CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A [redacted]

17 May 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/Police Group

SUBJECT: Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training Conducted by Other U.S. Government Agencies

1. The following information pertaining to Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) courses conducted by other U.S. Government agencies and civilian organizations is forwarded per your request:

A. Under the provisions of paragraph IV B7, Department of Defense Directive 5160.62, Subject: Single Manager Assignment for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training, dated 24 November 1971, the U.S. Navy has the sole responsibility within the Defense Department for providing explosive ordnance disposal training to foreign students within the United States. This training is currently being conducted at the U.S. Naval EOD School at [redacted] Maryland.

25X1A

25X1A

25X1A

B. However, since the lion share of instruction presented during the conventional ordnance phase of the [redacted] course is programmed to familiarize military ordnance technicians with procedures for rendering-safe aircraft bombs and naval explosive warheads, guided and ballistic missiles, grenades, artillery, mortar, rocket and small arms ammunition, mines and torpedoes, depth charges, chemical agents, pyrotechnics, and similar or related items or components which could cause injury or death, only two days are allotted to the subject of clandestine and improvised devices employed by the terrorist, saboteur and guerrilla. As such, foreign police officials attending the 15-week [redacted] course are subjected to technical instruction they have little or no practical need for and short-changed on the subjects they require most to realistically investigate terrorist bombings or render-safe improvised explosive/incendiary devices.

25X1A

25X1A

25X1A

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL

C. In addition to the [redacted] program providing only limited instruction on improvised devices, students are given but a few hours of basic demolition training since most EOD technicians have ample opportunity to participate in practical field work with explosives after completing the course. Such is generally not the case with most foreign police students since the military services in many countries of the world jealously restrict non-military personnel from training with explosives. As such, if the police student does not receive adequate basic demolition instruction while attending the [redacted] course, he will return to his country without the in depth practical experience required to speak authoritatively on explosive devices and to handle them with respect and confidence.

25X1A
25X1A
25X1A
25X1A
25X1A
25X1A

D. The biggest current drawback with enrolling a foreign student in the conventional explosive ordnance disposal course conducted at [redacted] is obtaining the necessary security clearances to enter the Naval training facility. The undersigned is aware that foreign military technicians have attended certain phases of the basic [redacted] course; however, they were restricted from attending many portions of the overall training program since they did not have the required security clearance. U.S. military personnel attending the [redacted] course must have a SECRET clearance.

25X1A
25X1A
25X1A
25X1A

E. Under a special grant from LEAA, the Justice Department conducts a two or three week EOD course at Redstone Arsenal in Alabama for selected U.S. law enforcement officials. [redacted] has attempted to enroll several of its technicians in this course but to no avail. The Justice Department states that this program is restricted to civilian police officers of the United States and will not even permit other U.S. Government agencies to monitor the course. It is highly doubtful that the Justice Department will change this ruling in order to accommodate foreign police officers.

25X1A

F. The only other EOD courses worth mentioning are two conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police who are located in Gaithersburg, Maryland. They currently conduct two courses, "Bomb Scene Officer" and "Advanced Bomb Technician". The Bomb Scene Officer course is a four-day program costing approximately $225 per student and the Advance Bomb Technician course is a five-day program costing approximately $225 per student. These courses are presented in the form of lectures and seminars. The students at no time are given a chance to perform practical field work with live explosives or related hazardous materials employed by the terrorist. Copies of brochures on these two courses are submitted as attachments to this memorandum.

G. Although the two International Association of Chiefs of Police training courses may meet the needs of certain law enforcement officials, the training programs lack the technical instruction and in-depth practical field work required to train an individual to professionally investigate bombing incidents and/or carry out rendering-safe procedures on known or suspected bombs in the event the situation is such that the services of a fully qualified explosive ordnance disposal technician were not immediately available in an emergency. In short, the student only truly learns this hazardous trade by having an opportunity to personally fabricate a wide variety of explosive/incendiary charges and observing the destruction produced by their detonation. Only through this method of teaching will a student gain the in-depth experience and justifiable confidence to perform his duties in a professional manner.

2. In summary, the undersigned feels that EOD courses conducted by other groups, both in and outside of the U.S. Government, do not meet the needs of the foreign police officers who may be required to put their lives on the line after returning to their own countries. From personal experience, the undersigned knows that the U.S. military services do not currently have the expertise to conduct first-rate counter sabotage training that comes anywhere near the course objectives we have set for our [redacted] program.

