



"Although the organization is going through a transition with the drawdown of troops in Afghanistan, I believe that the global threat of IEDs will remain viable well past my tenure and continue to be a high threat to all U.S. forces and our partnered nations along with innocent civilians," CSM Carabello, JIEDDO CSM

Volume 5, Issue 6

June 01, 2014

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(CAC login/ Registration may be required for link access)

As our Troops continue to withdraw from the smaller outposts and regroup at larger installations inside of Afghanistan, we must remind ourselves of the trends that took place while doing this in Iraq. Larger installations present a lucrative target for our enemy. Improvised rocket assisted munitions were a large problem in Iraq, but this does not have to be the case in Afghanistan. Having an offensive mindset can prevent these kinds of attacks to include various suicide attacks. Units must retain the ability to actively patrol potential and historical launch sites which can throw the enemy off of their game when attempting to launch munitions.

Another concern is large gatherings which can be a very easy target for the enemy. During periods of transitions, we have seen events such as elections take place, and this usually involves our Troops as well as the host nations' forces. The enemy has plenty of time to conduct reconnaissance and preparation due to the advertising associated with these key events. Security should be at the forefront of every operation regardless of how small or large the area of operation is. Recent elections in Iraq show that the enemy can breach security belts and detonate a device causing it to strike fear in the public.

When does the offensive mindset start? The tone is set during train-up for any mission. The improvised explosive device (IED) is the weapon of choice of our enemy and even the "Lone Wolf" attacker. Regardless of the size of the opposing force and the device, we have to be prepared. Just because a device has not been employed in your operating environment today, does not mean that it won't be tomorrow.

The MCoE's C-IED Team continues to provide quality support to all. Whether it's live, virtual, mounted or dismounted training, we are providing each unit with relevant information and life-saving training. Virtual Battle Space 3 will provide your unit with the opportunity to identify issues prior to conducting live training and missions in an IED-laden environment. Threat and IED Awareness briefings will refresh your Soldiers who have multiple deployments and educate newly assigned personnel. Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Device Electronic Warfare (CREW) training, Hand Held Detector (HHD) Training, and familiarization of the numerous other enablers will add to your unit's preparation for upcoming training or deployments. The team can also help Units and Commanders identify effective training applications to help support C-IED learning during "white space" times or periods of budgetary restrictions.



Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) explodes in Iraq



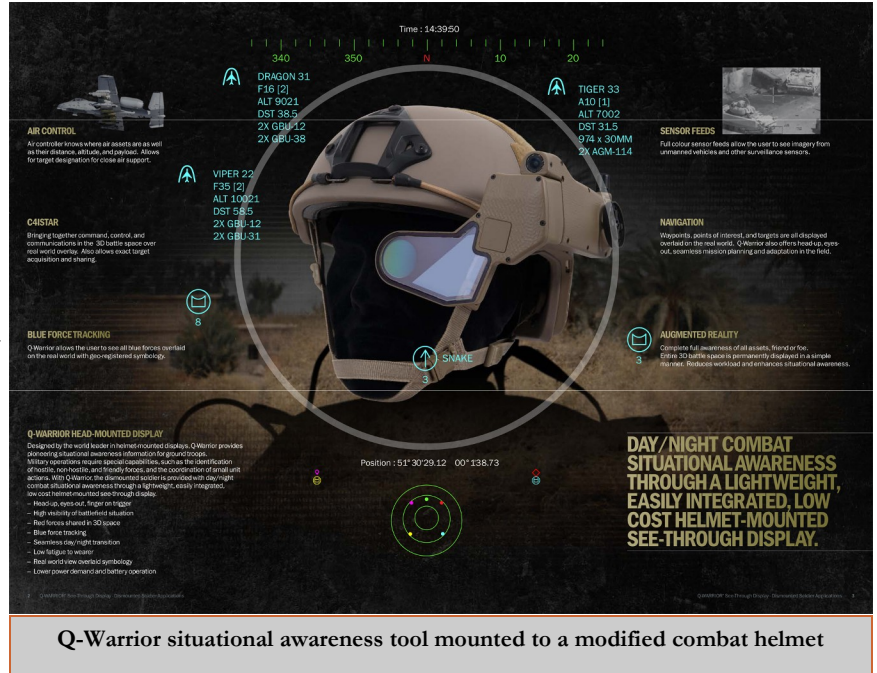
13 May, operator of this motorcycle detonates a device near Zabul, AFG

