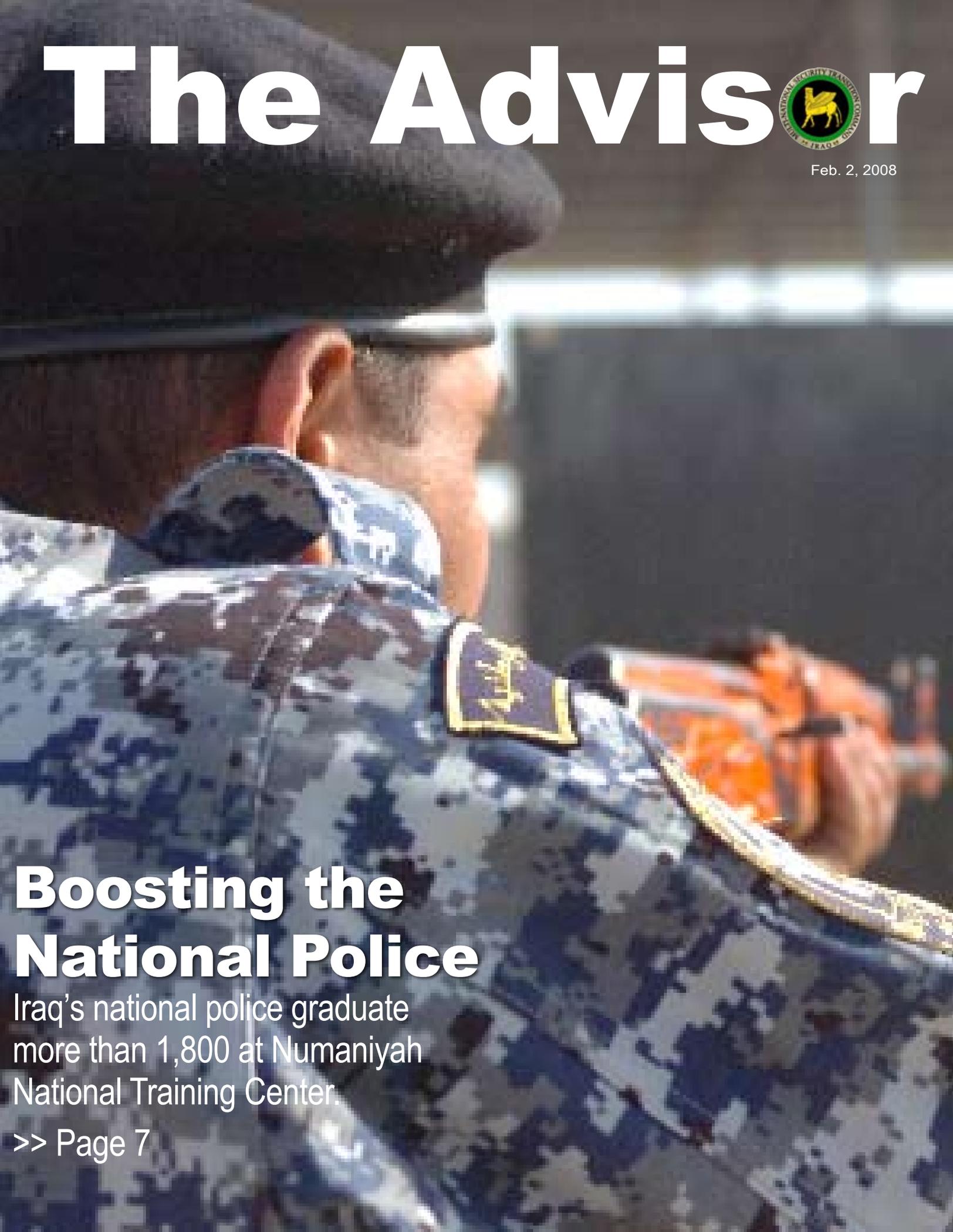


The Advisor



Feb. 2, 2008



Boosting the National Police

Iraq's national police graduate more than 1,800 at Numaniyah National Training Center.