25X1C

25X1A [redacted]

TSD/OPS/SDB

The International Association of Chiefs of Police

ANNOUNCES A SERIES OF

ADVANCED BOMB TECHNICIAN COURSES

Bomb Technicians in public safety agencies are responsible for the neutralization of explosive and incendiary devices. The skills involved in the disarming or controlled detonation of improvised bombs of all types must be acquired through a combination of training and practical experience. Once learned, basic bomb disposal techniques must be refreshed periodically and expanded by exposure to new and unusual bomb construction methods and tactics of employment.

Advanced bomb technician training is not currently available from any source in the United States. To meet the growing need for such training, the IACP has developed a five-day, forty (40) hour course of instruction for public safety personnel who are already fully qualified as bomb technicians. Non-technicians should not be enrolled in this course and it should be emphasized that this program is *NOT* intended to teach basic bomb technician skills.

Public Safety personnel attending this course will be exposed to a brief review of basic principles and a wide range of information covering new devices, attack techniques, tactics, and equipment. Instruction techniques will include lectures, workshops, and case studies from major U. S. cities. Instruction will be supported throughout with slides, films, training aides, and actual devices and equipment. In fact, the large amount of material to be incorporated in this training program makes it necessary to conduct all sessions at IACP headquarters outside of Washington, D. C.

Instructors selected for this series of courses are all fully qualified police bomb technicians and members of the Technical Unit of the Na-

ADVANCED BOMB TECHNICIAN COURSES

DATES	LOCATION
May 1-5, 1972	Washington, D. C.
June 12-16, 1972	Washington, D. C.
June 26-30, 1972	Washington, D. C.
July 17-21, 1972	Washington, D. C.
August 14-18, 1972	Washington, D. C.

tional Bomb Data Center. In every case, they are experienced in both instructional techniques and bomb technology.

HOW can personnel be enrolled? To enroll personnel in any of the scheduled Advanced Bomb Technician Courses, the agency head should cause the attached application form to be executed at the earliest possible date. The cost of the course is $200 per student if the agency head is a member of the IACP and $225 per student whose agency head is not a member of the IACP. Additional names can be submitted on a separate sheet of paper.

Cost of the course includes tuition, materials, and site transportation only. Travel to and from the Washington area, meals, and housing as required are additional costs that must be met by the student or his agency. Upon receipt of an authorized application, information on housing and related administrative details will be mailed to each student. Transportation between local airports, motel, and classroom will be provided upon request. Two weeks prior to the opening date of each course, enrollment will be audited to determine if a sufficient number of registrations have been received to permit the course to be conducted. Where interest is not sufficient to justify the offering of the course, tuition will be refunded in full or, at the request of the agency, transferred to another scheduled course.

THE IACP reserves the right to cancel any course offered in this brochure and to amend the course content as outlined herein. The IACP further reserves the right to limit enrollment consistent with instructional capability and to reject applications from persons or groups without substantial public or private security responsibilities.

ADVANCED BOMB TECHNICIAN COURSE

COURSE CONTENT OUTLINE

The NBDC Bomb Incident Profile System—A profile system developed by NBDC will be presented as an aid to the bomb technician in identifying the various types of bombers operating today.

Explosives—A brief review of commercial explosives and standard military explosives. A presentation of familiarization with new explosives and explosive products introduced or available within the last two years and to include blasting caps, primers and boosters, detonating cords and blasting accessories.

An in-depth examination of improvised explosives manufactured including formulas employed, manufacturing techniques, physical appearance and properties of the explosives made. A 35 mm slide program will allow observation of the actual manufacturing process and in selected instances, the detonation effects. Live sample examination of selected improvised explosives will be available.

Military Explosive Ordnance—A brief review of the various classes of military ordnance and a presentation identifying the newer unclassified military ordnance items both U. S. and foreign which might be encountered as bombs, bomb components or dangerous souvenir items.

Improvised Explosive And Incendiary Bombs And Devices—An illustrated presentation and a discussion period designed to familiarize attendants with the variety, construction methods and design of recently used bombs and devices. Reconstruction of actual devices and fuzes will be available for study and discussion. Anticipated bomb design changes and possible new construction will be introduced and illustrated. Bomb technician and law enforcement entrapment bombing devices and techniques will be included in the presentation.

