

Running Head: AN OIF NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION IN DETAIL

An OIF National Guard Mobilization in Detail

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Operations SGM, 1-252 Combined Arms Battalion (OIF 09–10)

S3 Training Technician (SGM) 30th Brigade Headquarters (Full Time)

TF Thunderbolt (1-252d Combat Arms Battalion), 30th Heavy Brigade Combat Team (Old Hickory) Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ)–Raleigh North Carolina Army National Guard, tasked organized to Multi-National Division–Baghdad 1st Calvary Division Fort Hood Texas

ABSTRACT

Ordered to war, Task Force (TF) Thunderbolt 1-252d Combined Arms Battalion (CAB) mobilized, deployed and conducted Full Spectrum Combat Operations in Iraq. TF Thunderbolt learned new lessons, pursued the enemy with proven doctrine, adapted, and overcame obstacles to achieve mission success. Not written as a classic “Lessons Learned Document”, simply a collection of atmospheric observations observed during events related to a National Guard mobilization for Operation Iraqi Freedom 09–10. It has been stated by many the toughest part of a deployment is getting there! It is my intent to give this statement merit by documenting the normally untold story of a deployment that many soldiers have boldly traveled and unveil lessons learned by using reflections in time.

An OIF National Guard Mobilization in Detail

July 2008 war drums thundered on the TarHeel horizon. The 30th Heavy Brigade Combat Team (Old Hickory) assigned to Joint Force Headquarters Raleigh, North Carolina National Guard quickly prepared for a second Iraqi deployment. The North Carolina National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, and United States Army fielded equipment and funded “Old Hickory” at the highest priority. Resourcing and obtaining sufficient Mobilization Day guardsmen targeted for new equipment training strained scheduling at all levels of command prior to the actual mobilization.

Warrior Training Task shadowed training calendars relentlessly. Many debated the usefulness of this “check the block” training program; however, individual and collective skills required continuous drill and rehearsal. On December 2, 2008 alerted national guardsmen officially reported for Title-32 duty status for the citizens of North Carolina. The vast majority of alerted minutemen answered our nations call admirably and without hesitation. A few alerted minutemen ignored rich tradition and oaths of obligation to continue tending their fields kept free by better men. For some, this date represented many months of preparation and tireless coordination. Tired clearly summarized the staff’s demeanor across the 30th. However, little time remained to ponder accomplishments or enjoy leisure. At warp speed, accounting for warriors, equipment, and completing required task continued. Units had a narrow assembly window and reported to Fort Bragg, North Carolina for continued mobilization training. Majority of the brigade assembled at FOB Patriot just down the road from the 82nd Airborne Division.

FOB Patriot served as a staging area to quarter and train over 2,500 troops on Warrior Tasks and a multitude of mobilization requirements. During this time, the 30th received the initial wave of Individual Ready Reservist which integrated quickly into the ranks. FOB Patriot served as key

terrain due to its proximity to railheads, readiness centers, and family. Many hours of planning and flight manifesting over the holidays resulted in the 30th ready to deploy to Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Tons of equipment and hundreds of guardsmen traveled to Camp Shelby via train and convoy. The majority of the 30th staged at the famous “Green Ramp” located at Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina to begin loading baggage, weighing and boarding planes to Mississippi. Over the next week, the “Old Hickory” brigade and attachments mustered and continued mobilizing at a rapid pace. Fielding new equipment, processing Soldiers through individual readiness, conducting individual and collective Warrior training task dictated daily training schedules. Land hungry beast, such as our Tanks, Bradley’s, Artillery and Engineer assets gobbled up enormous tracks of maneuver ground! Camp Shelby is very restricted in the nature of open heavy maneuver, but provided decent managed gunnery ranges.

Different than collective training, every Soldiers personnel packet requires unique recurring updating during the mobilization process. Over a period of time, each day brings a conflict in scheduling as individuals may need to see a dentist, doctor, lawyer or chaplain. Soon, an unruly time line emerges which has no master but chaos. Overcoming obstacles, meeting short deadlines and maintaining adaptable training plans became a daily routine. The brigade continued to incorporate new individual ready reservist arrivals into vacant positions. TF Thunderbolt constantly back peddled to ensure new warriors cleared mobilization requirements. We staged and inspected equipment for shipment to Kuwait. Also, we prepared equipment deemed not current mission critical for Iraq and railroaded it back to North Carolina. As combat conditions changed in Iraq, so did real time equipment requirements for mission accomplishment. During the Rapid Fielding Initiative process, we received state of the art combat personal protection equipment such as new boots, uniforms, eye protection, and many of

the newest gadgets Uncle Sam can provide a warrior mobilizing for combat. Days such as these eroded previous pains and heartaches it took to reach this stepping stone in time.

