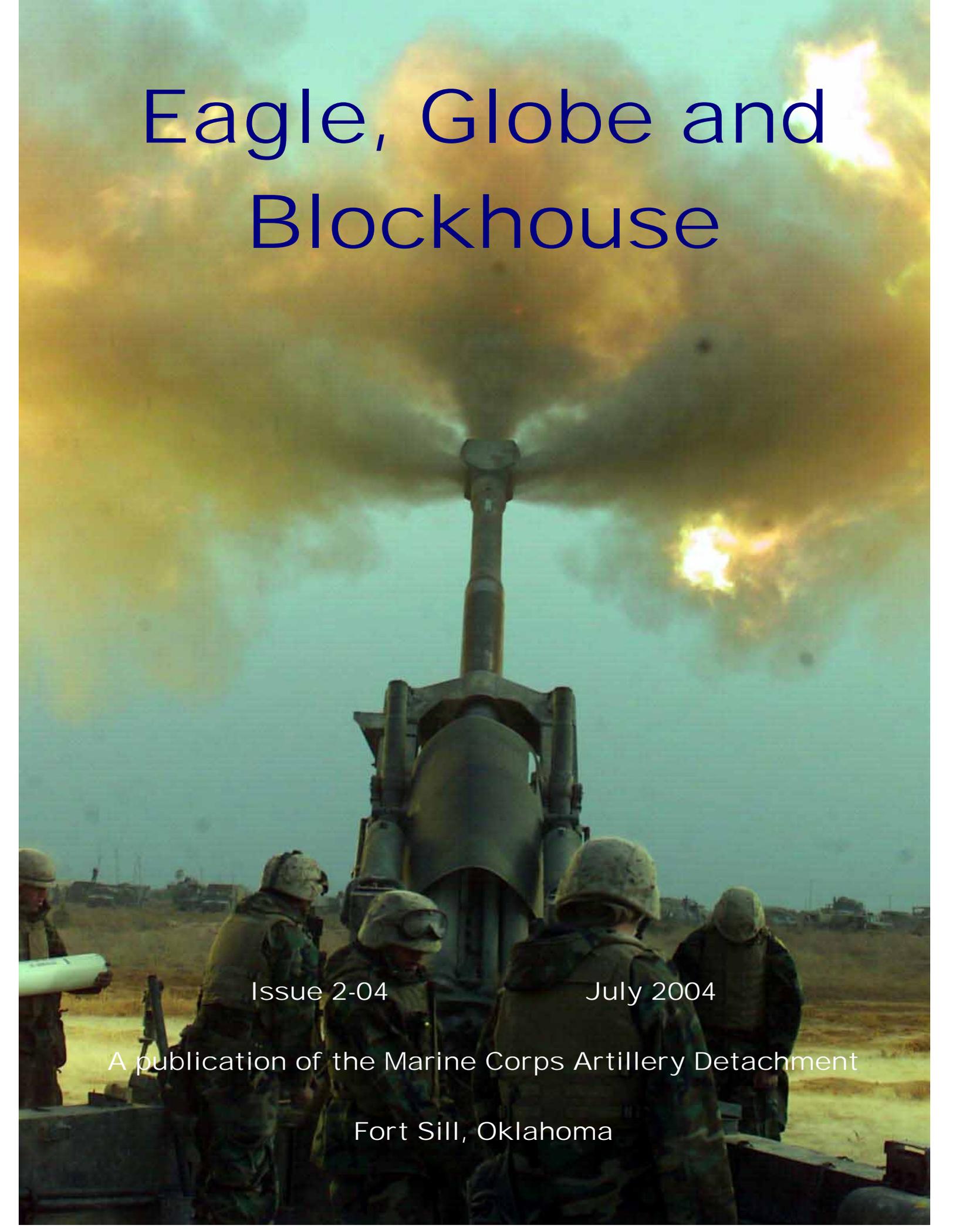


# Eagle, Globe and Blockhouse

A photograph of a military artillery piece firing a shell. The shell is in mid-air, with a large plume of smoke and fire trailing behind it. In the foreground, several soldiers in camouflage uniforms and helmets are looking towards the artillery. The background shows a flat, open field under a dramatic, cloudy sky with a bright sun or moon partially obscured by clouds.

Issue 2-04

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Fort Sill, Oklahoma

# Eagle, Globe and Blockhouse

Issue 1-04

March 2004

**USMC Artillery Detachment  
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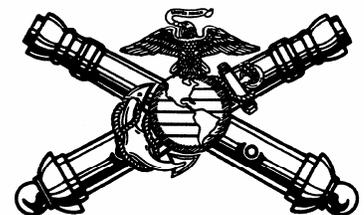
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# WHAT ARE MY MIN AND “MACS” RANGE LIMITS?

by Capt J.T. Berdusis  
Capt A.M Doty

## Background

The Modular Artillery Charge System (MACS) was developed at TACOM-ARDEC, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey. It was designed to be used on all 155mm artillery systems. The MACS is an evolution of the XM230 Unicharge, which was developed as a replacement for the current

cannoneer to shout “I see red!” Each charge is easily identified through physical and visual markings for ease of use during day or night operations. The M231 charge is green with black markings/stripes and all exterior surfaces are smooth. The M232 charge is light brown with bumps on the ends.

There are no powder increments for the Battery Gunnery Sergeant to burn. Any

M232 3H.....7 WB  
M232 4H.....8 WB (7R)  
M232 5H.....8S (still in development)

The L or H following the MACS charge number corresponds to Low or High. A 1L is simply one M231 charge, and 2L is two M231 charges. For example, if a battery is firing MACS and fire commands are transmitted to the guns with “Charge 4”, the cannoneer would place four M232 charges in the chamber.

**Note: M231 and M232 charges are NEVER mixed when firing.**

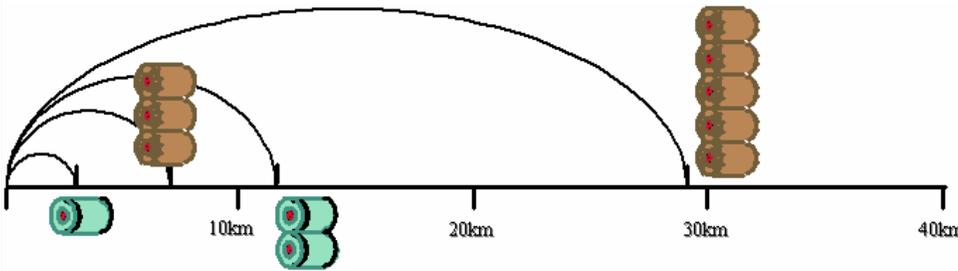
When determining firing data, use the associated M4A2 table in the 155 AM-2 TFT. The only M4A2 tables not authorized to use for MACS charges are Tables D, E, and G. These are provided in Change 3 to the TFT.

For determining EFCs and tube life, use the erosion tables for the associated M4A2 charge for provisional estimates. Future tables will have MACS specific erosion and fatigue values.

## So it’s like a white bag charge with a muzzle velocity variation?

A simple and yet accurate way to describe MACS.

MACS charges are associated with certain M4A2 charges. We are allowed to use the M4A2 tables because MACS “behaves” like a M4A2 charge and because of this, the corrections for non-standard conditions we make for M4A2 are the same ones we would make for



family of bag charges for 155mm artillery. The Unicharge was intended to be a single universal charge module that would provide needed zoning solutions for 155mm artillery by “building the charge up”, not “building the charge down” like the current M3A1 and M4A2 multiple bag charges.

MACS charges have a completely combustible case and generate pressure to overcome stickers and minimize residue. MACS is a bi-directional charge system, which allows a Marine to place the charge in the chamber regardless of direction. There is no longer the requirement of a

unused charges are left in the canister and sent back to the Ammunition Supply Point for repacking.

## Capabilities

The concept of a MACS charge allows for fewer charges to cover all ranges required on the battlefield:

- M231 Min Range 3.1 km (1.9mi)
- M231 Max Range 11.6 km (7.2mi)
- M232 Min Range 7.0 km (4.3mi)
- M232 Max range 29.1 km (18.1mi)

The overlap in ranges between the two charges provides the FDO with flexibility based upon the situation. If the FDO was having difficulties with masks or intervening crests with a 3H, he might switch to a 2L.

## So is it like a green bag or white bag?

A common enough question, and the answer is yes....well, kind of.

