * Analysis * Interpretation * Summary and Conclusion * CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS * Organization and Purpose * The MIED Threat and the Presence of a Capability Gap * Remaining Secondary Research Questions * Doctrine * Organization * Training * Materiel * Reviewing the Capability Gap * Analysis of a Robotic Solution to C-MIED * Summary and Conclusion * CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS * Organization and Purpose * Recommendations * Future Studies * Conclusion * APPENDIX A CONTEMPORARY MIED ATTACKS * REFERENCE LIST

Prevention of Bomb Attacks by Terrorists in Urban Settings: Improvised Explosive Devices

Rachel Monaghan 2020 In recent times, a significant amount of policy development has been directed towards assessing, countering, and mitigating the threat from improvised explosive devices (IED) in urban environments. Much of this has been in direct response to the impact of specific terrorist attacks that have occurred in recent times in many cities. Less attention has been positioned towards understanding how policy- and practice-based approaches in disciplines that are not considered mainstream in the counterterrorism discourse could be used to enhance the resilience of new developments linked to the protection of crowded places. This chapter seeks to overcome this by critically analyzing the fundamental questions of “what measures have been undertaken” and, to a lesser extent, “who should be responsible for counterterrorism related protective security measures?”

Department of Defense Plans and Programs Relating to Counterterrorism, Counternarcotics, and Building Partnership Capacity Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate 2012-07-06 This subcommittee focuses on new and non-traditional threats to our security and on the capabilities we need to address those threats. This includes threats ranging from terrorism to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to improvised explosive devices (IED). We also oversee the development and use of the spectrum of responses to these threats, from the most basic research to the most advanced technologies, and the policies and programs to counter these threats. Today we will examine the plans and programs of the Department of Defense (DOD) to counter a number of irregular threats that fall under the oversight of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict (ASD-SOLIC), and Interdependent Capabilities, a very long mouthful, better known as ASD-SOLIC.

Responsibilities and Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal United States.

Department of the Army 1995

Disrupting Improvised Explosive Device Terror Campaigns National Research Council 2008-09-26 Countering the threat of improvised explosive devices (IED)s is a challenging, multilayered problem. The IED itself is just the most publicly visible part of an underlying campaign of violence, the IED threat chain. Improving the technical ability to detect the device is a primary objective, but understanding of the goals of the adversary; its sources of materiel, personnel, and money; the sociopolitical environment in which it operates; and other factors, such as the cultural mores that it must observe or override for support, may also be critical for impeding or halting the effective use of IEDs. Disrupting Improvised

Explosive Device Terror Campaigns focuses on the human dimension of terror campaigns and also on improving the ability to predict these activities using collected and interpreted data from a variety of sources. A follow-up to the 2007 book, *Countering the Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices: Basic Research Opportunities*, this book summarizes two workshops held in 2008.

Blast and Thermal Effects 1994

Digital Triage Forensics Stephen Pearson 2010-07-13 *Digital Triage Forensics: Processing the Digital Crime Scene* provides the tools, training, and techniques in Digital Triage Forensics (DTF), a procedural model for the investigation of digital crime scenes including both traditional crime scenes and the more complex battlefield crime scenes. The DTF is used by the U.S. Army and other traditional police agencies for current digital forensic applications. The tools, training, and techniques from this practice are being brought to the public in this book for the first time. Now corporations, law enforcement, and consultants can benefit from the unique perspectives of the experts who coined Digital Triage Forensics. The text covers the collection of digital media and data from cellular devices and SIM cards. It also presents outlines of pre- and post- blast investigations. This book is divided into six chapters that present an overview of the age of warfare, key concepts of digital triage and battlefield forensics, and methods of conducting pre/post-blast investigations. The first chapter considers how improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have changed from basic booby traps to the primary attack method of the insurgents in Iraq and Afghanistan. It also covers the emergence of a sustainable vehicle for prosecuting enemy combatants under the Rule of Law in Iraq as U.S. airmen, marines, sailors, and soldiers perform roles outside their normal military duties and responsibilities. The remaining chapters detail the benefits of DTF model, the roles and responsibilities of the weapons intelligence team (WIT), and the challenges and issues of collecting digital media in battlefield situations. Moreover, data collection and processing as well as debates on the changing role of digital forensics investigators are explored. This book will be helpful to forensic scientists, investigators, and military personnel, as well as to students and beginners in forensics. Includes coverage on collecting digital media Outlines pre- and post-blast investigations Features content on collecting data from cellular devices and SIM cards

