



**One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth
Field Artillery**

“Persian Gulf War”

Volume No. 5

John T. Jenson



For the organizational archives of the
158th Field Artillery Battalion

This volume made possible by private donations from: Scott Van Ausdoll, Jimmy Avance, Ronald A. Baker, William Blasengame, Valerie Carter, Travis Catura, Joshua Hale, James Heston, Gregory L. Lankford, William R. Lynn, Vincent Moscatello Jr., Bob Rauner, William M. Scott, David Slezcickey and James A. Stuckey.

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PREFACE

I have decided to capture as much of the 158th Field Artillery’s history as possible, so this is the fifth volume that is based upon source materials that are available and archived. Just from the mere act of time passing, facts can be open to interpretation and indeed they can be viewed differently by different people. For this reason I have compiled U. S. Library of Congress PCN 2018957292 volumes:

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| Volume No. 1 | “Centennial Review” |
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| Volume No. 3 | “World War II” |
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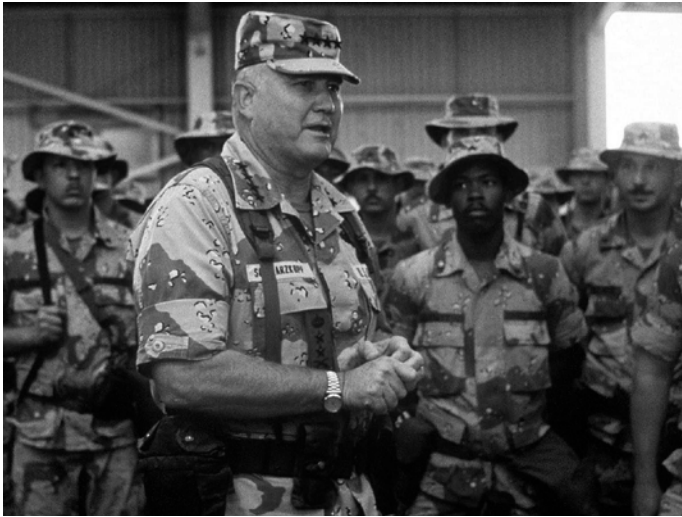
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PRELUDE TO MOBILIZATION

On midnight of 2 August 1990, Saddam Hussein, Iraq's president, ordered Iraqi commandos to infiltrate the Kuwaiti border, to prepare the way for three armored divisions of Iraqi elite Republican Guard. They rolled down the main highway and attacked Kuwait City and seized the airports and airbases. The Iraqis attacked the Dasman Palace, which is the Royal Residence of Kuwait's Emir, Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, who had fled the city. After two days of combat there was no Kuwaiti resistance, the Emir and key government officials had received refuge in Saudi Arabia and the Iraqi Republican Guard had established over-watch positions on the border of Saudi Arabia. On 4 August 1990, a puppet regime known as the "Provisional Government of Free Kuwait" was put in power with Alaa Hussein Ali as new governor, to be replaced by Ali Hassan Al-Majid (Chemical Ali) on the 8 August 1990. Within hours of the invasion, the UN Security Council passed Resolution No. 660, condemning the invasion and demanding a withdrawal

of Iraqi troops. On 6 August 1990, Saudi King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz al-Saud formally approved American intervention to assist in the defense of his kingdom.



On 7 August 1990, President George H. W. Bush approved the United States response that is commonly known as “Operation Desert Shield”, which was to deter the Iraqi’s from crossing the border and into the oil rich country of Saudi Arabia. Deployment of U.S. forces began and soon a defensive survivable force of 4,575 paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division had set foot in Saudi Arabia along with their equipment. Soon the size and speed of the buildup overwhelmed the airports, ports, and roads however this was needed to decisively defeat the fourth largest field army in the world. No diplomatic solutions could be reached with the Iraqi’s and soon political objectives changed, allowing a worldwide coalition to reinforce the United Nations mandates. On 1 January 1983, the US

Central Command (CENTCOM) was established with the areas of responsibility of the globe located between the African, European and Indo-Pacific Commands and now all U.S. forces deployed would come under the auspices of CENTCOM and General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander in chief (CIC) of CENTCOM and Joint Forces under command of Saudi Lieutenant General Khalid bin Sultan.

On 20 August 1990 President Bush signed National Security Directive No. 45, with the objective of immediate, complete, and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government. On 29 November 1990, UN Security Council Resolution No. 678, was passed that stipulated that if Iraqi troops were not out of Kuwait by 15 January 1991, a U.S. led coalition could use "all necessary means" to force Iraq out of Kuwait. On 12 January 1991, the US Congress voted giving President Bush authority to employ U.S. armed forces to carry out the United Nations resolutions.

Early in the morning of 17 January 1991, the Air Campaign begins and members of CENTCOM were handed a small piece of paper and printed on it was:

Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines of United States Central Command. This morning at 0300C we launched Operation Desert Storm, an offensive campaign that will enforce United Nations resolutions that Iraq must cease its rape and pillage of its weaker neighbor and withdraw its forces from Kuwait. The president, the Congress, the American people and indeed the world stand united in their support for your actions.

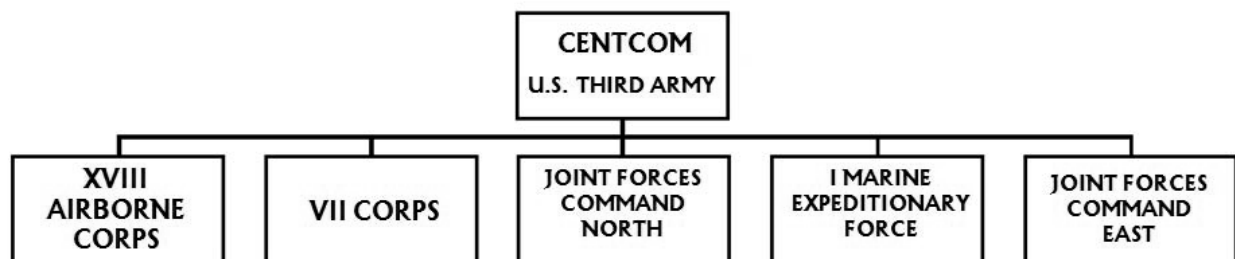
You are a member of the most powerful force our country, in coalition with our allies, has ever assembled in a single theater to face such an aggressor. You have trained hard for this battle and you are ready. During my visits with you, I have seen in your eyes a fire of determination to get this job done quickly so that we all may return to the shores of our great nation. My confidence in you is total. Our cause is just! Now you must be the thunder and lightning of Desert Storm. May God be with you, your loved ones at home, and our country.

***H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Gen., USA
Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command
Saudi Arabia, January 17, 1991***

Time had run out for the Iraqi’s, and “Operation Desert Shield” now became “Operation Desert Storm.” U.S. led coalition forces launched air attacks against Iraqi targets, and on 24 February 1991, ground forces started their attack. On 27 February 1991, Kuwait City was declared liberated, and a cease-fire took effect at 0800 28 February 1991 with cessation of ground combat. With 1,000 hours of air combat and 100 hours of ground combat, the Persian Gulf War was over.

The U.S. Third Army CENTCOM would fight the ground war with the following Order of Battle: US Third Army with the XVIII Airborne Corps w/Corps assets, the VII Corps w/Corps assets, the Joint Forces

Command North, the I Marine Expeditionary Force w/Corps assets, and the Joint Forces Command East. The U.S. Third Army was commanded by Lieutenant General John Yeosock, XVIII Airborne Corps was commanded by Lieutenant General Gary E. Luck with the French 6th Light Armored Division (Brigadier General Bernard Janvier), the 82nd Airborne Division (Major General James H. Johnson), the 101st Airborne Division (Major General J. H. Binford Peay III), and the 24th Infantry Division (Major General Barry McCaffrey) plus Corps assets. The VII Corps was commanded by Lieutenant General Fredrick M. Franks Jr. with the 1st Armored Division (Major General Ronald H. Griffith), 3rd Armored Division (Major General Paul E. Funk), the 1st Infantry Division (Major General Thomas Rhame), the United Kingdom (UK) 1st Armored Division (Brigadier Christopher Hammerbeck), and the 1st Cavalry Division (Major General John H. Tilelli Jr.) plus Corps assets. The Joint Forces Command North was composed of Egyptian, Syrian, Saudi and Kuwaiti forces. The I Marine Expeditionary Force commanded by Lieutenant General Walter E. Boomer with the 1st Marine Division (Major General James M. Myatt), 2nd Marine Division (Major General William M. Keys) plus Corps assets. The Joint Forces Command East was commanded by General Khalid bin Sultan with Saudi, Omani, United Arab Emirates, Kuwaiti, Bahraini, Moroccan and Senegalese forces.



The US Army had embraced the “Total Force” concept and Operation Desert Shield would be its first test. On 22 August 1990 President Bush authorized 40,000 personnel to be activated for 90 days with an option for a 90-day extension. Then in November 1990, he signed authorization for reserve combat units for 180 days with the option of a 180-day extension. Three National Guard combat brigades were called up: the 48th Infantry from Georgia, the 155th Armored from Mississippi and the 256th Infantry from Louisiana. This included two National Guard Field Artillery (FA) brigades: the 142nd FA from Arkansas and the 196th FA from Tennessee. The field artillery brigades were deployed to the Gulf in January and February 1991 and provided fire support in Desert Storm. Because of the quick end of ground combat the deployment of the other three combat brigades was negated.

The field commander of any army needs two basic components to accomplish his mission and that is manpower and logistics. American’s strength has always been its ability to generate large military forces and deploy them to any theater in the world. To mobilize its forces the National Guard uses a phased process to respond to a military operation overseas, and they are as follows: Alert, Home Station, Mobilization Station and Port of embarkation (POE).

Alert begins when a unit receives a notice of a pending order and preparation of screening of personnel and accountability of Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment (OCIE) is evaluated. Home station begins with the unit’s entry on active federal duty and property inventory, equipment preparation for movement to the mobilization station starts, critical shortages of personnel and equipment is solved. Mobilization station begins when the unit arrives at the mobilization station and encompasses all actions required to meet deployment or validation criteria. Port of embarkation (POE) begins with arrival of the unit at its Sea Port of Embarkation (SPOE) or Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) and includes preparing and loading equipment, as well as manifesting and loading personnel.

In Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the United States demonstrated its capability to assemble, deploy, and rapidly project military forces. The 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) was alerted for mobilization on 15 November 1990, and federalized on 21 November 1990. The 1-158th FA (MLRS) arrived at its mobilization station, Fort Sill, on 24 November 1990. The battalion’s equipment was processed at the mobilization station and shipped to a seaport of embarkation (SPOE) within 24 days of

federalization. The battalion, minus equipment, deployed to Southwest Asia on 31 January 1991. Once in country, the battalion awaited the arrival of its equipment. At the Sea Port of Debarkation (SPOD), the battalion off loaded its own equipment, moved to its VII Corps Tactical Assembly Area (TAA), and fired in the initial preparation fires for the ground offensive on 22 February 1991.



On 21 November 1990, the 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) was mobilized for deployment to Saudi Arabia in support of Operation Desert Shield and all soldiers reported to their home stations. The 158th Field Artillery Battalion Commander was Lieutenant Colonel Larry D. Haub and the Command Sergeant Major was Command Sergeant Major James D. Spruill. The battalion's Headquarters, Headquarters Service Battery and Battery "A", a firing unit, were located at Lawton, Oklahoma. Battery "B" was located at Duncan with Detachment "One" at Walters, Oklahoma. Battery "C" was located at Chickasha with Detachment "One" at Marlow, Oklahoma. The armament was "3x9" configuration, meaning 3 Firing Batteries with 9 each M270 Self Propelled Loader Launcher (SPLL) per Firing Battery with an authorized strength of 428 personnel. The 1045th Ordnance Missile Maintenance Detachment; whose mission is to maintain the MLRS; was alerted on 13 November 1990 and mobilized on 29 November 1990 with First Lieutenant Scott Lamirand the Commanding Officer. The Lawton Armory would facilitate as the Family Assistance Center staffed by Military Personnel Officer Dennis Roper and National Guard Recruiter, Sergeant First Class Roger Skinner, who would resolve problems, answers questions and mediate any deployment issues.

On 21 November 1990, the 142nd Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Colonel Charles J. Lynch, was ordered into Federal Active Duty as a VII Corps artillery asset and it was composed of a HHB, 1st Battalion and 2nd Battalion, 142nd Field Artillery (203mm M110A2 Self Propelled Howitzer). While at Fort Sill the 142nd FA Brigade was task organized with the 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) as its "round-out" battalion. While at the Fort Sill Mobilization Station the battalion would be an element of the 142nd FA Brigade during the validation process. Eventually in theater, the 158th Field Artillery Battalion MLRS would be task organized under the 75th Field Artillery Brigade as the MLRS battalion asset to compliment their own organic 155mm SP and 203mm SP battalions. They would primarily support the 1st Infantry and 1st Armored Divisions while the 142nd FA would support the 1st Infantry and the UK 1st Armored Divisions.