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The Advisor

>> Volume 5 >> Issue 3

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The faces of Iraqi soldiers and police have been altered to protect their identities.

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>> FROM THE COVER

An Iraqi National Police graduate practices proper covering techniques in a demonstration during their graduation at Numaniyah Jan. 21.



Photo by U.S. Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Anthony J. Koch

>> IRAQI AIR FORCE: BURNING FOR A CHANCE



Photo by U.S. Air Force Master Sgt. Phillip Fourroux

An Iraqi firefighter crawls through a tunnel during a close-quarter training exercise included in the Fireman Apprentice Course at the Iraqi Air Force Training School. The course is being taught by U.S. Air Force instructors assigned to the school at Taji Air Base, Iraq.

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Iraqi Air Force builds on 2007 Growth

By Donna Miles

American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON – “Tremendous” growth in the Iraqi Air Force last year in terms of capability as well as capacity is expected to continue in 2008 as Iraq builds its air force from the ground up, a senior U.S. officer assisting that effort reported Jan. 24.

During 2007, the Iraqis stood up four air force training schools and graduated their first military pilots’ class since 2003, U.S. Air Force Col. Lyman “Lewie” Edwards, who also serves as chief of staff and deputy commander for the Coalition Air Force Transition Team, told retired military analysts via teleconference from Baghdad.

Last year saw other signs of growth as well. In December, the Iraqis unveiled their new air operations center near Baghdad for command and control functions. The Iraqi Air Force doubled its fleet to 56 aircraft.

The Iraqi Air Force has a mix of rotary and fixed-wing aircraft, including UH-1 Huey II helicopters, Cessna 172 Skyhawk and 208 Caravan aircraft, CH-2000 military tactical surveillance aircraft, and three C-130 Hercules cargo aircraft. A Dec. 28 ceremony in Baghdad marked the delivery of the newest addition to the fleet, the Beechcraft KingAir 350.

The Iraqis plan to buy more aircraft, including three additional C-130s. They also hope to add fighter jets to the fleet, although Edwards said the framework for supporting those aircraft – from training to maintenance – has to be worked out first.

With more members and aircraft, the Iraqi Air Force was able to carry out more missions during 2007.

“As the capacity of the air force grew, the capability also grew,” Edwards said.

The Iraqi Air Force was flying about 30 sorties a week in January 2007, but increased that number to more than 300 per week by December.

These sorties were both training and operational missions, or a combination of the two, Edwards said. Iraq’s Air Force moved about 13,000 passengers and 400 tons of cargo while conducting about 1,500 intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance flights.

The ISR missions focused heavily on critical infrastructure, with Iraqi aircraft patrolling oil pipelines, electrical power lines and other potential targets to identify enemy activity. “This way, we get a combination of training while doing actual missions,” Edwards said.

All signs point to continued growth and a bigger role in the counterinsurgency fight, Edwards said.

“The plan is to continue in 2008, moving closer to fully equipping the Iraqi Air Force to fight and win (against) the counterinsurgency threat while training more airmen to accomplish that mission,” he said.

In addition to sending former Iraqi pilots through refresher training, the Iraqi Air Force is actively recruiting new members. Earlier this month, 116 new officers completed basic training at the training facility in Taji. The graduation marked the first time Iraqi Air Force officers taught the two-month course that provides basic military training and education to new recruits.

“It’s great work. I’ve been awestruck at the ... amount of stuff that’s been accomplished here,” he said. “It’s amazing to be over here to see what we are doing, to be able to assist ... Iraq, working side by side with the air force and the defense ministry leadership to build an air force from the ground up, literally. ■

what’s our vector

“In strategy, the longest way around is often the shortest way there. A direct approach to the object exhausts the attacker and hardens the resistance by compression; whereas an indirect approach loosens the defender’s hold by upsetting his balance.”