The Camp Shelby staff and surrounding community accepted us with open arms and endured their own frustrations with such a monumental task mobilizing a Heavy Brigade Combat Team. Throughout mobilization, the Post Command at Camp Shelby did an outstanding job coordinating events and working issues with the 30th. With no time to consider successes, two decisive monsters lurked in the background ready to scare our daily planning. First, a final test at the National Training Center (NTC) loomed on the horizon. Secondly, tough decisions required shipping equipment in advance to Kuwait or directly to Fort Irwin, California.

The painted rock pile welcomes training units to the premiere Army training center in the World (Global Security, Fort Irwin). The 30th last visited NTC in 2003 prior deploying to Operation Iraqi Freedom II, but as their slogan stated, "*This isn't your daddy's NTC*". As the war on terror evolved; so did the NTC's landscape and training focus. Once an open expanse battlefield built for heavy armored warfare, has now been transformed into a mirror like image of the Forward Operating Bases found in Iraq and Afghanistan. Construction of small towns remarkably resembles ordinary places in the Middle East.

Physical strain came from working long hours without sleep and Mother Nature. She culminated the calm North Carolina Hurricane Season into a three week payback punch of unrelenting pelting sand and rainless blowing wind! Undoubtedly, the pinnacle of training received related to the realism and carefully planned details of warriors injured in combat. These simulated combat lanes measured one's ability to apply life saving skills as first responders. Action packed scenarios utilizing real world amputees as actors and Army seasoned observers ensured warriors trained to high medical standards saving injured warriors lives.

As we continued to receive new troops into our formations, the process of ensuring they cleared deployment benchmarks became an enduring task. We continued to resolve individual readiness issues and stage equipment for the next destination. Pages of Excel spreadsheets ruled the day for staffers. Operation orders and daily details flowed like Niagara Falls. Sharply carved into a well drilled and fighting force, TF Thunderbolt stood ready. We managed as a battalion to move half of our equipment across the country starting from North Carolina, resting in Mississippi, and running at NTC without losing combat power and the ability to conduct operations at a high state of readiness. We quickly washed and packed our equipment, staged and loaded trains and airplanes and prepared our minutemen for a return trip back to North Carolina for final staging, processing and accountability prior to flying overseas.

Déjà vu! FOB Patriot, Fort Bragg North Carolina! We ascended on FOB Patriot with renewed confidence and excitement laying eyes on familiar soil and green swaying pines! Major priorities focused on securing equipment, building flight manifest and addressing individual readiness. Leaders, especially admin and logistical warriors, sacrificed precious limited time home with families. With no time to squander, units hurriedly finalized deployment requirements. Reception, staging, onward movement, and integration awaited our arrival in Kuwait.

A night landing at Kuwait International Airport released a barrage of faded memories, sounds and a distinct familiarity of an Operation Iraqi Freedom deployment in 2004. Quickly corralled onto buses, the small seats strained to accommodate warriors with complete body armor, weapon and hand bag. Gradually, movement control teams succeeded delivering another train of buses to the first staging area located in the middle of the Kuwaiti desert known as “Camp Buehring”.

Camp Buehring facilitates the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration operations for deploying units bound for Iraq or Afghanistan (Global Security, Camp Buehring). Green Bean Coffee, Kentucky Fried Chicken, McDonalds and Pizza Hut catered to fast food addictions. The base chow hall, managed by Kellogg, Brown and Root, screamed clean with plentiful food and excellent service. Non Tactical Vehicles dominated roads in every direction. Soldiers entering this facility became known as temporary transients. The admin and logistic gurus again engaged a familiar enemy; limited time pushing both troops and equipment north! Camp Buehring didn't sleep! Enduring three long weeks of administrative pain, many warriors anticipated the day their name would appear on a pre-flight manifest headed out to Ali Al Salem. Many saying, "I just want to get where I'm going".

