



From the Commandant's desk

Modernizing Fire Support Training

The United States Army Field Artillery School is undertaking an aggressive initiative to modernize our MOS 13 series education to maintain pace with emerging technologies and the Army 2025 vision. This initiative includes significant enhancements to the foundational training courses, leader education and the implementation of continuum of learning programs as outlined by the Army Learning Model 2015. In doing so, we are leveraging operational lessons learned combined with capabilities presented by rapidly expanding technologies.

At the heart of this modernization effort is the expanding of the foundation of our Fire Support institutional instruction with both precision targeting and Joint fires critical tasks. Lessons learned from over 12 years of conflict present us with this fact; the operational force demands our Fire Supporters be subject matter experts in the operational art and science of integration and employment of precision and Joint Fires. Our goal, through a comprehensive training approach that crosses all three training domains – Institutional, Organizational and Individual – is that ALL Field Artillery Officers and 13F Forward Observers

are qualified as Joint and Precision Fires Observers. We have a number of enablers now in place that will facilitate our success.

At the Institutional training level, several initiatives have now come to fruition. 13F Advanced Individual Training (AIT) has grown to an eight-week, four-day course from a historical six-week course. This growth in 13F AIT is solely intended to modernize the curriculum to align with the highly-technical aspects of precision targeting. Within the Field Artillery Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC), we are currently conducting several pilot courses in which we have integrated critical tasks from the Joint Fires Observer (JFO) functional course, target mensuration, and Collateral Damage Estimation (CDE) into the BOLC curriculum. Once we have achieved the right balance of precision targeting and Joint fires instruction in BOLC, we will invite the Joint Fire Support Executive Steering Counsel (JFS ESC) JFO accreditation team to Fort Sill so they can assess BOLC as an accredited JFO qualification course. Another primary effort in 2015 is additional expansion of 13F AIT to integrate critical JFO tasks with the ul-

timate goal of establishing 13F AIT as a JFO accredited program. We expect to achieve both of these goals during FY 2015.

Additionally, Target Mensuration Only (TMO) is being fully integrated into the 13F Advanced Leaders Course (ALC), FA Captains Career Course (FACCC) and the Warrant Officer Basic Course (WOBC). This training enables our Fire Supporters to manage and use mensuration tools such as the Precision Strike Suite Special Operations Forces (PSS-SOF) at the appropriate echelon. These precision imagery software capabilities are essential for the timely and responsive employment of precision munitions at the BCT and BN Task Force levels. At Company and below, usage of Precision Fires Imagery (PFI), a digitized chip cut from PSS SOF, enables our Platoon Forward Observers to refine their target using precision imagery. This level of precision target refinement is being taught as part of the expanded 13F AIT and BOLC curriculums. This precision refinement capability will be improved in the next generation of precision software

FA CMDT

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Purpose: Founded in 2011, the *Redleg Update* provides past and present Field Artillery leaders with a monthly update of informational highlights to assist in their individual, collective and professional training efforts, as well as report on activities occurring throughout the Field Artillery community.

Official Distribution: The *Redleg Update* is distributed by the Commandant of the U.S. Army Field Artillery to key members of the Field Artillery chain of command across the U.S. Army. Past and current editions are also archived on FKN @

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/34549741>

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RFIs, Notes, and Notices: To submit a Request for Information (RFI), please email the POC listed below.

Points of Contact: We appreciate those who have provided announcements, notices, articles and lessons learned.

Additionally, if you have a story of interest or wish to initiate a discussion on any topic or issue facing the Field Artillery community, contact Mr. John Folland, (580) 558-0831, or the editor of the *Redleg Update*, Ms. Sharon McBride, Field Artillery STRATCOM officer, (580) 558-0836.

Hot Link Legend:

Green = Open Source on WWW

Red = CAC Card enabled
on AKO/FKN

As stated in ATP 3-09.30, *Techniques for Observer Fire*, "Observers equipped with nothing more than a map, binoculars, and compass typically have a mean target location error of about 250 meters. This is not good enough for first round FFE or target suppression."

(fielding in FY17), the Pocket Sized Forward Entry Device (PFED) Inc II, embedded in the Nett Warrior (NW) ensemble. As we graduate our Fire Support Soldiers and Officers from the institutional instruction to the operational forces, their fire support training and certification will be enhanced based on their units' Mission Essential Task Lists (METL).

The operational level enablers that make these initiatives possible include the recent Army directed force structure changes; the re-activation of the Division Artillery (DIVARTY) and the assignment of our Fire Support personnel back into the FA Battalions. These changes present the fires community with enhanced training and certification opportunities at the operational level. All of this will build on our modernized, institutional foundational courses with a focused training regiment based on unit specific METLs and targeting technologies specific to each formation.