B. H. Liddell Hart
British military historian

Multi-National Security Transition Command - Iraq takes a strategic cue from the work of the noted British military historian Liddell Hart in its approach to training and building the Iraqi Security Forces. Instead of making the transition of security to the sovereign government of Iraq its primary goal, MNTSC-I focuses on the twin goals of force generation and force replenishment. Through this indirect approach, we seek to foster growth across the broad range of the entire enterprise of establishing and maintaining security in Iraq for the long term.

In taking aim at these objectives, we get two significant bangs for our buck. First, and most obviously, we assist the Iraqis in improving the capabilities and effectiveness of the soldiers in the field and the police on the streets. Second, and perhaps less apparent to a casual observer, we stimulate development and improved performance in the ministries of Interior and Defence, which oversee those forces. An emphasis on force generation and force replenishment pushes the development of the institutional structure and processes required to acquire, generate, sustain, equip, deploy and manage those forces. By forcing the growth of this “nerve and muscle” in the ministries, we strive to develop the institutional habits that will ultimately enable them to take complete control of the development, replenishment and employment of all the Iraqi Security Forces. It is critically important that our efforts improve ministerial capacity within these organizations in addition to increasing the capabilities of the more visible fighting forces.

In order for transition of security responsibilities to be successful, there must be capable institutions in place to accept and fulfill those responsibilities. Those responsibilities are large in scale, complex, and broad-ranging, and it requires significant time and effort to grow these institutions. MNSTC-I’s focus on force generation and replenishment enables the Iraqis to grow their institutions in the right way for the future while also improving security today. ■



Courtesy photo

U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Larry Doerfler, left, provides cover for U.S. Army Pvt. Alan Manzo, right, while they move back to their vehicles after searching an apartment in Adhamiyah, Baghdad, while on patrol.

Training leader briefs on Iraqi ‘enablers’

Dubik discusses steps to make Iraqi Army self-sufficient through leadership, life support

By Jim Garamone

American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON – As Iraqi maneuver units continue to make great progress, Coalition trainers must concentrate on “enablers” of the force, the general in charge of the effort to train Iraqi forces said Jan. 31.

U.S. Army Lt. Gen. James M. Dubik, commander of Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq, spoke to military analysts by phone from his headquarters in Baghdad. He said Coalition and Iraqi planners understand that enablers – combat service support functions for the military – must make progress for the Iraqi military to be a balanced force.

The combat units of the Iraqi Army are doing well; they are in the fight, and in many cases are leading the fight, the general said. These Iraqi maneuver units work closely with Coalition military training teams and are being mentored by American and other Coalition units. “The maneuver side is the most mature, because that is the choice that we made,” Dubik said. “In the last six months we established two division headquarters, three brigade headquarters and 10 battalion headquarters. That’s a huge growth in their size – about 40,000.”

In addition, Iraqi units are receiving vehicles that they need to

“The first priorities for enablers we have put in place are aviation, logistics and life support. Once we get those squared away, we’ll go on to the other combat service support specialties.”

U.S. Army Lt. Gen. James M. Dubik

Commander, Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq

accomplish their missions. Iraqi Security Forces now have more than 3,000 up-armored Humvees. They are receiving more than 100 BMPs, Russian-designed armored personnel carriers. The United States will transfer another 4,000 Humvees to the Iraqi military this year.

But combat service support enablers such as those specializing in intelligence, logistics, aviation, engineering and other combat support services are necessary for the Iraqi Army to do its job independently of the Coalition, Dubik told the analysts.

All Iraqi divisions now have intelligence officers, and intelligence networks linking battalions through division to the national network

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Courtesy photos

U.S. forces patrol the streets of Baghdad during part of their daily operations.

said. The Iraqi military is due to get mortars next year.

Building the Iraqi Army's command and control is challenging, the general said, because the fledgling security forces lack numbers at the leadership levels.

