



MCoE IED Defeat

“What the world is dealing with here is a snowball becoming an avalanche. The more people who travel to Syria, the more recruiters ISIS has, in turn expanding its potential to recruit even more people. There is simply no question that ISIS presents an enormous threat to US security.” Justin Heinz, Department of Homeland Security, National Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorism Events (CREATE)

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

Over the past month there have significant increases in improvised explosive device (IED) activities in both Iraq and Syria. In Afghanistan the Taliban announced its spring offensive and following up with pictures of recently captured equipment from Afghan Security Forces. The reports show the Taliban has resorted to using more planted devices versus using suicide bombers.

With our Soldiers still in the fight, gaining and maintaining Situational Awareness can be a challenge when you are not constantly patrolling your area either unilaterally or partnered with local security forces. Knowing your area and the enemy tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) can help your unit shape the operational picture and how/what future operations need to be conducted. The same principles that are applied while in a combat zone can be applied at home station. “Lone Wolf” or small groups conducting attacks such as the incident in Garland, Texas can be stopped prior to the detonation of a device or large numbers of casualties from small arms fire if we remain aware of our surroundings.

Keeping an eye out for suspicious activity and knowing the proper reporting procedures can aid local security forces and help maintain good order. Looking for things that seem out of place or strange activities is not being paranoid, it’s being Vigilant. Be a hard target while on patrol as well as at home.

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, Handheld Detectors (HhDs) 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.



Evidence collection started after the area was rendered safe and no device was found.



Police Station destroyed by an IED in Kandahar, AFG

Virtual Training

In April of this year TCM Gaming in conjunction with Counter Explosives Hazards Center (CEHC), Directorate of Counter Improvised Explosive Devices (DCIED), and Maneuver Support Center of Excellence (MSCoE) conducted a verification, validation and assessment of some hand held models to be used in VBS3. The AN/PSS-14, Minehound (VMR2), CEIA, Gizmo (VMC-1), and the Strider (in hand held mode) were all tested for operation, appearance, and inter-operability. Other features commonly associated with all the detectors such as low battery warning, which forces the individual to change out batteries, and fatigue that affects the pace of the mission are included.

The HhD models can be downloaded at [MilGaming](#) along with the following models: the THOR III, poker chips for marking, engineer stakes for marking safe & danger areas, and all associated batteries. There is currently a THOR III model in VBS3, but it does not offer the operator the ability to interact with the system other than turning it on. The new model will allow the operator to change out batteries, access the remote control unit (RCU), go from standby to operate and back to standby. The purpose of the models is not to train our handheld operators, but to train on properly placing them into our formations.

Avatar with the AN/PSS-14



Poker chips used to mark the safe lane

C-IED Training Support Spotlight

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 commanders.

WHO: 63rd Engineer Battalion

WHAT: Refresher training on current Handheld Detectors and dismounted EW enablers.

WHEN: 23 April 2015

WHERE: Building 8070, Located on Leyte Field

SUMMARY: 25 Soldiers received new and refresher training, which consisted of hands on instructions with several Handheld Detectors (HhDs), and a virtual exercises. This training helps the Soldiers of the 63rd Engineers to remain current on the latest hand held technologies being used in the Contemporary Operating Environment.

FUTURE: The C-IED Team continues to assist units to improve training by providing the most up to date information on current enablers for Soldiers in the operational environment.

63rd Engineer Battalion AN/PSS-14 and Hand Held Detector Refresher/Training



C-IED Training at the MCoE



MCoE's Staff Attack the Network MTT will be conducting a Staff Attack the Network Course for E-4s and above, DACs and contractors (subject to space availability) on Fort Benning, GA. This course is highly recommended for deploying Soldiers and Soldiers on Battalion and Brigade Staff. The Staff Attack the Network Course is 3 days and consists of 10 lessons, 5 STAFFEXs/PEs and a Virtual Simulation Capstone Exercise called the Enhanced Dynamic Geo-Social Environment (EDGE). The course is designed to teach Soldiers on Battalion and Brigade Staff how to neutralize or defeat Threat Networks i.e. IED, criminal, drug, gang and/or any type of threat networks (Human Networks) The dates are 7-9 July 2015, Location TBD, POC is Tony Dodd @ 404-210-5381.



- The MCoE C-IED Team works hand-in-hand with the Warrior University to share the Best Practices with the Warfighter.
- 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.
- You will now find material related to the MCoE's C-IED Training Team, AtN, and DCT-MT.

