

Issue 47: August 2015

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# REDLEG Update

The United States Army Field Artillery Branch's Newsletter

## Farewell to CSM Moriarty

FROM THE  
DESK  
of the  
CSM



Cyberbullying  
not in line with  
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From FOB to  
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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.

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## Dan Moriarty

CSM Dan Moriarty  
 Command Sergeant Major of the  
 Field Artillery

**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.

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CSM Dan Moriarty



# FROM THE DESK of the CSM

## Hail & Farewell

### Farewell

It's been a privilege to serve for the past two and a half years in my dream job. I want my last words as the 10th Command Sergeant Major of the U.S. Army Field Artillery and United States Army Field Artillery School to be a whole hearted "thank you."

Thank you for your dedication to professionalism, and thank you for your efforts in support of the current fight, our efforts in the modernization of the Field Artillery, and for working toward the goals set by Field Artillery Soldier 2020. As I prepare to depart, I want take a few moments to update you on where the branch and school is on a few key initiatives; our comprehensive 13 series (FA) military occupational specialty (MOS) review, implementation of Field Artillery Soldier 2020, and re-implementation of our Division Artillery.

### CMF13

Over the last two years we have conducted a comprehensive 13 series (FA) military occupational specialty (MOS) review. Our goal was to look at the possibilities, based on technology advancements within our FA systems and consolidating our current seven MOSs down to four by 2020.

### 13F, Forward Observers

The first MOS we tackled was

### Commandant's Tribute to CSM

This month we are saying goodbye to CSM Dan Moriarty, the 10th Command Sergeant Major of the Field Artillery. It was a pleasure for me to work with him, and now it is a privilege for me to recognize the impact CSM Moriarty has had here at Fort Sill, and across the Field Artillery branch.


The position of FA CSM is truly a unique one and just can't be filled by anyone. As the FA CSM, CSM Moriarty has not only led from the front and provided an example of what right looks like, but he has mentored and coached more than 30,000 Soldiers and leaders who comprise the FA branch and school. He was responsible for the overall training, programs, and standards for 2,000 cadre and approximately 10,000 students on an annual basis.

While here, he was also a great sounding board for me, as well as other officers within the FA chain of command. He shared

his knowledge and expertise with our young officers not only here at Fort Sill, but throughout the Army. Everywhere he went he demonstrated how important a great NCO/Officer relationship is and how a great officer/NCO team can truly form the cornerstone of our Army.

CSM Moriarty rolled up his sleeves and not only stabilized and improved existing training methods and functions here at the FA school, but implemented several new certification programs and initiatives across the Army in order to better prepare our Artillery men and women for service in their follow on units and deployments.

CSM Moriarty epitomized the highest standards of character, competence, and commitment.

We wish him all the best in his future endeavors, within the Army and out. 

### King of Battle! Fires Strong!

*Brigadier General William A. Turner*

13F, Forward Observers. The 13F MOS was in the greatest need of modernization due to the technological advancements associated with determining precise target location and employing Joint Fires. Over the past two years we have

started and accomplished multiple tasks dealing with the modernization of the 13F. Starting with the update of DA PAM 600-25 (U.S. Army Noncommissioned Officer

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*CSM Moriarty on the infamous "Pink Bike" in Iraq with the 1st BN (AASLT), 377th FAR PSD Team.*

Development Guide).

We were able to identify positions that were not identified or updated in years. With the reestablishment of the Division Artillery, 13F's moved back into Field Artillery units.

This was a major step with a lot of unknowns. After conducting numerous ALC and SLC briefs, the Field Artillery Proponent Office SGM and his talented crew of sergeants first class recognized a need to reach out to all Senior NCO's to better inform them of the future of the Field Artillery. Contact lists were made for each MOS's inside of the Field Artillery to include all 13Z's which opened a line of communication that was not there before. Feedback on current trends, tactics, techniques, and procedures was received with greater efficiency than ever.

