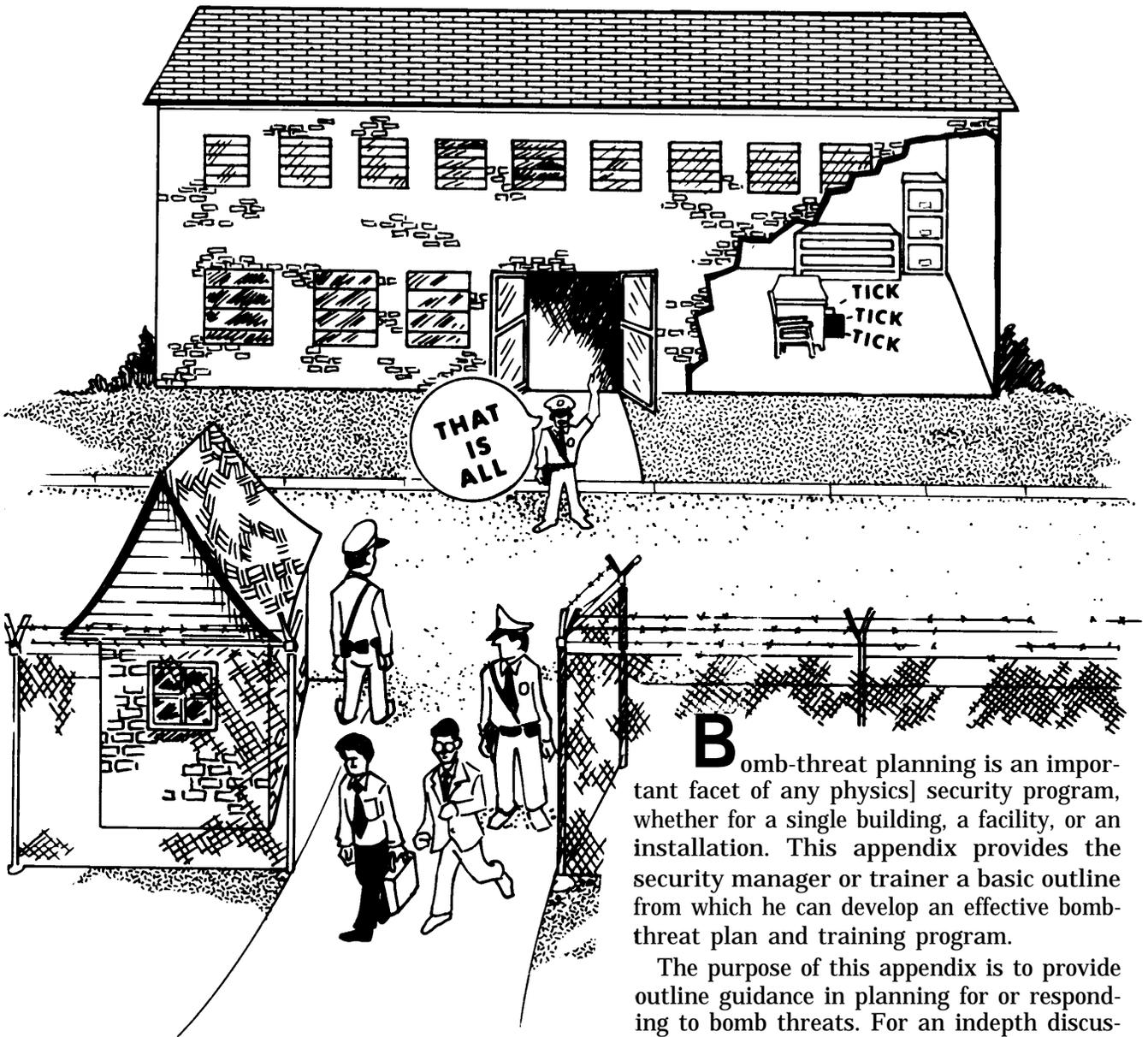# Appendix D

Bomb Threats

Bomb-threat planning is an important facet of any physics] security program, whether for a single building, a facility, or an installation. This appendix provides the security manager or trainer a basic outline from which he can develop an effective bomb-threat plan and training program.