Special Purpose Explosives And Charges—A presentation of special purpose explosives, explosive and incendiary charges, their improvised manufacture and use as developed by special military groups, revolutionary or guerrilla warfare organizations. This presentation will include not only the principles of their explosive or incendiary functioning, but the tactical employment and placement of such charges in the target area. Where possible, illustrated effects of the employment of such charges against targets will be shown in 35 mm color slides. Also included in this section will be unusual improvised weapons, and weapon systems designed to deliver explosives or incendiary devices.

Professional Assassination And Sabotage Materials And Methods—An in-depth study of bombs, devices, fuzes, materials and methods employed by professional bombers, assassins and agents in carrying out their operations. The material presented in this portion of the course has never before been made available to military or law enforcement bomb technicians. This presentation will begin with the basic materials and devices developed by the German Abwehr II units during World War II, and proceed forward in time to the present day. Actual hardware items, cut-away models, photographs, drawings, and reconstructions will be employed to illustrate the construction and operation of the various devices. Fully operational items will be functionally demonstrated. Passive or subtle sabotage materials and methods as employed by the professional will also be presented to provide insight into the ease of target destruction by employing both common and special materials. Assassination materials, devices and methods will be discussed to round out the picture of the professional bomber's arsenal.

Advanced Bomb And Incendiary Fuzes—A presentation of delay and action functioned fuzing concepts including mechanical, electrical, chemical and electronic devices. Operational miniature and sub-miniature electronic fuzes will be displayed and demonstrated.

Incendiary Device Workshop—Solid, liquid, gell and metallic improvised incendiary mixtures, devices and their fuzes will be constructed under controlled workshop conditions. Incendiary mixtures and formulas will be discussed, mixed and packaged. In an outdoor demonstration area, the incendiary devices will be placed or thrown onto simulated targets and allowed or caused to function. The instructor staff will identify smoke, flame and residue differences between the various incendiary materials. Photography will be permitted in the demonstration area. Dismantling and rendering safe of uninitiated incendiary devices will be discussed and equipment and techniques demonstrated. Entrapment incendiary situations and specific devices will be demonstrated.

Group Related Bomb Technology—An exploration of what we know about bomb construction technology as practiced or documented by groups such as the SDS, Black Panthers, Minutemen, organized crime, and other groups domestic and foreign involved in bombing activity in this country and its possessions.

The Nature And Purpose of Terrorist Movements—This presentation will provide background information on past revolutionary bombing actions. The organization of basic units, how they operate, how they launch their attacks, sources of supply, target selection and delivery methods will be presented to illustrate the various underlying patterns common to all such movements. Similarities in bombs and bomb fuzing will be illustrated and discussed and specific devices originating in foreign countries will be traced to recent bombing activities on this continent.

Case Studies—Case Studies of bombing activity from various parts of the country will be presented by guest bomb technicians in order to illustrate the wide variety of problems current in North America and to share solutions that have been found effective in various jurisdictions.

ADDITIONAL BOMB INCIDENT SERVICES

Bomb Scene Officer Course

To meet the need for high quality Bomb Scene Officer training, the IACP has developed a special four-day, 32 hour, course that is being offered for public safety and security personnel throughout the United States. The Bomb Scene Officer course is designed to train those personnel who will respond to bomb threats, including:

- Police operational or supervisory officers
- Fire personnel with bomb response assignments
- Industrial, commercial, and corporate security officers
- College and other educational security or safety personnel
- Public Safety Training Officers

The trained Bomb Scene Officer will be able to direct the follow-up actions resulting from a bomb threat or if working in conjunction with civilian management will be able to advise or recommend various courses of action to be followed to minimize danger to personnel without undue loss of productivity.