A 13F committee was formed

on Fort Sill to address the lack or loss of core competencies. Skill level tasks for 13F were updated and continue to be updated to produce the Soldier who was being described. However, the 13F of the past has evolved with knowledge and equipment, in which the DA PAM 611-21 (Military Occupational Classification and Structure) did not address.

The DA PAM 611-21 duty description was updated for 13F's to include the change of the MOS title to Joint Fire Support Specialist with the expectation of the NOFC (Notification of Future Change) to be published NLT 01 October 2015. The change in the title spoke to the need for Program of Instruction (POI) revision to address the Soldier who was described. 13F Advanced Individual Training (AIT) was approved for an increase in time from six weeks, to eight

weeks and four days, and we just received approval from LTG Magnum, the Training and Doctrine Command, Deputy Commanding General to increase Advanced Individual Training (AIT) to 10 weeks and four days.

Currently, we are working on a couple of initiatives, updating the duty titles to truly speak to what a 13F does, establishment of the 13F Master Gunner, and revising the Bradley Fire Support Vehicle Operator Course. In efforts to do so we have ran one pilot Master Gunner course, with another scheduled to run soon. In efforts to establish a certification program for all 13F's.

### **13J, Fire Control Specialist**

We have made substantial progress with merging 13D and

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13P into a single 13J, Fire Control Specialist. Efforts to combine this MOS began in April 2013 with a critical task review, and producing an inclusive task list from both MOSs.

Additionally, all the programs of instruction (POI) associated with including IMT and NCOES and design a technical cannon fire direction qualification training support packet. In FY 14, we begin creating the Military Occupational Classification and Structure (MOCS) which establishes the proposal for creating the MOS 13J Fire Control Specialist, delete MOS 13D, delete MOS 13P and establish a transitional ASI Y2 code for all personnel who was awarded MOS 13P

prior to 1 Oct 2015.

In addition, we created a transitional training requirement for personnel with the ASI Y2 which consists of three blackboard based modules. The personnel identified with the ASI Y2 must have the modules completed NLT Mar 2018. The MOCS is used to process formal documents to identify updates or changes of a MOS within CMF 13. Under the MOCS proposal, we want to change all MTOE and TDA duty positions, paragraphs and line numbers currently coded with MOS 13P to MOS 13J NLT 1 OCT 2017. Also under the MOCS, we want to establish MOS 13J major duties and MOS description in the electronic update of DA PAM 611-

21 NLT 1 Oct 2017. In June 2015, the Notification of Future Change (NOFC) which is the formal memorandum to action the MOCS proposal was signed and distributed to all agencies to begin executing all instructions that was given in the MOCS proposals. Based off the NOFC being signed and published, AIT will begin teaching new MOS 13J POIs o/a 1 Oct 15.

In FY14, an additional MOSC proposal was created to associate ASI 5C Mission Command Digital Master Gunner with select positions in the Field Artillery MTOE/TOE. The MOCS proposal to identify ASI 5C is still under staffing

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for approval.

## 13T, Field Artillery Surveyor/Meteorological Crew- member

There is no projected growth in the 13T MOS career field for the foreseeable future. As a consequence, we are working on transitioning all our 13Ts into other critical need MOSs. Profiler technology has allowed the historical 13T meteorological critical tasks to be integrated into the 13D AIT and Advanced Leader Course (ALC) and the Metro critical tasks will soon transition to the 13J MOS.

Survey critical tasks will become a common task once the technology is completed with survey equipment integrated into Soldier gear and mounted on vehicles and equipment. The 13T MOS is currently targeted for deletion in FY 16 (01OCT15). With the deletion of MOS13T the responsibility of maintaining the IPADS-G and providing survey has been added to the 13R40 position.

## Field Artillery Soldier 2020

Field Artillery Soldier 2020 is ongoing. September 2015 is the time frame for the decision to be made when the MOS will be open to females. Physical demands testing has been conducted over the past two years at numerous installations to access requirements to become Field Artillery. Ensuring that we target the right Soldiers regardless of gender.