Improvised Explosive Devices in Iraq, 2003-09 Andrew Smith 2011-05-31 When fighting the insurgency in Iraq, the Coalition suffered an operational, if not strategic, surprise in the form of the IED threat. To deal with that surprise, both the United States and Australia needed to make institutional responses in a cycle that took at least 6 years. The subsequent impact of IEDs in Afghanistan suggests, in fact, that the response is still incomplete. To minimize their impact, it is critical that surprises be recognized quickly and responses initiated swiftly, especially for those in contact. It may take the appointment of new leadership to achieve the necessary impetus in the recovery. (Originally published by the Strategic Studies Institute)

No Silver-Bullets for IEDs 2006 Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are not new. The counter-IED fight really started for the Marine Corps on October 23, 1983, when 220 Marines, 18 sailors, and 3 soldiers were killed during the bombing of the barracks in Beirut, Lebanon. Many other IED attacks have occurred since then, but the counter-IED fight did not really begin in earnest until after the initial invasion of Iraq. IED warfare is highly effective because it is always evolving. Unfortunately, as a result of this rapid evolution, technological solutions are simply always a step behind the enemy tactics, techniques, procedures, and equipment used to build and employ IEDs. Counter-IED is a problem that cannot be solved with technology alone. The current policy of buying technology as a "silver bullet" solution to the IED problem will yield only marginal results unless a major shift in the counter-IED

mindset and approach occurs. IEDs are a problem that will continue to plague U.S. forces until IEDs are no longer a viable form of warfare for the terrorist. Technology has a role to play, but it is the successful, coordinated integration of technology along all five functional areas of counter-IED that will provide a comprehensive solution to the challenge posed by IEDs: prevention (capturing or killing emplacements, trigger-men, bomb makers, and other members of IED cells); detection (combining surveillance techniques with technology to determine the location of IEDs); neutralization (render safe or destroy encountered IEDs); protection (use of electronic warfare to prevent detonation rather than just relying on advanced armor like MRAP to mitigate the effects of an IED); and training.

Traumatic Brain Injury Nikolai Gorbunov 2018-05-09 Traumatic brain injury (TBI) syndrome has emerged as a serious health concern worldwide due to the severity of outcomes and growing socioeconomic impacts of the diseases, e.g., high cost of long-term medical care and loss of quality of life. This book focuses on the TBI pathobiology as well as on the recent developments in advanced diagnostics and acute management. The presented topics encompass personal experience and visions of the chapter contributors as well as an extensive analysis of the TBI literature. The book is addressed to a broad audience of readers from students to practicing clinicians.

Reducing the Threat of Improvised Explosive Device Attacks by Restricting Access to Explosive Precursor Chemicals National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2018-05-19 Improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are a type of unconventional explosive weapon that can be deployed in a variety of ways, and can cause loss of life, injury, and property damage in both military and civilian environments. Terrorists, violent extremists, and criminals often choose IEDs because the ingredients, components, and instructions required to make IEDs are highly accessible. In many cases, precursor chemicals enable this criminal use of IEDs because they are used in the manufacture of homemade explosives (HMEs), which are often used as a component of IEDs. Many precursor chemicals are frequently used in industrial manufacturing and may be available as commercial products for personal use. Guides for making HMEs and instructions for constructing IEDs are widely available and can be easily found on the internet. Other countries restrict access to precursor chemicals in an effort to reduce the opportunity for HMEs to be used in IEDs. Although IED attacks have been less frequent in the United States than in other countries, IEDs remain a persistent domestic threat. Restricting access to precursor chemicals might contribute to reducing the threat of IED attacks and in turn prevent potentially devastating bombings, save lives, and reduce financial impacts. Reducing the Threat of Improvised Explosive Device Attacks by Restricting Access to Explosive Precursor Chemicals prioritizes precursor chemicals that can be used to make HMEs and analyzes the movement of those chemicals through United States commercial supply chains and identifies potential vulnerabilities. This report examines current United States and international regulation of the chemicals, and compares the economic, security, and other tradeoffs among potential control strategies.