According to Picatinny Arsenal who created the Change 3 to the 155-AM-2 TFT, the MACS has associated charges to the M4A2:

- M231 1L .....3 WB
- M231 2L .....6 WB



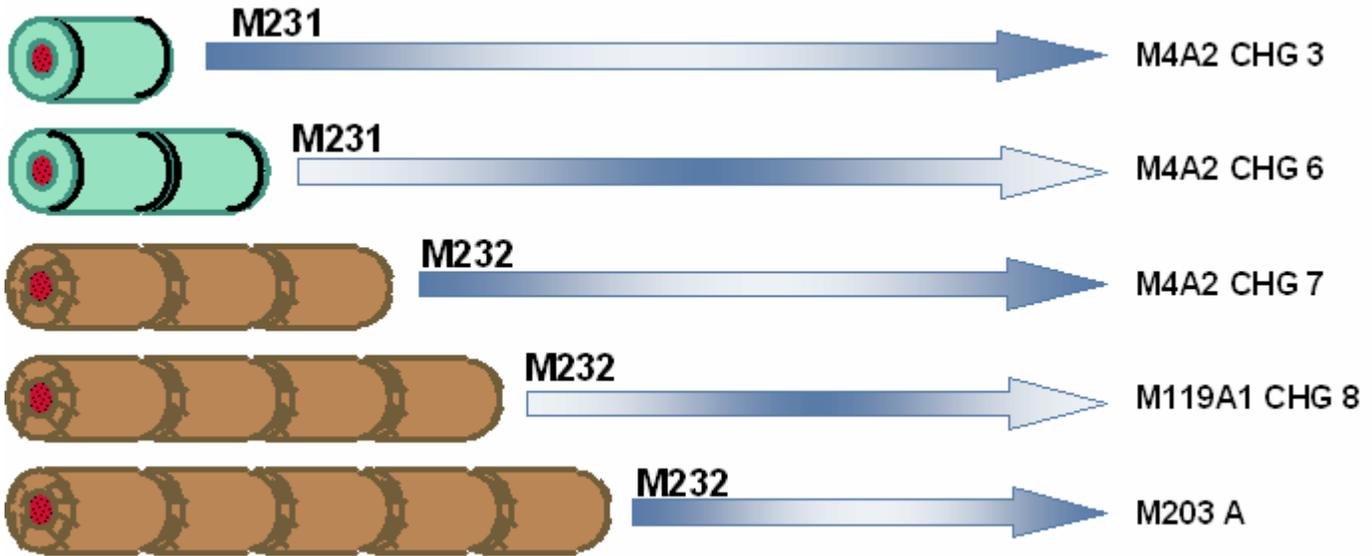
**M232**



**M231**

**MACS.**

Essentially one of the only differences between a MACS charge and the associated M4A2 charge is the muzzle velocity. Referring to Pg.4 Change 3, 155-AM-2, the difference in muzzle velocity between the M198 shooting M4A2 charge 7 and it's associated MACS charge 3H is a -17 m/s.



Note: When determining data for HE, extract differences in muzzle velocities for MACS from Pg.4 of Change 3. When determining ILLUM data, extract differences in muzzle velocities for MACS from Pg.5.

**Pre-Occupation Safety**

Utilize the following tables and addendums in relations to their prospective projectiles:

PROJECTILE	BASE PROJECTILE	FIRING TABLE FOR BASE PROJECTILE	FIRING TABLE AD-DENDUM
M485	HE	155-AM-2	N/A
M449	HE	155-AM-2	ADD-I-2
M483A1	HE	155-AM-2	ADD-R-2
M483A1	DPICM	155-AN-2	ADD-J-2
M825	HE	155-AM-2	ADD-T-0 w/ch 1
M825	DPICM	155-AN-2	ADD-Q-O w/ch1,2
M825A1	HE	155-AN-2	ADD-T-0 w/ch 1
M825A1	DPICM	155-AN-2	ADD-Q-O w/ch 1
M692/M731	DPICM	155-AN-2	ADD-L-1 w/ch 1,2
M718/M741	DPICM	155-AN-2	ADD-N-1 w/ch 1
M898	DPICM	155-AN-2	ADD-W-0
M795	HE	155-AR-1	N/A

**Manual Safety Computations:**

When determining firing data or safety computations, we only need correct for the differences in muzzle velocities to determine our total range. We enter Table F of the appropriate charge and extract our unit correction factor from columns 10 and 11 for a decrease or increase of 1m/s muzzle velocity.

RANGE	CHG	NS COND	-	STD COND =	CHANGE IN STD X	RG CORR FAC =	RG CORR
9500	3H				D17 M/S X	+20.6 M	+350.2~+350M

Example:

DIA RG +	RG CORR =	TOT RG X	RG K	ENTRY RG	CHG	VI	SI +	EL =	QE	M564/ M565	M582/ M577	TOF +	5.5 =	M728/ M732	DFT
9500	+350	9850	1.0000	9850	3H	+10	+1	312	313	---	28.0	28.0	33.5	34.0	L9

Our range correction factor determined is entered into the sample computational matrix to determine our total range:

### Manual Safety Computations for base ejecting projectiles:

All safety computations for base ejecting projectiles will be computed manually using the above listed Tabular Firing Tables,

Addendums, and Table C's.

#### M825:

The process is similar to the computation of bursting type projectile safety with the only difference being the TFTs used. When determining data for M825A1, we must use ICM unit correction factors. Extract differences in muzzle velocities for MACS from Pg.2 of Change 2, FT 155-AN-2. We enter Table F (FT 155-AN-2) of the appropriate charge and extract our unit correction factor from columns 10 and 11 for a decrease or increase of 1m/s in muzzle velocity. Our range correction factor is determined and entered into our computational matrix. Once entry range is determined, enter Table C to extract elevation, fuze setting and correction for drift.

#### M485A1/2:

All unit correction factors for M485A1/2 are extracted from the FT 155-AM-2 TFT. We enter Table F (FT 155-AM-2) of the appropriate charge and extract our unit correction factor from columns 10 and 11 for a decrease or increase of 1m/s in muzzle velocity. Our range correction factor is determined and entered into our computational matrix. Once entry range is determined, enter Table C to extract elevation, fuze setting and correction for drift.

#### Automated Computations:

AFATDS has the MACS charges built into the system. There is no need to change any muzzle velocities or correct for non-standard conditions. For low angle safety we "shoot" the corners of the box beginning with the lower left pro-

ceeding clockwise and skipping every other corner. For high angle safety, we begin with the lower right corner proceeding counter-clockwise and skipping every other corner, unless there is a separate minimum time range.

#### Post-Occupation Safety

Post Occupation safety is determined as it is currently. Methods available are automated safety with the AFATDS (after all non-standard conditions are entered). A GFT setting method utilizing a GFT UCARET derived from a MACS dry fire mission placed on a charge 6 155AM2 HEM107 GFT (when using 2L), charge 7 155AM2 HEM107 GFT (when using 3H), and charge 8 155AM2 HEM107 GFT (when using 4H), is valid for M107 and M110. The Range K Method is used for M485A1/2.

#### Why don't we just make MACS TFT and GFT?

The 155-AM-3 TFT is currently under development, which tentatively encompasses M3A1, M4A2, M231, and M232 for the HE family of projectiles. Divided into two parts, the TFT part 1 includes M3A1 and, M4A2. Part 2 includes M231, M232, M119, and M203.

The Fire Direction Instructors completed verifying the draft version of the MACS GFTs for the ICM family of projectiles to include M795, M825A1, and M483A1. The 155-AR-1 TFT (also divided into two parts) will encompass ICM family of projectiles based on the M795 projectile. The draft version of the MACS Rapid Fire Tables for the ST 6-50-20 (XO's Handbook) are being verified. All

changes to the Tabular firing tables are currently being reformatted to provide a more user-friendly way of determining data.

#### Future Developments

Since the M232 was originally designed for the 52 Cal Crusader cannon tube, the charge is being redesigned for the current 39 Cal weapon tubes used today. Redesigning the charge will reduce tube wear, blast overpressure, muzzle flash and residue in the cannon tube. This redesign will be designated the M232A1 and will be fielded in FY07, with the AFATDS being updated in FY06.