We continue to work the COOL (Army Credentialing On-Line) to promote lifelong learning and development. Our professional development models are continuously being updated to reflect the changes. This will ensure that our Soldiers have the tools for a successful career and stay competitive for promotions.

## DIVARTYs

While the CSM, I was also able to witness the rebirth of our Division Artillery. It was my honor



to attend several DIVARTY activation ceremonies across the U.S. Army. As of this month, eight of our 10 DIVARTYs have activated: *1st Armored Division Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division Artillery, 2nd Infantry Division Artillery, 4th Infantry Division Artillery, 25th Infantry Division Artillery, 3rd Infantry Division Artillery, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and the 82nd Airborne Division Artillery.*

The original date to start activating DIVARTYs was OCT 2015, however most division commanders have opted to move their activation dates up, starting with the 1st Armored Division Artillery which activated in July 2014, rather than later this year. The

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remaining DIVARTYs are scheduled to activate not later than first quarter FY16.

For each of the ceremonies I attended, the recurring theme is that the DIVARTY is well supported by both the Field Artillery and Maneuver communities. However, going forward it is up to us as FA noncommissioned officers to make sure that reinstating the DIVARTY structure does not become regret for our supported Maneuver formations.

We must remember this force structure was re-implemented to support the Maneuver commander and to develop and provide highly trained FA Soldiers with exacting standards, leaders and formations. When the DIVARTY was removed from the Army structure, these requirements still existed—but a training oversight capability was not developed.

We must get back to those core competencies, and we can do this by managing and certifying our Redleg Soldiers at all levels. The DIVARTY force structure allows us to take personal responsibility for all our Field Artillerymen and women.

## Hail

I am confident that I am leaving the USAFAS and the branch in capable hands. CSM Robert Lehtonen will be the next CSM, and he comes to us with a wealth of experience and knowledge. He is the right senior NCO for the job, and I know that each and every one of you will give him the same support as you have given me.

Time has flown by, and I'd like to thank everyone one last time for making my time here some of the best memories I've had in the U.S. Army.

***Thanks for all you do for the Army and the Field Artillery! <sup>👑</sup>***

**King of Battle!**

*CSM Dan Moriarty*



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

23 July 2015

## Cyberbullying not in line with Army Values

Leaders and Soldiers,

We all know what Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage mean. We learn these values in detail during training, and we live them every day in all we do – whether on the job or off – this extends to include everything we do on the Internet.


Unfortunately, cyberbullying is a real and increasingly common practice in the online military community.


Cyberbullying can take place in chat rooms or social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter, through the use of cell phones, instant messaging, or e-mail. The problem is compounded by the fact that a bully can hide behind an electronic veil, disguising his or her true identity. Some of our Soldiers and Leaders are participating in inappropriate and potentially harmful interactions using electronic communications.

We believe and respect Soldiers and Leaders are entitled to their own opinions, but we must not forget that while serving in uniform, we represent the United States Army. Bottom line, as a member of the U.S. Army we have one identity. Our online identity should be no different from our day to day identity. If we wouldn't say something in person to our 1SG, commander, CSM, etc. then we should not type or say it in a public venue online.

Recently, the Army has clarified its standards for Online Conduct. Individuals who participate in or condone misconduct, whether offline or online, may be subject to criminal, disciplinary, and/or administrative action. As leaders we need to fully understand the risk that cyberbullying poses to readiness and retention and take steps to reduce this threat.

We can and must hold each other accountable.

  
DANIEL S. MORIARTY  
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# Social Media Best Practices

*Editor's Note: information adapted from U.S. Army, Online and Social Media's "Social Media Best Practices"*

Social networks sites such as Facebook, Blogger and Twitter are an ever increasing way to communicate. The military is not exempt from their impact. Soldiers, Army civilians and contractors are using social media to connect with each other during work and during combat deployments.

While their reach is great, they do present an increased risk that sensitive information will be released that puts our Soldiers in danger.

These risks are not unique to social media, but they do require that users remember certain 'rules of engagement' before they decide to become a part of the social media culture.