A sprawling air base, Ali Al Salem transports and receives troops to and from deployment hubs throughout the Middle East. Located near Iraq, it provides easy access to Iraqi air space and has matured into a versatile processing center for traveling troops known as transients. Once transported in, warriors receive familiar redundant briefs on threat levels and submitted their military identification card for accountability. Most warriors now adorn their "War Face". Chalk commanders, officers and NCOs' in charge of each flight dubbed chalks, constantly conduct accountability formations and roll calls. Hesitant transients', not ready for combat, seek to "get lost" on Ali Al Salem to become squatters prolonging their trip to a combat zone.

Normally, within six hours prior to expected flight time north; sequestering transients signals a folly campaign. Horded into stuffy small holding tents or the famous main terminal TENT #1, known as AREA 51, a younger enlisted troop working at Ali Al Salem comes out and boastfully commands—"*No One leaves the immediate area—you are on LOCKDOWN*". Most weary warriors ignore this foolish authority, in search of a chow hall or to call home. One continues to

hear, "I just want to get where I'm going". Lucky warriors spend only one or two lengthy days at Ali Al Salem. In foul weather, transients seek tents and start camping to claim squatter status. Transients and squatters bicker over the next flight out! After hours of endless waiting, the TENT # 1 load speaker announces "flight MOOSE 91 destination Baghdad International Airport departs in two hours". Immediately, dozens of well worn sleepy chairs begin stretching and yawning revealing transients and a few squatters! Most flights depart near 2300 hrs, but the schedule varies depending on weather, plane malfunctions, troop delays, and sometimes we joked the pilot's mood. A well equipped warrior found it a chore to squeeze into cramped "knee to knee" or "knee to back" military airplane seats. No one complained escaping Ali Al Salem; a new transient or displaced squatter stood ready to "hot seat" the vacated black puffy chair.

After an uneventful hour and a half flight north, we experienced touch down at Baghdad International Airport (BIAP), Iraq. As the back doors of the plane lowered downward, the crew chief quickly cleared the area and blocked the wheels. We anticipated his announcement "all clear" and lugged down the gang plank. No mistake to the senses; back in Iraq! Helicopters buzzing, load speakers blaring, troops loading the same plane as you departed seemed all natural. Hired contractors and a few full time soldiers working at BIAP proficiently processed every plane load of troops with razor sharp recitation. **"MOVE OVER HERE", "DROP YOUR BAGS OVER THERE", "ROLL CALL", "SCAN ID CARD"**! The clock laughed in background at 0200 in the morning. We moved like well trained cattle from station to station. Tired and exhausted, we moved out of the area quickly. Scram transient! Go find a tent squatter.

After the chalk commander accounted for all passengers, warriors staged and waited for transportation over to Camp Striker's transient tents for later processing. Finally assigned a transient tent not inhabited by squatters; many unloaded gear and took off to find the nearest

chow hall. Over the course of a few days, the entire 30th HBCT staged at Camp Striker. No time to rest now! New flight manifests required a breakdown of sixty warriors each. Army CH-47 Chinook helicopters flew in pairs from BIAP to Forward Operating Base (FOB) Falcon nightly to transport very tired transients and squatters to their final destination.

Every day, zombie warriors exited tan dusty tents assembling in masses hoping their name occupied a space on published manifest. Reading of the names beckoned cheers, groans, and shoulder shrugs. Unlucky warriors returned to tents mumbling, "I just want to get where I'm going". Some escaped BIAP using ground convoys; others endured the tedious process of accountability checks, lugging themselves and gear to flight lines, and continued waiting near a desolate track of land during twilight hours for choppers to appear or the weather to clear. Flight cancellations angered everyone and initiated a long process of moving back to the waiting tents now occupied by new transients improving their tent or sleeping location.

Reminiscent of weary seasoned travelers, the majority of the 30th processed through BIAP within a week and descended on our final destination FOB Falcon, southwestern Baghdad, Iraq. For a week, Army Chinook helicopters dominated the night transporting in troops. We explored the FOB, signed for buildings, surveyed the lay of the land, claimed living areas, and accounted for warriors and equipment. The admin and logistical staffers finally took a hard earned deep breath and transitioned combat to the trigger pullers; at least for a day or so.