The purpose of this appendix is to provide outline guidance in planning for or responding to bomb threats. For an indepth discussion, review TC 19-5.

D-1 Definitions

a. A **bomb** is a device capable of producing damage to material and injury or death to personnel when detonated or ignited. Bombs are classified as explosive or incendiary. An explosive bomb causes damage by fragmentation, heat, and blast wave. The heat produced often causes a secondary incendiary effect. An incendiary bomb generates fire-producing heat without substantial explosion when ignited.

Bombing occurs when an explosive bomb detonates, or an incendiary bomb ignites.

b. A **bomb threat is** a message delivered by any means and the message mayor may not:
■ Specify location of the bomb.
■ Include the time for detonation/ignition.
■ Contain an ultimatum related to the detonation/ignitor or concealment of the bomb.

c. A **bomb incident** involves any occurrence concerning the detonation/ignition of a bomb, the discovery of a bomb, or execution of a bomb threat.

D-2 Countermeasures

Measures taken to minimize the production and placement of bombs to include reducing the disruptive effects are as outlined:

a. Preplanning considerations (figure D-1).

(1) Preplanning is an essential prerequisite for developing a workable bomb threat plan. In the preplanning phase, provision must be made for:
● Communication channels
● Support organizations
  ● Primary
  ● Alternate.

(2) Communication equipment. Do not operate radio transmitters in the vicinity of the device. They could detonate it. The following elements should have communications capability:

■ Emergency operations center
■ Facility/area inspections
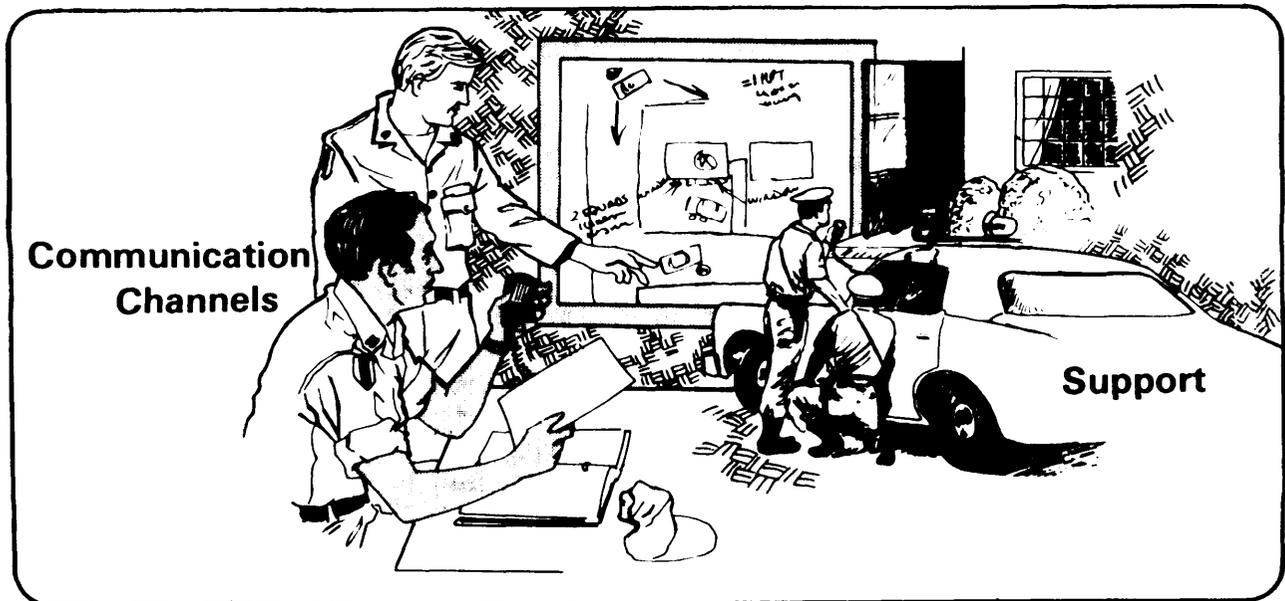■ Reporting system
■ Search teams
■ Security teams.

Figure D-1—Effective bomb threat reaction must include communication and support.

