Workshop Agenda

- IED Risk Overview
- 2017 IED Trends
- Emerging Tactics of Concern
- Contact Information
Global Terrorism and IEDs

- Bombs and explosives remain the weapon of choice for terrorists
- Use of bombs is increasingly sophisticated and transnational, including ongoing efforts to:
  - Strike global aviation with concealed IEDs
  - Direct “foreign fighters” from conflict zones to the West to conduct attacks in their home countries
  - Inspire homegrown IED attacks outside of conflict zones through social media and extremist publications
  - Continued change from centrally planned and coordinated threats to lone actors inspired by, and taking loose guidance from, extremist groups
  - The U.S. Intelligence Community continues to assess that IED threats to U.S. persons and interests will remain high over the coming decade

Global Terrorist Tactics (2016)*

- Bombing/Expositions - 54%
- Armed Assault - 21%
- Hostage Taking - 10%
- Facility/Infrastructure Attack - 9%
- Assassination - 6%

*Country Reports on Terrorism 2016, U.S. Department of State and START
Domestic IED Threat

• A very high proportion of terrorism-related incidents in the Homeland since 9/11 involve IED plots or attacks:
  • Dozens of major IED-related plots and incidents with potential for mass casualties

• Extremist publications continue to promote IEDs for attacks in the homeland
  • Trend toward consolidating guidance from many sources, emphasizing “how to” details

• State and UASI partners consistently rank IEDs among their very top concerns.

• A few commercial products and a Google search are all that is required to construct deadly IEDs in the U.S.
Bomb Threats

- Most bomb threats do not include an actual IED, but can still have significant time and cost consequences.

- 2017 also saw an increase in bomb threats made to faith-based institutions, including over 140 threats to Jewish Community Centers (JCCs) and schools.
  - The primary suspect in the case of bomb threats to JCCs has been arrested, though threats have persisted since the arrest.

- OBP had developed briefings and resources to guide effective bomb threat response.

### Bomb Threat Delivery Methods (2015)*

- **Telephone**: 59%
- **Written**: 23%
- **Email and Social Media**: 8%
- **Text Message**: 1%
- **In-person**: 9%

*includes verbal, written, and other threats communicated in-person

### Bomb Threats with Devices Found (2015)*

- **In-person** threats accounted for 36 out of 41 devices found.

*Threat tally provided by the Anti-Defamation League as of March 23, 2017
Extremist literature continues to inspire extremist activities, explicitly promoting attacks upon the United States, and providing actionable instructions and recommended targets.

These media operations support a strategy to reach adherents or those vulnerable to radicalization who cannot fight overseas.

Excerpted target list:
- Port Authority/Subway, NYC
- London Underground
- Brussels Train Station
- Manchester Arena, UK
- Time Square, NYC
- Las Vegas Casinos/ Nightclubs, NV
- Election campaigns
- Oil tankers/ trains
- General Atomics HQ, CA
- Sears Tower and Chicago Board of Trade, IL
- Hampton Roads, VA
- Los Angeles, CA
- Festivals
- US Open, NY
- Washington, DC
- Arlington, VA
- Alexandria, VA
- CIA and DoD HQs, VA
- Sports events

My Muslim brother: we are conveying to you our military training right into your kitchen to relieve you of the difficulty of traveling to us. If you are sincere in your intentions to serve the religion of Allah, then all what you have to do is enter your kitchen and make an explosive device that would damage the enemy if you put your trust in Allah and then use this explosive device properly.

Timeline of US attack perpetrators with placeholder for future
Inspire includes step-by-step instructions for building VBIEDs in the United States.

“This recipe gives you the ability to make a car bomb even in countries with tight security and surveillance. The reason is: primary materials are easily available and they do not raise suspicion. These materials are not explosives in nature. But after you have assembled and prepared them, they turn into a bomb ready for destruction...”
Inspire and Rumiyah include step-by-step instructions for building Firebombs and Conducting Arson Attacks in the United States

Inspire 9 (AQAP)

- “These fires were destructive in the full sense of the word. All of them were not human-caused fires. These fires ruined the dry before the green, exhausted lives and properties, wiped out a lot of farms and houses, destroyed thousands of trees that are used in manufacturing and created an atmosphere of terror and panic.”

Rumiyah 5 (ISIS)

- “Ideal target locations for arson include houses and apartment buildings, forest areas adjacent to residential areas, factories that produce cars, furniture, clothing, flammable substances, etc., gas stations, hospitals, bars, dance clubs, night clubs, banks, car showrooms, schools, universities, as well as churches, Rafidi (i.e. rejecters of Islam) temples, and so forth.”
Recent Firebomb/Arson incidents

• *Rumiyah* 5 article on arson attacks
IED Consequences

Impacts of Bombs & Threats

- Loss of life
- Injury
- Damage to infrastructure
- Costly repairs
- Disruption to normal operations
- Public fear & distrust
- Others
IED Consequences (cont.)