Finally, after six continuous months of extensive training, TF Thunderbolt hit the ground running! Organized as the main effort for the 30th "*OLD HICKORY*" Brigade, the battalion stood *Ready, Poised and Decisive!* TF Thunderbolt proved its flexibility as warriors approached learning the area quickly with vigor and professionalism. They listened and learned new techniques from the outgoing unit, met local key leaders and partnered with vastly improving

Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). The Iraqi Army (IA), Federal Police (FP) and local Iraqi police (IP) all secured particular areas in TF Thunderbolt operational environment (OE).

Suddenly as the New York World Trade Center surprise attacked on September 11, 2001 by radical extremist, TF Thunderbolt warriors fell as the twin towers. Cowardly targeted and ambushed by a suicide bomber for no obvious reason other than they symbolized America's strength. A fanatic male terrorist wrapped with explosives and dressed in full traditional Arab female clothing detonated himself near our men and innocent bystanders without worry of killing women or children. As initial reports streamed into the Battalion Tactical Operation Center, shaken Thunderbolts, without answers to questions, assertively and instantly assisted our fallen warriors.

TF Thunderbolt's first responders rushed wounded and dying to the nearest US medical facility. Extensive medical combat training received during the recent NTC rotation saved lives! As the situation on the ground developed, we received excruciating answers to our many questions. Three Thunderbolts down and several seriously wounded. Silence fell over the TOC, except for the quite professionalism of well trained and disciplined warriors. As a family, we endured a repeat of 9/11 on May 21, 2009. The Battalion, Brigade, Division and ISF unveiled every asset available to assist in our efforts to apprehend the terrorist cell responsible for planning the cowardly attack.

Even though the Thunderbolts continued mission, we forever kept this day's events etched in our psyche during the deployment. Not a topic of casual conversation, but Thunderbolt leaders silently remembered our fallen and ensured soldier's security did not falter. Partnered with the Iraqi Security Forces, TF Thunderbolt and the brigade pressed and pursued the enemies of Iraq and freedom relentlessly. After two weeks of mentoring, TF Thunderbolt conducted a Transfer

of Authority on 25 May 2009. The majority of TF Thunderbolt's operational environment consisted of an area referred as East and West Rasheed. Basically, densely populated neighborhoods referred to as numbered muhallas comprising of roughly 2.3 million Iraqis. This 200 square kilometer area separated Victory Base Complex (VBC) to the west, the International Green Zone (IZ) to the North East, and the Tigris River which divides Baghdad. Three of the major highways included Route Jackson which divided east and west Rasheed (west of the Tigris), Main Supply Route Tampa to the south and Route IRISH which provided direct access to VBC.

Prior to the 2008 troop surge, the Rasheeds experienced the majority of the nastiest fighting in Baghdad. Even after the extensive clearing operations conducted by American and Iraqi security forces, sectarian motivated attacks continued throughout the operational environment. The Rasheed's served as both an attack and support zone for insurgents groups operating within the Southern Baghdad region. The threat groups in the operational environment (OE) had the capability and desire to conduct attacks in order to influence the population towards a political objective in the upcoming election of 2010. Activities included smuggling weapons and accelerants, criminal related acts of violence, intimidation attacks against local nationals, caching accelerants, assassination of Government of Iraq (GoI) employees and a plethora of Improvised Explosives Devices attacks against Local Nationals, Iraqi Security Forces and US Forces along major routes.

VBC and the IZ received numerous Indirect Fire attacks launched from OE Thunderbolt. Shia Former Special Groups using Iranian rockets with homemade rail systems conducted the vast majority of the attacks. Rockets and mortars occasionally hit FOB Falcon, but the insurgents preferred to attack VBC and IZ to send a more media political messages to the GoI and the US

forces. In partnership with the 5th and 7th Brigades of the 2nd National Police Division and other Iraqi Security Forces, TF Thunderbolt located and destroyed many ammunition and explosive caches. The removal of these readily available caches significantly contributed to the reduction of IED activity along ASRs Jackson and Irish as well as on the streets of Baghdad.