#### References:

155-AM-2 Tabular Firing Table Change 3, 155-AM-2 TFT  
155-AN-2 Tabular Firing Table Change 2, 155-AN-2 TFT  
FM 6-40  
JtRegtO P3570.1B  
Munitions New Equipment Training Office, ARDEC, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey

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# Multi-Option Fuze for Artillery

SSGT SAYLES

The M782 Multi-Option Fuze for Artillery (MOFA) is an inductively set fuze that incorporates proximity, time, delay, and point detonating fuze functions. The MOFA will eventually replace the M557, M739, M582, M767, M732, and M732A2 fuzes used on the 155mm and 105mm artillery projectiles. Once the MOFA is implemented the fuzes for the 155mm and 105mm howitzers will be the M782, MK399 and M762. The fuze is designed to be inductively set by use of the Portable Inductive Artillery Fuze Setter (PIAFS) M1155. The MOFA will ease the logistical burden and improve combat effectiveness. The fuze also provides Improved Electronic Counter Measures (ECM) Resistance.

Unlike the Electronic time fuzes, the M782 does not offer a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD). However, the PIAFS has an interrogate mode that tells what mode and setting the fuze was set on. In order to utilize the M782 a firing battery must have at least one PIAFS per howitzer section. Each battery will have one PIAFS as a back up.

The M782 will cost more than the fuzes it's replacing. The cost of the M782 is \$275.44 per fuze. The cost of the fuzes that it will be replacing: M582 \$49.33, M767 \$127.40, M732A2 \$160.00, M732

\$78.00, and the M739 \$16.78. The MOFA is scheduled to be fully fielded to all forces by the second quarter of fiscal year 2005.

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TM 9-1025-211-10/Marine Corps TM 08198A-10/1

TM 9-1290-210-12&P

<http://www.atk.com>

<http://w4.pica.army.mil>

<http://www.cbd-net.com>

<http://www.kdi-ppi.com>

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M782

# Portable Inductive Artillery Fuze Setter

The Portable Inductive Artillery Fuze Setter (PIAFS) will meet Marine Corps requirements for an inductive fuze setting capability. It will replace existing fuze setting wrenches. Its inductive settings are designed to improve the howitzer sections ability to quickly and accurately set artillery fuzes and projectiles, decrease fire mission response time, and reduce human errors associated with manual settings. PIAFS is required to support the anticipated fielding of the Multi Option Fuze Artillery (MOFA). The PIAFS is considered a mission essential item of equipment that will be employed by Marine Corps 155mm howitzer crews. PIAFS can work independently or linked to the towed howitzers and the Light Weight 155mm (M77702) Digital Fire Control System (DFCS). It will permit the automatic transfer of fuze setting information from the DFCS to the M762, M767, and M773 fuzes.

PIAFS will be procured through the Primary Inventory Control Activity, Rock Island, IL, in FY05. Fielding will begin in FY05 and be completed during 1stQtr FY06.

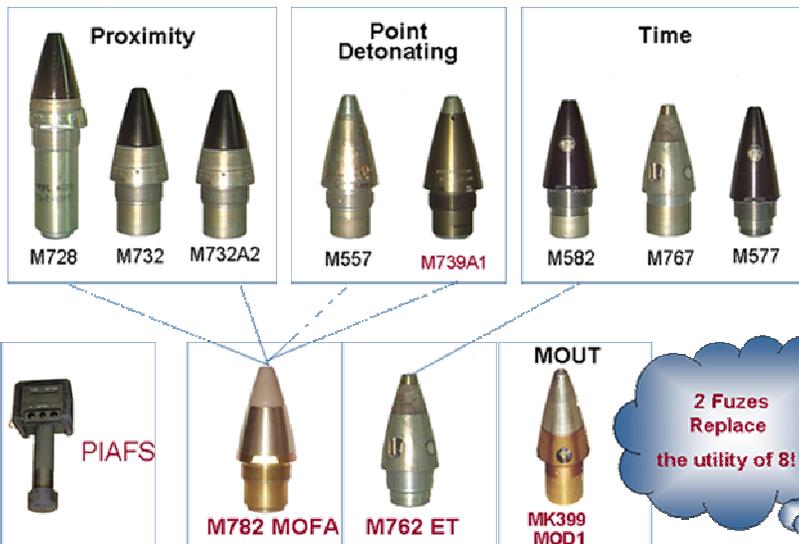
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# M777 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer Deliveries Underway

by Mr. Jim Shields

The M777 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer (LW155) program has completed several key events recently and the prime contractor (BAE SYSTEMS) has delivered 4 of the first 94 Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) Howitzers. The next four deliveries will take place during July and August and will be used to support the Multi-Service Operational Test and Evaluation (MOT&E) scheduled for Sep-Nov of this year at 29 Palms, Camp Pendleton and Coronado CA.

Earlier this year a pilot production weapon completed Developmental and Operational Testing in Alaska with excellent results. During the Alaska OT and the training phase 1200 rounds were fired and the system was towed for 455 miles. The system was tested using both optical and digital fire control. There were only 3 minor issues (two occasions where a cotter clip vibrated loose, and one issue attributed to crew error). The cotter clip has since been replaced with a positive locking system. The crew was surveyed after the test and the feed-

back on the M777 (gun with optical fire control) and M777A1 (gun with digital fire control) was overwhelmingly positive.

Recent testing has resulted in certification that two M777's can be transported on a C-130 vs. only one M198. Although not an important requirement for the Marine Corps, this was an extremely important requirement for the Army and a significant effort was undertaken to design appropriate tie-down locations onto the weapon and configure it for transport within the aircraft. Another Army requirement has been partially validated by dropping the weapon from a height of 13 feet to simulate a low velocity air-drop (LVAD). The weapon survived the drop with no damage and is now being prepared for three separate LVAD's from a C-130.

The significant effort to integrate digital fire control a.k.a. Towed Artillery Digitization (TAD) onto the M777 is nearing conclusion. The TAD consists of a mission computer, inertial navigation unit (with GPS and vehicle motion sensor aiding), radios, displays, on-

board power supply Gunner/A-Gunner displays and a tethered Chief of Section display that can be disconnected and brought into the cab of the prime mover to aid in navigation.

The M777A1 will offer significant improvements in towed artillery performance and operations, improving accuracy and emplacement and displacement times for the weapon. The software functional qualification test (FQT) was completed in June, ensuring the software is robust and ready. The Joint Interoperability Test Command participated in the FQT and has sufficient information to issue the Interoperability Certification enabling the M777E1 to enter MOT&E later this summer.

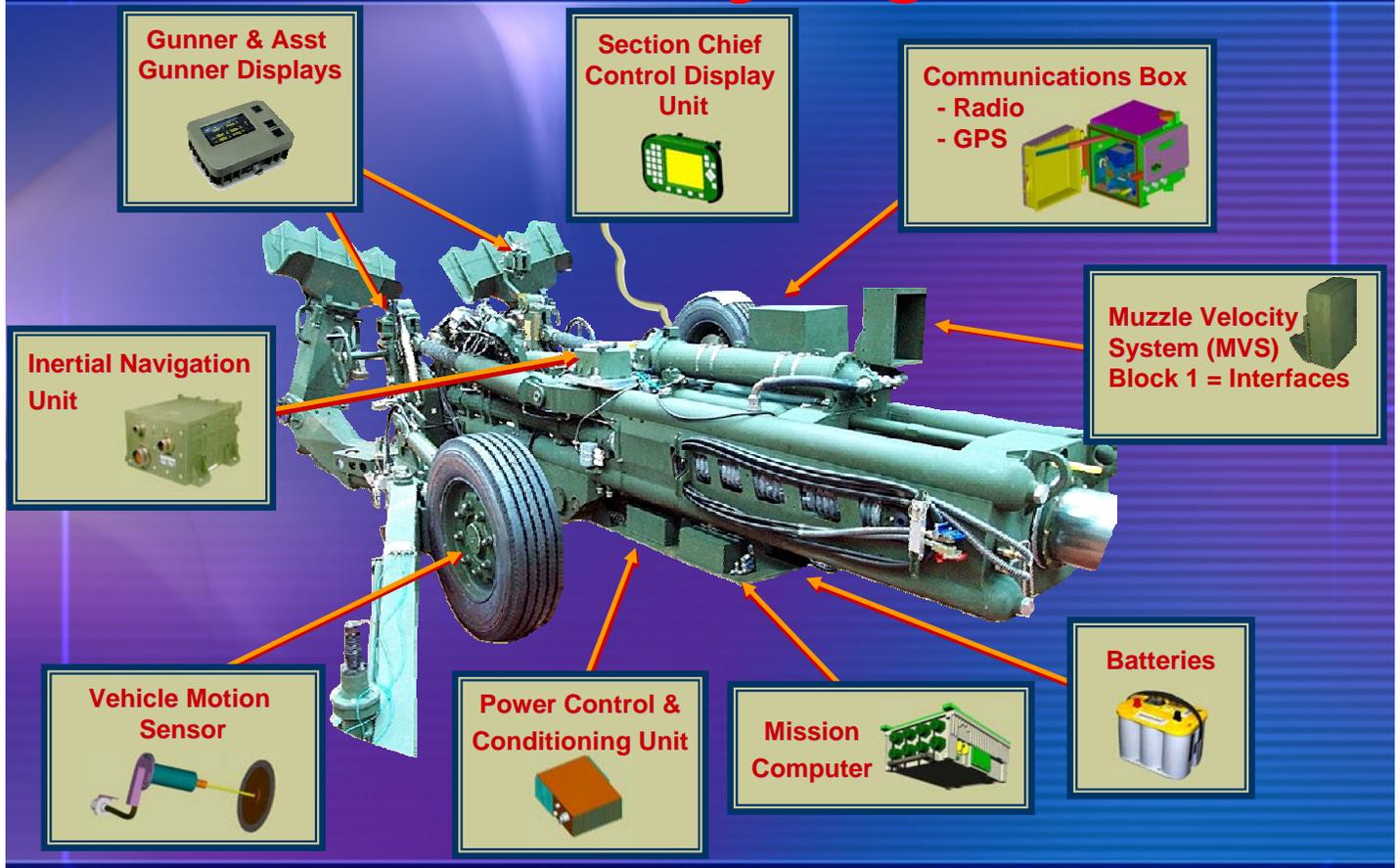
Compatibility testing with the MV-22 was successfully completed in June. The first phase was conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground and tested several different M777E1 lift configurations, varying speeds, doing bank turns and hovering. The preferred configuration (gun tube to the rear of the aircraft and the trails of the weapon in the up configuration) provided good stability for the aircraft and the M777E1 underneath. The digital fire control performed normally, and they achieved a forward speed of 130 knots. The second phase of the test was conducted at New River where 25 nautical mile ship-to-shore missions were successfully completed.