As a result of the current and emerging targeting technologies, FCOE established the 80:10:10 targeting standard (see diagram) which simply quantifies the term "Accurate" in the First Requirement for Accurate Fires, "Accurate Target Location and Size."

Today we have targeting technologies, fully fielded, that enable our Fire Supporters to achieve a six-meter Target Location Error (TLE). As leaders we must ensure all Fire Supporters are trained to expert on these fielded, precision-targeting systems and that these systems are maintained at Fully Mission Capable (FMC) status at all times. These optical, electronic and software systems are our primary Fire Support weapon systems. Without their usage it is impossible to provide our Maneuver forces with precision target accuracy required to employ modern Joint, conventional and precision munitions. Excalibur, Precision Guidance Kit (PGK), Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS), Accelerated Precision Mortar Initiative (APMI), and numerous Joint munitions demand a 10-digit grid with a minimum CAT II (15M) accuracy combined with an accurate altitude. It is absolutely critical that we minimize collateral damage while maximizing the effectiveness of each round fired, conventional or precision, by ensuring precise target location.

We are in an era of diminishing resources which demands we find efficiencies in our modernization initiatives. All programs are under scrutiny, so it is necessary that we identify our critical learning objectives as we modernize curriculums and learning experiences for our leaders, Soldiers and Marines.

Within the FA branch and here at the United States Army Field Artillery School we are leveraging war-time lessons learned and the current precision and Joint functional courses to shape our modernization

Continued on Page 3, see FA CMDT



FA CMDT ...continued from Page 2

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Targeting Standards
1. Accurate Target Location and Size... "SRAF"

DOTML-PF IMPLICATIONS

	Acquiring an Accurate Grid	Acquiring a Near-Precision Grid	Unaided Non-Precision Grid
STANDARDS	Frequency: 80% Accuracy: 15m TLE CAT II 6.0m TLE CAT I	Frequency: 10% Accuracy: 91m TLE CAT IV 30m TLE CAT III	Frequency: 10% Accuracy: >305m TLE CAT VI 305m TLE CAT V
MATERIAL ENABLERS	Current: •FS3 (ABCT/SBCT) •FOS/PSS SDF •PFED/PFI •LLDR-2H Future: •JETS •PFED Inc II/PFW - MHFA/BOSS - DPSS/DIEE •Emerging Technologies - UAS - Satellite - Global/Expeditionary FSC	Current: •FS3 (ABCT/SBCT) •LLDR •Vector 21 •Mark VII •PFED	Current: •Binos •Map •Compass •Protractor •OF Fan

TLE Categories (ref. Circular Error on Ground)	CAT I CE 6-20 m 5-8 m			CAT II CE 21-50 m 7-15 m			CAT III CE 51-100 m 16-30 m			CAT IV CE 101-300 m 31-91 m			CAT V CE 301-1000 m 92-305 m			CAT VI CE >1000 m (+305m) Or Large Elliptical Error		
Circular, Vertical, Spherical Error Predictions	CE	VE	SE	CE	VE	SE	CE	VE	SE	CE	VE	SE	CE	VE	SE	CE	VE	SE
	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90

JP 3-09.3, Close Air Support

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effort. We are also reaching out to the operational force for feedback. We are conducting Critical Task Site Selection Boards (CTSSBs) to continue to appropriately address our institutional and operational training requirements. We are implementing tenants of the Army Learning Model 2015 by employing technologies to enhance our Institutional, Organizational and Individual continuum of learning. These training enhancements include the development and use of advanced Interactive Multimedia Instruction (IMI) products with expanded simulation opportunities.

As important as this modernization effort is for the Field Artillery branch, technology enhancements and institutional and operational training modernization efforts alone will not enable us to fully achieve our objective. We must continue to keep lines of communication open, not only within the FA branch, but also with our Maneuver brethren. Our greatest challenge and achievements will be measured by our ability to provide our maneuver forces

with integrated, timely and accurate fires. This requires that our Fires leaders have the professional dialogue and extend the understanding of fires integration with our maneuver counterparts at all echelons. Leader development, education and guidance of fires employment and training for maneuver and fires leaders are critical tasks for the FSCO-ORD. I look forward to working with you in these critical modernization efforts as we define the best Institutional, Organizational and Individual training solutions to maintain our position as the King of Battle.

If you haven't done so already, please connect with me on our USAFAS and branch facebook page @ <https://www.facebook.com/fieldartilleryredleglive>.

