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TOP TIP SHEET JANUARY 13 -VOL 29-



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IJC CJ7 LL WEBSITE

<http://ijcportal.ijhq.ms.isaf.nato.int/sites/cuopscft/IJC%20CJ7%20LL%20Community/default.aspx>

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ISAF JOINT COMMAND
LESSONS LEARNED "TOP TIP SHEET"

DCOS OPS SUPPORT / SUPPORT DIRECTORATE / CJ7 LL

(NIU)

SFAAT PORTAL NEW SFA NET
by IJC CJ7**Portal:**

Since last July, IJC CJ7 has been redesigning its LL portal in accordance with LL COMISAF and COMIJC priorities. Initially, CJ7 LL created the CIVCAS, Insider Threat and C-IED Webpages.

As well as that, IJC CJ7 LL DB was created which is a repository of documents, manuals, handbooks, recommendations and Best Practices on LL and accessible to all LL Community. The documents in this DB, are categorized by Warfighter function, Focus areas, type of document, importance and source.

New LL products were added to our portal, as Flash Traffic, Spotlight email, Request for Information (RFI) and improvements in the Top Tip Sheet (TTS).

Later new Webpages, named Base Transition and Security Force Assistance and Advisory Teams (SFAATs) were included in CJ7 LL portal.

New steps ahead we are working on, are Safety Webpage (Preventive medicine, fire, driving, weapons and so on) and a Reintegration Webpage, according to Annex LL OPLAN 6.2

SFA NET:

Currently, always with the aim to improve our mission and disseminating information, we are involved in a Security Force Assistance Webpage (SFA NET) Project and enhancements.

SFA NET is a tool available via Afghan Mission Network (AMN), which allows SFA Community of Interest members from any location (RCs, IJC, NATO, Training Centers (NTCs), Troop Contribution Nations (TCNs), and future units deploying in Afghanistan) to share documentation, recommendations, and best practices regarding SFAATs.

It is a new concept, since it will facilitate the contributions and the interactivity among the above mentioned SFA members. Classification of SFA NET contents is ISAF SECRET and it is not connected to any unclassified network.

From IJC CJ7 LL front page, you can access to SFA NET 1.0 , by clicking on the Tab SFA NET

IJC CJ7 Lessons Learned

CJ7 LL

SFAAT Subsites

SFA NET

SFAAT General

Phase Nation

Phase NATO

Phase Theater

SFAAT Training

SFA NET 1.0

New Actions Settings

Subject	Overarching Topic			
Overarching Topic : General Issues (6)				
RSOI	General Issues			
PAT	General Issues			
MAT	General Issues			
SFA Manuals and Handbooks	General Issues			
Insider Threat - Guardian Angel	General Issues			
OCC-AT	General Issues			
Overarching Topic : PAT (1)				
Test	PAT			
Overarching Topic : Phase I Home Nation (7)				
COMISAF Directives	Phase I Home Nation			
FAC JTAC	Phase I Home Nation			
Knowledge of Rules of Engagement	Phase I Home Nation			
Praticide Prevent	Phase I Home Nation			
Personnel Recovery	Phase I Home Nation			
Rule of Law	Phase I Home Nation			
CIVCAS - Escalation of Force	Phase I Home Nation			
Overarching Topic : Phase II NATO Harmonized (2)				
JFTC	Phase II NATO Harmonized			
JMRC	Phase II NATO Harmonized			
Overarching Topic : Phase III In Theater (3)				
COIN	Phase III In Theater			
Mission Overview	Phase III In Theater			
C-IED TTPs	Phase III In Theater			
SFA OPR Network				
Rank	Last Name	First Name	Organization	Nation
Organization : IJC HQ (1)				
OF-4	ANDRES	JUAN	IJC HQ	Spain

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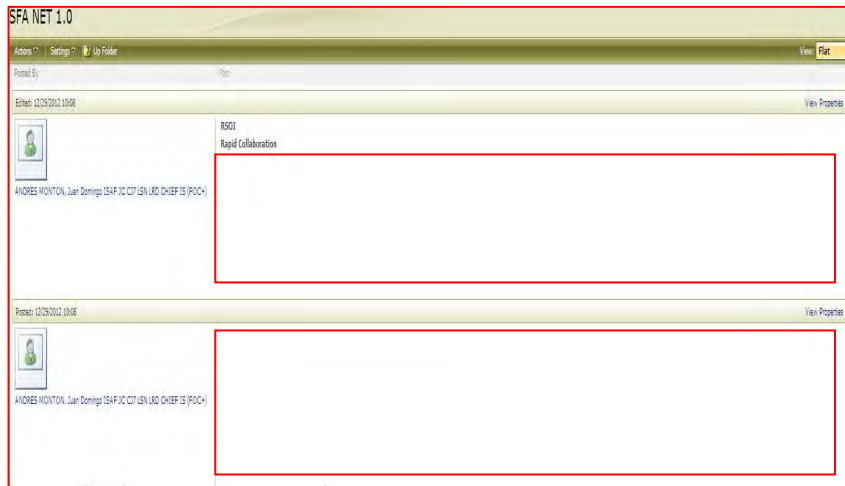
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SFAAT PORTAL NEW SFA NET
by IJC CJ7 (Cont.)