SITUATION: IED attacks have remained a constant and evolving global threat for Coalition and US forces. In response, the MCoE C-IED Team is developing training to meet the objectives of TRADOC and local unit commanders.

WHO: A CO 1/50th IN .

WHAT: C-IED Introduction to VBS3 with a virtual mission Mounted React To Contact.

WHEN: 28-29- April 2015

WHERE: Leyte Field Classrooms 8070/ 6723 (Map Terrain) HSTL South/North.

SUMMARY: The CIED team provided 150 Warriors of A Co.1/50 an in-depth virtual and Convoy operation training session within an IED environment.

FUTURE: Continue to assist units and improve their C-IED training, by providing the most up to date information on IEDs, and the Countermeasures used to mitigate effects and defeat the IED.



Alpha Company 1/50th with VBS3

SITUATION: The enemy's use of IED attacks shows no sign of letting up and remains an evolving threat for Soldiers. In response the MCoE's C-IED Team continues to develop realistic training to meet the needs of TRADOC and local unit commanders.

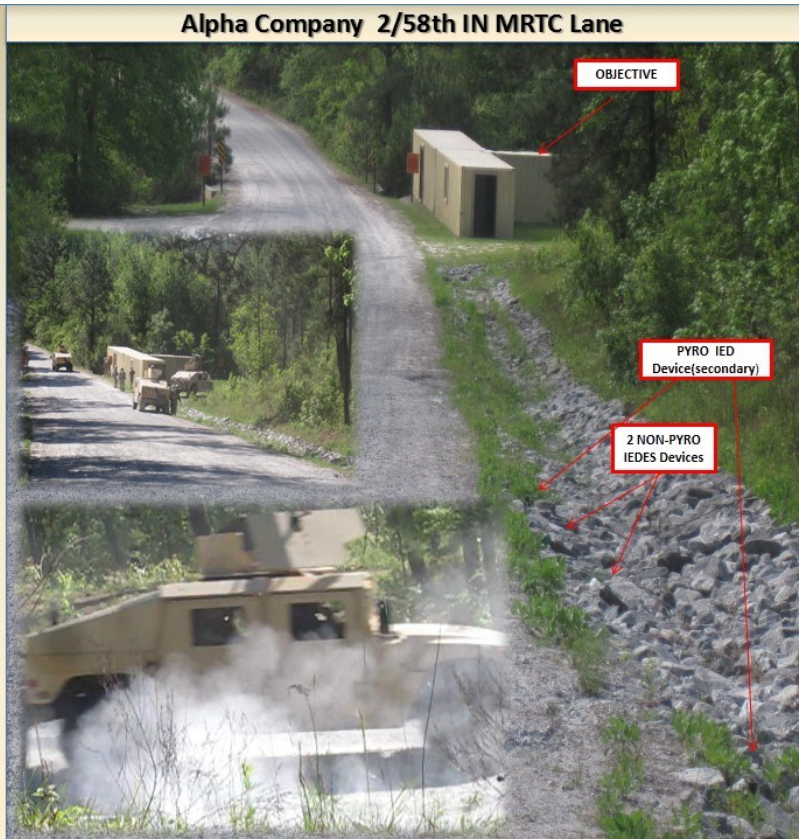
WHO: Alpha 2/58th IN

WHAT: Mounted React to Contact (MRTC) Lane

WHERE: Homestation Training Lane (HTSL-N/HME Lab-HSTL-C)

SUMMARY: 212 Warriors received instruction on Mounting and Dismounting Procedures in an IED laden environment, followed with practical application in a Mounted React to Contact Lane that employed 2 JACIT and 2 Non-pyrotechnics devices to replicate the IED blast. CIED Battle Drills: 5/25/200, 5Cs, 9 Line Explosive Report, and React to an IED while maintaining movement. This is designed to support the Warfighters' understanding IED employment, indicators, and how to react to an IED attack.

FUTURE: Continues to assist units in improving training scenarios by providing the most up to date information on IEDs and threats encountered in the operational environment.



Alpha Company 2/58th IN MRTC Lane

Team Lead Comments

In this newsletter release, we wanted to take some time and discuss our approach to C-IED training at the MCoE. In adhering to the 2010 directive from the TRADOC commander, we practice a *Sequential, Progressive, and Adaptive/Flexible* approach that employs a synergistic application of a full spectrum of training aids and devices.

Sequential covers the more traditional understanding of the “*Crawl-Walk-Run*” that all of the reading audience should be familiar with.