Emerging Technology

Gaining and maintaining situational awareness on today's modern battlefield is essential to our Soldiers' survival. Being able to bring all available assets to bear quickly in order to detect improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and possibly the trigger person will give our troops the tactical advantage.

Q-Warrior could be the enabler that could mean the difference between life and death when confronted with a complex operating environment. A BAE Systems product, Q-Warrior is a light-weight situational awareness tool that can easily be attached to helmets currently in the Army inventory. Some of the features include: blue force tracking, available air assets, sensor feeds, and navigation. These features can be seen on the display and the user still retains the ability to maintain eyes on his or her surroundings.

[\(Learn more\)](#)



Q-Warrior situational awareness tool mounted to a modified combat helmet

Fort Benning C-IED Training

Recently, OCS candidates of 3/11 IN received instructions on basic C-IED Awareness. The intent was to provide information for the basic concerns while operating in an environment with expected IED use and communicate the latest enemy IED Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures used not only in relevant theaters, but globally as well. These Soldiers were informed on the types of IEDs they would most likely encounter during deployments to Afghanistan and were shown videos that provided effective examples of enemy personnel emplacing IEDs against Coalition Forces (CF).

Select students were identified early in the session and allowed to “place” their devices graphically (a tool used to show various experience levels and their understanding of the threat) and then asked to brief their emplacement concepts. This facilitated identification of what they failed to consider and or learned during the formal instruction- identifying the basic premise that IEDs will be placed/or expected wherever traffic is expected, and not across the expanses of future AOs.

Students were also shown additional opportunities for training and suggested employment of various DL enablers. Students were provided with a copy of ROC-IED and a V.2 MCoE C-IED Smart Guide.

Training topics included:

- ✦ IED Facts
- ✦ How they share TTPs/Why use them
- ✦ Afghanistan trends
- ✦ Components/Initiating systems
- ✦ Key IED types (SBIEDs, LMC/NMC devices)
- ✦ HME
- ✦ Principles of IED-D
- ✦ Establishing a baseline
- ✦ Markers/Ground signs
- ✦ CAGE with onscreen PE
- ✦ VPs/VAs
- ✦ Confirmations
- ✦ CREW topics
- ✦ Biometrics
- ✦ Insider threats
- ✦ Additional training opportunities (ROC-IED)



MCoE C-IED Training

Future Warfighters at the MCoE are introduced to the basics of C-IED and exposed to various enablers to provide some familiarization with capabilities and employment concepts.



Units who wish to augment their lane training can request a Global IED Threat Update. The following items are addressed inside one of these 2-3 hour sessions:

- Counter-IED Facts
- IED TTP sharing
- IED types and typical employment methods
- Mounted and Dismounted attack TTPs used in Afghanistan
- Atmospheric
- CREW concepts
- Introduction to Insider Threats
- Where to find additional C-IED training resources.

WHO: D Company, 1-50th IN REGT MTA cadre, and the C-IED Team.
WHAT: C-IED/Enablers Briefing
WHEN: 25 April 2014
WHERE: MTA, Fort Benning, GA
SUMMARY: D Company, 1st Battalion, 50th Infantry Regiment, 198th Infantry Training Brigade, conducted Counter-IED Training at MTA on 25 April 2014. The C-IED Team is always looking for innovative methods for training Warriors. The Warriors were in Week 5 of training and still learning basic military task, which makes it difficult selecting the most effective method to train the Warrior with the expectation of them retaining some of the information. The method selected is designed to force the Trainees to interact and learn from each other.