SFAAT Discussion Board provides a forum to Discuss topics regarding to SFAAT.

Anyone can participate and contribute, not only from ISAF, but also from NATO, TCNs and anyone with access to ISAF Secret.

Discuss Boards are arranged to show the most recent discussion first.

It is possible to customize the views and provide/attach documents to the discussion board in real time.

The **second way** to contribute is uploading documents in the different container organized by topics. Then, from different SFAAT teams throughout ISAF and from ISAF HQ, NATO, NTCs and TCNs, can upload documents and sharing training materials, documentation, recommendations and best practices.

SFA NET 2.0 The Way Ahead

- IJC CJ7 LL is defining requirements to create SFA NET 2.0 which incorporates more contributive and collaborative tools.
- During upcoming ISAF/IJC Training events, which include the SFA Symposium on 11FEB13 and the NATO/ISAF Lessons Learned Workshop on 25-28 FEB 13, SFA Net 2.0 requirements will be refined with feedback obtained from RC Lessons Learned OPRs, National LL organizations and the SFA community of interest.
- IJC CJ7 LL is creating a centralized SFAAT OPR network which includes all personnel involved or interested in SFAAT issues from any location (Europe, CONUS, ISAF with access to AMN network (NATO SECRET, ISAF SECRET, CENTRIX and other national networks with proper security classification) IOT encourage to this community to contribute and collaborate, at the same time benefiting from contents.
- SFAAT OPR Network will be used to disseminate SFAAT information of interest, documentation, materials, obtain feedback, and OPRs will be able to subscribe to automated alerts on selected topics of interest on SFA Net 2.0.
- The IJC CJ7 LL will create a Share point list in IJC CJ7 SFAAT Webpage which will contain SFAAT OPRs.

If you are **interested in becoming member** of the SFA NET Community, send below data to the IJC CJ7 POC
Captain PARLAVECCHIO, Vincenzo E-mail: PARLAVECCHIO, Vincenzo ISAF JC CJ7 SO RA IS (FOC+)
Phone extension 688 4305

RANK:
LAST NAME:
FIRST NAME:
ORGANIZATION:
NATION:
UNCLASS PHONE:
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(NIU) **INSIDER THREAT CAN BE MITIGATED BY DELIVERING UNSERVICEABLE UNIFORMS AT THE UNIFORM DROP OFF**
by Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)

Observation:

As the gory scenes of the Green on Blue attacks that have occurred at various FOB and COPs are reviewed it is not difficult to observe that the bodies of the Insurgents (INS) are often clad in recognizable U.S. Forces uniforms. As American soldiers read the news and or review the significant reports of those killed in these attacks/action it is noted that the U.S. ACUs (Army Combat Uniform) and either the hiking or issued boots are on the mangled INS bodies. The Marine Corps Uniforms have also been worn by INS where there are significant Marines soldiers inside the compound.

Discussion:

The INS Taliban (TB) have adapted to the proper wear of uniforms that are location specific to that U.S. Forces. In other instances the INS/TB often wear the Afghan Uniformed Police (AUP), Afghan National Army (ANA), Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) uniforms as well and pass themselves off as part of the identifiable soldiers found on the Forward Operating Base (FOBs) and Combined OutPost (COPs). What is surprising and often makes one wonder is, where did the INS/TB get the name tapes and rank? For the purpose of this document it has been pointed out that the access of uniforms comes from various readily accessible-resources:

- The INS/TB that own computer(s) can purchase the U.S. Forces Uniforms from EBay, Internet Uniform companies, legitimate uniform companies and even the Army Direct ordering System (ADOS)
- They will only need to know the Unit name
- Can come up with a rank and name
- Can go as far as confiscating or copying a DoD ID or the last 4 of a SSN (Social Security Number)
- Recover an address from the labels thrown in the trash bins with names

Granted this sounds farfetched and like a James Bond movie scene but how else is INS/TB obtaining the uniforms? Having someone on the inside is always the easy answer and it can be as simple as rummaging through the FOBs, COPs trash. Soldiers often throw away unserviceable uniforms, boots, and often get careless and leave personal information (PI) from gifts, care packages and or envelopes. Unlike Iraq, we were asked to keep OPSEC a priority:



Current INS attacks sport U.S. Military ACU uniforms and backpacks

- Shred all letters and labels that hold personal information; addresses from purchasing companies
- Shred and remove labels with personal information before disposing of boxes, letters and care packages
- Wooden boxes labeled "Uniform Drop off", were not as common in other conflicts as they currently are in Afghanistan, their purpose is simply to gather the unserviceable uniforms and footwear of the soldiers. The uniforms are to be collected by a DoD company, flown back to the U.S.A. to be disposed of via Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). But are the discarded uniforms making it to the final destination?