Annual Training June 1987 at Fort Carson, Colorado and Command Sergeant Major James "Dale" Spruill, of Duncan, Oklahoma pulls the lanyard and fires the last round as the 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery starts its modernization program from 8 inch self-propelled howitzer to the new state-of-the-art Multiple Launch Rocket System. On 10 July 1987, in Camden, Arkansas, a self-propelled rocket launcher for the multiple launch rocket system rolled out of the LTV Aerospace and Defense Corporation factory and into the property books of the 1st Battalion, 158th Field Artillery making it the first and only National Guard battalion at the time to have received this new artillery system. When the process is completed the launcher vehicles and equipment will be valued at \$160 million, will provide 76 full-time jobs at the armories where they are stationed, and they will change its wartime mission. Annual Training 1988 was spent at Fort Sill, Oklahoma or Fort Chaffee, Arkansas in "school house" training for this new system. Annual Training 1990 was completed at Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah, where the battalion was tested and certified in the Army Training Evaluation Plan (ARTEP) as "mission capable". The US Army fielded the first MLRS battery in early 1983, and as new warheads and system variants were developed, the MLRS was unquestionably advanced in artillery capabilities. MLRS in Desert Storm changed the orientation of the modern battlefield as it was the most devastating artillery weapon, shooting projectiles to targets 30 kilometers away and delivering about 644 bomblets and it soon earned the nickname of "Steel Rain".

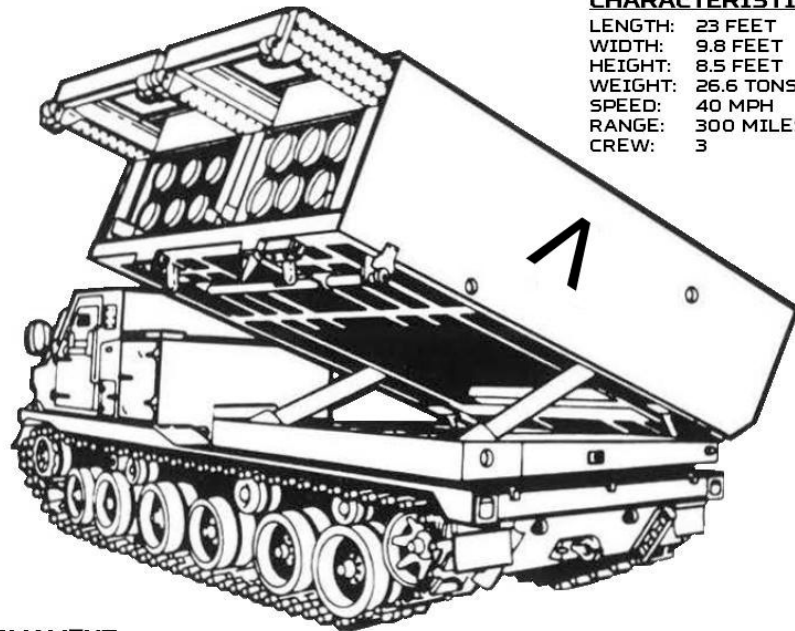
MLRS provides the Army an all-weather, indirect, area fire weapon system that can strike counter-fire, air defense, armored formations, and other high-payoff targets at all depths of the tactical battlefield. Primary missions of MLRS include the suppression, neutralization and destruction of threat fire support and forward area air defense targets. The MLRS is a versatile weapon system that supplements traditional cannon artillery fires by delivering large volumes of firepower in a short time against critical, time sensitive targets. These targets often include enemy artillery, air defense systems, mechanized units, and personnel. MLRS units can use their system's "shoot and scoot" capability to survive while providing fire support for attacking maneuver elements. MLRS is not intended to replace cannon artillery, but has been designed to complement it.

MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM

THE MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (MLRS) DELIVERS EXTREME FIREPOWER IN A SHORT TIME. THE MLRS CONSISTS OF A LAUNCHER THAT HOLDS TWO EACH SIX-ROCKET CONTAINERS. PRIMARY MISSIONS ARE COUNTER BATTERY FIRE AND SUPPRESSION OF ENEMY AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS. EACH MLRS ARTILLERY ROCKET DISPENSES 644 FRAGMENTATION BOMBLETS OVER THE TARGET. THESE MUNITIONS ARE BOTH ANTIARMOR AND ANTIPERSONNEL.

CHARACTERISTICS

LENGTH: 23 FEET
 WIDTH: 9.8 FEET
 HEIGHT: 8.5 FEET
 WEIGHT: 26.6 TONS
 SPEED: 40 MPH
 RANGE: 300 MILES
 CREW: 3



ARMAMENT

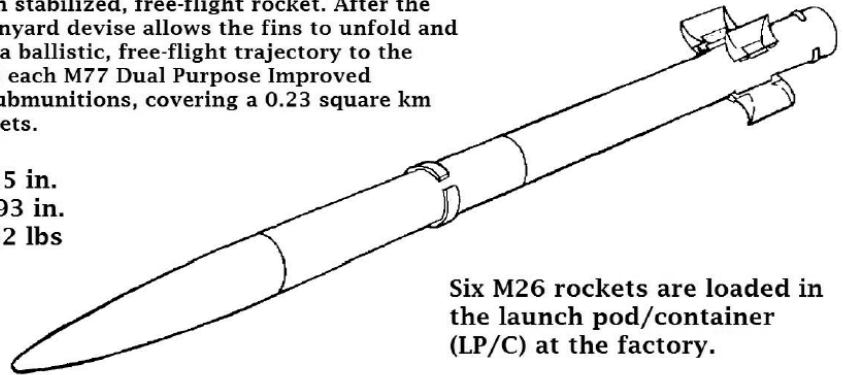
TYPE:	12 EACH 227MM ROCKETS (6 PER LAUNCHER POD CONTAINER)
LENGTH:	13.7 FEET (LAUNCHER POD CONTAINER)
WIDTH:	3.3 FEET (LAUNCHER POD CONTAINER)
HEIGHT:	2.7 FEET (LAUNCHER POD CONTAINER)
WEIGHT:	2.5 TONS (ARMED CONTAINERS)
RATE OF FIRE:	12 ROCKETS IN LESS THAN 1 MINUTE
RANGE:	32 KILOMETERS
WARHEAD:	DUAL-PURPOSE IMPROVED CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS (DPICM)

MLRS rockets are assembled, checked, and packaged in a dual-purpose launch storage tube at the factory. This design provides for tactical loading and firing of the rocket without troop assembly or detailed inspection. Major components of the rocket assembly include four stabilizer fins, a propulsion section, and a warhead section. Propulsion for the rocket is provided by a solid propellant rocket motor. An umbilical cable, passing through the aft end of the launch tube, links the Fire Control System (FCS) to an igniter in the rocket nozzle. The motor is ignited by an electrical command from the FCS. Each rocket is packaged with the four fins folded and secured by wire rope retaining straps. As the rocket moves forward upon firing, lanyard devices trigger a delayed strap-cutting charge. After the rocket leaves the launch tube, the charge cuts the straps. This allows the fins to unfold and lock. The propulsion provided by the solid propellant rocket motor is the same for each rocket, so rocket range is a function of Loader Launcher Module (LLM) elevation. The four stabilizer fins at the aft end of the rocket provide in-flight stability by maintaining a constant counterclockwise spin. The initial spin is imparted to the rocket through spin rails mounted on the inner wall of the launch tube.

M26 ROCKET

M26 Rocket is a tube-launched, fin stabilized, free-flight rocket. After the rocket leaves the launch tube a lanyard device allows the fins to unfold and lock in place. The rocket follows a ballistic, free-flight trajectory to the target delivering a payload of 644 each M77 Dual Purpose Improved Conventional Munition (DPICM) submunitions, covering a 0.23 square km area, silencing enemy critical targets.

Length: 155 in.
Diameter: 8.93 in.
Weight: 682 lbs



Six M26 rockets are loaded in the launch pod/container (LP/C) at the factory.

MOBILIZATION

Since 1973 with the adoption of the “Total Force Policy”, billions of dollars has been appropriated to train and equip reservists in order that they can rapidly mobilize, deploy, and fight anywhere in the world. Today there is first hand proof that our military contingency plans cannot be executed effectively without committing some of the National Guard and Reserve Forces with our Active Forces. About 147,000 National Guard and Army Reservists were called to active duty and participated in Operation Desert Storm/Storm.

Executive Order 12727

Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 121 and 673b of title 10 of the United States Code, I hereby determine that it is necessary to augment the active armed forces of the United States for the effective conduct of operational missions in and around the Arabian Peninsula. Further, under the stated authority, I hereby authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when the latter is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy, to order to active duty units and individual members not assigned to units of the Selected Reserve. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person. This order shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted promptly to the Congress. Signed: GEORGE BUSH. 22 August 1990.

On 24 August 1990 the National Guard Bureau issued Alert Order No. 1 to 69 Army National Guard units warning them of possible mobilization. When the President signed Executive Order No. 12727 there were time limitations in the law making it impractical to activate large combat units. Reservists could be activated for an initial period of 90 days, with one extension period of 90 days for a total of 180 days, six months. Combat units would have been pulled out of Desert Shield in order to meet the time constraints. On 5 November 1990, the 101st Congress passed Public Law 101-510 which amended Section 673b of Title 10 of the U.S. Code to permit activation of Selected Reserve combat units for as long as 360 days. The President signed Executive Order No. 12733 on 13 November 1990 and soon after the 1st Battalion 158 Field Artillery (MLRS) receives an alert order.

Executive Order 12733

Authorizing Extension of Period of Active Duty of the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 121 and 673b(i) of title 10 of the United States Code, I hereby determine that in the interests of national security, extending the period of active duty is necessary for the following: units of the Selected Reserve, and members of the Selected Reserve not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit of the Selected Reserve, now serving on or hereafter ordered to active duty pursuant to section 673b(a) of title 10 of the United States Code and Executive Order No. 12727 of August 22, 1990. Further, under the stated authority, I hereby authorize the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Transportation with respect to the Coast Guard when the latter is not operating as a service in the Department of the Navy, to extend the period of active duty of such units and members of the Selected Reserve. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person. This order shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted promptly to the Congress. Signed: GEORGE BUSH. 13 November 1990.

0300 hours 15 November 1990, Major James Doyle, Administrative Officer and S-3 of the 1st Battalion 158 Field Artillery (MLRS) received a call from Lieutenant Colonel John McReynolds, 45th Field Artillery Brigade Executive Officer informing him that the battalion was being placed on alert for mobilization. All full time battalion technicians, Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) and civil service, were ordered to report to their respective armories at this time. Later that morning, ten percent of the battalion's key personnel were ordered to active duty and also told to report in. For the next six days, preparation was made for arrival of the rest of the battalion to Home Stations. Coordination was made with the mobilization site, Fort Sill, for billeting, the Unit Status Report (USR) was updated, and a myriad of other tasks performed.

By order of Lieutenant General George R. Stotser, Commander United States Fifth Army Headquarters and Fort Sam Houston Permanent Orders 147-60 dated 16 November 1990 authorized the issuing of Orders No. 1-1, which was distributed to every soldier in the battalion giving them 48 hours notice of impending activation to active duty and mobilization:

HEADQUARTERS, HEADQUARTERS SERVICE
 1ST BATTALION 158TH FIELD ARTILLERY (MLRS)
 OKLAHOMA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
 PO BOX 2335, LAWTON, OKLAHOMA 73502-2335

ORDERS 1-1

19 November 1990

By direction of the President and pursuant to orders contained in Department of the Army, Headquarters Fifth United States Army and Fort Sam Houston Permanent Orders 147-60 dated 16 November 1990 (Title 10, USC 673B, AR 55-113, and AR 55-355) Headquarters, Headquarters Service, 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) (WYHOTO) and all members have been ordered to active duty effective 21 November 1990 for a period of 180 days unless sooner released or later extended.

See Attached Annexes:

Annex A - Advance Party
 Annex B - Main Body
 Annex C - Delayed Entry
 Annex D - Convoy

ANTHONY S. ALLEN
 CPT, FA, OKARNG
 Commanding

ANNEX A (Advance Party)

MAJ	Thomas L. Hills	SSG	Ronald M. Richard
CW3	Jesus M. Salazar	SSG	Robert P. Wheeler
SSG	Houston E. Lesley		

ANNEX D (Convoy)

LTC	Larry D. Haub	1LT	Craig L. Kerr	SFC	Clay F. Dudenhoefter
MAJ	James L. Doyle	2LT	James S. Umbenhower	SFC	Michael S. Pirtle
CPT	Anthony S. Allen	2LT	Timothy Visnieski	SSG	Pedro J. Cortez
CPT	Joe D. Arrington	CSM	James D. Spruill	SSG	Willie L. Fitzgerald
CPT	Lance E. Brothers	1SG	Gene P. Hendricks	SSG	David Gleason
CPT	Jason E. Duckworth	MSG	William R. Lynn Jr.	SSG	Michael L. Haws
CPT	Donald R. Thomas	MSG	George M. Odom	SSG	Richard A. Heard
CPT	Ronald Whatley	SFC	Marx L. Calhoun	SSG	Michael C. Hinson
1LT	Tony Bullard	SFC	Larry L. Davis	SSG	Ermel L. Kittle

SSG	Keith A. May	SGT	Monte E. Meeke	SPC	Danny C. Sherman
SSG	Jimmie L. McAfee	SGT	Ralph G. Parker	SPC	George A. Stubbs Jr.
SSG	Steven A. Myers	SGT	Frederick A. Ploof II	SPC	Fabian Vasquez
SSG	Clyde R. Narcomey	SGT	Richard A. Riggins	SPC	Daniel X. Wilkins
SSG	David F. Shrope	SGT	Ramon J. Talavera	SPC	Bernard Williams
SSG	Henry F. Smith	SPC	Timothy G. Blackwell	PFC	Darwin B. Carman
SSG	Otho J. Smith	SPC	Billie J. Bledsaw	PFC	Larry E. I. Fitzgerald
SSG	Donald M. Sullivan	SPC	Javier V. Delpilar	PFC	Stewart L. Jones
SGT	Larry M. Ballard	SPC	Raymond D. Durham	PFC	Philip P. Keathley
SGT	Robert D. Burrows	SPC	Richard E. Horne	PFC	Jeffery L. Lambeth
SGT	William S. Carpenter	SPC	Erik K. Lien	PFC	Ronald S. Perkins
SGT	David W. Clark	SPC	John W. McKenzie	PFC	Leslie V. Snider
SGT	Shawn D. Dalton	SPC	Donald J. Mills	PFC	Gary S. Wilson Jr.
SGT	Dan A. Kressenberg	SPC	Eugene Ray	PFC	Hui Y. Vincens
SGT	William P. Marx	SPC	Mark K. Reese	PV2	Darrell D. Taylor
SGT	Michael McCoy	SPC	Gordon S. Rodgers	PV2	Gary D. Whitehead

BATTERY A 1ST BATTALION 158TH FIELD ARTILLERY (MLRS)
Oklahoma Army National Guard
P. O. Box 2335, Lawton, Oklahoma 73502-2335

ORDERS 1-1

19 November 1990

By direction of the President and pursuant to orders contained in Department of the Army, Headquarters Fifth United States Army and Fort Sam Houston Permanent Orders 147-60 dated 16 November 1990 (Title 10, USC 673B, AR 55-113, and AR 55-355) Battery A 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) (WYHOAO) and all members have been ordered to active duty effective 21 November 1990 for a period of 180 days unless sooner released or later extended.