"We're at 68 percent fill in officers and 64 to 65 percent fill in sergeants," he said.

The army has received 8,000 new sergeants in the last six months, Dubik said. This is a combination of reaching out to NCOs who served in the army of the former regime and taking honor graduates from enlisted courses and making them corporals.

All of this signifies that the Iraqi military is growing, not only in size, but quality, the general said.

"While maneuver has been our primary emphasis, and we are growing like crazy on that, we are starting to grow a more balanced force, and the expectation is that the Ministry of Defense will have a balanced force between 2009 and 2011," he told the analysts. ■

From GAINS, Page 4

will mostly be in place by summer, he said.

"The first priorities for enablers we have put in place are aviation, logistics and life support," he said. "Once we get those squared away, we'll go on to the other combat service support specialties."

Dubik said Iraqis have made great progress in the air. "Aviation is very interesting," he said. "Iraqi aviators fly more than 300 missions a week now in support of their own army. Most (missions) are air mobility and surveillance and reconnaissance."

The Iraqis fly both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, and the "aviation side is getting really complicated with airspace management and air-ground coordination, but that's a good problem to have," he said.

In combat service support units, Dubik's command – in consultations with Iraqis – decided to take on life-support functions first. This includes food, fuel, pay and personnel matters. The Iraqis took this function over in 2007 and have made good strides, Dubik said, although fuel remains problematic.

Building up engineer units is going to be delayed, the general acknowledged. "We've got the explosive ordnance demolition school running, but won't be able to field all their equipment until late in 2009," he said.

In the "fires support" arena, Iraqi units will rely on Coalition forces for artillery and close-air support for the time being, Dubik



U.S. Soldiers patrol the Tigris River scanning for any suspicious activity.

Iraqi Army in Taji continues training

By U.S. Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Erica R. Gardner

MNSTC-I Public Affairs



TAJI, Iraq – Like any modern military, the Iraqi Army needs vehicles to move troops and supplies from one place to another. Those vehicles also need regular maintenance to keep them on the road.

As the number of Iraqi troops increase, so do the demands of the army's fleet of vehicles. One course here teaches Iraqi mechanics to maintain the vehicles that

are crucial to supporting Iraqi forces.

The Iraqi Army Service Support Institute here currently has the Organizational Maintenance Course and the Welding Course in session. The Organizational Maintenance Course teaches the Iraqi Army students the fundamentals of basic vehicle maintenance. Students participating in the courses learn in different blocks of instruction to ensure they are comfortable with the materials presented and understand the fundamentals of basic vehicle maintenance and welding.

Senior Iraqi mechanics and civilian contractors teach the courses to Iraqi soldiers attending military occupation specialty qualification from basic recruit training. They learn everything they need to know about repairing the vehicles used by the growing Iraqi fighting force.

During the course, which consists of 480 hours of individual training, Iraqi mechanics receive instruction on all vehicle components, from top to bottom. These troops repair and conduct on-site recovery of any vehicle in the army's arsenal.

"We train them on everything possible," said Habir, a master trainer for the course. "They can do everything from replacing an engine to body work."

The students are dedicated to the mission of the course and exceed the requirements we ask of them, said Habir. "Their work speaks for itself. I would ride in the vehicles anytime."

The students have trained on all aspects of the humvee and 5-ton truck and can change a transmission, drop a motor and perform most routine maintenance.

"We are excited to learn the way around the vehicles," said Iraqi Army Sgt. Hussein. "I want to fix all the vehicles; I can make my army better."

This training serves as an advanced course for the soldiers. Once needs have been identified by the battalion, courses are created to help them become self-reliant. The training is important be able to perform the services they provide because the job they do is imperative to their military's future.

Habir said many of the soldiers have mechanical backgrounds. This helps the learning curve for the soldiers when teaching the course. The trainers teach the students how to repair Humvees, large trucks and recovery vehicles.