- IEDs can cause significant consequences in terms of lives lost, injuries, physical damage to infrastructure, and impact to local economies:
  - Large vehicle-borne IEDs (VBIEDs) have collapsed large buildings and killed upward of 500 people in past events
  - Suicide bombers and smaller devices have killed upward of 100 people, or more in coordinated attacks with multiple devices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1995 Oklahoma City</th>
<th>2005 London</th>
<th>2013 Boston Marathon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>168 killed, &gt;680 injured</td>
<td>52 killed, &gt;700 injured</td>
<td>3 killed, &gt;260 injured</td>
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<tr>
<td>$680M cost</td>
<td>&gt;$1B cost</td>
<td>$30M - $300M cost</td>
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Open source intelligence (OSINT) derived research of U.S. domestic improvised explosive device (IED) and related explosives events provided the following information for 2017:

- A total of 2927 events were recorded.
- There were 11 people killed and 61 injured during these incidents.
- Federal Region IV was the most active region with a total of 581 reported events. California was the most active state with a total of 313 reported events.
## Incidents by Infrastructure | 2017

### Affected Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Infrastructure</th>
<th>Device Functioned</th>
<th>Device Emplaced</th>
<th>Device Discovered</th>
<th>Bomb-Making Material</th>
<th>Suspicious Package Discovered</th>
<th>Bomb Threat</th>
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<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>103</td>
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<td>236</td>
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<td>Private Residence</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>182</td>
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<td>Add't Govt. Facilities</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>101</td>
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Comparison: Overall Activity | 2015-2017

Three-Year Comparative Analysis

2015

Total Incidents: 3,340
Bomb Threats: 54%
Most Active Month: Sept (353)
Least Active Month: Feb (218)

2016

Total Incidents: 3,566
Bomb Threats: 54%
Most Active Month: Sept (374)
Least Active Month: Nov (219)

2017

Total Incidents: 2,927
Bomb Threats: 50.5%
Most Active Month: Jan (307)
Least Active Month: Dec (182)

Figure 7
Comparison: Infrastructure & Injuries | 2015-2017

**Figure 8**


**Figure 9**


Fatalities: 2015 - 15, 2017 - 11
Injuries: 2015 - 65, 2017 - 61
Comparison: Infrastructure & Injuries | 2016-2017

**Affected Infrastructure**

**2016**
- Schools
- Commercial/Retail
- Transportation
- Private Residence
- Add’l Gov’t. Facilities
- Other
- Courthouses
- Healthcare

**2017**
- Schools
- Commercial/Retail
- Transportation
- Private Residence
- Add’l Gov’t. Facilities
- Other
- Courthouses
- Healthcare

*Figure 12*

**Fatalities**
- 2016: 11
- 2017: 11

**Injuries**
- 2016: 66
- 2017: 61

*Figure 13*
Comparison: Incidents by Type | 2015-2017

Incidents by Type 2015

- Devices: 1774
- Suspicious Package: 1067
- Bomb Threat: 500

Incidents by Type 2016

- Devices: 1929
- Suspicious Package: 1000
- Bomb Threat: 638

Incidents by Type 2017

- Devices: 1478
- Suspicious Package: 767
- Bomb Threat: 682
TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES AND BOMB THREATS PER 100,000 POPULATION
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEVICE-RELATED INCIDENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION

Device-Related Incidents | 2017

[Map showing the total number of device-related incidents per 100,000 population across the United States.]
Federal Region I | 2017

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 3  Fatalities: 1

Incidents by State

Total Events: 185

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Incidents By Type</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb Threat</td>
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Federal Region I Trends | 2017

**Figure 1.2** Incident Type by Month

**Figure 1.3** Incidents by Type

**Figure 1.4** Affected Infrastructure
Federal Region II | 2017

New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 6  Fatalities: 1

Incidents by State

2017 Total Incidents By Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
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Federal Region III | 2017

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 15  Fatalities: 3

Incidents by State

2017 Total Incidents By Type  Total

- Device Functioned  20
- Device Emplaced  4
- Device Discovered  33
- Bomb-Making Material  8
- Suspicious Package  80
- Bomb Threat  188

Total Events: 333
Federal Region IV | 2017

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 7  
Fatalities: 1

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Total Incidents By Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb-Making Material</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspicious Package</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb Threat</td>
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Total Events: 581
Federal Region V | 2017

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 6  Fatalities: 2

2017 Total Incidents By Type

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<th>Incident Type</th>
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<td>Suspicious Package</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb Threat</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Total Events: 444
Figure 1.3

Incident Type by Month

Figure 5.2

Incidents by Type

Figure 5.3

Affected Infrastructure
Federal Region VI | 2017

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 2   Fatalities: 0

Incidents by State

Total Incidents By Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device Functioned</td>
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<td>Suspicious Package</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb Threat</td>
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Total Events: 281
Federal Region VI Trends | 2017

**Figure 6.2** Incident Type by Month

- **Devices**
- **Suspicious Package**
- **Bomb Threat**

**Figure 6.3** Incidents by Type

- **Device Functioned**: 12%
- **Device Emplaced**: 18%
- **Device Discovered**: 2%
- **Bomb-Making Materials**: 29%
- **Suspicious Package**: 20%
- **Bomb Threat**: 48%