See Attached Annexes:

Annex A: Advance Party

Annex B: Main Body

Annex C: Delayed Entry

Annex D: Convoy

WILLIAM FREEMAN Jr.

CPT, FA, OKARNG

Commanding

ANNEX A (Advance Party)

1LT	Douglas L. Brown	SGT	Brett H. Pyle
SFC	Roosevelt J. Danna	SPC	Edward Huff
SSG	Keith P. Janco		

ANNEX B (Main Body)

1LT	James W. Gray	SGT	Andy J. Ortiz	SPC	Dustin W. Watts
2LT	Timothy A. Dykens	SGT	Mark S. Stouffer	SPC	Charles E. Wyatt
SFC	Stephen H. Schaefer	SGT	Lance L. Sumner	SPC	Glendal B. Yackeschi
SSG	Holland L. Galbreath	SGT	Gordon R. Whitewolf	PFC	Daryn R. Bledsaw
SSG	Gary L. Jarvis	SPC	Kelly L. Anderson	PFC	Larry J. Burt
SSG	Terry D. Leonhardt	SPC	Steven W. Bentley	PFC	Steven F. Pruitt
SSG	Frank Love	SPC	Ronnie A. Carter	PFC	Dee W. Reyes
SGT	Daniel G. Beltran	SPC	David C. Clowers	PFC	David M. Reynolds
SGT	Thomas K. Bertelson	SPC	Dwight L. Copeland	PFC	Vince L. Samuel
SGT	Daniel S. Brewer	SPC	Javier V. Delpilar	PFC	Aaron J. Warnke
SGT	Orville A. Clothier	SPC	Brian K. Dobson	PFC	Westley B. White
SGT	Douglas T. Dankowski	SPC	Michael J. Ellis	PFC	Jason R. Whiting
SGT	Vernon R. Defoor	SPC	Warren G. Evans	PV2	Anthony R. Burrow
SGT	Fernando Duarte	SPC	Todd A. Goodwin	PV2	David A. Ennis
SGT	Reb C. Grybowski	SPC	Hazell J. Hall	PV2	Robert P. Flieder II
SGT	Antonio D. Hall	SPC	Michael Jones	PV2	Durron B. Forge
SGT	Edward Macias	SPC	Jerry D. Newby	PV2	Preston D. Hoskins
SGT	William D. Martin	SPC	Douglas J. Robarge	PV2	Jarron J. Madden
SGT	Maceo A. Moreno	SPC	Prentice L. Scruggs	PV2	Enrique Turrey Jr.
SGT	Joseph J. Muldowney	SPC	Thomas G. Tate	PV2	Gregory Werny

ANNEX D (Convoy)

CPT	William Freeman Jr.	SFC	David D. Washburn	SSG	Gerard A. Wall
2LT	Milan C. Hevr	SSG	Jeffery L. Blackwood	SGT	James M. Bass
2LT	Dedrick W. Hoskins	SSG	Galen A. Dacus	SGT	William C. Blasengame
2LT	James A. Stuckey	SSG	Johnny M. Graves	SGT	Charles E. Brown
1SG	Charles W. Watts	SSG	Shelby T. Mounts	SGT	Terry D. Davis
SFC	Jimmie D. Avance	SSG	Sergio J. Palacios	SGT	Juan R. Fernandez Jr.
SFC	James M. Davis	SSG	Bradley D. Rittenhouse	SGT	Michael L. Hogue
SFC	Donald R. Epperson	SSG	Robert D. Sims	SGT	Robbie L. Hyde

SGT	Robert L. Kelley	SGT	Dwayne S. Tumlinson	SPC	William C. Radford Jr.
SGT	Frank D. Kuntz	SGT	Willie C. Warren	SPC	George G. Redelk
SGT	Edward C. Lynde	SGT	Bobby L. Whittington	SPC	Robert R. Sippel Jr.
SGT	Kenneth L. Reese	SGT	Wade Williams	SPC	Michael B. Smith II
SGT	Craig M. Sandberg	SPC	Mark R. Collins	SPC	Sun H. Yoon
SGT	Richard H. Staton	SPC	Stephen R. Coon	PFC	Douglas B. Walker

BATTERY B 1ST BATTALION 158TH FIELD ARTILLERY (MLRS)
Oklahoma Army National Guard
Rt. 5 P. O. Box 906, Duncan, Oklahoma 73533-0906

ORDERS 1-1

19 November 1990

By direction of the President and pursuant to orders contained in Department of the Army, Headquarters Fifth United States Army and Fort Sam Houston Permanent Orders 147-60 dated 16 November 1990 (Title 10, USC 673B, AR 55-113, and AR 55-355) Battery B 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) (WYHOB0) and all members have been ordered to active duty effective 21 November 1990 for a period of 180 days unless sooner released or later extended.

See Attached Annexes:

Annex A - Advance Party	BENNIE R. VAUGHAN
Annex B - Main Body	1LT, FA, OKARNG
Annex C - Delayed Entry	Commanding
Annex D - Convoy	

ANNEX A (Advance Party)

1LT	Patrick E. Grannan	SGT	William B. Breatchel
SSG	Randall R. Dedert	SGT	William T. Gordon Jr.
SSG	Tommy E. Wooten		

ANNEX B (Main Party)

SFC	Joe D. Dyer	SGT	Robert W. Lynn	SPC	Jay L. Slate
SSG	Felix M. Fisher	SGT	Clyde E. Matthews	SPC	Steven E. Smith
SSG	Gary W. Johnson	SGT	Gregory L. Ray	SPC	James D. Spaulding
SSG	Phillip Ruth	SGT	James E. Scroggins	SPC	Kemper L. Strain
SSG	Sonnie E. Suman	SGT	Robert L. Smith	PFC	Manuel R. Castillo Jr.
SGT	Randall K. Cassady	SGT	Gary J. Stopyra	PFC	Brian D. Faulk
SGT	Robert L. Cobbs	SGT	Joseph E. White	PFC	Danny P. Owens
SGT	Eddie L. Crowson	SGT	Wayne S. Wilkerson	PFC	Thomas J. Parsley
SGT	Freddie G. Crowson	SPC	Michael S. Brown	PFC	Michael J. Patterson
SGT	Dale A. Deaton	SPC	Jon G. Fuqua	PFC	Arlyn M. Slade
SGT	Jeffery A. Dirt	SPC	Kennith L. Garst	PVT	Larry R. Morgan
SGT	Richard B. Hayne	SPC	Randy G. Lane	PVT	Michael D. Smith
SGT	Gary W. Johnson Jr.	SPC	Eric P. Rosenquist		

ANNEX D (Convoy)

1LT	James G. Owens	SSG	Loren D. Kirtley	SGT	Douglas L. Saalfrank
1LT	Robert T. Rauner	SSG	Timothy D. Leonhardt	SGT	Keith R. Washington
1LT	Alberto Talavera	SSG	Johnny L. McGlothlin	SPC	Jeffery D. Bagley
1LT	Bennie R. Vaughan	SSG	Don E. Recklein	SPC	Teddy R. Bartling
2LT	William E. Gifford	SSG	Wayne E. Wilson	SPC	Dennis O. Carter
2LT	Gregory L. Lankford	SGT	Eddie A. Atkinson	SPC	Travis L. Catura
1SG	Ronnie H. Graves	SGT	Charles W. Brown	SPC	Jimmy D. Cockrell
SFC	Joe E. Beck	SGT	Don E. Chisum Jr.	SPC	Ronnie S. Douglas
SFC	David L. McDonald	SGT	Larry J. Fields	SPC	Jerry D. Duvall Jr.
SFC	Jack D. Powers	SGT	Paul L. Francis	SPC	Floyd J. Dyer
SSG	Shelby L. Barnes	SGT	Robert L. Johnson	SPC	Bradley M. Ernest
SSG	Stanley E. Boughton	SGT	Michael J. Jones	SPC	Henry B. Hackett
SSG	Oliver J. Gordon	SGT	John M. Kaiser	SPC	John C. Hauser
SSG	Ronald L. Goeller	SGT	James K. Morris	SPC	David L. Heilman
SSG	Ricky L. Hennen	SGT	John C. Resecker	SPC	Richard R. Mason

BATTERY C 1ST BATTALION 158TH FIELD ARTILLERY (MLRS)
Oklahoma Army National Guard
P. O. Box 1657, Chickasha, Oklahoma 73023-1657

ORDERS 1-1

19 November 1990

By direction of the President and pursuant to orders contained in Department of the Army, Headquarters Fifth United States Army and Fort Sam Houston Permanent Orders 147-60 dated 16 November 1990 (Title 10, USC 673B, AR 55-113, and AR 55-355) Battery C, 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) (WYHOCO) and all members have been ordered to active duty effective 21 November 1990 for a period of 180 days unless sooner released or later extended.

See Attached Annexes:

Annex A: Advance Party
Annex B: Main Body
Annex C: Delayed Entry
Annex D: Convoy

MARK B. WILLIAMSON
CPT, FA, OKARNG
Commanding

ANNEX A (Advance Party)

1LT	Gary T. Robinson	SGT	Nathan W. Perrault
SGT	David A. Marby	SGT	Mark A. Shoffit
SGT	Ralph L. Pennington		

ANNEX D (Convoy)

CPT	Mark B. Williamson	SGT	James E. Bennett	SPC	Michael L. Banks
1LT	Eric M. Freeman	SGT	John A. Bishop	SPC	Douglas G. Batch
1LT	Paul A. Metcalfe	SGT	Thomas A. Camus	SPC	Richard D. Boyce
2LT	Billy J. Bennett Jr.	SGT	Steve Cervantez	SPC	Chris W. Burkhart
2LT	Robert J. Miller	SGT	Donald E. Clark	SPC	James J. Freeman
1SG	Glenn J. Erkenback	SGT	Anthony D. Clemons	SPC	Anthony Johnson
SFC	Floyd F. Killman	SGT	Fletcher I. Fort	SPC	William L. Malone
SFC	Kenneth D. Morris	SGT	Wesley V. Freeman	SPC	Preston W. Mills
SFC	Jerry G. Parker	SGT	Peter D. Frullo	SPC	Jimmy D. Self
SFC	Ray L. Watts	SGT	David S. Kemp	SPC	Jimmy L. Venable
SSG	Kenneth E. Allen	SGT	William E. Kolzen	PFC	Brian K. Davis
SSG	Michael J. Dobry	SGT	Bart D. McWilliams	PFC	Stephen C. Motsinger
SSG	James G. Hartline Jr.	SGT	Richard Schoolfield	PFC	Dale J. Rollins II
SSG	Norman L. Knight	SGT	Marvin J. Shirley	PV2	Billy R. Boyd Jr.
SSG	Nelson D. Peterson	SGT	Robert J. Shipley	PV2	Timothy A. Daniels
SSG	Tim C. Smith	SGT	Henry L. Smith	PV2	Fenton J. Sherman
SSG	Lovell Taylor	SGT	Damon E. Stephens		
SGT	Ronald A. Baker	SGT	Gregory J. Stowe		

1045 ORDNANCE DETACHMENT (MISSILE MAINTENANCE)
Oklahoma Army National Guard
P. O. Box 33427, Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-0427

ORDERS 1-1

By direction of the President and pursuant to orders contained in Department of the Army, Headquarters Fifth United States Army and Fort Sam Houston Permanent Orders 163-3 dated 27 November 1990 (Title 10, USC 673B, AR 55-113, and AR 55-355) 1045 Ordnance Detachment (Missile Maintenance) (WYLAAA) and all members have been ordered to active duty effective 29 November 1990 for a period of 180 days unless sooner released or later extended.

See Attached Annexes:

Annex A - Advance Party
Annex B - Main Body
Annex C - Delayed Entry
Annex D - Convoy

SCOTT L. LAMIRAND
1LT, OD, OKARNG
Commanding

28 November 1990

ANNEX A (Advance Party)

CW4	Glenn W. Crabtree	SGT	Mary E. Duncan
SFC	William D. Smith	SPC	Shelby L. Crawford
SGT	Joe Bailey Jr.		