Brigadier General William A. Turner

REMINDER

The deadline for this year's Knox, Gruber and Hamilton submissions is fast approaching.
The deadline for all packets is Nov. 1.
For additional information and MOI go to the FAPO FKN page at
<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/43264290>.

DIVARTY Doctrine Update

ADRP 3-09

- * Completed staffing with 10 critical comments
- * 28 AUG comment adjudication
- * 15 September Final Draft delivered to CMDTs for review and approval
- * Major changes introduced the DIVARTY
- * Updated FSCOORD definition
- * Changed FFA to Force Fires HQ
- * Updated Chief of Fires

FM 3-09

- * Updated based on 1 May FAB/DIVARTY WP
- * Describes what a DIVARTY is and role of the FSCOORD
- * Draft ready waiting on approval of ADRP 3-09

ATP 3-09.90

- * DIVARTY Operations and Fire Support above the BCT
- * Currently developing Authors' Draft

DIVARTY Doctrine Timeline

15 SEP 14 Revised ADRP 3-09 Final Review and approval

1 OCT 14 SD of ADRP 3-09 sent to CADD for review and approval

15 OCT 14 Release revised FM 3-09 for Staffing

15 OCT thru 1 DEC Staffing of FM 3-09

3-7 NOV ID of ATP 3-09.90

10-28 NOV ATP 3-09.90 sent to DIVARTYS for comment

5 JAN thru 27 FEB 1 ATP 3-09.90 staffing

2 FEB FM3-09 final review and approval

1 APR 3-09.90 final review and approval

Women volunteers needed for Ranger course assessment

WASHINGTON (Army News Service, Sept. 12, 2014) -- The Army is asking for female volunteers to possibly attend a Ranger course in the spring.

A final decision will be made in January on whether or not to actually conduct the one-time assessment, officials said. Since the Army needs to identify, select and begin training for potential participants, two "All Army Activity" or ALARACT messages are being sent to the field asking for volunteers.

The Ranger assessment course would train men and women together in order to help prepare institutions, schools and leaders for future integration decisions, according to Army G-1 officials at the Pentagon.

The assessment course would be open to all women in the ranks of specialist to major, if they can meet the physical qualifications and prerequisites.

Female observers would also be needed to serve as advisors to the Airborne and Ranger Training Brigade. Staff sergeants to master sergeants would be eligible, along with chief warrant officers 2 and 3, first lieutenants, captains and majors. Potential students and observers will be identified in December.

Current Ranger course standards will remain the same for all students, said G-1 officials. Prerequisites, phase performance requirements and graduation standards would not change for the assessment.

"We will be prepared to execute the assessment professionally and objectively, if directed," said Maj. Gen. Scott Miller, commanding general of the Maneuver Center of Excellence and Fort Benning.

All female candidates would be required to attend the Army National Guard Ranger Training and Assessment Course, known as RTAC, conducted at Fort Benning,

Georgia, prior to the assessment course.

Women who volunteer to serve as observers for the Ranger course must also undergo a selection process that includes a fitness test, land navigation, a combat water survival assessment, an operations order test, 12-mile road march with 35-pound rucksack, and review boards.

The women will not be Ranger instructors during the assessment, but as observers they will need to be able to keep up to the students and instructors.

Women who complete the Ranger assessment course as students will be awarded the Ranger tab to wear, but will not be awarded associated Ranger skill identifiers due to restrictions in Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 652. The decision to change that or not is scheduled to be made by the secretary of

Continued on Page 6, see Rangers

STAND-TO! Maneuver Center of Excellence Ranger Course Assessment

As part of U.S. Army's Soldier 2020 effort aimed at ensuring the best-qualified Soldier has the opportunity to serve in any position where they are capable of performing to standard, the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE) has initiated deliberate, responsible planning to determine the feasibility of conducting a Ranger course assessment in spring 2015. The Ranger course assessment, as conducted, would include women and male Soldiers as course students, as well as women observers to serve as advisors for the Airborne and Ranger Training Brigade (ARTB). In January 2015, the Army will make a decision on conducting the Ranger course assessment.

http://www.army.mil/standto/archive_2014-09-12

Rangers ...continued from Page 5

Defense no later than Jan. 1, 2016 when he determines if women will be permitted to become Infantry Soldiers and serve in other closed military occupational specialties.

About Soldier 2020:

The secretary of Defense revoked the direct ground combat rule, Jan. 24, 2013, following a unanimous recommendation by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Army and other services were given until January 2016 to implement changes and submit requests to exclude specific military occupational specialties from the ban being lifted.