The future is looking bright for the M777/M777A1. The Acquisition Coordination Team (ACT) process leading up to the full-rate production milestone in January 05 is well underway. All the relevant organizations in the milestone decision process are represented on the ACT, they define all required milestone documentation and track progress of the system as the milestone approaches. The program recently gained approval from Navy/Army leadership to enter into a joint multi-year contract during FY05-08. The LW155 is the only program pursuing a multi-year contract and this strategy was endorsed by each of



**M777E1 Firing in Alaska**

# Towed Artillery Digitization



the Congressional committees during development of the FY05 Authorization and Appropriation bills.

The Joint Program Manager for LW155 is working with the Army's PM for Excalibur, which is a GPS/INU precision guided munition that will provide 10 meter CEP out to ranges of 40km when fired from the M777A1. The JPM LW155 has modified their contract with BAE SYSTEMS to incorporate all the hardware and software modifications necessary to fire the Excalibur when that system becomes operational in FY06.

The focus of effort within the program office for the foreseeable future is centered around preparing for the MOT&E, ramping up production and ensuring that all the logistical tasks are in hand to support the fielding of the weapon, which is schedule to achieve IOC in August 05.



**MV-22 Hovering Test with M777E1**

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# HIMARS: Cannon To Rocket Transition

by Capt Maukonen

The Marine Corps' High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS) is on time and on target. As you may have heard, HIMARS is soon to be a reality in the Marine Corps. We have four Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) launchers at Fort Sill, OK being used by the HIMARS Test Unit (HTU) for developmental testing. Once development and testing are complete, the systems will be on their way to the operational forces. Fox Battery, 2nd Battalion, 14th Marines (2/14) will act as the test unit for the Operational Test in March 2005; perform a Training and Readiness Evaluation; and eventually be certified as the Marine Corps' interim HIMARS capability by the summer of 2005. The next unit to be fielded will be 5th Battalion, 11th Marines (5/11). Once their fielding is complete the Marine

and the HTU have been training in HIMARS operations, developing HIMARS doctrine; Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs); unit Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the Training and Readiness (T&R) Manual. During Fox battery's transition from a cannon battery to a rocket battery many obstacles were encountered and successfully overcome. The Marines of 2/14 have come a long way and have done some incredible work in creating the table of organization and table of equipment currently under review/approval at Total Force Structure, Headquarters, Marine Corps.

The majority of Military Occupational Specialties (MOS) within cannon firing batteries are going to have to change skill sets in order to operate as a rocket battery. Some MOSs will only undergo minor

0811s are fully capable and can successfully transition to the HIMARS and rocket operations.

The Marine Detachment, Fort Sill, OK will be responsible for conducting entry-level training for the new Skill Designator 0814 as a follow-on course to the Cannon Crewman Course. HIMARS instruction will be in addition to the M198 and M777 cannon systems that the staff will be teaching. This will impact the mission of the Marine Detachment by adding rocket training to the Program of Instruction (POI) in order to provide a continuing stream of trained 0814s to the Operational Forces.

HIMARS operation and employment is a complete paradigm shift from cannon artillery and requires a significantly different POI. Current cannon POIs are not structured to support teaching the HIMARS platform or its TTPs. Entry level 0811 Marines selected for the 0814 Skill Designator will require follow-on training on the HIMARS while at Fort Sill. In addition, Marines transferring into a HIMARS unit from a cannon unit will also require training at Fort Sill. Key differences between HIMARS and cannon firing battery operations include positioning, command and control, ammunition resupply, security operations, equipment, and maintenance support. An estimate of 80 to 100 additional students per year will require training for the HIMARS. The first class of instruction is currently scheduled to begin during March, 2007.

The future holds many interesting prospects for the artillery community. The new weapon systems proposed in the triad of fires concept will provide for increased mobility, flexibility, range, and lethality. HIMARS will provide the Division and Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) Commanders a tactically mobile, long range, accurate, and lethal weapons platform that will allow them to shape the battle prior to closing with and destroying the enemy in the close fight.

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HIMARS Test Unit OIC



Corps will meet the requirements for initial operational capability, currently scheduled for 2008. Following 5/11 the rest of 2/14 will be fielded, thus establishing full operational capability scheduled during 2009.

For the last two years Fox Battery, 2/14

changes, while others will have to master completely different skills. The most notable change will occur in the 0811 MOS. In fact, the skill sets are so unique that an additional Skill Designator (0814) has been created for the HIMARS crewman. Fox Battery's experience has shown that

## Improved Position Azimuth Determining System (IPADS):

The IPADS Full Rate Production decision has slipped to mid-September of 2004. Additional IPADS Developmental and Operational Testing must be completed before a Milestone C Decision. The resulting delay, coupled with long lead ordering time will push fielding back to the second quarter FY06.

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## Meteorological Measuring Set-Profiler (MMS-P):

The Profiler is scheduled to begin Operational Testing in November at Fort Sill. Marine Corps Systems Command is still tracking the Army Profiler program while actively participating in a "Virtual" Joint Program Office effort with all of the services to investigate new means of obtaining met data in a network centric environment.

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## Pocket-sized Forward Entry Device (PFED) Update

by Capt Gaje

In a follow-up to the previous article on the Pocket-Sized Forward Entry Device (PFED), the Program Management Office, Intelligence and Effects (PM, IE) is looking at implementing several functionality-related items for the upcoming version of software. PFED V1.1 is part of software block 1 and will contain VMF R5 messaging using 188-220C. It will contain code for accessing the embedded PPS GPS and also utilize Bluetooth for wireless communications between the Mark VII Laser Range Finder (LRF) and PFED. It will also be possible to go wireless to the Leica Vector 21b (not vector 4 or 21a).

PFED Version 1.2 will follow Version 1.1 in the 3rd QTR of FY05 and will contain the following enhancements:

### Fire Planning

- \* Create, edit, transmit, and receive target list
- \* Associate targets from target list into fire plan
- \* Ability to specify groups, series, triggers, primary and alternate observers
- \* Ability to receive a schedule of fires
- \* Create, display, and edit Fire Support Execution Matrix Messaging
- \* Ability to route, relay, and monitor CFF messages
- \* Ability to transmit ATI message instead of SALUTE via preference
- \* Ability to receive, display, and enforce Fire Support Coordination Measures

The Program Management Office, Intelligence and Effects are also working on interfacing with the MBITR and PSC5 radios.

The AFATDS New Equipment Training Team (NETT) will be conducting the fielding of the PFED based on the following schedule:

Camp Pendleton and EWTGPAC —17—20 Aug

Camp Lejune — 24 –27 Aug.