"They work hard and are very motivated," said Habir. "They pick up very quickly on what we teach them. The process is working well;



Photos by U.S. Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Anthony J. Koch

Iraqi soldiers familiarize themselves with various parts of a Humvee engine before the instructor demonstrates how it is properly reassembled at the Taji National Maintenance Depot in Taji, Iraq, Jan.30.



Iraqi soldiers familiarize themselves with various parts of a Humvee engine before the instructor demonstrates how it is properly reassembled at the Taji National Maintenance Depot in Taji, Iraq, Jan.30.

we now has enough trained mechanics that we really only work in a supervisory role."

Habir believes the course helps bring the Iraqi army one-step closer to being an even more logistically self-sufficient military.

"The faster we can train them, the faster they can get our Iraqi Army on the road again." ■



Photos by U.S. Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Anthony J. Koch

IRAQI NATIONAL POLICE GRADUATION

The Iraqi National Police graduated approximately 1,830 recruits from various training courses at Numaniyah National Training Center Jan. 21. These graduating classes are unique because the class composition included Sunni, Shia, Kurdish, Turkman, and Christian recruits. The basic recruit training phases included eight blocks of instruction covering democratic policing and human rights, crime, anti-terrorism, survival skills, defensive tactics, and firearms training. The specialized training included blocks in firearms, urban operations, search techniques, close quarter tactics, and additional training in leadership and logistics.



MAN ON THE STREET

What have you done for the Iraqi Security Forces that you're most proud of?

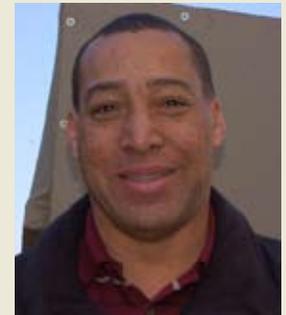
**U.S. NAVY PO1
JULIE A. MORRIS,**
DoIA ID Badge Officer



"I assist with the application process of coordinating ID badges for the various Iraqi military members working in and around the Ministry of Interior."

TONY DODD ,
DDA - Strategy, Plans and Policy Assessment

"I assist the Iraqi military leadership in generating and shaping their joint armed forces."



**U.S. ARMY CPT.
CLAUDIA CROSSLAND,**
MNSTC-I Protocol Officer

"As the protocol officer, I coordinate visits to Iraqi Security Forces' training locations so that senior Iraqi and U.S. government and military leaders can assess and support Iraqi force generation."



Photo courtesy Kalar District Police Headquarters

Iraqi Police Services Kalar District Headquarters is a four story structure including underground parking garage.

Iraqi Police Services get newest facility

**By U.S. Air Force
Maj. Ryan Novotny**

MNSTC-I J-7

KALAR, Iraq – The Iraqi Police services moved into their newest facility after an opening ceremony and tour provided for the provincial director of police Jan 3. The construction of the Kalar District Police Headquarters is the most recent example of the Coalition working to enhance the Iraqi Police's ability to protect the Iraqi people.

The headquarters building is located within the Sulaimaniyah province approximately two and a half hours south of the city of Sulaimaniyah and 50 kilometers west of the Iranian border. The \$1.5 million, 28,900 square meter facility was constructed by Tetra Tech, an American prime contractor, managing the construction, and Zana Company, a local Iraqi sub-contractor, completing the work on site.

"The past police headquarters building was old, poorly furnished and had no force protection," said Iraqi Police Advisor Mullins. "We now have the command presence necessary for the leader of the Iraqi Police in the Garmin District."

In addition to housing police, the facility is home to a branch of the Iraqi Criminal Investigation Division. These agencies now work out of a 4 story facility boasting a wireless internet, satellite receivers, photovoltaic perimeter lighting, exterior stone facing, three kitchen facilities, tiled bathrooms, and a spiral staircase. A

penthouse is located on the structure roof and there is even an underground parking garage essential for hot summers and snowy winters.