These pictures were cropped to show how the uniforms had the U.S. patches, name, & rank.



ISAF JOINT COMMAND

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(NIU) **INSIDER THREAT CAN BE MITIGATED BY DELIVERING UNSERVICEABLE UNIFORMS AT THE UNIFORM DROP OFF**
by Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) (Cont)

Lessons Learned: From noticeable open dumpster diving can be easily accomplished in many FOBs, and COPs by the host national labors. Mitigation measures are simple to follow:

- Changed the location of the Uniform Drop box to be in front of a surveillance camera
- Changed the location of the Uniform Drop box to a busy location/heavily trafficked area
- Increased the height of the Uniform Drop box from 4 feet high to 5 feet high
- Applied a lid to the opening of the Uniform Drop box and inclosing the container
- The diameter of the top (in) opening of the Uniform box is narrower

**Recommendations:**

- Continue to monitor the pickup date of when the content of the Uniform box is emptied:
- Continue to keep the Uniform Drop box in front of the surveillance camera
- Monitor the time of when the contents of the box is collected and prepared to be send back to the U.S.A.
- Reinforce to all of the soldiers via a PI refresher course on PI measures upon arrival to FOBs, COPs to remove all labels from personal mail and parcels
- Monitor and reinforce to dispose of unserviceable uniforms and foot wear in the proper bin



ICJ CJ7 Lessons Learned Remarks :

- All Troop Contribution Nations deployed in ISAF are to follow, everything reported on this article, since the possibility to obtain the uniforms is the same for all the countries.
- Be sure to put inside of the Uniform boxes, the military clothes and boots you do not need anymore.

Do not give any chance to the INS to use any of our military pieces of clothing, footwear, ranks, names, badges, emblems, etc,

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INJURIES INCURRED DURING THE OPERATION OF MRAP/M-ATV DOORS

by Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)

Observation:

The doors on both MRAPs and M-ATVs are very heavy in order to provide the occupants of these vehicles protection from improvised explosive device (IED) detonation as well as ballistic protection from small arms fires.

The Regional Command - South Safety Office has been receiving several severe injury reports incurred during the operation of the MRAP /M-ATV doors.

- Crewmembers are not habitually/routinely coordinating/communicating their movements as they board or dismount the vehicle.
- Mission briefs do not include precautionary statements on proper hand hold locations or internal communication to ensure hands are clear from door openings.
- Soldiers are getting injured due to lack of sufficient handholds on the exteriors of MRAPs and M-ATVs.
- Grabbing around B-Pillar to ingress/egress has increased occurrences of finger/hand injury.

Discussion:

During vehicle boarding operations, the front seat crew may not be fully aware of the location and actions of the rear seat crew or vice versa. This may lead to a situation where a crewmember closes a door while another crewmember's arm, hand, or fingers remain in the door opening, causing severe injury to the extremity.

- Data from the Deployment and Operations Task Force indicate that from 1 Nov 2007 to 10 June 2012 a total of 367 personal injuries (crushing/lacerations) or 37% of the total are from MRAP/M-ATV door mishaps.
- The body regions most affected is the hands, fingers and wrist numbered at 208 or 57% of the MRAP/M-ATV personal injury analysis.
- The mechanism of injury is measured at 172 incidents or 47% resulting from MRAP/M-ATV doors.

Lessons Learned:

Proper coordination and communication by all crewmembers will ensure that all arms, hands, and fingers are clear of door openings prior to the command to close all doors. Everyone on board is responsible to ensure that effective communication takes place and that all crewmembers use approved handhold devices to enter and exit the vehicles.

**Recommendation:** Crew Coordination/Communication

- Prior to closing any door, the crewmembers will visually verify that no other crewmember has any portion of an arm, hand, or fingers in the door opening.
- Personnel will audibly notify other crewmembers of the intent to close a door by identifying the location and that the door is closing (IE: "LEFT REAR DOOR CLOSING - All Clear", ETC.).
- The crewmembers must integrate this as part of their Battle Drills stating "ALL Clear" before any doors is closed.
- All doors will not be left open for prolonged periods of time without having either a prop to hold the door in the full open position or a protective barrier applied to prevent the door from closing far enough to impact a limb or extremity.