Camp Fuji, JPN — 11-14 Sept

Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA), HI— 17 –20 Sept

EWTGLANT and 14th Marines—TBD

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## Global Positioning System-Survey (GPS-S):

Marine Corps Systems Command participated in the 2004 Joint Navigation Conference and provided an abstract and briefing to the Operations and Integration Working Group regarding the need to replace the Trimble Military Survey Grade Receiver (MSGR) with a tactically suitable, user friendly, Selective Availability/Anti-Spoofing Module compliant, survey grade receiver. Some of the options being explored are the use of dual Defense Advanced GPS Receivers (DAGR), Distributed Position Navigation and Timing, and a relatively new method of GPS survey called Real Time Dynamic (RTD) techniques.

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## Meteorological Station Group (MSG):

Two upgrades to the MSG will be forthcoming at the end of this year and the beginning of 2005. A new surface met sensor to replace the AN/TMQ-50 will be the first upgrade to arrive and will be a virtual "drop-in" replacement. The new sensor is called the TACMET, and is produced by Climatronics. The other upgrade to the MSG will be replacement of the Lightweight Computer Unit (LCU) with a new Operator Interface Computer. Details of the fielding will be forthcoming. Marine Corps Systems Command participated in a demonstration of the new Marwin III processor integrated with a modified Marine Corps RT20A Radio Direction Finding (RDF) antenna, at the Vaisala facility in Helsinki. A Marwin III upgrade remains a viable option to provide SAASM compliance for the MSG.

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## Common Laser Rangefinder

The Common Laser Rangefinder (CLRF) Program is responsible for the development, procurement, fielding, and sustainment of all Marine Corps Laser Rangefinders (LRF). Recent developments in LRF technology have created the opportunity to give the warfighter a precision targeting system that far exceeds the current capability. The Vector 21 from Ashbury International Group was selected as the LRF for Target Location, Designation and Handoff System Block III and the ANGVS-5 replacement. The Vector 21 is the "Big Brother" to the Viper II that was fielded during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. It provides the operator with 10X Binoculars, rangefinding to 12km, and target location error (TLE) of less than 50m at 5km when connected to a GPS receiver (PLGR, DAGR). In addition to the PLGR and the DAGR, Vector 21 will interface with TLDHS, PFED, and D-DACT.

The program office begins fielding in 2005 to schoolhouses and fire support



specialists (Forward Observers, Forward Air Controllers, and Reconnaissance Marines). Each Artillery Battery will receive 7 Vector 21s and each Rifle Company will receive 5. A total of over 1500 Vector 21s will be fielded by 2007. The Vector 21 Fielding Package consists of a Vector 21 LRF, Tripod, an AN/PVS-14 Night Vision Device, a DAGR GPS receiver and a 2 day trainer course.

### POC:

LtCol Ben Intoy, USMC  
Fire Support Systems (MCSC)  
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# PERFORMANCE OF THE M198 HOWITZER DURING OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

by SSgt. J.M. Hedge

This is a short review of the performance of the M198 Howitzer, crew, and prime mover during Operation Iraqi Freedom. The following observations are my own and reflect a Section Chiefs/Platoon Sergeants perspective. I will attempt to cover all aspects of performance, both positive and those in my view that need improvement.

## The Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR) and M198 relationship.

Prior to deployment, the 11th Marine Regiment was fielded with the MTVR. This is a 7-Ton truck that replaced the M900 series 5-ton truck and served as the prime mover for our M198 howitzers. The MTVRs we employed during the war were delivered from Maritime Pre-positioned Shipping (MPS). The vehicles, (including all SL-3 gear) were in excellent shape and ready for action. Once we arrived in Kuwait, we began training and became concerned with the height of the MTVR pintle. We felt the increased height was generating additional pressure on the suspension and travel locks of the M198s and causing cracks to form on the travel locks and gussets of the guns. We were concerned the cracks would continue and spread to the upper carriage of the howitzers. To compensate for the additional cracks, a welding team from the Force Service Support Group (FSSG) was assigned to each Regimental Combat Team to fix the cracks whenever they appeared. This solution was very effective during combat operations. Whenever a Battery emplaced, the welding team would inspect each gun and make any needed corrections on the spot.

Another issue noted was the inability

of the driver to be able to communicate with Marines in the bed of the truck. In order to get around this problem, many of the sections would remove the rear window of the vehicle so that the Section Chief could pass information to his section.

Over all, the MTVR proved to be an outstanding prime mover for the M198. It significantly surpassed the M900 series 5-Ton truck performance and is a much more capable vehicle. The MTVR enhanced a battery's ability to move quickly along the assigned route of attack, whether over improved roads or "Marshy" cross country terrain. The MTVRs extra cargo area provided ample space for all crew gear and additional combat loaded ammunition. Unlike the M900 series 5-ton truck, the MTVR would "cube out" before it would "weigh out."

## The M198.

The M198 once again proved to be one tough piece of gear. With proper Preventive Maintenance Checks and Service (PMCS) the weapon system operated flawlessly. However, under extended use in combat conditions some things were noted and need to be documented for future combat operations. For example, the consistent firing of M203A1 and M119A2 propellants resulted in many unserviceable split rings and obturating bands. It was not uncommon for gun crews to have to replace the split ring weekly. To the surprise of many Marines, the recoil mechanisms performed extremely well, despite many multiple round missions of high charge propellants.

Extreme weather conditions on the 24th and 25th of March proved to test the abilities and training of the section

crews. The "Mother of all Sandstorms" brought most combat operations to a halt; however, it did not stop Marine Artillery from providing "All Weather" fire support. These sandstorms, however, caused problems for sections and tested our ability to improvise and modify our Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) in order to continue the mission. Line of sight during the day was, at times, cut to 3 feet and was often just inches at night. This made secondary aiming points impossible to use. The Elimination of Radioactive Light Sources (ERLS) collimator was a very effective piece of gear. ERLS illumination ability solved many problems when dealing with inclement weather and low visibility. One lesson learned when working with the ERLS system is to ensure you have the proper lithium batteries. Several sections had to use standard C cell batteries which caused the system LED to blink on and off when the power was low. Rain and mud also caused the howitzer breech assemblies to stick after firing. To correct this, cannoneers had to constantly pour water on the threads of the breech to keep it clean. If that was not enough, the handling bar and sledge hammer had to be used to open and close the breech. The flexibility and adaptability the howitzer crews employed to overcome obstacles and continue to provide fire support was impressive and resulted in many saved lives.

The Hydraulic Power Assist Kit (HYPAK) assembly on the M198 proved to be an invaluable item. This modification significantly enhanced the gun sections ability to raise and lower the gun much faster, thereby reducing emplacement and displacement times. It also proved to be very effective when speed shifting the howitzer. Out of traverse fire missions were common under combat operations. Training in this area during peace time proved invaluable.

## The Howitzer Section

I can not over state the importance of the comprehensive training Marine Corps cannoners received while at Fort Sill and in their batteries. This detailed training and preparation insured the Marines were well drilled in the processing and execution of every type of fire mission. Combined Arms Exercises and Desert Firing Exercises at 29 Palms CA have proven to be excellent training tools for standard “shoot, move, and communicate” type missions. However, the training that a howitzer crew receives from the Section Chief, Platoon Sergeant, and Battery Gunnery Sergeant make or break a guns platoon. The more training focuses on combat situations, the better a Battery will perform in combat. Local security, direct fire, emergency fire missions, crew-served weapons, reaction drills, and convoy operations were some of the most important areas in need of additional training. I would also like to state the importance of cross training. Many times throughout the operation Marines throughout the Battery, regardless of MOS, found themselves on the gunline as cannoners. Cross training Marines was very productive and provided a tremendous level of flexibility within a battery.

The M198 in combination with an experienced howitzer section proved to be an unstoppable team, once again proving that Artillery is the only all-weather combat support arm and truly the King of Battle.

### **POC:**

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Submit an article for next publication.

Course Dates

Reporting Instructions

LESSON PLANS

Points of Contact

Course Data

Looking for something that is not posted. Ask to get it put on the website.