Federal Explosives Law and Regulations United States. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. Office of Enforcement Programs and Services 2007

Learning from the Enemy William H. Graham 2010 The United States has invested a great deal of money and effort to defeat Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and attack IED networks. However, relatively little research exists that seeks to learn applicable lessons from insurgent's tremendous offensive success with these crude explosive hazards. This paper aims to identify these offensive lessons learned and explore what methods and resources the U.S. should develop to fully exploit the power of explosive hazards on the Full Spectrum battlefield. It will accomplish this by reviewing current U.S. landmine policy and

existing U.S. landmine capabilities. It will review SPIDER and SCORPION, 'networked munitions' that are the new U.S. landmine replacements. Finally, the paper will suggest necessary improvements to these networked munitions and their supporting doctrine with the goal of allowing the U.S. to fully exploit the lessons that IEDs can teach about the relevancy of explosive hazards on the Full Spectrum battlefield.

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Defeating the Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and Other Asymmetric Threats United States. Congress. House. Committee on Armed Services. Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee 2010

U.S. Army Improvised Munitions Handbook Department of the Army 2012-02-01 Like The Anarchist Cookbook if it were written by the U.S. Army!

Detection and Disposal of Improvised Explosives Hiltmar Schubert 2006-01-02 This book collects lectures of an international NATO-Russian Advanced Research Workshop on Detection and Disposal of Improvised Explosives (IE) used by terrorists. The disposal of IE is especially dangerous, because they are often much more unstable and mechanically more sensitive than commercial or military explosives. This text covers detection of explosives by different analytical methods and the different shape and compositions of the explosive charge, and offers up-to-date advice on handling and disposal.

Defeating the Improvised Explosive Device (IED), ... [H.A.S.C. No. 111-105], October 29, 2009, 111-1 Hearing, * 2010

Bombs, IEDs, and Explosives Paul R. Laska 2015-08-10 A guide on procedures, administration, and equipment, Bombs, IEDs, and Explosives: Identification, Investigation, and Disposal Techniques introduces concepts, basic knowledge, and necessary skill sets for bomb technicians. It covers topics such as training resources, bomb threat and incident response, legal aspects of bomb disposal, explosives and

Reference Manual To Mitigate Potential Terrorist Attacks Against Buildings Department of Homeland Security. Federal Emergency Management Agency 2003

Criminal Procedure Matthew Lippman 2018-12-20 This contemporary, comprehensive, case-driven book from award-winning teacher Matthew Lippman covers the constitutional foundation of criminal procedure and includes numerous cases selected for their appeal to today's students. Organized around the challenge of striking a balance between rights and liberties, Criminal Procedure, Fourth Edition emphasizes diversity and its impact on how laws are enforced. Built-in learning aids, including You Decide scenarios, Legal Equations, and Criminal Procedure in the News features, engage students and help them master key concepts. Fully updated throughout, the Fourth Edition includes today's most recent legal developments and decisions. Features and Benefits A chapter-opening vignette drawn from a case in the chapter gets students immediately involved in the content that follows. Test Your Knowledge questions at the beginning of each chapter help students activate prior knowledge read with purpose for topics they don't yet know. Edited cases introduced by clear and accessible descriptions provide students with concrete examples and illustrations and expose them to the actual documents that have shaped the American criminal justice system. Additional edited cases are available on the student study website. Legal Equations offer visual overviews of the laws and concepts discussed in the text. Questions after each case reinforce learning and help students uncover the key points. Criminal Procedure in the News excerpts expose students to contemporary developments in the law through current events. Chapter Summaries and Chapter Review Questions help students prepare for exams. A chapter-ending Legal Terminology section with corresponding Glossary helps students master the vocabulary of the criminal justice system. New to this Edition A number

of significant, new U.S. Supreme Court decisions are now cases discussed in the book, such as *United States v. Carpenter*, which raised important questions around police use of new technology. Other new cases address important issues including privacy, racial discrimination, and effective assistance of counsel, search and seizure, juries, plea bargaining, the exclusionary rule, pretrial motions, and habeas corpus. Features. The content includes a new Test Your Knowledge feature and a number of new You Decide and Criminal Procedure in the News features that explore crucial topics such as police use of deadly force, the second amendment and gun control, a defendant's right to a bail, racial bias in jury deliberations, searches of electronic devices, and much more. Topics. Several new topics have been added or expanded to reflect their growing impact on criminal procedure. These topics include technology and the home, police use of cell-site location information and body cameras, patterns and trends of Terry stops in major cities across the US, individuals being arrested for "Walking While Black," racial bias in the judiciary, and the impact of the policies of the Trump administration on the use of drones, the detention of undocumented immigrants, and the continued operation of the detention facilities at Guantanamo.