TF 252 CAB planned and participated in numerous named operations in partnership with the ISF. Some of the named operations included: Operation Falcon Watch (Morakaba Al-Sakar), Operation Polaris Watch, Operation Thunderbolt (Ba'arrq), Operation Thunderbolt Anvil Find (Ba'arrq Sinda El Ektishaf) I, II, and III, Operation Silent Thunderbolt (Atha'a Ba'arrq) I and II, Operation Thunderbolt Surge (Ba'arrq Aktiham) I, II, and II, Operation Cobra Storm (Asifa), and Operation Thunderbolt Rain (Ba'arrq al Matar) (Wynn, 2009, para. 12).

Civil Military Operations received the priority of effort during TF Thunderbolt's deployment. Civil capacity building, focused on critical infrastructure, essential services, government, and agriculture assisted the local population. These projects targeted Education, Health Care, Transportation, Electricity, Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, and Rule of Law and Governance.

TF Thunderbolt received enablers including a Police Transition Team, Federal Police Transition Team, HUMINT Collection Team, Tactical PSYOPS Team, EOD Team and a Law Enforcement Professional (LEP). American and Iraqi special operation units participated in and conducted nightly operations in OE Thunderbolt. TF Thunderbolt ruled day, night, ground and air. Nowhere to run or hide, the majority of terrorist moved to safer locations out of our OE. The few that remained pressed their luck daily! On January 23, 2010 TF Thunderbolt passed the torch of responsibility to TF Warpaint - 5th Squadron, 7th U.S. Cavalry (GARRYOWEN), 1st Heavy Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division. The 5th squadron departed Iraq in 2008 with unfinished business.

References

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<http://www.gobalsecurity.org/military/facility/fort-irwin.htm>

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CPT Wynn, B. (2009). TF 252 CAB OIF 09-10 Unit Citation award. Retrieved January 10 from
TF 252 Archived Server Database

Key Leaders

MNF-I and MNC-I (I Corps) merge and become USF-I (United States Forces Iraq)

MND-B (1st CAV Div) changes to USD-C (United States Division Center)

Effective 10 JANUARY 2010

Multi-National Force – Iraq (In charge of all troops in IRAQ)

- 4 Star Commanding General – Lion 6 - General Raymond T. Odierno
- Command Sergeant Major – Lion 7 - CSM Lawrence K. Wilson

Multi-National Corps – Iraq

- 3 Star Commanding General – Courage 6 - Lieutenant General Charles H. Jacoby, Jr
- Command Sergeant Major – Courage 7 – CSM Frank A. Grippe

Multi-National Division – Baghdad 1st Cavalry Division

- 2 Star Commanding General – Pegasus 6 - Major General Daniel P. Bolger
- Command Sergeant Major – Pegasus 7 - CSM Roy L. Malloy



North Carolina National Guard

- 2 Star Adjutant General – Tarheel 6 – Major General William E. Ingram Jr
- State Command Sergeant Major – Tarheel 7 – SCSM Stephen W. Boyles
- State Command Chief Warrant Officer – CW5 Richard L. Ernest



30TH Heavy Brigade Combat Team – Old Hickory

- Brigade Commander – Hickory 6 - Colonel Gregory A. Lusk
- Deputy Brigade Commander – Hickory 66 - Colonel Gary Thompson
- Command Sergeant Major – Hickory 7 - CSM John Swart



1-252d Combined Arms Battalion – Thunderbolt

- Commander – Thunderbolt 6 - Lieutenant Colonel Marion Dean Davis
- Command Sergeant Major – Thunderbolt 7 - CSM David W. Smith
- Executive Officer – Thunderbolt 5 - Major Robert H. Bumgardner
- S3 Operations Officer – Thunderbolt 3 - Major (MF) Travis S. Stone
- S3 Operations Sergeant Major – Thunderbolt 37 - SGM Richard W. Jones Jr



North Carolina National Guard

Vision and Mission: Ready, Reliable, and Relevant Joint Forces capable of conducting missions at home and abroad. Provide ready forces to support federal and state requirements; develop and participate in programs that add value to our member, families, employers, and communities.

Values: Visionary; Valuing the Force, Integrity; Innovative and Empowered Force; Public Responsibility and Citizenship; Pursuit of Excellence

Core competencies: Provide Ready Forces; Support Civil Authorities; Add Value to Communities

30TH Heavy Brigade Combat Team – Old Hickory

Mission statement: 30TH Heavy Brigade Combat Team with Iraqi partners protects the populations in operational environment TF HICKORY no later than 23 May 2009 in order to set conditions for secure, free and credible elections to ensure continued development of Iraqi civil capacity.