## Marine Detachment Website

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[Eagle, Globe & Blockhouse](#)

[USMC Arty Regiments](#)

[Artillery OAG](#)

[Devil Dog Run Info](#)

[Safety / ORM](#)

[Microsoft Outlook Access](#)

### SECTIONS

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[AFATDS IETT](#)

[Cannon Crewman \(0811\)](#)

[Director of Combat Development](#)

[Directorate Of Training & Doctrine](#)

[Enlisted Instruction Section \(0844 / 0848\)](#)

[Fire Support \(0861\)](#)

[HIMARS Test Unit](#)

[Lightweight 155 \(M777\)](#)

[Marine Battery](#)

[Marine Logistics](#)

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

# FREE Government Surplus

by Capt Krohmer  
(excerpts from DRMS website)

The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) is an excellent source to find original U.S. Government surplus property through the Internet. Originally established in 1972 DRMS is part of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and is responsible for disposal operations for the Department of Defense. DRMS disposes of excess property received from the military services. The inventory changes daily and includes thousands of items: from air conditioners to vehicles, clothing to computers, and much more. Property is first offered for reutilization within the Department of Defense (DoD), transfer to other federal agencies, or donation to state and local governments and other qualified organizations. Reutilization means big savings. In fiscal 2003, \$1.2 billion worth of property was reutilized. Every dollar's worth of property reutilized is a tax dollar saved.

DRMS displays property available for reutilization on the Internet. The Web site offers detailed information, including the property's condition and location. DRMS manages the disposal of hazardous property for DoD activities, maximizing the use of each item and minimizing environmental risks and costs. DRMS has a worldwide presence within DoD, with disposal specialists in 12 foreign countries, two U.S. territories (Guam and Puerto Rico) and 39 states. The total DRMS work force numbers approximately 1,600 civilians and 14 military personnel. Of those, approximately 340 work at its Battle Creek, Mich., headquarters. DRMS provides direct support to the U.S. military at 26 sites in 13 nations and 21 time zones. It also supports military contingency missions, wherever that takes us, be it Saudi Arabia, Bosnia, Kosovo or Uzbekistan.

DoD activities are saving millions of dollars every year through the Defense

Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) reutilization program. From routine supply requirements to specialized equipment, a wealth of excess, "ready-to-reuse" property is received daily by DRMS. By taking advantage of the DRMS reutilization program, DoD components can reduce procurement costs and eliminate unnecessary repairs. Every dollar's worth of property reutilized is a supply dollar saved. The material is provided to DoD activities at no cost by DRMS, though some DoD accountable officers may impose a charge to end-users. Almost every item in the military supply system can be found at a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) at one time or another. The military services turn in excess property at DRMOs located on or near most U. S. military facilities around the world.

Certain hazardous property, available commercially, is also available for reutilization. This includes paints, varnishes, oils, adhesives, cleaning compounds and pesticides. Reutilization of hazardous property saves procurement dollars and eliminates disposal costs.

## **How to find out what property is available**

A quick way for DoD customers to access property information is via the DRMS Web page at: [www.drms.dla.mil](http://www.drms.dla.mil). By taking advantage of the Internet, DoD customers can review property available worldwide. Items are listed by National Stock Number (NSN), Federal Supply Class (FSC), Federal Supply Group (FSG), or noun name. Searches can also be conducted by specific DRMO or by geographic region. A "clickable" site field in the middle of the DRMS Home Page, listed under "Additional Links" as "DRMO Site Information," allows customers to "pull down" DRMO addresses and phone numbers.

## **Requisitioning property**

Property is requisitioned through the Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) system, using a DD1348-1A, which can be filled out in hard copy or completed right from the DRMS Web site. The Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) can also be used to requisition property, via the Defense Automated Addressing System (DAAS).

## **First-come, first-served**

In the past, DoD activities were given first priority for issue of DRMS assets. Under revised disposal procedures, property is still issued to DoD activities first, but with a shortened time frame for screening and requisitioning before it is made available for issue to federal agencies.

## **Managing Hazardous Property**

DRMS manages the disposal of hazardous property for DoD activities. Hazardous property is handled according to the same priorities as other property: reutilization within DoD, transfer to other federal agencies, donations to qualified state and nonprofit organizations, and sale to the public including recyclers. This process maximizes the use of each item and minimizes the environmental risks and the costs associated with disposal. DRMOs provide safe, temporary storage of hazardous property during the disposal cycle. Hazardous property is classified as material or waste. A hazardous material is any substance capable of posing a risk to health, safety and property when transported. Hazardous waste includes any used hazardous materials that are flammable, corrosive, reactive or toxic to living organisms. Hazardous property that cannot be reused or sold is disposed of through commercial service contracts that must comply with applicable federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. The most important of these laws is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which requires "cradle to grave" management of

hazardous property.

### **What To Do When You Find What You Want.**

As a Reutilization customer, you'll be withdrawing Department of Defense (DoD) property on a DD Form 1348-1A (MILSTRIP Requisition) and you will need your Accountable Supply Officer's approval before you submit a requisition. If you're on a .mil computer system you can even submit your MILSTRIP requisition on-line from the DRMS Property Search page, or by selecting the Search & MILSTRIP. DoD contractors and other specialized programs often have additional requirements. For regulatory guidance, check the DoD 4160.21-M, DRMS Disposal Manual.

### **Need to trace a requisition or TCN?**

The US TRANSCOM Global Transportation Network (GTN) is available to DoD employees who have appropriate approval from their chain of command. You must have a GTN User ID and password. Those with IDs and passwords may click on [www.gtn.transcom.mil](http://www.gtn.transcom.mil) for FTN User Account requests. Call: DSN 576-8015 for further information or e-mail: [helpdesk@gtn.scott.af.mil](mailto:helpdesk@gtn.scott.af.mil).

### **What is a "Federal Condition Code"?**

This is a two character combination of the "Supply" condition code and the "Disposal" condition code. The Supply condition code is assigned by the activity turning the property in to the DRMO/DRMS. Supply condition codes are always the first position of the Federal code and are defined to the right:

The Marine Corps mission requires maintaining a high degree of operational readiness so that tasks assigned can be accomplished. For unit commanders to exercise command responsibility in supply operations, items control must be meticulously applied. A commander will not be restricted from exercising the preroga-

tive to effect intracommand distribution of supplies and equipment to accomplish operational requirements. The use of DRMS for shortages in Type 2 actual allowance can be used to provide property for no cost to the command. As long as the property is reflected on an as required basis and will be established in writing, the COMMARFOR based on mission/geographic location.

POC:

Capt Michael Krohmer  
Logistics Instructor (DSN) 639-2491

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A - Serviceable - Issuable without Qualification

New, used, repaired, or reconditioned material which is serviceable and issuable to all customers without limitation or restrictions. Includes material with more than 6 months shelf life remaining.

B - Serviceable - Issuable with Qualification

New, used, repaired, or reconditioned material which is serviceable and issuable for its intended purpose but which is restricted from issue to specific units, activities, or geographical areas by reason of its limited usefulness or short service life expectancy. Includes material with 3 through 6 months shelf life.

C - Serviceable - Priority Issue

Items which are serviceable and issuable to selected customers, but which must be issued before Condition A and B material to avoid loss as a usable asset. Includes material with less than 3 months shelf life remaining.

D - Serviceable - Test/Modification

Serviceable material which requires test, alteration, modification, conversion or disassembly. This does not include items that must be inspected or tested immediately prior to issue.

E - Unserviceable - Limited Restoration

Material which involves only limited expense or effort to restore to serviceable condition and which is accomplished in the storage activity where the stock is located.

F - Unserviceable - Repairable

Economically repairable material which requires repair, overhaul, or reconditioning. Includes repairable items which are radioactivity contaminated.

G - Unserviceable - Incomplete

Material requiring additional parts or components to complete the end item prior to issue.

H - Unserviceable - Condemned

Material which has been determined to be unserviceable and does not meet repair criteria; includes condemned items which are radioactivity contaminated, Type I self life material that has passed the expiration date, and Type II shelf life material that has passed the expiration date and cannot be extended.

S - Unserviceable - Scrap

Disposal Condition Code is a code assigned by the DRMO receiver after inspection of an item which is used to designate the physical condition of that item. They are as follows:

1 - Excellent

Property which is in new condition or unused condition and can be used immediately without modifications or repairs.

4 - Usable

Property which shows some wear, but can be used without significant repair.

7 - Repairable

Property which is unusable in its current condition, but can be economically repaired.

X - Salvage

Property which has some value in excess of its basic material content, but repair or rehabilitation is impractical and/or uneconomical.

S - Scrap

Property that has no value except for its basic material content.