In May of 2012, the Army announced it would open six military occupational specialties, or MOS's, that were previously closed to women. This opened combat-related jobs in 37 battalions across nine brigade combat teams.

The six MOS's opened were 13M Multiple Launch Rocket System crewmember, 13P MLRS operations/fire direction specialist, 13R Field Artillery Firefinder Radar operator specialist, 91A M1



Ranger trainees demonstrate teamwork during a raft assault in 2012. The Army is now calling for female volunteers to possibly attend a Ranger assessment course in the spring.

Abrams tank system maintainer, 91M Bradley Fighting Vehicle system maintainer and 91P Artillery mechanic.

Over the past year, the Army Training and Doctrine Command has been conducting a Physical Demands Study to develop

gender-neutral standards for tasks performed by combat MOS's. The study is part of Soldier 2020, the Army's initiative to look at integrating women into previously-closed MOS's such as infantry, combat engineer, field artillery and armor.

2014 Red Book

It's that time of year again; it's time to put together your annual Red Book submissions. The annual Red-book is an opportunity to highlight what your Soldiers and units have accomplished over the past year. Deadline for submission is 3 DECEMBER 2014.

The Red Book MOI can be found online at

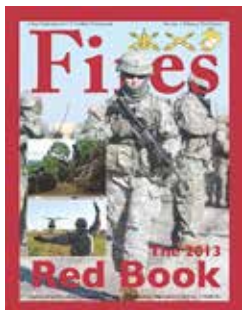
<http://sill-www.army.mil/firesbulletin>.

The Field Artillery Branch and the United States Field Artillery School encourages all our Field Artillery units to participate in this highly-anticipated, annual publication of the Fires Bulletin.

Please do not hesitate to call or email the staff at the Fires Bulletin or the FCoE STRATCOM office for any questions regarding submissions.

The point of contact for this year's Red Book submissions is Jennifer McFadden with the Fires Bulletin staff at 580-442-1090 (DSN 639); or at

fires.bulletin@us.army.mil.



Knox, Hamilton & Gruber



Recognizing the Best Within Our Branch

2014 KHG DEADLINE IS 1 NOV 2014!

Packets must be emailed to the FAPO POC, SFC Shepherd at vincent.r.shepherd@us.army.mil or mailed to the Field Artillery Proponent Office at Room 278, 730 NW Schimmelpfenning Road, Fort Sill, OK 73503-9035.

For more information and MOI go to the FAPO FKN page at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/doc/43264290>

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY "OCTOBER"



3 October 1918, The Infantry School of Musketry, later renamed the Infantry School, officially moved from Fort Sill, OK to Fort Benning, GA.

5 October 1877, Chief Joseph of Nez Perce formally surrendered to the U.S. Army under Major General Nelson Miles. During his campaign against Chief Joseph, Miles dragged along a light 1.65-inch breechloading Hotchkiss field gun and used it effectively to prod Chief Joseph to surrender.

7 October 1871, on this day President Ulysses S. Grant declared Fort Sill to be a permanent fort.

10 October 1965, The 1st Cavalry Division began combat operations near Pleiku, Vietnam. For the Field Artillery, this was a ground breaking experience. All of the division's field artillery was airlifted (105mm towed howitzers) by helicopters or was aerial rocket artillery (armed

helicopters). The division contained 434 helicopters and had the capability to move one-third of its combat power at one time into terrain inaccessible to normal infantry vehicles.

15 October 1967, SFC Webster Anderson, Battery A, 2nd Battalion, 320th Field Artillery, 101st Airborne Division distinguished himself on this date to earn a Medal of Honor.

17 October 1967, on this day 2LT Harold Bascom Durham, Jr., Battery C, 6th Battalion, 15th Field Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the cost of his life. His actions earned him a Medal of Honor.

21 October 1867, on this day, a portion of the land on which Fort Sill sits was reserved for the Kiowas, Comanches, and Plains Apaches through the signing of the Medicine Creek Lodge Treaty.

23 October

1983, Four members of the Field Artillery School Target Acquisition Battery were killed and one was wounded when the Marine Barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, was bombed by terrorists.

29 October 1967, Viet Cong attacked the South Vietnamese district capital of Loc Ninh. American and South Vietnamese forces responded with a massive air and field artillery attack. Two days later the Viet Cong attacked again. Sighting down their tubes, American field artillerymen fired 575 rounds at pointblank range in 5 hours. By the time that the battle was over the paint on the howitzers had blistered and burned off, but the enemy had been chopped to pieces. The Americans killed 238 Viet Cong on that day.