Terrorists' Use of the Internet M. Conway 2017-06-02 Terrorist use of the Internet has become a focus of media, policy, and scholarly attention in recent years. Terrorists use the Internet in a variety of ways, the most important being for propaganda purposes and operations-related content, but it is also potentially a means or target of attack. This book presents revised versions of a selection of papers delivered at the NATO Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) on 'Terrorists' Use of the Internet' held in Dublin, Ireland in June 2016. One aim of the workshop was to nurture dialogue between members of the academic, policy and practitioner communities, so the 60 delegates from 13 countries who attended the workshop included representatives from each of these. The participants encompassed a wide range of expertise (including engineering, computer science, law, criminology, political science, international relations, history, and linguistics) and the chapters contained herein reflect these diverse professional and disciplinary backgrounds. The workshop also aimed to address the convergence of threats. Following an introduction which provides an overview of the various ways in which terrorists use the Internet, the book's remaining 25 chapters are grouped into 5 sections on cyber terrorism and critical infrastructure protection; cyber-enabled terrorist financing; jihadi online propaganda; online counterterrorism; and innovative approaches and responses. The book will be of interest to all those who need to maintain an awareness of the ways in which terrorists use the Internet and require an insight into how the threats posed by this use can be countered.

Defence Against Terrorism Adil Duyan 2012 The traumas resulting from terrorism and political violence have profound implications for the stability and normal operation of modern societies, and a negative impact on the effectiveness and legitimacy of their governments. This publication presents articles from the NATO Advanced Training Course (ATC) Defence Against Terrorism: Different Dimensions and Trends of the Emerging Threat - Terrorism' held in Kabul, Afghanistan in May 2010. This course was attended by serving Afghan officers of various ranks and also by a number of Afghan civilians, and was designed to have a practical focus for the participants, all of whom were involved in counterterrorism operations.

Stuck in a Rut Michael Byers 2013 "Since the end of the Cold War, the Canadian Army has faced greater challenges of adaptation than the Royal Canadian Air Force or the Royal Canadian Navy. The Army was forced to shift from preparing for a 'symmetric' engagement in Europe, to dealing with the very different 'asymmetric' realities of Afghanistan. The threat

posed by improvised explosive devices (IED) was completely unlike that posed by Soviet-built tanks. ... One of the greatest complications for the Army was the fact that, shortly after taking office in February 2006, the Harper government had embraced the tank. At the urging of Defence Minister Gordon O'Connor, a former tank commander, the government deployed some of Canada's aged Leopard C2s to Afghanistan, bought 80 second-hand Leopard 2A4s from the Netherlands, and borrowed some newer Leopard 2A6s from Germany. Canada also purchased an additional 20 Leopard 2A6s from the Netherlands, which would be converted to the German specifications and returned to Germany. Not surprisingly, the tanks proved to be less than ideal for the Afghanistan mission ... It will always be difficult to 'win hearts and minds' with heavy armour, and despite all that armour, the flat-bottomed low-slung tanks were rather exposed to the insurgents' new weapon of choice - the IED. Tanks might, in fact, be the most poorly suited form of equipment for the unconventional missions of the 21st century"--Introduction.

Tough As They Come Travis Mills 2015-10-27 Thousands have been wounded in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Five have survived quadruple amputee injuries. This is one soldier's story. Thousands of soldiers die every year to defend their country. United States Army Staff Sergeant Travis Mills was sure that he would become another statistic when, during his third tour of duty in Afghanistan, he was caught in an IED blast four days before his twenty-fifth birthday. Against the odds, he lived, but at a severe cost—Travis became one of only five soldiers from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq to survive a quadruple amputation. Suddenly forced to reconcile with the fact that he no longer had arms or legs, Travis was faced with a future drastically different from the one he had imagined for himself. He would never again be able to lead his squad, stroke his fingers against his wife's cheek, or pick up his infant daughter. Travis struggled through the painful and anxious days of rehabilitation so that he could regain the strength to live his life to the fullest. With enormous willpower and endurance, the unconditional love of his family, and a generous amount of faith, Travis shocked everyone with his remarkable recovery. Even without limbs, he still swims, dances with his wife, rides mountain bikes, and drives his daughter to school. Travis inspires thousands every day with his remarkable journey. He doesn't want to be thought of as wounded. "I'm just a man with scars," he says, "living life to the fullest and best I know how." Countering the Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices National Research Council 2007-07-28 Attacks in London, Madrid, Bali, Oklahoma City and other places indicate that improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are among the weapons of choice of terrorists throughout the world. Scientists and engineers have developed various technologies that have been used to counter individual IED attacks, but events in Iraq and elsewhere indicate that the effectiveness of IEDs as weapons of asymmetric warfare remains. The Office of Naval Research has asked The National Research Council to examine the current state of knowledge and practice in the prevention, detection, and mitigation of the effects of IEDs and make recommendations for avenues of research toward the goal of making these devices an ineffective tool of asymmetric warfare. The book includes recommendations such as identifying the most important and most vulnerable elements in the chain of events leading up to an IED attack, determining how resources can be controlled in order to prevent the construction of IEDs, new analytical methods and data modeling to predict the ever-changing behavior of insurgents/terrorists, a deeper understanding of social divisions in societies, enhanced capabilities for persistent surveillance, and improved IED detection capabilities.