ANNEX B (Main Body)

1LT	Scott L. Lamirand	SGT	Arthur J. Leitell III	SPC	James E. Cummins
SSG	Merle B. Fishgrab	SGT	Larry A. Mellott	SPC	Doris P. Figueroa
SSG	Frank L. Page	SGT	Sam W. Moore	SPC	Sabrina Y. Hill
SSG	Vernon L. Sevedge	SGT	John D. Mortensen	SPC	Bradley G. Hitter
SGT	Charles D. Blough	SGT	Bret B. Myrick	SPC	Ricky L. Jeter
SGT	Charles S. Bynum	SGT	David T. Post	SPC	Malcolm Luster Jr.
SGT	Monica P. Gomez	SGT	Danilo V. Turla		

By order of Major General Raphael J. Hallada, Commander United States Army United States Field Artillery Center and Fort Sill Permanent Orders 226-6 dated 29 November 1990 and Permanent Orders 229-35 dated 4 December 1990 authorized the issuing of Temporary Change Station (TCS) orders, to every soldier in the 158th Field Artillery Battalion (MLRS) and the 1045th Ordnance Detachment (Missile Maintenance):

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Headquarters, United States Army Field Artillery Center and Fort Sill
Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-5000

PERMANENT ORDERS 226-6

29 November 1990

1-158th Field Artillery Battalion (WYHOAA), FC, Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-5000

Following organization/unit action directed.

Action: Temporary Change of Station. Attached to: ARCENT Forward

Assigned to: United States Army Forces Command

Effective date: See additional instructions

Accounting classification: 2112020 76-2082 P200000 S34031 C750 Ref: 609BU

Authority: CINCFOR msg 090612Z Oct 90

Addition instructions:

- (a) Unit is attached to ARCENT Forward for the purpose of participating in Operation Desert Shield.
- (b) Personnel and equipment will be provided from assets of 1-158th Field Artillery Battalion.
- (c) Unit members will travel in groups.
- (d) Attachment will not exceed 179 days from Presidential Call-Up (21 Nov 90).
- (e) Commanders will ensure officer and enlisted evaluations are completed in accordance with PERSCOM msg TAPC-MSE 131645Z Sep 90, subject: OFR/NCO- ER Processing During Operation Desert Shield.
- (f) Unit is attached for quarters, rations, administration, personnel and logistics support, and UCMJ.
- (g) Separation allowance authorized up DOD Pam 30304A.
- (h) Dependents of reserve soldiers ordered to AD under Title 10 may not apply for inclusion on family housing waiting lists at installations.
- (i) Movement of family members to a designated location is not authorized.
- (j) Dislocation allowances not authorized.
- (k) Personnel roster is attached hereto.
- (l) Effective date will be the date of the attached unit manifest.

PERMANENT ORDERS 229-35

4 December 1990

1045th Ordnance Detachment (Missile) (WYLA AA), FC, Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-5000

Following organization/unit action directed.

Action: Temporary Change of Station. Attached to: ARCENT Forward

Assigned to: United States Army Forces Command

Effective date: See additional instructions

Accounting classification: 2112020 76-2082 P200000 S34031 C756 Ref: 899BU

Authority: CINCFOR msg 090612Z Oct 90

Addition instructions:

- (a) Unit is attached to ARCENT Forward for the purpose of participating in Operation Desert Shield.
- (b) Personnel and equipment will be provided from assets of 1045th Ordnance Detachment (Missile).
- (c) Unit members will travel in groups.
- (d) Attachment will not exceed 179 days from Presidential Call-Up (29 Nov 90).
- (e) Commanders will ensure officer and enlisted evaluations are completed in accordance with PERSCOM msg TAPC-MSE 131645Z Sep 90, subject: OFR/NCO- ER Processing During Operation Desert Shield.
- (f) Unit is attached for quarters, rations, administration, personnel and logistics support, and UCMJ.
- (g) Separation allowance authorized up DOD Pam 30304A.
- (h) Dependents of reserve soldiers ordered to AD under Title 10 may not apply for inclusion on family housing waiting lists at installations.
- (i) Movement of family members to a designated location is not authorized.
- (j) Dislocation allowances not authorized.
- (k) Personnel roster is attached hereto.
- (l) Effective date will be the date of the attached unit manifest.

Format: 745

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DONALD G. GRAFTHAM
LTC, AG
Adjutant

MOBILIZATION STATION AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA

24 November 1990, the 158th FA MLRS moved to Fort Sill and occupied the barracks which had been vacated by members of the 75th Field Artillery Brigade who had already deployed to Southwest Asia in September 1990 where they were initially task organized under the XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery.

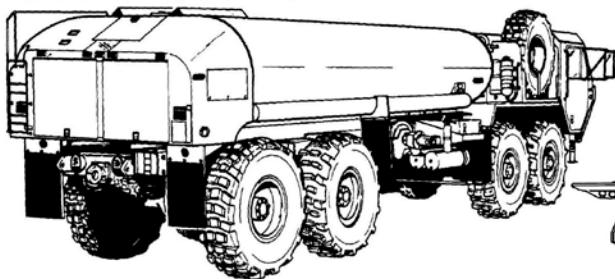
On 25 November 1990, the first order of business was the validation process by the mobilization station which starts the Preparation for Overseas Movement (POMs) processing which ensures that soldiers are physically and mentally fit to deploy. The Fort Sill Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP) site started with 201 File records check (DD93 & SGLV), Temporary Change Station (TCS) Orders, ID Cards, ID Tags, Medical Alert Tags all conducted by the Military Personnel Division. Then Finance and Legal/JAG centers check and verify pay entitlements, direct deposits, Last Will and Testaments, and issue Power of Attorney if needed. The Medical portion of the SRP normally starts with the immunization process, conducting Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) antibody check, DNA samples, pregnancy test as needed, verifying hearing status and ends with a doctor's medical review. Then there is Dental and Vision Readiness insuring that soldiers meets an acceptable category.



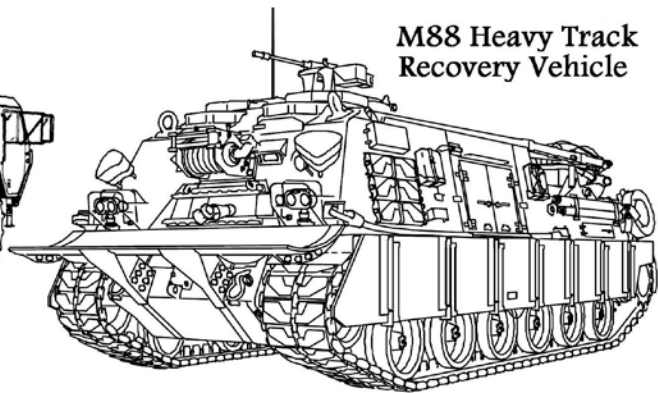
Battery "B" 158th FA MLRS holding formation on Fort Sill, Oklahoma. November 1990.

Army Regulation 220-1, establishes the Unit Status Reporting as it applies to the unit's readiness assessment to accomplish its assigned mission and in this case to undertake its full wartime mission with current assigned strength and equipment. It uses a Category Level (C-level) to rate units at the mobilization station. Upon mobilization, the battalion was rated C-1 for (C-1 Assigned Mission Equipping: greater than 90 but less than 100 percent of mission required equipment currently on-hand) and a C-2 for Manning (C-2 Assigned Mission Manning: greater than 75 but less than 90 percent of mission required senior grade personnel are currently available). So the battalion received 2 each M88 Tracked Recovery Vehicles and 3 each M978 Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT) fuel tankers and placed on their property books.

M978 Truck Fuel Tanker



M88 Heavy Track Recovery Vehicle



To bring the strength up to 100 percent the battalion was immediately cross-leveled. This term describes the process of transferring personnel from one organization to another in order to make the latter organization ready for deployment. "Fillers" are those soldiers cross-leveled into a unit during the pre-deployment phase either at home station or at the mobilization station, prior to departure for the theater of operations. Once in theater these soldiers become "Replacements".

The shortages in the manning are filled by the required qualifications of the 'billet', the Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) as well as other guidelines. The order of precedence of fillers is normally the Major Command (MACOM), this case the 45th Field Artillery Brigade, then the State of Oklahoma, then other states, then the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), and finally the Active Component. This brought up a unique issue, due to the modernization of this new weapon system there were very few qualified MOS 13M MLRS Crewmembers in the National Guard or the Active Duty service. When the cross-leveling was complete 39 Army National Guard volunteers and 54 Active Duty soldiers were assigned to the unit, bringing it up to near full strength with 463 soldiers. The following is a composite roster of the battalions' leadership on 25 November 1990:

1ST BATTALION 158TH FIELD ARTILLERY (MLRS)

Headquarters, Headquarters Service Battery: Lawton, Oklahoma. YHOTO

LTC	Larry D. Haub	Battalion Commander
MAJ	Thomas L. Hills	XO
MAJ	James L. Doyle	S-3 and Administrative Officer
CPT	Anthony S. Allen	S-1
CPT	Joe D. Arrington	S-4
CPT	Lance E. Brothers	Operations and Intelligence Officer
CPT	Jason E. Duckworth	Battalion Chaplain
CPT	Donald R. Thomas	Battalion Motor Officer
CPT	Ronald Whatley	Battery Commander
1LT	Tony Bullard	Battalion Chemical Officer
1LT	Craig L. Kerr	Liaison Officer
CW3	Jesus M. Salazar	Property Book Officer
CSM	James D. Spruill	Battalion Command Sergeant Major
1SG	Gene P. Hendricks	First Sergeant

Battery "A": Lawton, Oklahoma. YHOAO

CPT	William Freeman Jr.	Battery Commander
1LT	Douglas L. Brown	XO/Operations Officer
1LT	James W. Gray	Ammunition Platoon Leader
2LT	Dedrick W. Hoskins	1st Platoon Leader
2LT	Timothy A. Dykens	2nd Platoon Leader
2LT	James A. Stuckey	3rd Platoon Leader
1SG	Charles W. Watts	First Sergeant

Battery "B": Duncan, Oklahoma. YHOBO

CPT	Bennie R. Vaughan	Battery Commander
2LT	Gregory L. Lankford	XO/Operations Officer
1LT	James G. Owens	Ammunition Platoon Leader
1LT	Robert T. Rauner	1st Platoon Leader
2LT	William E. Gifford	2nd Platoon Leader
1LT	Alberto A. Talavera	3rd Platoon Leader
1SG	Ronnie H. Graves	First Sergeant

Battery "C": Lawton, Oklahoma. YHOCO

CPR	Mark B. Williamson	Battery Commander
1LT	Gary T. Robinson	Executive Officer
1LT	Eric M. Freeman	1st Platoon Leader
1LT	Paul A. Metcalfe	2nd Platoon Leader
2LT	Leslie D. Geurin II	3rd Platoon Leader
1SG	Glenn J. Erkenbrack	First Sergeant

1045TH ORDNANCE MISSILE MAINTENANCE DETACHMENT

1045th Ordnance Detachment: Lawton, Oklahoma. WYLAAA

1LT	Scott Lamirand	Detachment Commander
SFC	Douglas Smith	First Sergeant

After POMs certification was completed the 142nd FA Brigade (plus) 158th FA MLRS unilaterally preceded through the mobilization validation process. It's not long before the first flaw is discovered in the "Total Force" concept and it is in the digital realm. The 142nd FA Brigade was never trained on nor "fielded" with the Tactical Fire Direction System (TACFIRE) a computer system which uses digital communications to link forward observers with fire direction networks. The 158th FA MLRS relied on its own organic Fire Direction System (FDS) to provide digital communications. This was a serious flaw because the TACFIRE is the primary path for interfacing "fire mission data" into the fire direction computer networks and interfacing with manually entered data units would result in slower responsive fires. First the brigade had to find and get some; straight from the manufacturer; LTACFIRE; a light briefcase terminal version; which they received on 28 December 1990. The manufacturer sent instructors to train them as well. The Field Artillery School helped in arranging labs for rocket launcher crewman and FDC personnel to get hands on training on FDS computers and launcher fire control panels. Now all that was needed was for the soldiers of the 142nd FA Brigade (plus) 158th FA MLRS to hone their digital skills and the dedicated soldiers spent long hours mastering these technical aspects of fire direction. The training culminated in two rigorous Command Post Exercises (CPXs) integrating LTACFIRE with MLRS's FDS of which they certified on.

The Fort Sill Central Issue Facility (CIF) and Oklahoma US Property and Fiscal Officers (USPFO) issued desert accoutrements to mobilizing soldiers including two sets of “chocolate chip” camouflage uniforms, subdued suede boots, desert parkas, and “boonie” caps. When the battalion was not refreshing their skills in digital training, they were polishing their marksmanship skills. One of the newer weapons in the army inventory was the 84mm AT4 recoilless smoothbore anti-tank weapon that replaced the M72 Light Antitank Weapon (LAW). Weapon familiarization and range qualification was a “checkbox” on the validation process as well as the M203 range and crew served weapons qualification.

The NBC threat was very realistic, not because the Iraqis possessed chemical weapons (the poor man’s nuclear bomb) but the fact that they had already used them against the Kurds and Iranians. The mobilization station validated Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) proficiency of the battalion, with the ever present III Corps NBC and Army National Guard (ARNG) Mobilization Assistance Teams (MAT) over watching. All individual protective equipment, unit decontamination and detection equipment was checked and double checked.