"Another positive for the command headquarters is that it is centrally located, accessible and closer to the Red Zone and the border of Kurdistan," said Mullins. "This gives us more room to maneuver and control this area."

Multi-National Security Transition Command - Iraq has coordinated the construction and renovation of almost 600 police stations throughout Iraq in just over 4 years.

The Kalar headquarters building is an archetype of coordination between the Coalition forces, Iraqi government and the contractor community. Engineers from the Ministry of Interior completed the facility design in about three months. Once complete, the Ministry of Interior teamed with Multi-National Security Transition Command – Iraq, and the Sulaimaniyah provincial director of police to fund and construct the facility.

The project was funded under an initiative known as the "Year of The Police" striving to invigorate the Iraqi civil authority. After securing funding and completing the contracting process, the team again partnered with the Iraqi Police to provide the security required for the project. The resulting partnership allowed more funding dedicated to the structure. The resulting police station not only met the requirements but created a symbol of security and progress for the whole community. ■



Photos by U.S. Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Anthony J. Koch

Iraqi National Police receive continuous power

The Iraqi National Police Headquarters celebrated the completion and sustainment of continuous electricity in their compound at a ribbon cutting and “throwing of the switch” ceremony held at the headquarters site Jan. 31. The new generators are connected to constant government power, which runs only to approved facilities authorized by the Ministry of Electricity. Once started, the project took just 24 days to complete – three days ahead of schedule and \$97,000 under the allotted budget.





Photo by U.S. Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Erica R. Gardner

Iraqi Air Force warrant officers participating in the Fireman Appentice Course practice donning fire masks to ensure proper fit. The Fireman Appentice course is being taught by U.S. Air Force instructors assigned to the Iraqi Air Force Training School at Taji Air Base, Iraq.

Iraqi Air Force warrant officers fired up about firefighting training

By U.S. Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Erica R. Gardner

MNSTC-I Public Affairs



TAJI, Iraq – Iraqi Air Force warrant officers who recently graduated from the Basic Recruit Training Course at the Iraqi Air Force Training School are now attending a Fireman Appentice Course at Taji. They are learning to assist the flightline in the protection of the Iraqi Air Force fleet of aircraft. The ability to fight fires is the goal of the course; however, there is much

more to fighting fires than using the fire hose and riding on the back of the fire truck.

The focus of the training is to learn about aircraft fires. There are many reasons for the fires, which will assist the students in extinguishing them quickly. The students will learn the necessary skills during a two-month training period.

“Helping the students understand why a fire starts can help them to plan fire prevention,” said U.S. Air Force Master Sgt. Phillip Fourroux, lead Fireman Appentice Course advisor. “All of the students are current firefighters and we are providing them with training to use additional firefighting equipment”.

The use of a burn jacket, gloves, helmet, flash gear, and air packs are new tools for the students. Introducing them to the tools and

providing an explanation of what each one does gives the students a better understanding of the equipment they use for training.

“I did not have the air pack before,” said Iraqi Air Force Warrant Officer Habir, Iraqi Air Force Training School student. “I have to practice with this new equipment.”

Habir, like many others in his class, have not used the equipment before but are eager to practice putting it on. Practice drills are scheduled to help them understand how the equipment works and the proper usage of the equipment.

During an equipment familiarization session, the students practiced pre-inspection of their gear. The ability to recognize faulty or damaged equipment prior to use enables them to control their environment by repairing or replacing the equipment before it is needed.

The first inspection is to check the air pack’s straps belts for burns or frayed edges, air gauges, air cylinder for dents or O-ring cracks and the back plate needs to be free of cracks and is not broken to hold the air cylinder in place. Donning the face mask ensures a proper fit, and determines if all the components are working properly such as the breathing tubes and nose fitting.

Each student will perform the one minute air leak test on their air cylinder to make sure it is functioning properly. Inspection of the air cylinder threads is important as any damage to the threads allows the air to explode, causing the cylinder to damage parts or cause injury to

See FIRE, Page 11



Firefighting suits used by Iraqi Air Force Fireman Apprentice Course students during their training sit on a shelf at the Iraqi Air Force Training School located in Taji, Iraq.



