

# IG Bulletin



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## INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

IG Observations	1
Winter Safety	1
Dignity and Respect	2
Upcoming Inspections	2

## Inspector General Observations

By LTC Timothy J. Diley, Command Inspector General



On 17 May 2017, Mary Fallen, the governor of Oklahoma, signed Senate Bill 35 which went into effect 1 November. This bill allows active duty personnel and those in the Reserve or National Guard who are 21 years of age or older, to carry a handgun, concealed or unconcealed, as long as they possess a valid military identification card and a valid Oklahoma driver's license or an Oklahoma state photo ID. The bill was designed to make it easier for military personnel to carry firearms without having to go through the application process for a concealed carry permit.

The official Senate Bill 35 states:

A. Except as otherwise prohibited by law, an eligible person shall have authority to carry a concealed or unconcealed handgun in this state when:

1. The person has been issued a handgun license from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, provide the person is in compliance with the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, and the license has not expired or been subsequently suspended or

revoked; or

2. The person is twenty-one (21) years of age or older, and is either:

a. active military, or

b. a member of the Reserve or National Guard to include Drill Status Guard and Reserve, Active Guard Reserves or Military Technicians, and presents a valid military identification card that shall be considered a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.

B. A person in possession of a valid handgun license or meets the criteria and presents a valid military identification card as provided for in this section and in compliance with the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-defense Act shall be authorized to carry such concealed or unconcealed handgun while bow hunting or fishing.

C. The person shall be required to have possession of his or her valid handgun license or valid military identification card as provided for qualified persons in this section and a valid Oklahoma driver license or an Oklahoma State identification at all times when in possession of an authorized pistol.

Even though Senate Bill 35 allows Soldiers to utilize their military training and experience to reduce the redundancy and expense of attaining a concealed or unconcealed carry permit, there are some other important factors to consider before carrying a firearm.

Carrying a concealed or unconcealed weapon is a tremendous responsibility and should not be taken lightly. Military personnel carrying weapons have a responsibility to understand all laws, regulations, and limitations pertaining to carrying a concealed or unconcealed weapon. These rules need to be understood before carrying any firearm and attending a concealed carry class will give the correct and timely information about Oklahoma gun laws.

Senate Bill 35 pertains to military personnel within the state of Oklahoma and other states may not grant reciprocity, meaning other states may not recognize the Senate Bill 35 requirements of Oklahoma in order to carry a concealed or unconcealed weapon in their state. Most states grant reciprocity if the military member has been issued a concealed carry license issued by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. To attain a concealed carry license personnel must complete a concealed carry class, including classroom and range certifications, proper background checks, and processing fees. There are over thirty states that grant reciprocity to personnel holding a valid Oklahoma concealed carry license.

See Observations, Page 2

## Winter Safety

By SFC Adam M. Mays, Assistant Inspector General



If you have had the pleasure of being in the greater Lawton/Fort Sill area, you know the weather changes like the wind. Everyone from TRADOC should have already completed their winter safety classes, but with temperatures in the 70s, it is important to have a refresher on some key points prior to the Old Man Winter showing his face around here.

Per ALARACT 105/2017, "Commanders are responsible for preventing Cold Weather Injury (CWI). Unit NCOs are accountable for the health and safety of SMs and civilians. SM and civilians are responsible for implementing personal protective measures." Cold weather-related injuries due to decreased temperature

(hypothermia, frostbite, nonfreezing cold injury), injuries due to heaters, carbon monoxide poisoning, and accidents due to impaired physical and/or mental function resulting from cold stress. Cold weather injuries can also occur in warmer ambient temperatures when an individual is wet due to rain or water immersion.

If we are conducting operations out in the elements, we need to ensure your Soldiers are properly protected against the cold elements and verify they pack sufficient quantities of cold weather equipment. Leaders and medical personnel must be able to recognize and respond to CWI and Soldiers should conduct buddy checks periodically.

The following information comes from the U.S. Army Medical Department website:

Hypothermia is defined as a body core temperature below 95°F. Hypothermia is usually characterized as mild, moderate, or severe, based on body core temperature. In

order to properly diagnose hypothermia, core temperature must be measured rectally with a thermometer with an extended low range scale. Prevention measures against hypothermia are layering clothes and staying dry. Remember the acronym **COLD**: Keep it Clean, avoid Overheating, wear it Loose and in layers, and keep it Dry.

Frostbite accounts for the largest number of CWI each year and occurs when the tissue temperature falls below 28°F to 30°F. It can occur suddenly due to contact to cold metal or super-cooled liquids. Frostbite is most common in exposed skin such as hands, nose, ears, cheeks, and come about in the feet. Frostbite prevention includes gloves, avoiding cotton clothing (which holds in perspiration), keep exposed skin covered and dry but evade tight clothing.

See Winter Safety, Page 2

## Dignity and Respect

By SFC Kent W. Scobey, Assistant Inspector General



The Army is a values-based organization in which everyone SHOULD treat everyone else with dignity and respect. From the first day of Initial Entry Training, commanders expect their subordinate leaders to

teach and train recruits with dignity and respect. Within TRADOC 350-6, there is a Drill Sergeant Script recruits MUST read and sign that addresses dignity and respect. Army Regulation 600-20 extensively speaks on adverse behaviors that undermine dignity and respect. Some of these undermining behaviors are hazing, bullying and retaliation. Dignity and respect within the military demands our utmost attention so our Soldiers can better understand how to act, think, and behave.

Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 6-22 states, "Army leaders should consistently foster a climate that treats everyone with dignity and respect regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, creed, or religious belief. Fostering a positive climate begins with a leader's personal example." Considering that the military invests millions of dollars into multiple programs designed to address many types of violations, as a whole, our Soldiers are not treating others with dignity and respect. One only needs to look at the daily blotter to see the truth in this. Many infractions include speeding, drinking and driving, sexual assault, fraud, possession of an illegal substance, etc. These violations show a lack of respect for the law. NCOs and Officers commit many of these violations.

General George Washington published a General Order, dated 3 August 1776, that speaks of a growing behavior, which is negatively affecting the American Army. He states that, "The foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing is

growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example, as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hopes of the blessing of Heaven on our Arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly." General Washington realized that introducing a negative behavior into military ranks would lead to greater moral issues. His utmost desires included a disciplined Army through dignity and respect.

Major General John M. Schofield defined discipline this way. "The discipline which makes the Soldier of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment. On the contrary, such treatment is far more likely to destroy than to make an Army. It is possible to impart instruction and give command in such a manner and such a tone of voice to inspire in the Soldier no feeling but an intense desire to obey, while the opposite manner and tone of voice cannot fail to excite strong resentment and a desire to disobey. The one mode or the other of dealing with subordinates springs from corresponding spirit in the breast of the Commander. He who feels the respect which is due to others cannot fail to inspire in them regard for himself, while he who feels, and hence manifests, disrespect toward others, especially his inferiors, cannot fail to inspire hatred against himself."

As leaders, we must reflect dignity and respect through our behavior, actions, and language. Our actions and reactions to all situations are important because of perception from another's point of view. Dignity and respect within the military demands our utmost attention, so that our Soldiers can better understand how to act, think, and behave. No one is perfect, but we all must stay as focused as possible in order to treat everyone with dignity and respect, regardless of rank, gender, age, religion, sexuality, and social status.

## Observations Cont.

Finally, Senate Bill 35 does not pertain to Federal Installations such as Fort Sill and Tinker Air Force Base. The Department of Defense (DoD) has strict guidelines, policies, and standards that allow DoD personnel to carry firearms on a federal installation. Soldiers bringing privately owned weapons (POWs) onto Fort Sill must first register the weapons with the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES). This can be done at the Visitor Control Center building TC 6701 by filling out the FS Form 562 (weapons registration card). Personnel will be given a printout containing information on the registered weapons from the DES representative. This must be carried when weapons are being transported on the installation. Access Control Point (ACP) personnel will verify serial numbers of each weapon being transported onto the installation. Fort Sill further dictates requirements for transporting POWs on the installation. These requirements can be found in Fort Sill Regulation 190-1, Installation Physical Security and Crime Prevention, section B-8.

I encourage commanders, supervisors, and leaders to be aware of State Bill 35 and be conscious that Soldiers within the command maybe utilizing the provisions under the bill to start carry a concealed weapon immediately. All service members need to understand that carrying a concealed weapon requires a certain level of maturity and should be very proficient with their hand gun before considering carrying a concealed firearm.

"Droit-et-Avant"

## Winter Safety Cont.

Chilblain and Immersion Foot are non-freezing cold injuries. Chilblain develops after continuous or repeated exposure of skin to cold/wet weather conditions at temperatures below 50°F for more than 1-5 hours. Chilblain lesions are swollen, tender, itchy and painful. Using the same preventative measure as in frostbite will help mitigate the injury. Immersion Foot, commonly known as Trench Foot, occurs after prolonged (12 hrs) exposure of tissue to wet and cold conditions 32°F to 60°F. Inactivity and damp socks and/or boots speed onset and severity. Cold, numb feet that may progress to hot with shooting pain is a symptom of Immersion Foot. Changing damp socks and boots prior to a prolonged time is one way to prevent this injury.

The information and training aids are out there for us to utilize. Remember to inform your formations the importance of CW training and signs and symptoms of CWI. If you haven't already identified previous CWI Soldiers, now would be a good time to do so.

### Upcoming Inspections

Date	Agency	Units Affected	Topic
15-19 Jan 18	DAIG	RAHC	Medical Treatment Facility
22-26 Jan 18	FCOE IG	TBP	Intelligence Oversight
12-16 Mar 18	TRADOC IG	FCoE, 428, 434, 30th	SAV
21-25 May 18	TRADOC IG	FCoE, 428, 434	Government Purchase Card
9-13 Jul 18	DAIG	TBP	SHARP



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### *Inspector General Mission*

*The Office of the Inspector General provides assistance, teaches and trains, and conducts inspections and investigations as directed by the Commanding General for and throughout the United States Army Fires Center of Excellence and Fort Sill in order to assist commanders in achieving disciplined and combat-ready units and to maintain the operational effectiveness of the command.*

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*“Droit-et-Avant”*



*“Right then-Forward”*

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