Progressive addresses the subject material and its application to the appropriate skill level. This is important because when done right, it speeds the learning process. A trainer should know his target audience and deliver instruction that supports their knowledge of the subject. Detailed instruction of AtN topics like Targeting would be lost on someone who will never use it. It would be better developed and delivered as an “awareness” or first exposure which enables the recipient to build a mental “data base” to build on later.

Trainers should take into consideration the time of delivery as well; by this we mean: trying to instruct Initial Entry Soldiers on IED topics in the first few weeks of training will generally be unproductive. They are too busy trying to adjust to their new life in the service and being flooded with all sorts of information. Instruction like this is better provided after they have received and shown proficiency in basic tactical skills.

The training also needs to be adaptive and flexible, not only to address an appropriate skill level, but also to rapidly replicate existing or evolving threats on the global contact/friction points of today. It also needs to provide relevant information and be capable of covering down on a wide variety of audiences in an increasingly restrictive budgetary environment. Training costs money. Training areas, vehicles, weapons, fuel, meals, and other logistical concerns incur costs that the unit and the Army as a whole must address.

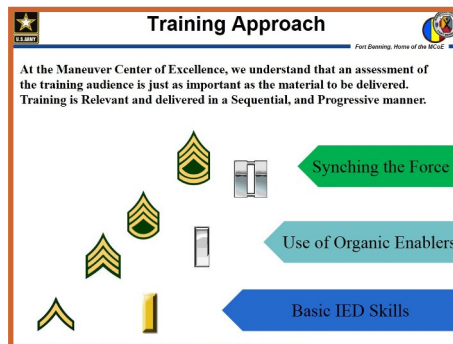
Here at the MCoE we try not to let any unit training time go to waste. There are plenty of opportunities coupled with the appropriate training aid, device, simulator, or simulation to provide a Unit with a quality training experience. In many cases, many of these can be combined together to assist and reinforce learning points in a Soldier’s cognitive process for better long term retention.

We start with a custom IED topics session, follow it with C-IED enabler familiarization, and put it all together in a virtual mission /operation, where everything they were exposed to up to this point comes into play. Soldier retention in the long term is better if they’ve actually had to perform it in at least one environment (Virtual or Live).

We find great value in providing the mid-senior level leadership some exposure to current C-IED enablers, like the Man Portable Line Charge, CREW, THOR III and ancillary devices, a variety of Hand Held Detectors, as well as additional training applications like ARL’s Anomaly Detection programs, ROC-IED, and various Distributive Learning programs that provide units, leaders and trainers additional low/no cost training opportunities/solutions that can be employed during “white space” moments. Many times these enablers have come out during times when the audience is back from deployment or they’ve been serving in other positions for awhile (Drill Sergeant, Recruiter, etc.), and it helps them stay aware of what’s in the “down range tool box” and the capabilities they provide.

The last part of delivering effective training is developing a Measure of Effectiveness to help assess whether the material is being understood, retained, employed, or needs to be modified, revamped, or dismissed. This can be difficult, as it too (info parameters) needs to be developed based on the audience providing the feedback. The information provided from this MOE is just as important as the training provided beforehand, and will help the program remain relevant and effective.

The C-IED Team is on-call to support any requesting unit. To request training assistance, contact Mr. Tom Dale at 706-545-6577, or Mr. Jerry Niggemann at 706-545-1619. or gerald.e.niggemann.civ@mail.mil.



Quick Links:

[RFMSS](#)
[Homepage](#)

[Advanced](#)
[Situational](#)
[Awareness](#)
[Training](#)

[DHS IED Fact Sheet](#)

[ROC-IED](#)
[Training Link](#)

[MCoE C-IED](#)
[Smart Guide &](#)
[Apps](#)

[Marine Corps](#)
[Center for](#)
[Lessons Learned](#)

[CREW Training](#)

[Attack the](#)
[Network](#)
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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>
- **TRIPwire (DHS site)** @ <https://tripwire.dhs.gov/IED/appmanager/IEDPortal/IEDDesktop?nfpb=true&pageLabel=LOGIN>

(Users should be aware of Registration requirements, CAC authorization for access, and site maintenance down times)

Blast from the Past

Napoleonic Era static VBIED (this one was CW) that demonstrates the practices of VBIED employment consistent to this day:



PARKED VBIEDS:

-Remote Control (RC) or Command Detonated (CW)

VBIED is stationary and unmanned. Positioned at a point expecting traffic or target. Visible to a firing point/overwatch position. May employ wire to firing point.

May appear to be standard type of local vehicle, perhaps with “visual” signs as to why it’s parked/located there (hood up, flat tire, etc) May have containers stacked inside or in the back.

Domestic protective measures