Photos by U.S. Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Erica R. Gardner

Iraqi Air Force warrant officers participating in the Fireman Apprentice Course practice donning firefighting gear during a timed exercise.

From FIRE, Page 10

someone.

“You have to be careful when handling the canisters,” said U.S. Air Force Master Sgt. Matthew Simmons, assistant Fireman Apprentice Course advisor. “You can create a lot of damage by not being careful with these canisters.”

Completion of the pre-inspection of equipment allows the students to practice donning the remainder of the equipment: facemask, gloves, flash gear, jacket and helmet.

“I like this part the best,” said Iraqi Air Force Warrant Officer Abbas, Iraqi Air Force Training School student. “I like the way I look in this uniform.” The uniform Abbas is referring to is the firefighting suit.

Students have been given information in blocks of instruction and now it is time for them to display their understanding of the days’ events to the advisors. Donning the equipment – from the jacket, to the air pack, hood, mask and helmet will need to be done in 60 seconds. This drill includes testing the air line from the cylinder.

The first drill helped the students understand how each block of instruction is important on its own but even more important when coupled with other tasks.

“I thought putting on the equipment was going to be easy,” said Habir. “It was more difficult because of the steps I have to do to put everything on.”

Fourroux advised the students that not ensuring the straps of the air pack and the face mask are completely pulled out will slow down the donning process.

Drill two helped the students become comfortable in donning the equipment during the timed exercise. There were still problems with face mask fittings and air pack strap adjustment but this is all part of learning.

“I would rather you make your mistakes in the classroom and learn from them than to be on the flight line trying to figure it out,” said Simmons.

Being comfortable with the equipment and knowing how to use it is the main goal of this course. Both Fourroux and Simmons expressed the need for continuing practice with the equipment. Periodic drills will keep the students on their toes, causing them to focus on the reason for being in the course – to save lives and aircraft. ■



An Iraqi Air Force warrant officer participating in the Fireman Apprentice Course watches U.S. Air Force Master Sgt. Phillip Fourroux adjust the breathing apparatus on the air pack to ensure the airway is flowing correctly before donning the equipment.

Iraqi Police, Coalition soldiers conduct combined operation

ZELIG – Coalition soldiers conducted a two-day combined operation with the Iraqi 3rd Brigade, 1st National Police Division and Concerned Local Citizens in Zelig, Iraq, Jan. 20 and 21.

Thirteen insurgent fighters were killed, two enemy trucks destroyed and 14 IEDs were found during the combined operation, which is part of the country-wide Operation Phantom Phoenix.

The majority of IEDs were found in Zelig, and the group cleared homes along major routes in and out of the city.

– *Multi-National Division – Center Public Affairs*

Abu Ajeel's Iraqi Police come back strong after VBIED attack

TIKRIT – The Abu Ajeel Highway Patrol Iraqi Police station, with help from Coalition soldiers have come back strong during months of training after a devastating VBIED attack in June 2007 destroyed their station and killed numerous policemen.

A police transition team from the U.S. Army's 56th Military Police Company and Abu Ajeel Iraqi Police have teamed up to conduct intensive training in recent weeks to ensure they can protect local citizens. They focused on room clearing procedures, proper weapons handling and basic law enforcement skills.

The Abu Ajeel police department continues to be a success story. It is evident that the Iraqi Police value their positions, displaying commitment through extra training and working with the Coalition forces.

The Abu Ajeel Iraqi Police want to patrol their village and show the citizens that they are a trusted and confident organization that can bring peace to neighborhoods throughout their city.

– *Multi-National Corps – Iraq Public Affairs*

ISF, U.S. Special Operations Forces detain 5 terror suspects

Taji – Iraqi Security Forces, advised by U.S. Special Operations Forces, detained five terror suspects and destroyed a suspected terrorist safe house in separate operations.