It should be emphasized that this training course is *NOT* intended to teach technical skills and graduates will *NOT* be qualified to disarm, dismantle, or dispose of incendiary or explosive devices. During 1972, courses are scheduled as follows:

DATE	VICINITY
January 4-7, 1972	Rockville, Maryland
January 17-20, 1972	Ann Arbor, Michigan
January 31-February 3, 1972	Dayton, Ohio
February 14-17, 1972	Knoxville, Tennessee
February 28-March 2, 1972	Biloxi, Mississippi
March 13-16, 1972	Des Moines, Iowa
March 27-30, 1972	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
April 10-13, 1972	Denver, Colorado
April 24-27, 1972	Seattle, Washington
May 8-11, 1972	Burlingame, California
May 22-25, 1972	Syracuse, New York

Bomb Incident Investigator Course

A series of courses, now under development for presentation during the summer and fall of 1972, which will include those investigative skills involved in working with physical and human evidence to identify persons responsible for bombing incidents. Also included will be knowledge of legal requirements and ability to make maximum use of investigative resources. The trained bomb investigator should be capable of performing the following functions:

- Processing of evidence at the scene of the incident
- Follow-up of investigative leads
- Searches and arrests
- Case preparation
- Reporting and recording

Technical Assistance

The IACP will provide on-site technical assistance in the development of bomb incident plans and procedures, bomb incident response training, and the organization and equiping of bomb squads. Special training programs will be custom designed for specific agency requirements, including a basic training course for public safety bomb technicians.

DATE	VICINITY
June 5-8, 1972	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
June 19-22, 1972	Atlanta, Georgia
July 10-13, 1972	Aurora, Illinois
July 24-27, 1972	Columbia, Missouri
August 7-10, 1972	Memphis, Tennessee
August 21-24, 1972	Houston, Texas
September 11-14, 1972	Salt Lake City, Utah
September 25-28, 1972	Portland, Oregon
October 10-13, 1972	Los Angeles, California
October 24-27, 1972	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
November 6-9, 1972	St. Paul, Minnesota

For additional information call or write: Director, Research Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760 Phone (301) 948-0922

BOMB SCENE OFFICER COURSE LOCATIONS AND DATES

DATE	VICINITY
November 1-4, 1971	Springfield, Massachusetts
November 15-18, 1971	East Brunswick, New Jersey
November 29-December 2, 1971	St. Petersburg, Florida
December 13-16, 1971	Greensboro, North Carolina
January 4-7, 1972	Rockville, Maryland
January 17-20, 1972	Ann Arbor, Michigan
January 31-February 3, 1972	Dayton, Ohio
February 14-17, 1972	Knoxville, Tennessee
February 28-March 2, 1972	Biloxi, Mississippi
March 13-16, 1972	Des Moines, Iowa
March 27-30, 1972	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
April 10-13, 1972	Denver, Colorado
April 24-27, 1972	Seattle, Washington
May 8-11, 1972	Burlingame, California
May 22-25, 1972	Syracuse, New York
June 5-8, 1972	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
June 19-22, 1972	Atlanta, Georgia
July 10-13, 1972	Aurora, Illinois
July 24-27, 1972	Columbia, Missouri
August 7-10, 1972	Memphis, Tennessee
August 21-24, 1972	Houston, Texas
September 11-14, 1972	Salt Lake City, Utah
September 25-28, 1972	Portland, Oregon
October 10-13, 1972	Los Angeles, California
October 24-27, 1972	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
November 6-9, 1972	St. Paul, Minnesota

HOW can personnel be enrolled? To enroll personnel in any of the 26 scheduled Bomb Scene Officer courses, the agency head should cause the attached application form to be executed at the earliest possible date. The cost of the course is $200 per student if the agency head is a member of the IACP and $225 per student whose agency head is not a member of the IACP. Additional names can be submitted on a separate sheet of paper.

Cost of the course includes tuition and materials only. Travel, meals, and housing as required are additional costs that must be met by the student or his agency. Upon receipt of an authorized application, information on housing and related administrative details will be mailed to each student. Two weeks prior to the opening date of each course, enrollment will be audited to determine if a sufficient number of registrations, usually 27 to 30, have been received to permit the course to be conducted. Where interest is not sufficient in any area to justify the offering of the course, tuition will be refunded in full or, at the request of the agency, transferred to another course location.

THE IACP reserves the right to cancel any course offered in this brochure and to amend the course content as outlined herein. The IACP further reserves the right to limit enrollment consistent with instructional capability and to reject applications from persons or groups without substantial public or private security responsibilities.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police

ANNOUNCES

A SERIES OF

Bomb Scene Officer

TRAINING COURSES

ANALYSIS of the typical bomb incident that runs the full course from warning through investigation suggests that three basic skill constellations are involved in an effective response pattern.