**Personal decision.** It is an individual's personal decision whether he or she wants to participate in social computing; Soldiers maintain their First Amendment rights and do have the right to express themselves in a public forum. However, Soldiers must remember that rules apply on the Internet – just like the physical world.

**If a Soldier uses a social networking site where he or she is or may be identified or associated with the U.S. Army, they must remember how they appear to represent their organization and the United States of America. UCMJ and other guidelines and regulations still apply.**

**Rules and regulations.** Soldiers must be aware of all pertinent rules and regulations including UCMJ, AR 25-1 (Army



Knowledge Management and Information Technology) and AR 530-1 (Operations Security).

**Transparency.** Anyone making statements on a public forum should identify himself or herself and their affiliation with the U.S. Army if they are commenting on the U.S. Army. Be transparent. If you are not a public affairs officer speaking on behalf of the U.S. Army, you should make it clear that your statements are your own and do not represent an official U.S. Army position (Example: This statement is my own and does not constitute an endorsement or opinion of the U.S. Army or Department of Defense.).

**Stay in your lane.** It applies in public forums as much as it applies to interviews with the media. If you are not the best person to comment on a subject, you should not do so in an official capacity.

**OPSEC.** Operations security is critical. Any information that may compromise OPSEC should not be discussed. If in doubt, consult with your immediate supervisor or operations officer.

**Think first, then post.** Be aware of how you represent yourself in personal social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter. If you are posting information on those sites that would reflect poorly on the U.S. Army, reconsider. Even information posted to personal profiles lives in the public domain. You never know who might see it. It is often said that nothing truly disappears from the Internet.

If you refer to the U.S. Army in your personal social network profile, you are identifying yourself as a part of a large network that includes both your colleagues and your chain of command. The information you post there should be consistent with your role as a Soldier and representative of the U.S. Army.

**Security risks.** Some security concerns such as OPSEC, propriety, firewall breaches and social engineering are legitimate issues, but we mitigate those risks through education. Most risks are not unique to social media. Some level of risk must be taken if we want to engage the battlespace.

# THIS MONTH IN HISTORY “AUGUST”

**3 August 1917**, A small contingent of French officers with combat experience in World War I reported to the School of Fire for Field Artillery to serve as instructors.

**6 August 1901**, Federal officials auctioned off lots in what became present-day Lawton to white settlers. Lawton was named after Major General Henry W. Lawton who had been quartermaster at Fort Sill, had earned a Medal of Honor, and had participated in capturing Geronimo.

**8 August 1917**, Construction of Henry Post Army Airfield was begun on the same site used by the First Aerial Squadron in 1915. The airfield was named after Lieutenant Henry B. Post of the 25th Infantry who was killed in an airplane accident near San Diego, California in 1914 while he was attempting to set an altitude record.

**8 August 1929**, Snow Hall, the Field Artillery School's main academic building, burned down. Named after Major General William J. Snow, Snow Hall housed the Field Artillery School headquarters and a majority of the classrooms.

**14 August 1954**, The Artillery School officially opened Snow Hall (B730) to replace McNair Hall built in the 1930s. It housed classrooms and administrative offices and was air conditioned. The building had 190,000 square feet of floor space and facilities to accommodate 2,500 students and furnished the school with a centralized location for classrooms and headquarters.

**20 August 1794**, Major General Anthony Wayne's small King howitzers participated in the victory over the Miami Indians in the Northwest Territory, opening the land for white settlement with the Treaty of Greenville of 1795.

**25 August 1918**, The Air Services Flying School's first class reported for training at Fort Sill. The school trained officers to be aerial observers for Field Artillery in World War One.

**30 August 1945**, The War Department organized the Patch Board under Lieutenant General Alexander Patch to review and recommend the proper organization for the Army. The board recommended merging the Coast Artillery and Field Artillery into one artillery, among other proposals.