# MCFSS Update

By Capt McShea, J.A

The MCFSS section is in the process of making all AFATDS, EMT and C2PC training materials on the MCFSS Website (<http://sill-www.army.mil/usmc/mcfss>). The presentations for Marine Corps Field Artillery Fire Controlman Course (MCFAFCC), Marine Artillery Operations Chief Course (MAOCC) and MAGTF Fire Support Chiefs Course (MAGTF FSCC) are currently available. All the associated databases for MCFAFCC can be downloaded onto one CD. This CD has 15 databases that are designed for the course. This course covers all basic AFATDS operator functions.

The website also has web based trainers (WBTs) for AFATDS 6.3.2 and Draft trainers for AFATDS 6.4. The AFATDS 6.4 trainers will give you a good idea of what the next version of software will provide. There are Web Based Trainers for DACT (Digital Automated Communications Terminal), C2PC and JTT (Joint Targeting Toolkit) as well.

The MCFSS section is continually revising lesson plans and training material. If there is anything a unit would like to see on the webpage please contact the MCFSS section and the information will be made available

## AFATDS

The current Joint Master Unit List (JMUL) will no longer be shipped to individual units. This is done to try and provide a faster turnaround for JMUL updates. This will allow for JMUL updates every quarter. The current JMUL is available for download from the Marine Detachment website. All instructions are posted on the website.

AFATDS Service Pack 2 will be released in September of 2004. This will include Service Pack 1 even though the patch only applies to systems on board Navy ships. Service Pack 2 will also include a new version of EMT.

The Limited User Test (LUT) for AFATDS 6.4 is currently being conducted at Fort Sill. AFATDS version 6.4 should be fielded in the 3rd Quarter of 2005. This will make significant changes to several key portions of AFATDS. Of these, the most significant is the new Communications workspace. A preview of this can be seen in the AFATDS 6.4 WBT.

## C2PC

The Command and Control Personal Computer (C2PC) is currently going through major revision to support interoperability with AFATDS. C2PC version 6.1 will be released in the 4th Quarter of FY05. This software update is scheduled to provide the ability to create functional Fire Support Coordination Measures and update unit information. This will significantly reduce the friction that is currently experienced when working with EMT running on the C2PC.

## AFATDS Operators Course

The course schedule for FY05 has not been finalized. Once the schedule is complete, Fort Sill will release a Naval Message with the dates. Additionally, the dates will be published on the website.

## POCs:

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# FACCC Update

Over the last year the Field Artillery Captains Career Course has undergone some evolutionary changes that will better prepare Captains to perform their core competencies upon leaving the school house. This evolutionary process will continue over the next year as the Program of Instruction (POI) is updated to reflect the Contemporary Operational Environment, the Transformation of the Army, increased Joint Operations and Lesson Learned coming out of current world-wide operations. The purpose of this article is to highlight recent changes to the POI and to describe the way ahead.

The current FACCC is an 18 week course that has evolved from primarily knowledge-based instruction to application-based instruction. The focus of the course is still on Battalion level Fire Support, Battalion Artillery Operations and Battery Command. The most significant changes have come in the Battery Command Module where students are now getting more application level training by participating in Battery Lanes for the purpose of RSOP, actual howitzer time and Battery Defense to include a crew served live fire exercise. Additionally, the staff planning practical exercises have been updated to reflect the contemporary operating environment and to include Joint forces.

On October 1, 2004 the length of FACCC will increase to 20 weeks. This change reflects the fact that Army captains will no longer attend the Combined Arms Staff Services School (CAS3) upon conclusion of Captains Career Course. The responsibility to teach the core competencies taught at CAS3 have now fallen to the branch schools. Because of significant redundancy between the FACCC and CAS3 POIs the skills taught at CAS3 will easily be amalgamated into FACCC. Additionally, the US Army Combined Arms Center has directed that familiarization of Information Operations (IO) be taught at the branch schools. The exact scope has yet to be determined but we anticipate some instruction on IO during the Captains Career Course. Finally, culling through lessons learned is a continuous process. When appropriate, lesson plans will be updated to reflect these lessons learned.

The POC for this article is Major Alvin Peterson, Chief Training Development, G-3, USAFACFS; [peterzona@sill.army.mil](mailto:peterzona@sill.army.mil), DSN 639-3427 [▲TOP](#)

# 11th Marines Update

by LtCol Kerl

The current operational climate requires artillerymen of the Regiment to be more flexible and dynamic than ever. The 11th Marines is currently supporting a variety of traditional and non-standard missions in support of the Global War on Terrorism. In addition to supporting the unique requirements of Operation Iraqi Freedom II (OIF II), the Regiment continues to deploy batteries with the 11th, 13th and 31st Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs), and provides batteries in support of the Unit Deployment Program (UDP) in Okinawa, Japan. Furthermore, the Regiment is involved in the testing of both the M777 Lightweight howitzer, and prototype Expeditionary Fire Support Systems (EFSS).

The 11th Marine Regiment is currently supporting operations in OIF II in both traditional and non-standard capacities. Providing close and continuous fire support to the 1st Marine Division, the Regiment deployed two counter-fire batteries, A 1/11 and E 2/11, its counter-battery radar platoon, and numerous fire support coordination center (FSCC) personnel to western Iraq. Battery A has completed numerous fire missions, and both batteries have additionally assumed non-standard provisional infantry missions.

Currently, 3rd Battalion, 11th Marines has assumed the mission of provisional Military Police Battalion in support of support and stability operations (SASO) in OIF II. In this capacity, they have provided steadfast convoy security throughout the Al Anbar Province and beyond. Additionally, the Regiment has artillerymen deployed in support of the civil affairs effort in Iraq.

At Camp Pendleton and 29 Palms, the Regiment continues to train units for

upcoming deployments, particularly focusing on SASO, convoy security and liaison support. 2nd Battalion, 11th Marines is currently undergoing intense workups for their upcoming deployment as a Provisional Military Police battalion. This summer, the Regiment will assist the training of Battery M, 4/14, who will assume a counter-fire role in future operations.

Furthermore, the Regiment continues to support testing of future fire support systems. Currently, 11th Marines meteorological, survey and nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) sections are supporting the testing of three prototype Expeditionary Fire Support Systems. In July, Battery C, 1/11 will conduct operational testing of the M777 Lightweight howitzer.

On 22 July, Colonel John M. Sullivan took command of the Regiment.

The Regiment looks forward to the training, personnel and equipment challenges of the upcoming deployment cycle, and the unique challenges of reconstituting its artillery capabilities following numerous non-standard deployments. The Regiment's continued success in traditional and non-traditional roles is a testament to the toughness, proficiency and dedication of its Marines.

LtCol Brian D. Kerl  
XO, 11th Marines  
DSN: 365-3620/3627

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# Marine Artillery Deployed Unit Locations

## 10TH MARINES

B1/10 WILL DEP W/ 24TH MEU  
(NO DATES)

G3/10 IS DEPLOYED W/22ND MEU  
IN AFGAN

R5/10 DEPLOYED IN OKI

## 11TH MARINES

RADAR DEPLOYED TO OIF II

A1/11 OIF II

HQ 2/11 E2/11 OIF II MP BN

G2/11 K3/11 OIF II MP CO

HQ 3/11 I 3/11 K 3/11 L 3/12 DE-  
PLOYED OIF II

S 5/11 DEPLOYED OIF II MP CO

## 12TH MARINES

3/12 W/ R 5/10 WILL DEPLOY TO  
FUJI AUG- SEP

C1/12 WILL DEPLOY W/ 31ST MEU

## 14TH MARINES

NO STATUS

# Selected Future Fire Support Related Efforts at MARCORSYSCOM

by LtCol Eric G. Hansen

The Marine Corps Acquisition Community is actively engaged in a wide array of fire support related C4ISR initiatives associated with the Department of Defense Transformation effort. These initiatives vary in scope from basic level science experiments to advanced capabilities scheduled for production and delivery in the very near future.

One of the most important capabilities is Service Based Architecture (SBA) which is scheduled for release in the next 6 months. SBA includes a new capability which allows for real time exchange of information between the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) Common Ground Station (CGS)/Joint Services Workstation (JSWS) and the Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATDS). The JSTARS CGS/JSWS is responsible for bringing Moving Target Indicator (MTI), Fixed Target Indicators (FTI), and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) from the JSTARS aircraft into a current intelligence center like the Surveillance and Reconnaissance Center (SARC) at the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) headquarters. AFATDS serves as the primary tactical level fire support and coordination system throughout the MEF and works with the Army Deep Operations Coordination System (ADOCS) at the MEF and Major Subordinate Command level.