- **Protective** Skills involved in responding to the need to protect life and property. Includes ability to deal with and control excited or frightened persons, make or influence decisions under stress, conduct search operations, and employ damage control measures. Relative personal risk: *minimal* to *moderate.*
- **Technical** Skills involved in neutralizing incendiary and explosive devices through disarming or detonation. Includes ability to recognize and defeat a wide range of fuzing systems; work under stress; and safely dispose of all commonly encountered explosives. Relative personal risk: *high.*
- **Investigative** Skills involved in working with physical and human evidence to identify persons responsible for bombing incidents. Includes knowledge of legal requirements and ability to make maximum use of investigative resources. Relative personal risk: *normal for investigative activities.*

EXPERIENCE over the past few years of increased criminal bombing activity in the United States has clearly indicated the need for public safety personnel trained in the PROTECTIVE skills required to handle bomb incidents prior to the actual location or detonation of an explosive or incendiary device. Statistics indicate that for every actual bomb located, hundreds of bomb threats must be processed by public safety personnel. For large cities with a high level of bomb threat reports or for smaller cities or industrial security agencies where the services of a highly trained bomb technician cannot be justified, the obvious answer is the *Bomb Scene Officer* trained in *protective* response skills necessary to carry out the following functional assignments:

- Bomb Scene Officer
  - Incident response
  - Recognition of explosive and incendiary devices
  - Evacuation procedures
  - Search procedures
  - Damage control measures
  - Movement of devices to safe area under certain prescribed conditions in the absence of a bomb technician
  - Reporting and recording

To meet the need for high quality Bomb Scene Officer training, the IACP has developed a special four day, 32 hour, course that will be offered for public safety and security personnel throughout the United States in the months ahead.

WHO should attend? The Bomb Scene Officer course is designed to train those personnel who will respond to bomb threats, including:

- Police operational or supervisory officers
- Fire personnel with bomb response assignments
- Industrial, commercial, and corporate security officers
- College and other educational security or safety personnel
- Public Safety Training Officers

The trained Bomb Scene Officer will be able to direct the follow up actions resulting from a bomb threat or if working in conjunction with civilian management will be able to advise or recommend various courses of action to be followed to minimize danger to personnel without undue loss of productivity.

It should be emphasized that this training course is *NOT* intended to teach technical skills and graduates will *NOT* be qualified to disarm, dismantle, or dispose of incendiary or explosive devices. Bomb Technician skills require an absolute minimum of 120 hours of instruction and considerable additional practical experience. However, personnel who will ultimately be trained as Bomb Technicians will benefit from this initial exposure to protective skills.

Bomb Scene Officer Course

COURSE CONTENT OUTLINE

Overview of National Bomb Activity Presentation of background information on the current level of bombing activity in the United States, to include percentage of increase of types of devices, targets selected, indications of motivations behind bombings, seasonal trends, bombings by organizations and by individuals.

Psychology of Bombing A discussion of several psychological motivations for participation in bombing activities: minority group problems and economic and political stresses. Analysis of how bombings have been used as a psychological tactic by radical groups to gain financial support and recruit new membership.

Who Are the Bombers? Identification of the three basic categories of bombers: experimenters, amateurs and professionals, including an explanation of how they may be identified by the level of bombing technology that they employ.

Bombing as a Revolutionary Tactic Discussion of the pattern similarities and interrelationships among worldwide revolutionary movements. Explanation of the common steps of the revolutionary program of overthrow, support, action, kidnapping, assassination, and terror.

Bombing Target Selection A discussion of the targets which would have wide range disruptive effects on daily public activity such as electrical power nets, natural gas and oil pipelines, rail lines, communication networks, transportation facilities (docks, airports, truck terminals), water supplies, and sabotage against industrial and defense facilities.

A study of city/urban area targets including police stations, fire departments, courts, public buildings, government, commercial businesses, department stores and schools. Examples of how the bombers plan, conduct a reconnaissance, and construct and deliver the bomb to the target. To include phone warnings and why they are given and how, after a successful bombing, the phone call becomes a terror weapon. Illustrations of entrapment bombing tactics as have been employed against law enforcement and public safety personnel. Examples of saturation bombing of department stores using incendiary devices.