On 29 November 1990 the 1045th Ordnance Missile Maintenance Detachment was mobilized as a support asset for the 158th FA MLRS and is a critical support asset in the fact that they have a repair parts inventory but more importantly they have the technical expertise to maintain the sophisticated self propelled rocket launchers. When mobilized the 1045th Ordnance Detachment had 21 soldiers deemed deployable, and after “cross-leveling” their vacant slots were filled with “in-active guard” and active duty soldiers, bringing them up to full strength. The key MOS in the ordnance unit is the “twenty-seven mike”, the MLRS repairer. The 27M performs maintenance on multiple launch rocket systems of the self propelled launcher loader, the launcher pod/container and or trainer, and the test support group. This includes troubleshooting the electrical, electronic, mechanical assemblies, modules, hydraulics and interconnecting cables. Their expertise in this fairly new artillery system and their ability to troubleshoot it was reflected and attributed to the fire mission success rate.

On 5 December 1990 the 158th FA MLRS started painting all vehicles and trailers “desert tan”; in anticipation of “rail operations”; scheduled for the next day. The battalion maintenance section performed a noteworthy feat, first by configuring their shop bays into a paint assembly line production, then performing a 60 hour non-stop operation and lastly by completing 235 pieces of rolling stock belonging to the battalion as well as 44 pieces belonging to the 1045th Ordnance Detachment.



To quickly deploy its forces, the Army depends heavily on the rail system to transport its equipment from mobilization stations to ports of embarkation. The rail loading operations at the mobilization stations become focal points for deployment. Army policy requires that commercial transportation is to be used to the maximum extent for the mobilization. This policy is intended to reduce wear and tear on public highways and military vehicles. Army policy generally requires that vehicles suitable for highway, such as trucks and other wheeled vehicles that are

located more than one day's traveling distance from their port of embarkation be moved using commercial transportation. Vehicles that are not well suited for highway movement such as tracked vehicles are not to be driven more than 75 miles on highways. The Army is heavily dependent on commercial transportation to accomplish its moves to embarkation ports.

On 6 December 1990, the 158th FA MLRS executed a successful railhead. The tracked and wheel vehicles were driven onto flat rail cars on the Fort Sill railheads, where they were tied down, inspected and secured.

Early in the morning of 9 December 1990 the rail cars departed for Beaumont, Texas where they were

driven off the rail cars and onto naval vessels called Roll-On, Roll-Offs (RO-ROs). These vessels were part of the Ready Reserve Force fleet of 139 vessels identified for military sealift. Once loaded the RO-ROs then sailed toward the Persian Gulf, and when they were just a couple of days away from docking the 158th FA MLRS was scheduled to fly into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to intercept their rocket launchers.

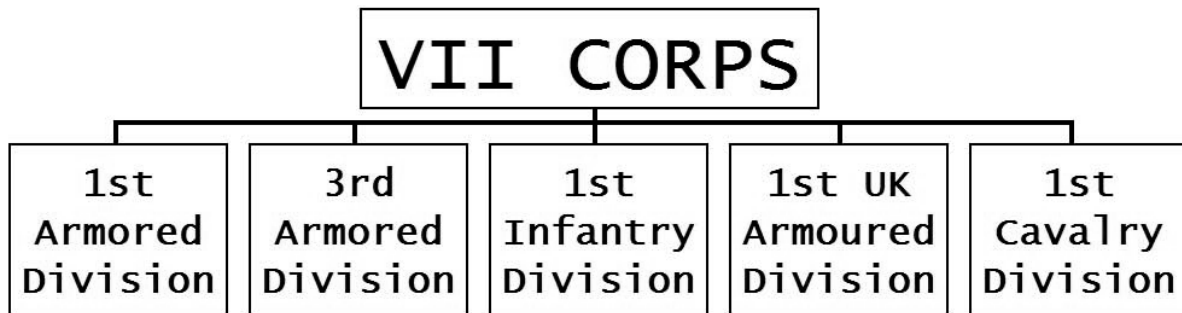
The battalion chaplain, Captain Jason Duckworth, was busy as well during this training period, conducting thirteen wedding services for unit members.

MOVE TO TACTICAL ASSEMBLY AREAS

VII Corps staged in Northern Saudi Arabia in Tactical Assembly Areas (TAAs). TAAs are necessary for dispersion of combat forces once they arrive in theater. Once in the TAA's, units make final preparations before moving out to combat objectives. Soldiers get acclimated, do pre-combat checks and inspections, train on mission essential tasks, rest, and defend their position before moving to the Line of Departure for an offensive operation. VII Corps was composed of 142,600 personnel, 5,237 tracked vehicles, 41,663 wheeled vehicles, and 690 helicopters taking up 75 kilometers in width and 150 kilometers in depth on the battlefield.



The VII Corps w/Corps assets was commanded by Lieutenant General Frederick M. Franks Jr. and would fight the ground war with the following Order of Battle: the 1st Armored Division commanded by Major General Ronald H. Griffith, the 3rd Armored Division commanded by Major General Paul E. Funk, the 1st Infantry Division commanded by Major General Thomas Rhame, the 1st (UK) Armored Division commanded by Major General Rupert Smith, and the 1st Cavalry Division commanded Major General John H. Tilelli Jr. The entire VII Corps would occupy TAA Juno, with VII Corps and 1st Infantry Division in TAA Roosevelt, 1st Armored Division in TAA in TAA Thompson, the 3rd Armored Division in TAA Henry, the 1st (UK) Armored Division in TAA Keyes, the 1st Cavalry Division in TAA Wendy, and the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment a corps asset was in TAA Seminole. Corps artillery units would occupy the same TAA's with the divisions they would support in the opening stages of combat operations.



The main roadway for CENTCOM was designated as Main Supply Route (MSR) Dodge, which was the old 744 mile Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline) road running east to west to the Lebanese coast. MSR Audi ran the port of Dammam to a "Y" intersection where you veered left into MSR Dodge. The only rest stop along the 300 mile run to Hafar al Batin was Logistics Base Bastogne, operated by the 22nd Support Command. They performed re-fuel operations and had latrines and a 24 hour mess-tent. Another MSR ran from Ad Dammam to Hafar al Batin using MSR Toyota to Riyadh then going north on MSR Nash (Sultan) to Al Majmaah bypassing King Khalid Military City (KKMC) and entering Hafar al Batin from the south. This route was around 600 miles long, but it was normally faster than navigating through the tactical vehicles congested on Tapline Road. The first impressions of Saudi Arabia are experienced on these MSRs like seeing real camels, Bedouins, children giving you the "V for victory" sign and for almost all of the U.S. soldiers the need to "drive defensively".



TAA Juno would be supported by its own Logbase Alpha providing a continuous supply of Class I (Food and Water), Class II (Clothing), Class III (Fuel), Class IV (Barrier Materials), Class V (Ammunition), Class VII (Major Items, such as tanks, to replace losses), Class VIII (Medical) and Class IX (Repair Parts). In the assembly area soldiers will receive two hot "T" rations a day and a Meal Ready/or not to Eat (MRE) facilities were in place for latrines and showers. There were no laundry facilities, so soldiers reverted to the age old domestic art of hand washing and wringing out clothes for drying on clotheslines. Weather during the day was a sunny 70 to 80 degrees but at night the temperature drops because of the desert phenomena of clear skies and wind gusts.

The SPODs were the King Abdul Aziz harbor in Dammam and port at Al Jubayl and the APODs would be the King Fahd International Airport (KFIA) on the west side of Dhahran and King Khalid Military City. It would be through these ports that logistics would flow and these airfields that troops would arrive and now all units would vie for space, time and life support with these facilities.

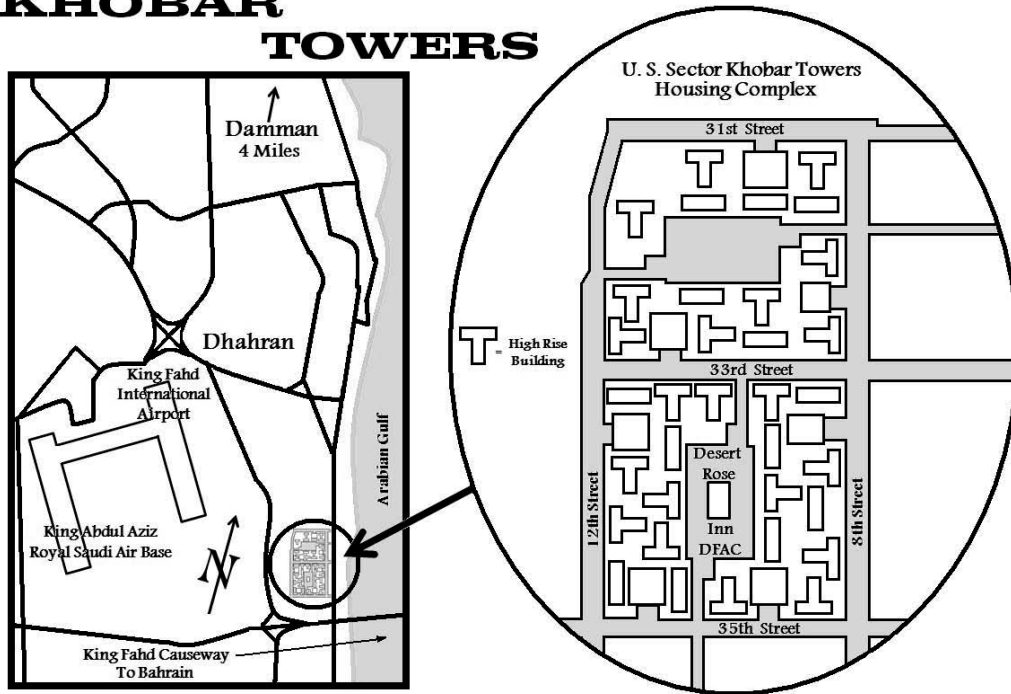
After arrival at KFIA soldiers were bused to a complex known as the "MGM Grand" or Khobar Towers. This was a massive high rise apartment complex, constructed in 1982 by the King of Saudi Arabia for the nomadic tribes of Bedouins, but they refused this free housing, so a majority of this complex sat vacant until the host nation offered it up during the build-up of Desert Shield. This complex took up about fourteen residential blocks, and in the "American" Sector there was 40 each four to eight storied buildings with twenty of them being the "T" shaped buildings. They were unfurnished, air conditioned apartments, that could house about 20 soldiers in each apartment with few amenities except the Desert Rose Dining Facility (DFAC), a host contracted mess hall that provided two hot meals a day, an MRE, and snacks in between; basically all the food the soldiers could eat. The other option was billeting in the port itself in "Tent City", and this was often opted for in lieu of Khobar Towers because it eliminated navigating through the neighborhoods of Dahran or Dammam just to get to your port and "wait for your ship to come in". If you were to arrive in KKMC it was a sure thing that you would be billeted in what was called "Cement City", which were endless rows of tents that housed thousands of troops. Regardless of where you arrived, all these were just stopovers, temporary shelters as you waited your equipment, and then it

was straight to the desert.

The 75th FA Brigade (Diamond Brigade) is stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma and historically is an III Corps asset but being a corps level asset has allowed this unit to be plugged into any corps "order of battle" and was initially plugged into XVIII Airborne Corps. However, when the decision was made to forcibly remove Iraq from Kuwait the 75th FA Brigade was combat organized under VII Corps and to augment its capability the 158th FA MLRS was plugged into its fire plans. On 25 October the 75th FA Brigade was already at TAA Diamond located in the vicinity of Log Base Bastogne.

KHOBAR

TOWERS



11 January 1991, at 1130 hours a Quartering Party is established for 158th FA MLRS and 1045th ORD Det, and what follows is the composite roster, however due to the tactical situation the completed roster changed several times:

MAJ	Thomas L. Hills	SGT	Fernando Duarte	SPC	David L. Heilman
CPT	Joe D. Arrington	SGT	Randy G. Lane	SPC	Derwin R. Howell
1LT	James W. Gray	SGT	Edward C. Lynde	SPC	Edward L. Lager
1LT	Scott L. Lamirand	SGT	Lucien J. Matte	SPC	Eric K. Lien
1LT	Paul A. Metcalf	SGT	Michael McCoy	SPC	Jerry D. Newby
1LT	Alberto Talavera	SGT	Monte E. Meeke	SPC	BennieJoe D. Olmstead
SFC	Joe E. Beck	SGT	Larry A. Mellott	SPC	William C. Radford
SFC	James M. Davis	SGT	Joseph J. Muldowney	SPC	Lance E. Rivers
SFC	Upton S. Hodge	SGT	Andy J. Ortiz	SPC	Douglas J. Robarge
SFC	Kenneth D. Morris	SGT	Kenneth L. Reese	SPC	Jimmy D. Self
SFC	Michael S. Pirtle	SGT	Robert J. Shipley	SPC	William M. Scott III
SFC	David D. Washburn	SGT	Gary J. Stopyra	SPC	William B. Smith
SSG	Kenneth E. Allen	SGT	Mark S. Stouffer	SPC	Patrick F. Stephens
SSG	James E. Clark	SGT	Waylan L. Upchego	SPC	Malcon C. Taunah
SSG	Pedro Cortez Jr.	SPC	Jeffery D. Bagley	SPC	Charles E. Wyatt
SSG	Merle B. Fishgrab	SPC	Michael L. Banks	PFC	John M. Allovio
SSG	Richard A. Heard	SPC	Douglas G. Batch	PFC	Daryn R. Bledsaw
SSG	Gary L. Jarvis	SPC	John R. Bishop	PFC	Kyle F. Chalepah
SSG	Gary W. Johnson	SPC	Michael S. Brown	PFC	Brian K. Dodson
SSG	Jack R. Lokey	SPC	Ronnie A. Carter	PFC	David A. Ennis
SSG	Steve A. Myers	SPC	Travis L. Catura	PFC	Samuel A. Green
SGT	Joe Bailey Jr.	SPC	David C. Clowers	PFC	Stewart L. Jones
SGT	Troy R. Bishop	SPC	Jimmy D. Cockrell	PFC	Jeffery L. Lambeth
SGT	Thomas A. Camus	SPC	Stephen R. Coon	PFC	Arlyn M. Slade
SGT	Don E. Chisum	SPC	Shelby L. Crawford	PFC	Lesley D. Snider
SGT	Dale A. Deaton	SPC	Warren G. P. Evans	PFC	Hui Y. Vincens
SGT	Vernon R. Defoor	SPC	Charles W. Green Jr.	PFC	Aaron J. Warnke

PV2 Anthony R. Burrow
PV2 Gregory T. Gebhart
PV2 Earl Lewis

PV2 Gregory Werny
PV2 Gary D. Whitehead
PV1 Chad S. Bajo

MR. Kenneth R. Rice

15 January 1991, an advance party of 90 soldiers from the 158th FA MLRS and 1045th Ordnance Detachment board aircraft at Altus Air Force Base (AFB) and depart for Saudi Arabia. Family and friends of the departing soldiers lined up outside Fort Sill's Caisson Recreation Center to bid farewell to the advance parties. After a band played military marches and tunes, then there were the formalities and finally they boarded buses for the trip to Altus Air Force Base, where they caught their flight to Saudi Arabia. Other units represented in the advance party were the headquarter sections from the 142nd FA Brigade Fayetteville, the 1st Bn, 142nd FA, from Harrison, and the 2nd Bn, 142nd FA, from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

On 16 January 1991 the advance parties arrive at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd International Airport in a disrupted calm of SCUD attacks. They are moved to the Khobar Towers for billeting with a few sleeping at the "Seaside" tent city, which was next to the port where thousands of soldiers would wait for the arrival of the maritime RO-RO ships.