Power to the People Audrey Kurth Cronin 2019-10-01 Never have so many possessed the means to be so lethal. The diffusion of modern technology (robotics, cyber weapons, 3-D

printing, autonomous systems, and artificial intelligence) to ordinary people has given them access to weapons of mass violence previously monopolized by the state. In recent years, states have attempted to stem the flow of such weapons to individuals and non-state groups, but their efforts are failing. As Audrey Kurth Cronin explains in *Power to the People*, what we are seeing now is an exacerbation of an age-old trend. Over the centuries, the most surprising developments in warfare have occurred because of advances in technologies combined with changes in who can use them. Indeed, accessible innovations in destructive force have long driven new patterns of political violence. When Nobel invented dynamite and Kalashnikov designed the AK-47, each inadvertently spurred terrorist and insurgent movements that killed millions and upended the international system. That history illuminates our own situation, in which emerging technologies are altering society and redistributing power. The twenty-first century "sharing economy" has already disrupted every institution, including the armed forces. New "open" technologies are transforming access to the means of violence. Just as importantly, higher-order functions that previously had been exclusively under state military control - mass mobilization, force projection, and systems integration - are being harnessed by non-state actors. Cronin closes by focusing on how to respond so that we both preserve the benefits of emerging technologies yet reduce the risks. Power, in the form of lethal technology, is flowing to the people, but the same technologies that empower can imperil global security - unless we act strategically.

Manuals Combined: EOD, UXO, IED, DEMOLITION MATERIALS, LAND MINE WARFARE, MINE/COUNTERMINE OPERATIONS AND PHYSICAL SECURITY OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES 2018-01-16 Over 3,700 total pages ... The Manuals and Publications included: IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) W3H0005XQ STUDENT HANDOUT IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) B3L0487XQ-DM STUDENT HANDOUT MOTORIZED CONVOY OPERATIONS B4P0573XQ-DM STUDENT HANDOUT TECHNICAL MANUAL ARMY AMMUNITION DATA SHEETS FOR DEMOLITION MATERIALS TECHNICAL MANUAL OPERATORS AND ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE MANUAL (INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOLS LIST) DEMOLITION MATERIALS IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) DEFEAT LAND-MINE WARFARE OPERATOR'S AND UNIT MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR LAND MINES TECHNICAL MANUAL DIRECT SUPPORT AND GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR LAND MINES TECHNICAL MANUAL OPERATOR'S MANUAL FOR BODY ARMOR SET, INDIVIDUAL COUNTERMINE (BASIC) OPERATOR'S MANUAL MINE FIELD MARKING SET HAND EMPLACEABLE M133 ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES RESPONSE MULTISERVICE PROCEDURES FOR UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE OPERATIONS EOD - MULTI-SERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL IN A JOINT ENVIRONMENT Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives DOD AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES SAFETY STANDARDS INDIVIDUAL TRAINING STANDARDS (ITS) SYSTEM FOR AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL OCCFLD) 23 EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) PROGRAM LIST OF STORAGE AND OUTLOADING DRAWINGS AND AMMUNITION Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards DOE Explosives Safety Manual Individual Tasks, EQT (Explosives Hazards) Ammunition Handbook: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Munitions Handlers Mine/Countermining Operations Munitions Handling During Deployed Operations – 101 Experimentation and Rapid Prototyping in Support of Counterterrorism National Research Council 2009-11-17 The U.S. military forces currently face a nontraditional threat from insurgents and terrorists who primarily employ improvised explosive devices, and have