Incident Response A discussion of law enforcement and public safety response in combating bomb threats and bombing incidents. To include delineation of areas of responsibilities, risk factors and training level requirements for functional assignments within those areas.

The Preventive Response Approved For Release 2001/12/12 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000100070062-0 importance of hardening the target in order to make bombing actions difficult, impractical, and dangerous to the bomber. To also include a review of bomb detectors and security equipment, metal detectors, explosive sniffers, dogs, and profile analysis of aircraft highjackers (bombers).

Discussion of the state-of-the-art in physical security devices and methods (protective/penetration) available for use in or around structures. Remote TV surveillance, IR surveillance, sonic alarms, capacitance change detectors, electric eye, pressure sensors, guard force, lighting, structural design, furnishing design, access and area control, utility area protection, X-ray inspection of containers and packages.

Recognition of Incendiary Materials and Incendiary Devices A presentation of 35 mm color slides supplemented with training aids to introduce the student to the wide variety of incendiary devices in use. Details of construction, materials employed, fuze construction and use of the devices will be covered. Color slides of functioning incendiary devices will be used to illustrate the effects of the various devices. Typical packaging and employment will be discussed as well as recovery of unburned incendiaries, safety handling, transportation, storage and disposal of incendiary devices. Evidence collection, packaging, marking, photographing and handling will be briefly covered.

Recognition of Explosives and Explosive Devices A presentation consisting of training aids and 35 mm color slides which serve to introduce the students to the variety of materials used in construction of explosive bombs, methods of bomb assembly, and types of explosive bombs. Concealment and packaging methods commonly employed. Displays of inert blasting caps, safety fuse, detonating cords, boosters, primers and various types of dynamite and military explosives will be made available for inspection. Simulated samples of improvised or homemade explosives will be made available. The effects of several different types and sizes of bombs on various targets will be illustrated in the slide presentation. Commonly encountered items of military ordnance will be introduced and discussed.

Bomb Fuzing Familiarization Training aids and 35 mm slide presentation will briefly expose the student to the wide variety of possible fuzing methods available to the bomber. Emphasis will be placed upon convincing the student that regardless of intelligence, courage, and manual abilities, it is extremely dangerous to touch or handle any bomb or incendiary device unless he is a trained bomb disposal technician.

Bomb Scene Officer Responsibilities A discussion period intended to clearly provide an understanding of what a Bomb Scene Officer is qualified and not qualified to do in the face of a bombing incident.

The Bomb Incident Plan This presentation will cover the formation of the bomb incident team or teams and will outline what is required for its successful operation. The problems of control and authority, manpower, communications, and mobility and the indirect and direct support of other agencies will be discussed. Special equipment requirements will be outlined. Formation of joint public safety (fire-police) bomb incident teams will be discussed.

The Bomb Threat Problem The r
threats and the recommended han
be discussed. Telephone threat ch
lock-on and trace systems, record
upon receipt will be outlined.

Bomb Threat Evaluation, Reactio
What course of action may be foll
received. Evacuation, its advantage
evacuation, evaluated in terms of
Types f searching which may be i
threat, their advantages and limitat
various types of searches and assoc

Search Procedures This presenta
the search teams, the functional s
tailed search methods and techni
efficient search of buildings, basi
search team members and support
placed on 2-3 man search unit ope
plete instruction on single room sea
gression methods. The interrelations
search assignments to the seconda
discussed from the viewpoint of ma
time, and fatigue.

The problems of search team
equipment supply will be discusse
and the need for mobility will be rev
encountered in searching of differe
explained and recommendations fo
ing of areas other than buildings,
areas, and vehicles will be introduc
and the detailed searching of an aut
explained. Action to be taken upon
picious item will be explained.

Damage Control Measures An e
nomena will serve to introduce the s
may be taken to control damage ar
of a bomb. Equipment now availab
junction with damage control tech
control measures, materials, comm
searching will be presented in conju

Emergency Movement of Device
presentation dealing with those eme
be taken by the Bomb Scene Offic
technician support is immediately av
bomb or suspected device is urgen
ures are inadequate. The specific re
techniques will be illustrated and e
sonal danger to the Bomb Scene O
factors will be discussed.

Reporting and Recording A disc
for and desirability of prompt, factual
proper authority. The benefits of accu
and incidents and actions taken to i