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# “From FOB Artillery to Field Artillery”

## Lessons learned from the Joint Readiness Training Center

CPT Jones and the 1SG scanned their battery defensive position with their PVS-14s after a 45-minute convoy and a battery deliberate occupation that took 30 minutes to complete. The wire obstacles were clearly across the road, blocking traffic just as if they set up in Afghanistan during their last deployment, and they had two, crew-served weapons in an over-watch position. The Battery had not received engineer support and held off on the fortification of most fighting positions until the engineers arrived. In their minds, they were ready for the expected attack that the S-2 had predicted. 20 minutes elapsed, the OPFOR breached the battery’s “wire;” suppressing the Battery’s crew-served weapon systems with direct and indirect fires. The Battery Command Team was astounded how quickly it all happened, left to wonder “what could we have done to prevent this atrocity.”

During the past 12 years, the Field Artillery has conducted predominantly static or “fall-in” gunline combat operations. The occupation of Forward Operating Base’s (FOB) and Combat Outpost (COP) has drastically degraded the comprehension and implementation of Field Artillery core competencies. Moreover the understanding of “directed and implied tasks,” has reduced the ability and aptitude of the Field Artillery community to conduct operations in decisive action environments. This combined with the expedited transformation of modular BCTs and the inactivation of all Division Artillery created an unintended impact and long term consequences on our leadership and combat readiness; COIN-centric operations, FOB related tasks, and forces demand has marginalize the once powerful “King of Battle.” At JRTC, Officers and NCOs display the atrophy of Field Artillery skills executing a wide array of tactical artillery missions and related operations.

The key to a successful Reconnaissance, Selection, and Occupation of a Position (RSOP) is disci-



*U. S. Army photo released*

pline and team effort with a shared understanding outlined in FM6-50 Table 2-2. Reconnaissance is the examination of the terrain to determine its suitability for use in accomplishing the mission. Field Artillery Battalions are not training their subordinate units to conduct proper RSOP; they are contingent on limited institutional and operational sphere of knowledge. Conversely, the identical configurations and formations identified at the Joint Readiness Training Center have affected unit’s abilities to succeed.

Battery commanders do not have the required knowledge to plan or execute RSOP. Commanders issue vague or inadequate guidance for a properly functioning reconnaissance of the battery/platoon positions. Units fail to conduct RSOP operations at home station, therefore they continue to fail in the planning and execution here at JRTC. Prominently, vehicles and howitzers are consistently disorderly and remain static in one location for extended periods of time which severely impedes the battery’s ability to be in position ready to fire within the appropriate timeframe, far exceeding the Army Techniques Publication stan-

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# JRTC

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dards. Leaders fail to consider or implement proper criteria for the selection of a suitable and applicable PAA, moreover do not utilize proper howitzer formations outline in FM 6-50. Without proper RSOP, the battery occupations are consistently disorganized throughout CTC rotations in conjunction with failing to meet any allotted time standards.

Common tendencies and repeat errors within our ranks continue to plague the Artillery community. Units now face challenges during rotations due to hasty decisions, inexperienced personnel, and lack of understanding of Advance Party (AP) duties and operations. Gunnery Sergeants supervise and execute platoon AP operations that should coincide with the battery commander's intent. Gunnery Sergeants are not used; they do not conduct PCC/PCIs with enough consistency that supports the RSOP mission. They rely on the Section Chief as well as Soldiers to bring the correct equipment for effectively accomplishing the mission without executing the planning process to facilitate RSOP. In addition, battery command/Gunnery Sergeants fail to ensure that survey is properly integrated for the emplacement of common survey, ORSTA, and EOL to support independent checks. This would radically increase the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the occupation. At the section level, AP members do not have the required knowledge to conduct AP procedures. With the incorporation of AP procedures during section certification and enforcement of AP tasks, conditions, and standards units would accelerate at JRTC. Poor RECON of the route from entry point to the gun position is the initial point of failure meeting occupation time standards. Unit APs are inadequate conducting and failing to execute mines detection operations; improvised explosive devices; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards; and other threats.