298

b. Prepare the bomb threat plan. Any effective plan must address at least the following considerations

( ) Control of the operation.
( ) Evacuation.
( ) Search.
( ) Finding the bomb or suspected bomb.
( ) Disposal—EOD.
( ) Detonation and damage control-
  Barricade material around the device to guide device fragments upward.
( ) Control of publicity.
( ) Erection of barriers.
( ) Fire and medical service standby.
( ) Disconnection of utilities.
( ) Removal of flammables/expolsives.
( ) After action report.

c. Evaluate the threat.

d. Activate the plan.

D-3 How To

A bomb threat may be received by any of the following:

- Telephone message
- Suspicious package through the mail
- Written message through the mail.

a. Search Techniques (figure D-2). The choice of search techniques will depend on whether the threat is overt or covert. The following decisions must be made before the proper techniques can be applied:

☐ Conducted prior, after, or without evacuation
☐ Conducted by supervisors, occupants, or a special team
☐ Percent of building to be searched
☐ If a search team is used, it should be divided as follows:

Decisions for Bomb Threat Search

When do you search?
  Before evacuation
  After evacuation
  Without evacuation
Who does the searching?
  Occupants
  Supervisors
  Special team
How is search conducted?
  Area outside of building
  Public areas
  Detailed search of building
What equipment is needed and available?

Figure D-2—Search technique decisions to be made.

■ Outside search 25 percent.
■ Public areas 25 percent.
■ Detailed building search 50 percent.

b. Equipment

● Specialized.
● Available.

c. Evacuation Procedures **(threat received** and **bomb found).**

(1) Predesignated routes of evacuation.

(2) Priorities for people removal.

(3) Predesignated guides.
(4) Other considerations:

❏ Authority to order evacuation.
❏ Decision to permit reentry into building.
❏ The signal to evacuate.
❏ Who will be the evacuation team.
❏ What are the evacuation procedures.
❏ Destination of evacuation occupants.
❏ Responsibilities of the occupants during evacuation.

d. Telephone Procedures Bomb Threat Checklist.

Instructions: Be calm. Be courteous. Listen, do not interrupt the caller. Notify supervisor/security officer by prearranged signal while caller is on line.

Name of Operator _____ Time _____ Date _____

Caller's Identity

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female   ☐ Adult ☐ Juvenile   Approximate Age: Years _____

Origin of Call

☐ Local   ☐ Booth   ☐ Internal (From within bldg?)
☐ Long Distance   If internal leave line open for tracing the call.

Voice Characteristics		Speech		Language	
☐ Loud	☐ Soft	☐ Fast	☐ Slow	☐ Excellent	☐ Good
☐ High Pitch	☐ Deep	☐ Distinct	☐ Distorted	☐ Fair	☐ Poor
☐ Raspy	☐ Pleasant	☐ Stutter	☐ Nasal	☐ Foul	☐ Other____
☐ Intoxicated	☐ Other ____	☐ Slurred	☐ Lisp		
			☐ Other____		

Accent	Manner		Background Noises	
☐ Local	☐ Calm	☐ Angry	☐ Factory Machines	☐ Trains
☐ Not Local	☐ Rational	☐ Irrational	☐ Bedlam	☐ Animals
Region ____	☐ Coherent	☐ Incoherent	☐ Music	☐ Quiet
☐ Foreign	☐ Deliberate	☐ Emotional	☐ Office Machines	☐ Voices
Race ____	☐ Righteous	☐ Laughing	☐ Mixed	☐ Airplanes
			☐ Street Traffic	☐ Party Atmosphere

Bomb Facts
Pretend difficulty with your hearing.   Keep caller talking.

If caller seems agreeable to further conversation, ask questions like:

When will it go off? Certain Hour—Time Remaining— What kind of bomb?—Where are you now? How do you know so much about the bomb?—What is your name and address?

If building is occupied, inform caller that detonation could cause injury or death.
Did caller appear familiar with plant or building by his description of the bomb location?

Write out the message in its entirety and any other comments on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this checklist.

Action To Take Immediately After Call
Notify your supervisor/security officer as instructed. Talk to no one other than as instructed by your supervisor/security officer.