shown a cycle of adaptation of less than 12 months to responses by U.S. forces to counter these attacks. This constantly evolving threat requires U.S. military forces to adapt and respond more rapidly with modified tactics, technologies, and/or equipment. In response to this need for new technologies, the Rapid Reaction Technology Office (RRTO) was established in 2006 to develop technologies that can mature in 6 to 18 months for purposes of counterterrorism. Although RRTO appears to be successfully fulfilling its mission, the agency seeks to understand and address barriers to and opportunities for meeting future counterterrorism needs--including the need to accelerate the transition of technologies for counterterrorism with an eye to countering emerging and anticipated threats. This book reviews RRTO approaches and provides a set of recommendations for potential improvements to help meet these needs for rapid technology development.

Improvised Explosive Devices James Revill 2016-07-15 This book begins with an account of the evolution of improvised explosive devices using a number of micro case studies to explore how and why actors have initiated IED campaigns; how new and old technologies and expertise have been exploited and how ethical barriers to IED development and deployment have been dealt with. It proceeds to bring the evidence from the case studies together to identify themes and trends in IED development, before looking at what can realistically be done to mitigate the threat of IEDs in the new wars of the twenty first century. The book suggests that the advance and availability of a combination of technological factors, in conjunction with changes in the nature of contemporary conflicts, have led to the emergence of IEDs as the paradigmatic weapons of new wars. However their prevalence in contemporary and future conflicts is not inevitable, but rather depends on the willingness of multiple sets of actors at different levels to build a web of preventative measures to mitigate – if not eradicate – IED development and deployment.

Modern Protective Structures Theodor Krauthammer 2008-02-01 In today's world, reasonably predictable military operations have been replaced by low intensity conflicts-less predictable terrorist activities carried out by determined individuals or small groups that possess a wide range of backgrounds and capabilities. Because of the threats posed by this evolving type of warfare, civil engineers and emergency personnel face new challenges in designing facilities to protect lives and property and in conducting effective rescue operations and forensic investigations. Addressing these needs, Modern Protective Structures develops realistic guidelines for the analysis, design, assessment, retrofit, and research of protected facilities. After introducing a comprehensive risk management approach, the author provides a general background on explosive devices and their capabilities as well as explosive effects and the processes that generate them. He then discusses the effects of conventional and nuclear explosions. The book subsequently considers the significant design differences between conventional and nuclear loads and between existing design procedures and state-of-the-art information from recent research. It also summarizes existing blast-resistant design approaches and describes the dynamic responses of structural systems to blasts, shocks, and impacts. Additional coverage includes the behavior of specific structural connections, the traditional concept of P-I diagrams, and progressive collapse. The book concludes with a systematic and balanced protective design approach. Tackling the analytical, design, assessment, and hazard mitigation issues associated with short-duration dynamic loads, this book examines how impulsive loads affect various types of buildings and facilities. It provides the necessary material to help ensure the safety of persons, assets, and projects.

Operational and Medical Management of Explosive and Blast Incidents David W. Callaway 2020-07-03 This book provides a comprehensive overview of the medical and operational

management of blast and explosive incidents affecting civilian populations. It incorporates global lessons learned from first responders, emergency medicine providers, surgeons, intensivists, and military specialists with deep experience in handling blast injuries from point of injury through rehabilitation. The book begins with background and introductory information on blast physics, explosion types, frequency, and perspectives from the military. This is followed by a section on prehospital management focusing on medical and trauma responses, triage, psychological consequences, and operational considerations. It then examines the roles of the emergency department and ICU with chapters on planning and training, surge capacity, resilience, management of common injury types, contamination, and ventilator strategies. The next section covers surgical treatment of a variety of blast injuries such as thoracoabdominal, extremity and vascular, and orthopedic injuries. The book then discusses medical treatment of various injury patterns including lung, abdominal, extremity, and traumatic brain injury. The final section of the book covers post-hospital considerations such as rehabilitation, mental health, and community resilience. Throughout, case studies of recent incidents provide real-life examples of operational and medical management. Operational and Medical Management of Explosive and Blast Incidents is an essential resource for physicians and related professionals, residents, nurses, and medical students in emergency medicine, traumatic surgery, intensive care medicine, and public health as well as civilian and military EMS providers.