Most units and leaders are deficient in properly establish Battery Defense. The commander is responsible for general planning, coordination, and execution of his battery defense with the incorporation of enabling assets. However, Battery Commander / 1SG do not know or improperly establish the duties and responsibilities; it appears 1SG is lacking the expertise to help the commander with the planning preparation and execution of the battery defense, or previ-

ously rehearsed battle drills for diverse form of threat. Through rehearsals, prior training, and a unified effort with engineers this will allow them to establish SOPs that are realistic. Currently, SOPs are not addressing priorities of work, rest cycles, and time standards. Units are challenged to provide 24 hour sustainability, plus provide firing capability and sustain security for their own base defense. The senior leadership lacks the comprehension on their battery's weapon systems and their capabilities to apply a base defensive operation is prevalent at JRTC. Combined efforts and appropriate POWs will enhance the construction of triple strand concertina wire to standard, building a platoon or battery defensive plan, building sustainable fighting positions and the ability to defend their position. Soldiers are not qualified on crew serve weapons and are not proficient in the construction of sector range cards in turn leading to undue stress and workload placed upon those who do them. Senior leaders are not establishing sound priorities of work that long term sustainable. The battery's defensive perimeter, fortified positions, and dog in positions is not integrated into the planning process substantially degrades the Battery Defensive leaving units in a reactive status instead of being proactive. Seniors leaders are relying on the inexperienced junior officers and NCOs to fortify, harden, and improve position defense plans with limited clear and concise guidance. Additionally, the Battery command teams are not actively involved in the early planning and coordination stages with their BN for Engineer assets that are accessible within the BDE to provide heavy construction support.

Throughout the TLP process leaders need to understand steps 1-3 are NOT interchangeable; however, steps 4-7 are, while throughout the entire process step eight occurs continuously for the duration to produce optimal outcomes; units often failed to execute. Few units at the battery level issue a tentative plan or outline to subordinates for them to begin their PCC/PCIs. For TLPs to be effective; leaders must be knowledgeable and thoroughly trained to promote proficiency and execute the Battery's mission while in cooperating 1/3-2/3 rule. Leaders must give the subordinate leaders enough time to properly prepare for the mission, backwards planning is essential at this key juncture.

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# JRTC

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At JRTC, Officers and NCOs display the deteriorating skills of field artillery competencies, consisting of a failure while executing a wide array of tactical artillery missions and related operations. The understanding of “directed and implied tasks” overall has reduced the ability and aptitude of the artillery community along with Artillery core competencies, Senior leaders are not establishing sound priorities of work that substantially degrades the Battery overall mission. Effective leaders must be knowledgeable besides thoroughly trained to promote proficiency; must give the subordinate leaders enough time to properly prepare, and execute the Battery’s mission. As mentioned earlier, the 12 years of operating from a FOB or a COP led to leaders who do not have experience with conducting Field Artillery operations in an austere environment. The three areas this is more clear evident is RSOP, battery defense and TLPs.

Units need to address the overall lack of experience by conducting formal classes, enforce their section certification programs, FTXs, STX lanes type training planned and thought by the senior leaders who do have the experience. Assuming that Battery Commanders and ISGs can do this training internally is faulty, and leading to consistent negative trends often observed at JRTC.

After modularity and the fire support personnel departing the field artillery battalions, we have lost much of the ability to operate effectively as a BCT synchronizing fires and operations at the BCT level. Much of this is due to the way we operated in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

We rarely massed more than a platoon of artillery and relied primarily on CAS and Army Attack Aviation. Additionally, the requirement for precision munitions, limited the need to mass Artillery BN fires.

CSM Deplet, Juan C.  
Senior Fire Support NCO OCT  
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As we, the Artillery community, start to look from the outside in, we are able to more effectively start peeling back the layers and directly addressing shortcomings. With the incorporation of functioning and applicable TLP; additional training such as RSOP, Battery Defense, and a greater understanding and emphasis for applicable outlined Priorities of Work we will be able to mend and reconstitute the once powerful “King of Battle.”<sup>👑</sup>

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