Near the city of Taji, Iraqi and U.S. Special Forces detained two members of a terrorist cell specializing in suicide bombing attacks during a Jan. 19 raid. The suspects are believed to be responsible for coordinating and providing supplies for several attacks against Iraqi and Coalition forces.

In a separate operation Jan. 18 in the town of Rutbah, an Iraqi SWAT team, advised by U.S. Special Operations Forces, detained three members of an al-Qaida in Iraq terrorist cell. According to intelligence reports, the suspected terrorists are responsible for coordinating attacks against Iraqi and Coalition forces as well as the kidnapping and murder of Iraqi citizens. The suspects are also believed to be involved in providing weapons and funding for terrorist attacks.

In another Jan. 18 operation, Iraqi and Coalition forces destroyed two empty structures used by terrorists in Diyala province. One of the buildings was believed to be a terrorist safe house and the other was a small storage facility. They were destroyed after it was discovered that the structures had been rigged with explosives.

– *Multi-National Corps – Iraq Public Affairs*

Iraqi citizens' tips lead ISF, U.S. Special Forces to weapons caches

BALAD – Iraqi Security Forces, advised by U.S. Special Forces, uncovered two weapons caches during separate patrols Jan. 24.

An Iraqi SWAT team from Al Kut was conducting a patrol with U.S. Special Forces near Badrah. At a stop in one village, a group of Iraqi civilians informed Iraqi and U.S. forces of a possible munitions cache. Iraqi and U.S. Forces discovered and secured a cache consisting of 321 anti-personnel mines, two 155mm artillery rounds and one 120mm mortar round.

In the village of Shawq Sha Alan, a team of 8th Iraqi Army Division soldiers and U.S. Special Forces recovered a cache after receiving a tip from an Iraqi citizen. The cache included one SVD rifle, one RPG-7 launcher with sight, two RPG-7 rounds with boosters, three hand grenades, two PKC machine guns, one flare gun, two shot guns, two pistols, 150 DSHK heavy machine gun rounds, 800 PKC rounds, 250 AK rounds and two boxes of propellant charges.

– *Multi-National Corps – Iraq Public Affairs*

Iraqi Emergency Response Unit reinforces Iraqi Security Forces

AN NASIRIYAH – An element of the Iraqi Emergency Response Unit, a specially trained police unit, was sent to An Nasiriyah in southern Iraq to assist provincial security forces in re-establishing security and conduct follow-on security operations against extremist forces there.

The deployment, requested by the governor of Dhi Qar province and directed by the prime minister of Iraq, is in response to a series of clashes between Iraqi Security Forces and extremist forces within An Nasiriyah.

Iraqi Security Forces in An Nasiriyah have recently come under multiple small-arms, indirect fire and sniper attacks. During the attacks, several Iraqi police officers were killed, including the commander of the An Nasiriyah SWAT unit.

The deployment of the Baghdad-based unit demonstrated the increased ability of the Iraqi government to quickly move specially trained counter-terrorism forces within Iraq to aid provincial security forces.

– *Multi-National Corps – Iraq Public Affairs*

Iraqi, U.S. Security Forces detain extremist leader, terrorist financier

BALAD – Iraqi Security Forces, advised by U.S. Special Forces detained an extremist leader and a terrorist financier in separate operations Jan. 27.

In Safwan, Iraqi and U.S. Forces detained the leader of an extremist group believed to be responsible for mortar and explosive projectile attacks against Iraqi and Coalition forces.

According to intelligence reports, the group is also responsible for weapons smuggling and attacks against Iraqi citizens.

In Mosul, Iraqi and U.S. Forces detained a terrorist financier believed to be involved in several attacks against Iraqi and Coalition Forces. Additionally, three persons of interest, believed to be associates of the terrorist financier, were detained.

– *Multi-National Corps – Iraq Public Affairs*