AIR WAR STARTS

17 January 1991 (A-Day), the air war starts and Operation Desert Storm commences. The liberation of Kuwait is initiated with allied sortie rates of 2000 a day throughout Iraq. In little time the massive air strikes let the coalition forces achieve air supremacy, and Iraq seems paralyzed. But on 18 January 1991 the Iraqis launch a Scud missile into Israel and one into Saudi Arabia followed up by 84 more confirmed launches. Many of the Scuds are intercepted and destroyed however on 26 February 1991 one missile slams into a barracks in the Dhahran suburb of Al Khobar, killing 28 and wounding 97 US Reservists from the 14th Quartermaster Detachment out of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. By this time almost half of coalition air sorties were already in a cat-and-mouse game finding and destroying Scuds launchers. Before A-Day started VII Corps Artillery was impatient with the slow pace of the sea lift and they generated a request to airlift an MLRS battery into the theater to ensure at least one more battery of MLRS would be available prior to the start of the ground war. Battery "B" was the "ready unit", the other batteries were on 3 day passes, and fell into formation ready to board busses when it was announced that it was Battery "A" vehicles' pulled from the ship.

On 18 January 1991, Battery "A" boarded buses and traveled to Ellington Air Field, located in Houston, Texas. Here they load their M270 SPLL's aboard US Air Force C-5A aircraft.

On 20 January 1991 inside the tent of the Tactical Operations Center (TOC) of the 1st Infantry Division's DIVARTY the following fire mission support matrix was posted:

1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) Force Artillery Headquarters

1-5 Field Artillery (155mm SP)	Direct Support	1st Brigade
4-5 Field Artillery (155mm SP)	Direct Support	2nd Brigade
4-3 Field Artillery (155mm SP)	Direct Support	3rd Brigade (2nd Armored Division)
B-6 Field Artillery (MLRS)	General Support	
D-25 TAB	General Support	

75th Field Artillery Brigade: DIVARTY Alternate Artillery Headquarters

1-17 Field Artillery (155mm SP)	General Support	
5-18 Field Artillery (203mm SP)	General Support	
"A" Btry 1-158 Field Artillery (MLRS)	General Support	
"A" Btry 6-27 Field Artillery (ATACMS)	General Support	VII CORPS Artillery
C-26 TAB	General Support	

On 21 January 1991, the first of 6 flights; transporting the 9 each SPLL's, 4 each M577's and 124 officers and men; lifted off and started its lifts to King Khalid Military City, completing them at 0100 hours on the morning of 23 January 1991. On the ground the 75th Field Artillery Brigade has already penciled in Battery "A" in a General Support role in their fire mission support matrix.

On 27 January 1991 the wheeled vehicles of the 158th FA MLRS had already arrived at the port of Dammam in Saudi Arabia and were driven North by members of the battalion's advance party. The advance party was assembled at Forward Assembly Area (FAA) Hawg and under the operational control of the 142nd FA Brigade, which already arrived in theater and were de-parting the "MGM Grand Hotel" and moving to FAA Hawg.

31 January 1991, Command Sergeant Major James D. Spruill cases the "battalion colors" on the tarmac of Altus AFB and the main body of the 158th FA MLRS starts boarding a commercially chartered Trans World Airlines (TWA) 747 aircraft bound for Southwest Asia. The flight attendants make the grueling 27 hour flight as pleasant as possible. The aisles were lined with individual and crew served weapons, TA-50 and rucksacks while down in the hull were duffel bags, a "mission essential" pallet and the battalion's full combat load of small arms ammunition. The flight stops at New York and Rome in route to King Fahd International Airport and touches down at 2230 hours on 1 February 1991.

The battalion unloads off the aircraft, and immediately the first sergeants start their accountability formations and start barking out orders for "sensitive items check", organizing "baggage details" and issuing Mission-Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) suits, and small arms ammunition basic loads. It is then discovered that Battery "B" "mission essential" pallet is missing; on it was equipment the battery commander deemed most necessary once it arrives in theater. In the predawn hours of 2 February 1991, the battalion is then bussed to Khobar Towers where the soldiers are billeted only to discover that the rooms have no furnishings, so soldiers spread out on the concrete floors and crawl into their sleeping bags for much needed sleep.

3 February 1991, soldiers rise early and make their way to the Desert Rose DFAC for breakfast and MREs and then they are loaded onto Saudi cramped buses for their 18 hour non-stop bus ride to FAA Hawg along MSR Dodge. The bus trip is one of unparalleled misery as seen in a "Mad Max" movie. The route is littered with blown tires, camels and Bedouins, wrecks, local national drivers stopping whenever and wherever the mood struck them, military convoys and fast moving white Toyota pickup trucks. Many younger soldiers thought that just making this trip along the legendary Tapline Road made many of them deserving of a "combat patch". The busses finally arrived at the FAA and pulled off of MSR Dodge to off load the soldiers. The unit's wheeled vehicles were already at the FAA having been brought up from port by the advanced party. The tracked vehicles were still in route onboard ships and were not expected for another 10-14 days.

4 February 1991 and after arrival to the FAA the defensive positions were reconfigured and would consist of the 142nd FA Brigade Headquarters controlling sectors from 12:00 to 2:00, the 1045th ORD Det from 2:00 to 4:00, HHS Battery 158th FA Bn from 4:00 to 5:00, Battery "B" 158th FA Bn from 5:00 to 7:00 with Entry Control Point (ECP), Battery "C" 158th FA Bn from 7:00 to 8:00, 1st Bn 142nd FA from 8:00 to 10:00 and then 2nd Bn 142nd FA from 10:00 to 12:00. Tents were rapidly erected and fighting positions started but the ground was hard as concrete so the digging was very slow and physically demanding. The terrain was as flat as a tabletop in every direction without a single piece of vegetation. Being fairly close to the border, the battalion remained on alert and kept a rotation of Observation Posts (OPs). Each battery designated a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) and rehearsed their deployment of defense. One of Battery "B" ammunition HEMTTs came up missing; a quick search found it in the same TAA with the bumper number painted over. After verifying the USA number, the truck was returned. Meanwhile Battery "B" "mission essential" pallet was located at the port facility. Captain Vaughan dispatched Second Lieutenant Gregory L. Lankford and a HMMWV and HEMTT to recover the pallet. Second Lieutenant Lankford successfully recovered the pallet and brought it back to FAA Hawg. Upon careful examination it was discovered that the pallet actually belonged to "Bravo Company, 1-158 Aviation" (which had also deployed from Ft Sill) and assumed that they had the pallet belonging to Battery "B" and a trade would be made at first opportunity. The pallet was never found and the trade never made. The weather was very cold dropping to freezing and the lower 40's at night with intermittent rain. Wooden pallets and wood from equipment bracing was cut up and used as firewood.



Kneeling L-R, SPC Chris Rice, SGT Joe Muldowney, SFC Jimmy Avance, SPC Rob Downen, SGT Freddy Duarte, standing L-R, SGT Jerry Newby, SPC Doug Robarge, SGT Joe Washington, 2LT Tim Dykens, SSG Brad Rittenhouse, SGT David Clowers, SPC David Reynolds and SSG Holland Galbreath.

COMBAT OPERATIONS

To support this grand assemblage of fighting power, the United States also deployed "the largest contingent of US artillery since World War II. A total of seven division artilleries and seven field artillery brigades with five different indirect fire systems (105mm, 155mm, 203mm (8-inch), MLRS and ATACMS) were used in the war effort.

VII CORPS ARTILLERY ORDER OF BATTLE

210th FA Brigade

3-17 FA (155MM, SP)
6-41 FA (155MM, SP)
4-27 FA (MLRS)

42nd FA Brigade

3-20 FA (155MM, SP)
2-29 FA (155MM, SP)
1-27 FA (ATACMS)

75th FA Brigade

1-17 FA (155MM, SP)
5-18 FA (203MM, SP)
A/6-27 FA (ATACMS)

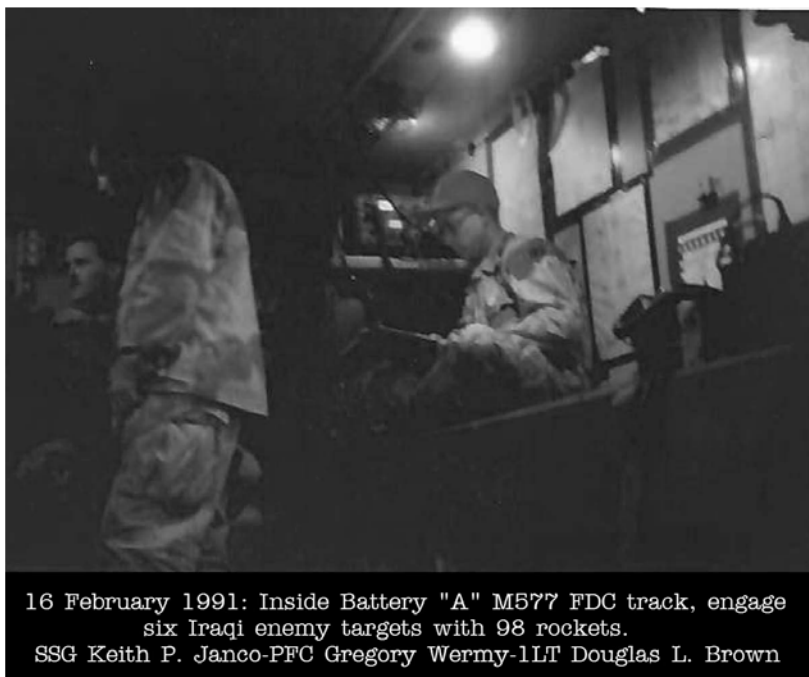
142nd FA Brigade

1-142 FA (203MM, SP)
2-142 FA (203MM, SP)
1-158 FA (MLRS)

In order to "prepare the battlefield," VII Corps Artillery began a series of raids using by field artillery to precondition a deliberate attack. During the Viet-Nam war the 1st Cavalry Division Artillery (DIVARTY) pioneered the use of helicopters to carry artillery pieces within range of enemy targets of opportunity, destroying them, and then sling loading them out. The ideal weapon system for a "shoot and scoot" was a sling loaded 155mm howitzer and now for the Persian Gulf was the MLRS, so that these new artillery systems were primarily used in these raids. First, ground troops would secure the firing areas. Then firing batteries moved forward from concealed assembly areas to the preselected firing positions near the "border berm" in order to maximize range. Here they execute their fire missions, never staying longer than the time to fire the missions, than withdrawing out of Iraqi counter-battery range. VII Corps Artillery was prepared to shoot counter-fire missions during each of the raids, but the enemy never fired a single round of artillery in response.

On 13 February 1991 as part of VII Corps flanking movement, the 75th FA Brigade requests that Battery "A" reconnoiter possible launch positions in preparation of artillery raids into Iraq. Battery "A" sends its advance party out 95 miles across the desert and they "stake-out" their firing positions.

On 14 February 1991, the main body of Battery “A” starts its road march across the desert to link up with its advance party and rehearse the massing of fires in support of the maneuver force’s assault. Here they sit and wait.