- The MCoE C-IED Team works hand in hand with the Warrior University to share the Best Practices with the Warfighter. This portal is organized as a professional "home" for Infantry, Armor and Cavalry Soldiers, and leaders to facilitate and foster lifelong professional relationships. The mission of Warrior University is to synchronize and integrate all maneuver training so the right Soldiers receive the right training at the right time, regardless of their physical location.

SITUATION: IED attacks are a constant and ever evolving global threat for Soldiers. In response the MCoE C-IED Team is developing training to meet the objectives of TRADOC commanders.
WHO: The MCoE C-IED Team and Fox 1/19th IN.
WHAT: MRTC Lane which consists of Mounted and Dismounted Rehearsal, and Mounted React to Contact lane.
WHEN: 6-7 May 2014
WHERE: TA Tango 9.

SUMMARY: 241 Warriors received instructions on Mounting and Dismounting Procedures, and Mounted React to Contact Lane with the use of 1 UVBIED and 1 Fox. This training helps the Warriors visualize and understand IEDs.
FUTURE: The C-IED Team continues to assist units improving training scenarios by providing the most up to date information on IEDs and their threats to Warriors in the operational environment.



C-IED Team activity for the Warfighter

- Answering RFIs generated by material/LL inside previous newsletters, latest UGV-HHD capabilities.
- Supporting the revision of TC 3-90.119 U.S. Army Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Training.
- Continue the implementation of relevant C-IED enabler introduction, familiarization, and use during local/MCoE training sessions. Enablers include HHDs, Man Portable Line Charge trainer, CREW/THOR III, SPARK, RHINO, and Cyclone.
- Continue to seek out and identify effective training solutions for the MCoE and TRADOC in a budget restrained environment.



MCoE C-IED Training future “3D” enabler

The MCoE just received five sets of the Army Research Laboratories’ 3D Virtual Trainer & Applied Anomaly Detection Tool_IED Signatures (AADT_IEDS) suite . This Video/Virtual training lane provides a high fidelity option to sustain and improve visual detection skills. Soldiers are “maneuvered” down a lane where they are to identify likely emplacement locations and possible device indicators. These systems will be employed at the Leyte Field C-IED training facility to provide an additional training option for units to employ during their Mounted React to Contact training. Currently training entities are provided familiarization classes on enablers that might be encountered in the OE, followed by virtual missions conducted through VBS3 before rolling out “live” on the HSTL and surrounding training areas. The 3D suite could be employed prior to any VBS3 training session or immediately following, prior to going on the HSTL to give Soldiers a clearer understanding of Ground Sign and Situational Awareness. Trained instructors/operators in units with these training enablers can employ the suite to reinforce instruction given by Dismounted Counter-IED Tactics- Master Trainer (DCT-MT) course, Advanced Situational Awareness Training (ASAT) and Basic IED Awareness training on Ground Sign and Situational Awareness.

C-IED Team Lead Comments

We talk about including IEDs within the conditions of our training events. We hammer home the points of the Principals of IED-Defeat with every training session, but one of those continues to be a lesson that requires “relearning.” That principle is never “Set a Pattern.” As humans we’re creatures of habit, and we are naturally hesitant to do things differently if they’ve worked the first time. Change is hard. We don’t like hard, but it’s that very practice- of taking the “hard” right over the easy wrong that saves lives. Remember this point; if an IED is to be useful, it will be placed where traffic IS expected to encounter it.

When an emplacer is forced to guess where his victim might go, it becomes harder for him to effectively employ his device. He’s a creature of habit, too. It will cost him too much time, effort, and resources to effectively cover all possible routes, so he goes back to the “Easy” solution- put it where folks are expected to go (a second order of effect by doing the “Hard” choice). This should in effect make it easier to identify and neutralize the emplacement threat, just as we point out the fact that previous IED strike sites are frequently reused (choke points = increased traffic probability), and like remote water holes, they draw thirsty animals to them. To increase success and pressure against an emplacer, ensure effective and continuous as possible surveillance is applied to these sites.