WANTED

Field Artillery Targeting Officers (131A)

Warrant Officers are highly specialized combat leaders. The Field Artillery Branch is creating a modern, versatile, and adaptive future force. To remain a relevant and integral part of our modern force structure, we must recruit and develop innovative, agile and technically superior Field Artillery Warrant Officers who, above all, are leaders of character.

The selection process for our hopeful Field Artillery Warrant Officers remains highly competitive. Some applicants apply multiple times before achieving selection. They represent multiple enlisted military occupational specialties and have proven through experience that they are ready for the next challenge in their Army career.

Warrant Officer Packet

The U.S. Army Warrant Officer recruiting web page (<http://www.usarec.army.mil/hq/warrant>) contains information on Warrant Officer selection and accessions board information. Items for download include a sample application packet. The sample packet contains procedures for properly completing each part of the packet. Each board member expects packet completion in accordance with the instructions.

In preparing the application packet, remember the important themes are the total applicant and your overall potential to serve as a Field Artillery Targeting Technician. The packet must be organized, neat, and complete. Pay attention to detail, a quality known throughout the Warrant Officer cohort as a primary trait in all good 131As. Another important aspect of your packet which should not need addressing is spelling and grammar. However, many hopeful candidates submit packets containing multiple spelling and grammar mistakes.

Letters of Recommendation

The board initially reviews letters of recommendation. Ensure letters contain personal, specific and quantifiable comments about the service member's

character and competence.

Letters with only general comments used to describe any applicant are less helpful and could potentially send a negative message. Other helpful tips include highlighting leadership contributions and specific accomplishments that set a particular applicant apart from other competitors.

Leaders who choose to write multiple letters of recommendation should not use the exact same wording from letter to letter.

Resume

The board members review the résumé in depth. The applicant appears before the board through the résumé. The résumé allows the board to evaluate your potential for increased responsibility through your accomplishments, education, training, previous positions, and career goals. Highlight areas for a board member's attention in the first two sentences or the last sentence. The board member's time is limited; do not have them search for items. Highlight leadership qualities and present examples of your performance and achievements above peers. In the military experience section, make separate entries for combat deployments. In the education section, follow the sample packet and website instructions. Do not copy course descriptions, instead use the opportunity to describe how the course made you a better NCO and leader.

Use the summary as an opportunity to convince the board members why your selection will enhance the Army and the branch you have chosen.

This is not a copy or repeat of history from other areas in the résumé. Answer the following questions: *Why are you qualified to be an Army Warrant Officer? Why are you qualified to be a 131A? What will you contribute to the Army as a Warrant Officer and 131A? Why do you want to be an Army Warrant Officer? Why do you want to be a 131A?*



131A

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ERB and Photo

The Enlisted Record Brief (ERB) represents the “road map” of your career. Correct or delete duty titles such as incoming personnel, excess personnel, surplus Soldier or known losses. Ensure unit assignments are readable and understandable. The electronic personnel system automatic unit assignment data can be challenging and time consuming for each board member to understand. Make sure height and weight are consistent with other forms in the packet. Awards and decorations should also be consistent between ERB, application forms, and photo.

The photo represents your “handshake” to the board. Have a photo taken prior to deployment. If deployed, have a high quality photo taken in the combat uniform. Have someone look at your uniform before you take your photo to ensure compliance with Army regulations. Take someone with you to your photo appointment (peer, NCO, superior) to ensure that you are not awkwardly positioned. Additionally, have them ensure alignment of your uniform and authorized permanent accessories, decorations and insignia. Although most installation photographers are very familiar with uniform regulations, the responsibility lies with you to ensure your board photo complies with Army regulations.

Quality Control

Senior Warrant Officers must be the quality control for Soldiers asking for interviews and letters of recommendation. As part of the packet checklist, “any Warrant Officer” must review the packet. We must ensure an “experienced Warrant Officer” has reviewed an applicant’s qualifications, performance, and potential prior to signing. Finally, if given the opportunity, all eligible Senior Warrant Officers should serve on a selection board. This will help them to understand the process and witness firsthand the candidate qualities of those selected versus non-selected. Our replacements determine the future reputation of our Warrant Officer cohort and branch. Let us ensure that only those with character and a strong work ethic have the greatest chance of selection.

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DIVARTY SOP's

The Field Artillery Lessons Learned is collecting DIVARTY SOPs. On Oct. 3, 2013, the Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Army approved the Fires HQ FDU. The first operational DIVARTY was established in July 2014 with the 1AD. It is anticipated that this design will be completed across the force by the first quarter of FY16. Here’s where we need your help in the Lessons Learned. If you have any new SOP’s supporting the DIVARTY, send them our way to help out your fellow Redlegs.

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/626077>

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