16 February 1991: Inside Battery "A" M577 FDC track, engage six Iraqi enemy targets with 98 rockets.
SSG Keith P. Janco-PFC Gregory Wermey-1LT Douglas L. Brown

16 February 1991, finally in the evening hours a “Fire Mission” prompt appears on the “fire control panel” and a gunner from Battery “A” flips a toggle switch and a 12-foot rocket leaps out of the LLM and engages 6 enemy targets. Battery “A” will unload a total of 98 rockets, showering the enemy with 63,000 bomblets and taking out Iraqi positions, 122mm and 130mm artillery batteries, command posts, anti-aircraft platoons, and tank platoons. Inside the M577 tracked vehicle a small red light on a panel suddenly brightens, Staff Sergeant Keith P. Janco looks up and a voice crackled out of a metal-bound speaker to put the moment in perspective: “You’re the first National Guard unit to fire a mission since Vietnam.” “Yee-hah,”

shout the soldiers inside the cramped confines of the FDC. Once activated, the MLRS spews out one round every 4.2 seconds until it had emptied a full complement of 12 rockets or what gunners call “two six-packs.” Battery “A” becomes the first Army National Guard unit in the Persian Gulf War to fire on Iraqi forces. This was the first time the 158th FA MLRS supported Joint Air Attack Team (JAAT) mission and it requires split-second coordination between artillery, attack helicopters, and jet fighters as they pound the enemy positions in one wave after another.

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG
16 February 1991**

Target No. #	GRID	ALT	Rds	Call Fire	SPLL # = RDS	Mission Fired Report
AH0011	794/439	300	18	1638	A33=12/A21=6	1716/1713
AH 0213	806/466	290	18	1636	A23=12/A11=6	1714/1718
AH 0005	742/468	300	18	1640	A31=12/A32=2	3-2 only fired 2
AH 0118	765/436	300	18	1645	A22=12/A12=6	1726/1722
AH 0035	649/387	330	18	1556	A12=12/A32=6	1600/1600
AT 8001	481/338	300	12	1739	A23=12	1743

Meanwhile on the same day while Battery “A” is making history on the front lines, the rest of the battalion’s launchers finally arrives at the SPOD and are immediately unloaded at Dammam. The rocket launchers and M577s of Battery “B” and Battery “C” are loaded on Heavy Equipment Trailers (HETs) and driven 300 miles north to FAA Hawg and upon arrival there, around the clock work begins. The crews first perform a Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) on the SPLLs then they are uploaded with live M26 pods. The battalion survey section had already established calibration courses so once SPLLs were combat loaded they began their calibration runs. Radios were loaded with crypto and all voice and digital communications was established and tested from battalion to battery through platoon to individual launchers. The upside-down “V” coalition identifications were stenciled on both sides of the track with black spray paint.



On 17 February the 75th Field Artillery Brigade TOC moves north to the Combat Assembly Area (CAA), approximately 70 kilometers to the north, Battery "A" (minus) 158th FA MLRS moves with them and before the sun sets they fire another salvo of 71 rockets on 4 targets consisting of 122mm and 130mm artillery batteries, Command Posts, Free Rocket Over Ground (FROG) Systems, Anti-Aircraft Platoons, and Tank Platoons.

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG**

17 February 1991

Target No. #	GRID	ALT	Rds	Call Fire	SPLL # = RDS	Mission Fired Report
AH 0216	827/244	290	18	1200	A23=12/A33=6	1353/1353
AN 0221	825/464	290	18 -17	1201	A21=12/A13=6	1354/1354(A21 Mis-Fire 1)
AN 0120	828/405	290	18	1205	A11=12/A31=6	1355/1353
AH 0239	842/447	290	18	1207	A32=10/A22=8	1355/1358

On 18 February 1991, 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) Battery "A" has closed in on FAA Hawg, in the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) sector to the west of Wadi AI-Batin in Saudi Arabia and they are now prepared for immediate combat operations. Elements of the battalion will be committed in raids within 48 hours under the control of the 75th Field Artillery Brigade and the 1st Infantry DIVARTY. The battalion fires in support of breaching operations within the week and then provides the corps artillery commander key and mobile fire support reinforcement during the commitment of the corps reserve.

19 February 1991 the 158th FA MLRS (minus) Start Point (SP) from FAA Hawg road marching in battery formations in single file columns to their combat assault positions. The dust kicked up by the track and wheeled vehicles was very heavy and created dangerous conditions during the move. Intervals between vehicles were reduced over time and this resulted in a chain reaction collision on MSR Nash involving Battery "B" HEMTTs. One truck stopped because they could not see the vehicle in front of them and the trailing HEMTT (B-33) rear-ended the stopped truck resulting in that crew being ejected through the windshield Private First Class Shannon R. Woodrome, of Battery "B", suffered a shattered knee cap and the other one was broken, and was evacuated from the theater. The assistant driver, Private First Class Kevin T. Black, suffered a sprain shoulder and returned back to duty. The rear HEMTT was still operable (without a windshield), but the lead HEMTT's crane assembly was severely damaged.

20 February 1991 the 158th FA MLRS (minus) made a 60 kilometer road march north it to its combat assault position. Later that night, Battery "A" fired the first of two Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (SEAD) missions for the 1st Infantry Division. In a coordinated attack, Battery "A" fired 47 rockets on eleven targets while attack helicopters slipped past Iraqi frontline positions to engage targets in the rear. The battery fired on the positions as the Apaches crossed into enemy airspace and again as they returned so as to suppress any enemy air defense efforts. In order for the mission to be successful, rockets had to be fired on time so all helicopters could navigate through the time corridors and return safely. "I was worried about what kind of confidence they'd have in us over there," said Staff Sergeant Richard H. Staton, an ammunition section chief. "But we shot the first few, did pretty good, and got to shoot in front of the "Apaches"

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG
20 February 1991**

Target No. #	GRID	ALT	Rds	Call Fire	SPLL # = RDS	Mission Fired Report
AH 0214	854/436	320	12	1001	A21=12	1017
AH 0141	865/465	320	12	1001	A11=12	1021
AH 0261	871/461	320	12	1002	A33=12	1021
AH 0113	801/501	320	12 11	1002	A31=12	1024 Dud Fuze 1 rd

21 February 1991, as part of VII Corps repositioning of its units to the west in preparation for the "Hail Mary" tactic to defeat the Iraqi forces, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS was assigned to the 75th FA Brigade, and their purpose was to fire preparatory fires on Iraqi artillery positions. This was also the beginning of the battalion constantly being on the move. This battalion would support different higher headquarters throughout the unit's time in-theater: VII Corps Artillery, 75th FA Brigade, 142nd FA Brigade, 210th FA Brigade, 196th FA Brigade, the 3rd Armored Division, the 1st Infantry Division, and the 1st Cavalry Division.

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG
21 February 1991**

Target No. #	GRID	ALT	Rds	Call Fire	SPLL # = RDS	Mission Fired Report
AN 2022	714/408	300	12	2202	A13=12	2222
AN 2023	730/390	300	6	2211	A33=6	2227
AN 2020	735/393	300	6 0	2212	A21=6	2223 No Fire Message
AN 2021	764/390	300	6	2203	A12=6	2223
AN 2702	780/385	300	6	2204	A31=6	2224
AN 2030	830/385	300	6	2204	A11=6	2223
AN 2024	808/397	300	12	2302	A23=12	2309
AN 2025	824/404	300	6	2302	A32=6	2307
AN 2026	829/415	300	6	2302	A11=6	2307
AN 2028	831/433	300	12	2321	A21=12	2343
AN 2029	862/412	300	6	2321	A13=6	2343

22 February 1991 the 158th FA MLRS receives its "Raid Order" and Batteries "B" and "C" launch raids against Iraqi targets. At 1300 hours Battery "B" fired 108 rockets on 6 targets. Battery "B" moved up to the border, all nine SPLLs, the Battery Operation Center (BOC) M577 and a team of ammunition trucks lined up 200 meters behind the "berm", two "six-pack" pods per launcher were positioned 1.5 kilometers behind each launcher by the ammunition crews. The launchers were staggered 100 meters abreast starting with 1st Platoon's bumper number B-11 far left and extending to 3rd Platoon's B-33 on the far right. A time to fire of 1300 was issued and a time hack was pushed down from battalion. Nine separate targets of 12 rockets each was passed down to the BOC where they had plotted these on a new map overlay. Second Lieutenant Gregory L. Lankford then talked the launcher crews through the firing sequence. The raid mission required all nine fire missions to be shot simultaneously and the FDS could not transmit these simultaneously so verbal commands to lay, arm and fire would be used. The launchers would lay their park heading so that all rockets would be shot off the right side of the SPLL. Once all rounds were expended, crews would stow their LLMs, hastily displace to the "six packs" located 1.5

kilometers behind them, and conduct a hasty reload and then stand by ready to return fire on any enemy counter fire shot at them. At 1250 hours all launchers were instructed to lay on their targets, arm their rockets 30 seconds prior and were given a “standby” at 5 seconds prior and finally the command to fire at exactly 1300 hours. Many of the rockets crossed paths very close to one another due to the proximity of the launchers. One rocket experienced a fin failure that caused it to fly straight up, but it had gone far enough forward that it’s submunitions would land somewhere beyond the “berm”. While stowing the LLMs, one launcher’s LLM was smoking heavily from a tube fire and the crew elected to “blow it out” with is the simple act of driving at a high rate of speed, which worked! No enemy counterfire was ever shot against the position so after standing ready to return fire the raid party returned to the battery area. Then Battery “C” moved forward and fired their raid missions of 25 rockets on 3 targets. That same night Battery “A” fired 88 rockets on the same targets in another coordinated Apache SEAD mission. That day 142,324 bomblets fell onto Iraqi targets courtesy of the 158th FA Battalion MLRS and as noted in the Battle Damage Assessment (BDA) reports received that day.



Battery "B" moving in Traveling Overwatch Formation.

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG
22 February 1991**

Target No. #	GRID	ALT	Rds	Call Fire	SPLL # = RDS	Mission Fired Report
AN 2023	730/390	300	6	2145	A21=6	2215
AN 2702	780/385	300	6	2146	A32=6	2215
AN 2030	830/385	300	6	2146	A13=6	2206
AN 2022	714/408	300	12	2147	A11=12	2216
AN 2020	735/393	300	6	2149	A12=6	2216
AN 2021	764/390	300	10	2150	A22=10	2215
AN 2024	808/397	300	12	2304	A23=12	2312
AN 2025	834/404	300	6	2305	A11=6	2311
AN 2026	824/415	300	6	2305	A12=6	2311
AN 2028	831/433	300	12	0058	A33=12	0105
AN 2029	862/412	300	6	0031	A31=6	0107

23 February 1991, the battalion commander receives a Warning Order and S-3 was briefed by 75th FA Brigade on the battalion’s role in the invasion of Iraq. A battalion staff call was held that evening prior to the offensive operation, they would be matched up against the “Republican Guard”. It was anticipated that the unit would receive counter-fire to include chemical munitions, whenever it fired its preparatory fires.

Instructions were given on how each unit would handle it's killed and wounded in action (KIA/WIA). After the operation order was issued the meeting was concluded with a prayer and a reading of the 91st Psalm by the Battalion Chaplain, Captain Jason E. Duckworth. Once the ground battle began, the protection and strength as promised in the psalm was with the battalion. The threat of a Frog-7 launched preemptive chemical strike was assessed at probable so M8A1 Chemical Alarms were placed within the battalion area to sound a warning if an attack occurred while the soldiers slept. As it turned out, the weather that night and the next morning was rainy and windy and would quickly dissipate chemical vapors if the Iraqis used them. Earlier in the day Iraq sets fire to over 300 oil wells in Kuwait and launches a SCUD into Israel.

GROUND WAR STARTS

0530 hours 24 February 1991 (G-Day), the day starts with radio silence and rain and then the battalion received the order to go to MOPP Level One and all soldiers donned their chemical protective suits and waited for the all clear. After wearing your "MOPP gear", the charcoal lined jackets would chafe your neck



and leave a charcoal stain around your neck but it also left you in constant edge of a real attack. At 1000 hours, "B" and "C" Batteries, the Battalion TOC and FDC moved forward to occupy 1st Infantry Division CAA positions from which to fire preparatory fires. Vehicles and personnel not essential to firing remained in place so as to minimize the number that would be subject to counter fire. Battery "C" set up firing positions in the immediate vicinity with their movement being on call from the 75th FA Brigade. The M88 recovery vehicle belonging to Battery "A" would not start, so the Battalion Motor Officer (BMO) Captain Donald R. Thomas, and a maintenance crew from the HHS remained to fix it. The Battalion S-4, Captain Joe D. Arrington, and Property Book Officer (PBO), Chief Warrant Officer3 Jesus M. Salazar, took the two HEMTTs, two fuel

tankers, and three water trailers to the Class I point to draw fuel and rations. Earlier that morning an advance party consisting of the battalion commander, the battalion command sergeant major and Battery "A" Survey Section went forward to locate the battalion's preparatory fire positions. The S-3 led the 158th FA Battalion MLRS to the new positions by traveling in two columns. The battalion TOC and FDC M-577s were the lead tracked vehicles followed by Battery "A" in one column and Battery "B" in the other column. The 9th Engineer Battalion breached eight one-way lanes through the Iraqi defensive lines for attacking forces and the 158th FA Battalion MLRS convoyed through "Lane Hotel" around 1030 hours the lead element passed through a cut in the 20 foot high "berm" running east west in the Iraqi Saudi Neutral Zone. The 1st Infantry Division's band was set up just inside the cut on the Iraqi side and was playing patriotic music as units passed through. The desert landscape was littered with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in particular shiny golf-size metallic balls of unexploded Dual Purpose Improved Conventional Munitions (DPICMs) leaving no doubt of what destroyed the occupants and area. After going through the cut in the "berm", the battalion passed U.S. troops who were holding the first of what would be many Prisoners of War (POWs). A compound with a hundred or more POWs was passed as the column continued moving forward. The S-3 was in radio contact with the battalion commander, preceded on a heading to him and once there they set up to fire. As they were occupying these new positions, Battery "C", which had already occupied its new positions received a "fire mission" from the 75th FA Brigade and launched its preparatory fires of 11 rockets down range into Iraq. In the initial planning phases it was estimated that the maneuver assault would require a 2 1/2 hour preparatory fire, by this time it had been shortened to 30 minutes. Between 1500 and 1630 hours, Battery "A" fired 92 rockets on 8 targets, Battery "B" fired 81 rockets on 6 targets and Battery "C" firing 25 rockets on 3 targets. One rocket launcher failed

to fire due to mechanical problems; "EU Bit Light"; which froze the LLM in place. The Electronics Unit (EU) contains the "computer program" for the firing system of the LLM. The "27 mikes" immediately jumped on this and resolved the issue. The preparatory fires were completed without issue and everybody immediately vacated the firing positions. The 158th FA Battalion MLRS delivered 151,984 M-77 bomblets on preselected targets during the preparatory fires. There was no counter-fire from the Iraqi artillery. A Forward Observer on the DIVARTY fire net radioed that the effects were "tremendous" destroying and demoralizing the Iraqis. After the preparatory fires the rest of the battalion's vehicles and personnel closed on the new forward position. Later that night; the Battalion XO; Major Thomas L. Hills arrived at the Battery "B" FDC and requested that Second Lieutenant Gregory L. Lankford accompany him back to the FAA and bring his GPS and NVGs to assist in the recovery of the Battery "A" M88 recovery vehicle and maintenance personnel. They departed and returned safely to the battery area early the next morning.