We also need to relook at how we conduct business and perceive the rest of the World from our “Western” Point of View. With the rise of IED use in Central and South America, it’s only a matter of time before we see a cross border event. One of the possibilities for exploitation is the future use of Suicide Bombers. The Insurgent media channels are [blasting](#) the airwaves and internet with calls for attacks like these in the West. We’ve seen the VBIEDs and other more traditional versions of roadside bombs that would be familiar with anyone who’d served in Iraq or Afghanistan, but what we’re not really addressing is the use of Suicide attacks along our [Southern Border](#). If you’re not taught to look for it, how will you know what to look for? These are the issues regarding training for C-IED. Bottom line: the IED is not disappearing despite improvements in detection technology, rather it is proliferating and when it comes to IEDs, the fact is: Threats evolve- even the improvised ones.

The MCoE’s C-IED Team is on-call to support any requesting unit. To schedule training contact, Mr. Tom Dale at 706-545-6577, thomas.l.dale.ctr@mail.mil or Mr. Jerry Niggemann at 706-545-8823. gerald.e.niggemann.civ@mail.mil.

Quick Links:

[RFMSS
Homepage](#)

[Waterborne IEDs](#)

[DHS IED Fact
Sheet](#)

[ROC-IED
Training Link](#)

[RAPID Reports](#)

[Marine Corps
Center for
Lessons Learned](#)

[CREW Training](#)

[Attack the
Network
Homepage](#)

[West Point
Negotiation
Project](#)

[Commander’s
Handbook
For Strategic
Communication
and
Communication
Strategy](#)



Tom Dale



MCoE IED Defeat

Maneuver Center of Excellence KeyBridge Technologies

Tom Dale (Team Lead)
thomas.l.dale.ctr@mail.mil
 Cliff Repicky (Ops)
cliff.repicky.ctr@mail.mil
 Louis Francis (Training)
louis.j.francis.ctr@mail.mil
 Andrew Freeman (Analyst)
andrew.freeman1.ctr@mail.mil
 Samuel Molina (Analyst)
samuel.e.molina.ctr@mail.mil
 John J. Fairchild II (Analyst)
john.j.fairchild2.ctr@mail.mil
 Peter Black (Analyst)
peter.b.black.ctr@mail.mil
 Robert Perry (Analyst)
robert.p.perry1.ctr@mail.mil
 Floyd Koger (Analyst)
Floyd.n.koger.ctr@mail.mil



L to R: Mr. Koger, Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Perry, Mr. Black, Mr. Francis, Mr. Molina, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Dale, Mr. Repicky

Links of Interest

- **Joint IED-Defeat Organization** @ <https://www.jieddo.mil>
 - **JKnIFE C-IED Training site** @ <https://jknife.jieddo.mil>
 - **Center for Army Lessons Learned** @ <https://call2.army.mil/>
 - **Combined Arms Center** @ <https://ctd.army.mil/external12/BSTPs/ied-tsp/index.asp>
 - **Directorate for Counter IED (DCIED)** @ <http://www.wood.army.mil/dcied>
 - **Army C-IED Professional Forum** @ <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/collaboration/GetDocument.do?doid=17964848>
- (Users should be aware of site maintenance down times)

Around the World

(IED topics from around the world)



Principals of R&S that support C-IED:

Planning

Reconnaissance

- Ensure continuous reconnaissance.
- Do not keep reconnaissance assets in reserve.
- Orient on the reconnaissance objective.
- Report all information rapidly and accurately.
- Retain freedom of maneuver.
- Gain and maintain threat contact.
- Develop the situation rapidly

Security

- Provide Early and Accurate Warning
- Provide Reaction Time and Maneuver Space
- Orient the Force, Area, or Facility to be protected.
- Perform Continuous Reconnaissance
- Maintain Enemy Contact

Control

"Common Sense"