**Affected Infrastructure**

- Commercial/Retail
- Schools
- Private Residence
- Transportation
- Add't Govt. Facilities
- Other
- Courthouses
- Healthcare

Legend:
- Device Functioned
- Device Emplaced
- Device Discovered
- Bomb-Making Materials
- Suspicious Package
- Bomb Threat
Federal Region VII | 2017

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 4  Fatalities: 1

Incidents by State

2017 Total Incidents By Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device Functioned</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Emplaced</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Device Discovered</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Bomb-Making Material</td>
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<td>Suspicious Package</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bomb Threat</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Events:</strong></td>
<td><strong>151</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Region VII Trends | 2017

**Figure 7.2** Incident Type by Month

- Devices
- Suspicious Package
- Bomb Threat

**Figure 7.3** Incidents by Type

- Device Functioned: 11%
- Device Discovered: 3%
- Bomb-Making Materials: 4%
- Suspicious Package: 19%
- Bomb Threat: 23%

**Affected Infrastructure**

- Private Residence
- Transportation
- Commercial/Retail
- Schools
- Other
- Add't Gov't. Facilities
- Healthcare
- Courthouses
- Unknown

- Device Functioned
- Device Emplaced
- Device Discovered
- Bomb-Making Materials
- Suspicious Package
- Bomb Threat
Federal Region VIII | 2017

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 3  Fatalities: 1

Incidents by State

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
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<td>CO</td>
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<td>UT</td>
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<td>ND</td>
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<td>WY</td>
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<td>SD</td>
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2017 Total Incidents By Type

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Device Functioned</td>
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<td>Device Emplaced</td>
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<td>Device Discovered</td>
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<td>Bomb-Making Material</td>
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<td>Suspicious Package</td>
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<td>Bomb Threat</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Events:</strong></td>
<td><strong>161</strong></td>
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</table>
Federal Region IX | 2017

Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 10  Fatalities: 0

2017 Total Incidents By Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device Functioned</td>
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<td>Suspicious Package</td>
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<td><strong>405</strong></td>
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Federal Region IX Trends | 2017

Figure 9.2
Incident Type by Month

Figure 9.3
Incidents by Type

Transportation
Commercial/Retail
Schools
Add't Gov't. Facilities
Private Residence
Courthouses
Healthcare
Unknown

Device Functioned  Device Emplaced  Device Discovered  Bomb-Making Materials  Suspicious Package  Bomb Threat
Federal Region X | 2017

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Total Regional Casualties - Injuries: 5   Fatalities: 0

Incidents by State

2017 Total Incidents By Type

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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Emerging Tactics of Concern
Emerging Tactics of Concern

Technological Advances

**Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)**

ISIS propaganda urges lone wolf attackers to use UAVs against Western targets. The low cost and ease of modifying a UAV creates a credible threat. This tactic has seen success in foreign theaters and has real potential to migrate to the United States.

**Silicon Controlled Rectifier (SCR)**

SCRs control the flow of electricity allowing low-voltage producing electronic components to be used as triggers. The use of an SCR was reported in Nederland, Colorado; however, the use of cell phones in the IED construction in New York and New Jersey creates a reasonable assumption that SCRs were also used in those devices. SCR use in foreign areas occurs on a somewhat regular basis, the trend is that the use of these components are rising in the United States, but is under-reported.
Emerging Tactics of Concern

Readily Available Components

✓ Exploding Targets

Exploding target (ET) material is inexpensive, legal to buy and simple to use. ET materials were utilized in the New York pressure cooker IEDs.

✓ Pressure Cooker

Pressure cookers have been used as IED containers in the U.S. Recent incidents include: Times Square in 2010 and 2016 and the Boston Marathon Bombing in 2013.
Emerging Tactics of Concern

Christmas Tree Bulb Initiator

The Christmas Tree Bulb Initiator is easy to make and effective when used with sensitive HME, such as TATP. These initiators were used in NY/NJ, San Bernardino and the Boston Marathon Bombing within the last four years. The use Christmas Tree Bulb Detonators are likely going to remain constant or rise due to the ease of construction and material procurement, and the low cost to produce them.
Significant Incidents 2017

IED Incident New York, 11 December 2017

- The most notable incident of the year was the 11 December 2017 attempted PBIED attack against the Port Authority Bus Terminal subway station in New York City.
- This event is possibly the first “self-radicalized” attempted PBIED attack on U.S. soil and incorporated many trending tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) from 2017.
- These include the use of a pipe bomb and Homemade Explosives (HME), possibly derived from online instructional content.
- It is also an attack against a Transportation sector soft target, which saw a significant increase in actual device incidents (+23.7%) in 2017.
Contact Information
# OBP Contact Information

For questions or request from specific programs or sections, please reach out to the following individual mailboxes

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Point of Contact</th>
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<td>Information Sharing &amp; Decision Support</td>
<td>William Byrd (Section Chief)</td>
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Q&A
Thank You

For more information, visit: www.dhs.gov/OBP

Office for Bombing Prevention
8 May 2018