Fig 1: Proper Hand Hold



Fig 2: Improper Hand Hold

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SOLDIERS GUIDE FOR PREVENTION OF COLD WEATHER INJURIES

by Center For Army Lessons Learned (CALL)

Shelter

Shelter from weather is critical.

- The standard shelter is the tent, but improvised shelters (snow caves, snow trenches, lean-tos, etc.) can be constructed from local materials. Use existing buildings when possible.
- Use a tent liner for better insulation.
- In tents, soldiers should sleep in long underwear and socks with all other clothing hung up to dry.
- Ensure adequate ventilation to avoid moisture build up in clothing and sleeping bags.



Heaters

There are several heaters for use inside tents. The type of heater required depends on the size of the tent or shelter.

•For example; Space Heater Arctic (SHA) is a 28KBTU heater that is designed to provide heat for the 10 man arctic tent and other tentage with floor area between 100 & 200 square feet. The SHA replaced the Yukon heaters which has severe operational deficiencies and poses a serious safety hazard in the field.

- Larger capacity stoves are available for the bigger tents.
- See Family of Space Heaters (FOH) for authorized heaters.
- Care must be used to prevent melting the frozen ground beneath or around the stove.**
- By using a tent liner, removing loose snow and ice from the ground before setting up the tent, and preventing the tent from overheating, melting can be minimized.
- If available, plywood tent flooring and metal trays under the stove can be used to reduce melting.

•**Ensure that stoves have adequate exhaust from the shelter.**



Cold Weather Sleep Tips

- Prepare an insulation layer between ground and sleeping bag.
- In improvised shelters, only boots and the outermost clothing layer should be removed. Place clothing under the sleeping bag where it can add insulation without accumulation moisture from the body.
- Relieve yourself before you go to sleep.
- Eat a candy bar or part of an MRE before you sleep to give you energy which will help keep you warm.
- Fill canteen and put in your sleeping bag so water won't freeze.
- Under extremely cold conditions, wipe off boots and put in the sleeping bag. This will allow your boots to stay warm.

Key Points

- Shelter from the elements is secondary to defending against enemy actions.
- Eat and drink more food and water than normal.
- Be prepared for sudden weather changes.
- Avoid cold injuries by using a buddy system and frequent self-checks.
- Immediately treat persons showing any sign/symptom of cold injury.



- Sick, injured, and wounded individuals are very susceptible to cold injuries.
- Each soldier should carry an individual cold-weather survival kit at all times.
- Drivers and passengers should always have a sleeping bag and extra cold-weather clothing when traveling by vehicle away from the unit bivouac location.
- Use ICE GRIPS for snow and ice.

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by Center For Army Lessons Learned (CALL) (Cont.)

Cold Weather Uniform -Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) for USA-

Layering System

- The first layer: Poly propylene underwear and either the green or black issued socks.
- The second layer: bear suit.
- The third layer: field jacket liner (optional, but keep it handy).
- The fourth layer: GORTEX parka and pants.

Additional Items

- Neck gaiter and balaclava:
 - Used for head and neck.
- GORTEX parka hood:
 - Can also be worn with the Kevlar helmet.
- Black, vapor barrier boots:
 - Ensure the boots are dry. Wick water out with old socks if wet. The tops of the worn wool socks should be turned down over the cold weather boots.
- Cold weather mittens:
 - Ensure they fit loosely to allow circulation and ventilation.

6 Keys to Healthy Feet

- Get into a warm area if possible. Remove your boots and socks. Dry your feet, especially between your toes.
- Use foot powder.
- Massage your feet for about five minutes increasing circulation.
- Put on a dry pair of socks.
- Wipe out the inside of your boots to dry.
- Do this every 4 hours.



"Footwear"



- Anytime the temperature is below freezing and your duty requires you to be outside most of the time (i.e., on guard duty, in a fox hole, etc) wear the proper foot wear (i.e., extreme cold weather boots, etc).
- Wear only one pair of socks.
- Wick out excess water.
- Do not wear damaged boots.

Protect Your Fingers

- Don't wear gloves or mittens that are too tight.
- Allow blood to circulate freely.
- Failure to do so will cause hands to become cold, numb, or stiff.



Cold Weather Survival Kit

- Waterproof matches and fire starter (e.g. Candle, magnesium match, lighter).
- Signaling devices (e.g. Mirror and whistle).
- Knife.
- Pressure bandage, cold-climate lip balm, sunglasses.
- Compass.
- Water container (metal for use in fire).
- Small amount of concentrated food (e.g. MRE or trail mix).
- Foil survival blanket.



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