Intent: Intent is to work in conjunction with our Iraqi partners with unity of effort in order to protect the population in our operational environment while at the same time developing and maintaining positive and professional partnerships with both Iraqi Security Forces (Iraqi Army and Police, Federal Police) and civilian leaders that fosters an environment of trust and collaboration setting the conditions for increased ISF capabilities and facilitates the transition of Iraq into a free society through safe and credible local and national elections strengthening civil capacity.

1-252d Combined Arms Battalion – Thunderbolt SAIF (SWORD)

Mission statement: No later than 23 may 09 TF Thunderbolt, in partnership with Iraqi Security Forces, local government, and tribal leaders, protects the populace and controls the operational environment in order to prevent terrorists from re-establishing its presence and deny violent extremists and rejectionists freedom of maneuver in order to sustain stability and enable the transfer of OE Thunderbolt to full Iraqi control.

Intent: The purpose of this operation is to create stable conditions and enable the transfer of East and West Rasheed to full Iraqi control.



MND-B Public Affairs Guidance Security Agreement Implementation 30 JUNE 2009

As MND-B transitions into the next phase of the Security Agreement and begin to relocate forces into the more rural areas, our partnership will evolve as well. The repositioning of forces to peripheral locations around the city and outside the city will contribute directly to the security of the city's center through the choking off of supply chains in fueling terror. MND-B forces may continue to be in the city of Baghdad at the request of Gol, but their role will be to advise and support the ISF.

MND-B is continuing to comply with the Security Agreement. U.S. forces may continue to be in the city of Baghdad at the request of Gol, but their role will be to advise and support the ISF.

The security agreement and its implementation are evidence of Iraq's improved stability.

Our primary mission remains to protect the Iraqi people.

Our mission won't change. The way we do it might, but the mission won't.

The SA sets the policy for U.S. forces to remain in Iraq at the request of the Gol to assist with security and stability.

U.S. forces may continue to be in the city of Baghdad at the request of Gol, but their role will be to advise and support the ISF.

Operations outside the city will help prevent insurgents from using the countryside to stage urban attacks.

The U.S. is committed to full and transparent implementation of the Security Agreement in a spirit of partnership with Iraq.

The Security Agreement is built on absolute Iraqi sovereignty.

We will continue to work with the ISF to improve their capabilities as they continue to take the lead.

The Security Agreement sets the policy that allows for U.S. forces to remain in Iraq until 2011 at the request of the Gol in order to assist with security and stability.

Our focus now is on the complete and full implementation of the Agreement, which began on January 1, 2009.

Our shared goal is the safety and security of the Iraqi people.

ATSS-MH (870)

MEMORANDUM FOR Commandant, United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas 79918-8002

SUBJECT: Access Agreement for Personal Experience Papers

1. I, Richard W Jones Jr, have submitted a Personal Experience Paper to the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy archives regarding events and experiences from my participation in OIF 09-10 that may be of historical significance to the United States Army and the Noncommissioned Officer Corps.

2. I understand the manuscript and attached documents will be accessioned into the historical holdings of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy archives and will belong to the United States Government to be used in any manner deemed in the best interests of the United States Army as determined by the Chief of Military History or his representative. I also understand that I may retain a copy for my own use subject to classification restrictions.

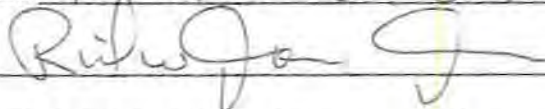
3. I hereby expressly and voluntarily relinquish all rights and interest in the paper to the United States Army with the following caveat/exception:

() None
() Other:

I understand that the information in this paper may be subject to the Freedom of Information Act, and therefore, may be releasable to the public contrary to my wishes. I further understand that, within the limits of the law, the United States Army will attempt to honor the restrictions I have requested to be placed on this material.

Date: 14 Apr 2010

Printed Name: Richard W Jones Jr

Signature: 

Accepted on behalf of the United States Army by:

Printed Name/Date: _____

Signature: _____

USASMA FORM 7273-R, APR 06