The SBA capability provides for JSTARS CGS/JSWS to export its MTI, UAV, and SAR SIGINT data to an AFATDS on the LAN, as well as providing a call for fire feature on the JSTARS CGS/JSWS. The new application of this capability would allow the

current fires cell or the SARC to cross-correlate multiple sensors against existing known/suspect enemy tracks in order to rapidly engage them with a high level of confidence in the location and composition of the target. This is a function that would greatly assist the Targeting Cells at the Division/MEF level while they serve as the interface between the G-2 and G-3 elements.

Another effort currently underway is the improvement of AFATDS. This effort is taking several forms. First, requirements are being delivered for inclusion in the next version of AFATDS to change the existing Fire Planning process and screens to one that more closely represents the manual method of using scheduling worksheets. This is an expensive proposition, but one that will hopefully result in a more seamless transition from manual methods to automated capability as the technology improves for our, Forward Observers, Fire Support Team Leaders and Fire Support Coordination Centers.

Also, initial efforts are underway to determine if AFATDS could be transitioned to a Windows based injector for C2PC called Joint Dynamic Attack Command and Control System (JDACCS). The primary difference in this approach, vice what Effect Management Tool (EMT) offers is that JDACCS will be a full featured, stand alone, Fire Support Coordination (FSC) node that will not require an AFATDS box to tie to. JDACCS will be able to process its effects over low-bandwidth communications connections based upon the foundation in that area provided by the Fire Support Coordination Synch Tool (FST) currently in production, which provides some of EMT's

capabilities over low-bandwidth connections.

While not fire specific related, everyone should know that the Army and the Marine Corps are seriously engaged in an effort to move to more common applications in the maneuver domain. The Marine Corps has been given the lead in transitioning the Army's requirements for their Maneuver Control System (MCS) to C2PC and the Army has been given the lead in developing a more robust Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) that will meet the Marine Corps requirements currently met by the Mounted and Dismounted Digital Automated Communications Terminal (M-DACT/D-DACT). The envisioned end state of this effort is for Army and Marine Corps units to easily exchange situational awareness and command and control information between platforms, individuals and command posts by utilizing the same systems in similar manners. The impact on fire supporters will be much greater confidence in friendly situational awareness and more rapid ability to deconflict fires and coordinate battlespace.

The bottom line to all these initiatives is that there will be ever increasing demands that our activities be more digitally based and that the situational awareness elements of many domains will be increased and expanded beyond any given unit. The impact to artillerymen and fire supporters will be ever increasing automation and a greater responsibility for our profession to master the tools provided. Finally, in order for these efforts to succeed, the operational community will have to provide timely feedback and subject matter expert support throughout the development process.

LtCol Hansen is Marine Corps Systems Command Liaison Officer to the U.S. Army Communications – Electronics Command.

# Marine Artillery Detachment S-1 / CONAD

Admin Contact Info: DSN: 639-XXXX COMM: 580 442-XXXX

Personnel	4204	Admin Chief	6187
Unit Diary	6199	Service Records	6199
Orders	6188	FAX	5127
SDNCO	2467/5126	Marine Btry	2467/5126
Lodging	5000	Lodging Toll Free	1-877 902-3607
Housing Of-	4647		

## Check-In Procedures:

Working Hours Mon-Fri 0730-1630	Report to	"Brown Hall" Bldg 759 McNair Ave. Ext 6188
After Working Hours/ Holidays	Report to	Staff Duty NCO/"Marine Btry" Bldg 6007 Sturgis Ave. Ext 2467/5126

## CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3 JESUS HERNANDEZ JR.



COMM 580 442-4204 or DSN 639-4204  
or EMAIL  
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### TAD To Fort Sill:

1. Ensure you have your Record Book & Orders prior to departing your Permanent Duty Station (PDS).
2. Ensure you have a Government Travel Charge Card (GTCC) or sufficient monetary advances to meet lodging and meal expenses for the first month. Showing up with no GTCC

and or advances is the #1 problem experienced by Marines sent TAD to Fort Sill.

3. In most cases "No cost" lodging exist only for entry-level students. Government lodging rates range from \$30-\$45. For lodging info call # listed above.
4. Government messing is only available for entry-level enlisted students.
5. All Orders should read, "Government quarters directed if available. Messing not available."
6. Reservist, ensure your reserve unit transfers you to active duty. The Marine Detachment, Fort Sill **cannot join** or **pay you** until your Unit Diary Section successfully transfers you to active duty. The latter, along with Marines having no GTCC and or advances is the #1 problem experienced by reservist sent TAD to Fort Sill.

### Recently Transferred from Fort Sill to your New PDS:

1. Ensure you complete a travel claim at your new PDS within 3-5 working days.
2. You are welcome to call me should you have questions about your final travel settlement, but ultimately your local admin center will be responsible for ensuring you get your travel settled properly. We have recently been receiving calls for Marines who have had problems settling their travel claims at their new duty station. Every time we have looked into the matter, we have found that the problems were created because of failure to accomplish simple things, such as completing a travel claim on time or failing to communicate with your DPAC/RAPAC/IPAC/GPAC.
3. If you were issued a GTCC at Fort Sill, ensure your account is transferred to your new command's hierarchy. Checking-in with your GTCC Area Program Coordinator (APC) at your new command should be part of your check-in process.

### Field Artillery Officer Basic Course (FAOBC) Students:

CO, Marine Artillery Detachment encourages you to bring your family to Fort Sill while attending FAOBC. Although you will not rate dependent travel, you will rate Per Diem (\$31 a day), Lodging (not to exceed \$36 a day), and BAH at the Quantico rate (\$1387 for a 2ndLT w/depns) while at Fort Sill, OK. You can also talk to TMO about "Non- Temp Storage" of household goods and a 600 lb ditty move. Also keep in mind that the possibility to obtain a furnished apartment in Lawton is high.

### Field Artillery Captains Career Course (FACCC) Students:

CO, Marine Artillery Detachment encourages you to bring your family to Fort Sill while attending FACCC. Attending FACCC constitutes a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) move. This affects your BAH entitlement. You will rate BAH at the Fort Sill rate (\$801 for a Capt w/depns) while attending the course. If you choose to leave your dependents at your old duty station and there is a difference between the BAH rate and housing cost to house your dependents, you will have to bare the difference out of your own pocket.

**For further information or clarification on any item above, please contact my staff or myself by using the numbers listed above. ■**

[▲TOP](#)

# USMC Artillery Detachment

DSN: 639-xxxx COMM: (580) 442-xxxx FAX: 639-5127

EMAIL: [atsfmcr@sill.army.mil](mailto:atsfmcr@sill.army.mil)

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**TO SEE A LIST OF ALL COURSES SCHEDULED AT FORT SILL, VISIT THE S3 PAGE ON THE FORT SILL WEBSITE.**

<http://sill-www.army.mil/usmc/s3>

# Hail and Farewell

## OUTBOUNDS:

Maj	Crockett	0802	20040901 (RET)
CWO3	Herrera	0803	20040531 (RET)
MSgt	Auble	0848	20040630 (RET)
MSgt	Altman	9999	20040930 (RET)
MSgt	Wilson	0848	20040630 (RET)
GySgt	Villarreal	0193	20040630 (RET)
Maj	Bown	0802	20041130 1NH
MSgt	Neace	0861	20041129 121
GySgt	Evans	0848	20050210 124
GySgt	Rancourt	2887	20040715 070
SSgt	Burton	0861	20040715 1NA
SSgt	Locke	0821	TBD NA

## PROJECTED INBOUNDS:

Capt	Noyes	0802	20041115
Capt	Washington	0802	20040729
1stLt	Brown	0802	20041031
1stLt	Laxton	0802	20041031
CWO3	Rivera	0170	20040930
GySgt	Cuomo	0861	20040816
GySgt	Foster	2087	20040726
GySgt	Howe	0844	20040901
SSgt	Hall	0811	20040729
SSgt	Hill	0811	20040722
Sgt	Hader	0844	20040718

## NEW ARRIVALS:

GySgt	Anderson	0193	20040518
CWO4	Avenetti	0803	20040701
1stSgt	Simas	0802	20040401
Capt	Barnes	0802	20040615
Sgt	Worthington	3521	20040308
SSgt	Delorge	0848	20040604
Sgt	Eddy	0811	20040415
SSgt	Haugh	0811	20040310
Sgt	Hillary	0811	20040303
Sgt	Johnson	0811	20040415
SSgt	Leroy	0811	20040410
Maj	Peery	0802	20040410

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