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG**

24 February 1991

Target No. #	GRID	ALT	Rds	Call Fire	SPLL # = RDS	Mission Fired Report
AH 0113	801/501	230	12	1358	A21=12	1436
AH 0246	816/533	270	12 8	1406	A12=12	1435 Only fired 8
AH 0253	851/438	280	12	1359	A22=12	1438
AH 0257	848/474	285	12	1400	A33=12	1435
AH 0136	819/553	270	12	1400	A11=12	1437
AH 0201	841/445	290	12	1401	A31=12	1436
AH 0114	816/501	230	12	1402	A32=12	1437
AH 0199	801/506	280	12	1402	A13=12	1416

25 February 1991, the final destination coordinates of the new Brigade Assembly Area was amended by the 75th FA Brigade. Major Doyle, the battalion S-3, who was leading the convoy, had to change directions to arrive at the new location without reconnaissance. This new route took the column past a destroyed Iraqi gun position was littered with unexploded M77 bomblets from a prior MLRS counter battery fire mission. While Major James L. Doyle and Captain Lance E. Brothers; the Battalion Operations and Intelligence Officer; were navigating through the unexploded submunitions, they immediately sent a "call back" through the convoy to "stay within the tire tracks created by their own vehicle. A vehicle in the convoy from Battery "A" strayed and ran over a submunition. The explosion blew out a tire and disabled the vehicle's transmission; however, the occupants were uninjured. Shortly after this incident, while the battalion was still enroute to this new location when an order was received to detach one firing battery and send it to the 142nd FA Brigade to support the 1st U.K. Armored Division. The decision was made to send Battery "A" and they peeled off the battalion convoy. The 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) then proceeded to link up with 75th FA Brigade. Prior to arriving at this new Brigade Assembly Area A-6/27 FA MLRS (ATACMS) merged into the battalion convoy. The battalion arrived at the new rendezvous point at 1530 that afternoon. The Battalion Executive Officer; Major Thomas L. Hills; arrived shortly thereafter and was sent back the FAA to get the S-4, BMO, PBO, and the Battalion Maintenance Technician (BMT); Sergeant First Class David D. Washburn; and the fuel tankers, water trailers and other support vehicles that stayed behind. These important members of the staff and the vehicles that were with them would not rejoin the battalion until after the cease fire was announced. At 1700, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus), with A-6/27 FA MLRS (ATACMS) as part of its convoy, road marched north as the trail element in the brigade convoy. The battalion moved north as a trail element in the 75th FA Brigade convoy. The battalion moved in four columns abreast so as to reduce the length of the formation. The 75th FA Brigade traveled 28 kilometers in the rain that evening before stopping at 2230 hours, where HEMTT tankers drove down the column to refuel all vehicles; they performed Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) and slept in or near their vehicles while still parked in column formations. The 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) had traveled a total of 60 kilometers that day.

While the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) was moving north at Al Basrah to join the 75th FA Brigade, Battery "A" was headed east to link up with the 142nd FA Brigade as they supported the 1st U.K. Armored Division's push into Kuwait, where Brigadier General Christopher Hammerbeck requested MLRS fires to fire preparatory fires to soften his objective. After leaving the battalion convoy, the battery moved to a

point 14 kilometers east and fired a total of 66 rockets on four targets. They then spent the night at this location.

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG**

25 February 1991

<u>Target No. #</u>	<u>GRID</u>	<u>ALT</u>	<u>Rds</u>	<u>Call Fire</u>	<u>SPLL # = RDS</u>	<u>Mission Fired Report</u>
UC 0003	185/505	292	36	1805	A33=12/A13=12/A22=12	1814/1813
UC 0001	125/510	294	12	1827	A31=12	1849
UC 0004	125/510	292	6	2329	A32=6	2344
UC 0005	185/505	292	12	2335	A11=12	2344

The next day; 26 February 1991; Battery "A" moved to a new firing position and while enroute they encountered Iraqi soldiers in a bunker complex that had not surrendered and subsequently they were engaged by small arms and M-60 machine gun fire by Sergeant Bobby Whittington and Specialist Glendal B. Yackeschi. The bunkers were then bypassed and Battery "A" moved a total of 28 kilometers to their next firing position, stopping and firing 66 rockets on 8 enemy positions. While at this location, Battery "A" Ammunition Platoon Leader, First Lieutenant James W. Gray, took a HEMTT tanker to fuel point to get diesel for the battery. As he was returning, his vehicle was approached by twelve surrendering Iraqi soldiers. The lieutenant stopped his vehicles and with the aid of Sergeant First Class James M. Davis, and Privates First Class Brian K. Dodson, and Robert P. Flieder II began a search of the prisoners. When it became apparent that the Iraqis were not going to be shot, another group of twelve appeared from bunkers and gave up. Lieutenant Gray was concerned that he and his detail were going to be overwhelmed by surrendering Iraqis, so he returned to the Fuel Point for help. He returned with a squad of Military Police and turned over a total of 55 Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWs) to them. Battery "A" then moved another 23 kilometers east and fired 92 rockets on enemy positions. After launching these fire missions, Battery "A" bedded down for the night, not knowing that in a few hours that they would be firing the battalion's last rockets into Iraq.

Meanwhile on the same day, 26 February 1991, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) had resumed its road march north through Iraq, with the 75th FA Brigade convoy. They started the road march at first light; moving in three columns with HHS on the left, Battery "B" center and Battery "C" on the right; and after moving 65 kilometers the brigade was halted and met by the VII Corps Artillery Commander, Brigadier General Crieghton Abrams Jr. (call sign Red Storm Six). At this point the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) was pulled from the 75th FA Brigade and sent to join the 210th FA Brigade which was supporting the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) whose main effort was in contact with the Republican Guard, and the battalion would move to positions on the left flank of the 1st Cavalry Division. The battalion moved out across country, to begin a 100 kilometers road march to the southeast. The unit continued moving in three columns abreast but without force protection. The march was led by the Battalion Liaison Officer (LNO), First Lieutenant Craig Kerr who was navigating by Global Positioning System (GPS). Before arriving at the link up point with the 2nd ACR, a radio transmission from Red Storm Six (who was circling overhead in his UH-1 Helicopter) informed the battalion that they would be moving through an area where EPWs were still being taken. The area was the site of an earlier engagement between the 2nd ACR and the Iraqi 12th Armored Division and there was a Situation Report (SITREP) of a possibility of the presence of enemy armor in that area. The area was not secured and Red Storm Six recommended that the battalion send scouts out to over watch the road march. As the battalion arrived at the battle site, it passed smoking tanks and other destroyed Iraqi vehicles. Apache helicopters were flying low over the area searching for any remnants of the enemy force. When the battalion reached the rendezvous point, no 210th FA Brigade representative was present. The unit passed along a straight line "berm" perpendicular to the right of the convoy and not far beyond this was an "L" shaped ridgeline directly to the front. As the unit got closer to this terrain feature the first tracked vehicle in the center column identified 12 tanks, organized into three platoons of four each. After the realization that this was most likely a company of Iraqi tanks the columns quickly came to a halt. Command Sergeant Major James D. Spruill moved to the center in front of the formation and gestured with his hands for the columns to U-turn to their left and all three batteries immediately complied and began the retrograde movement out of the area. After the lead vehicles initiated the U-turn the tanks started advancing from the ridge at maximum speed directly to the center of mass of the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus). The tanks turned

out to be T-72s and they were rapidly closing the distance, and from their muzzle flashes it appeared as they were firing on the run but their impacting rounds were well short of the front of the convoy. The T-72 tanks were suddenly engaged with a volley of cannon artillery fire from an unknown source, which brought them to a complete halt. Then, to the left flank of the retrograding 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) appeared a group of M1A1s Abrams main battle tanks maneuvering directly towards the company of T-72s, drawing their attention off the retreating convoy. AH-64 Apaches arrived and used the “berm” as cover as they fired their missiles towards the Iraqi tanks. From monitoring the DIVARTY radio nets, the battalion Operations and Intelligence section confirmed that T-72 tanks were reported east of their position and validated the reasoning for them to displace. The battalion requested instructions and were told by the 210th FA Brigade to move to the west. After traveling 5 kilometers, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) was told to halt and assume a defensive position. The battalion stopped, established perimeter security, setting up crew served weapons and “digging in.” As darkness fell that night, a tank battle erupted on the horizon and continued throughout the night. At 2100 hours, the sound of tracked vehicles could be heard through the pitch black night and the ground shook. Large formations of M1A1s Abrams main battle tanks from the 1st Infantry Division were observed through Night Vision Goggles (NVGs) conducting a “passage of lines” that night, on their journey to what became later known as the Battle of 73 Easting. The battalion established digital communication with the 210th FA Brigade and then moved their firing assets forward to establish firing positions as directed by higher however the forward firing batteries received no fire missions that night.

**Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery
MLRS FDC FIRE MISSION LOG**

26 February 1991

Target No. #	GRID	ALT	Rds	Call Fire	SPLL # = RDS	Mission Fired Report
AA 1001	4001/5201	290	18	1638	A33=12/A12=6	1034/1034
UC 4058	3705/5103	290	24	1636	A32=12/A22=12	1050/1050
UC 4059	0200/5100	285	18	1640	A11=12/A23=6	1059/1059
UC 4057	4001/5201	298	6	1645		1204
UC 0010	590/543	290	24	1640	A22=12/A32=12	2200/2159
UC 0011	613/550	290	24	1645	A11=12/A21=12	2216/2215
UC 0012	620/520	290	24	1638	A13=12/A33=12	2230/2229
UC 0013	640/554	290	24 20	1636	A12=12/A22=12	2244/2244 (1-2 Bad pump)

During the very early morning hours of 27 February 1991 the 142d FA Brigade participated in its largest concentration of artillery fires of the campaign by firing onto “Objective Waterloo.” Mopping up any resistance, the British start the attack against Iraqi soldiers; the British DIVARTY Commander requests a “Battery Six” to be fired from Battery “A” 158th FA Battalion MLRS onto “Objective Tungsten”. “Battery Six” means every SPLL shoots six rounds and if you do the math, it is 9 SPLL’s in the battery, times six rockets each, meaning a total of 54 rockets. The British were informed that this amount of rockets would bring the total rounds fired from the launchers to a point where the LLM Safety Shields would require changing, thus removing the battery out of the battle for at least 12 hours. LLM Safety Shield panels protect the metal from melting during rocket firings and in 1990 they were made of neoprene and could withstand approximately 108 rocket firings before they had to be replaced. Replacement LLM Safety Shields are made of titanium and stainless steel; built to withstand over 1000 firings; and 36 panels were now available in theater. Due to the significance of the battle field objective there was no hesitation from the British DIVARTY Commander when he replied with: “Shoot the Battery Six”!

Meanwhile at 0230 hours on the 27 February 1991, the battalion was ordered by Red Storm Six to proceed 32 kilometers north to support the 1st Cavalry Division during its assault on the Republican Guard forces on the Iraqi-Kuwait border. The 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) was road marching four hours later. During the road march the M88 recovery vehicle of Battery “B” partially threw a track; a maintenance team led by SSG Randal R. Dedert stayed behind to assist. They soon resolved the issue and caught up with the battery only to find that a HEMTT wrecker had “high-centered” itself on a “berm” and now they used the recovered M88 to extract the bottomed out wrecker as the battery moved to its forward positions. Captain Bennie R. Vaughan dispatched First Lieutenant James G. Owens, Ammunition Platoon Leader and Second Lieutenant Gregory L. Lankford to go back and recover the vehicles, which was

accomplished using their AN/PVS-7 Night Vision Goggles (NVGs) which let the operators distinguish track marks in the sand. The battalion was authorized 388 pairs of AN/PVS-7 NVGs but went to war having been issued only 52. The 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) arrived at their "Release Point" (RP) at 0845 hours and waited on the 1st Cavalry Division. The battalion had traveled 270 kilometers since filling its fuel tankers. All of the vehicles in the battalion had fuel, but the tankers were nearly empty, so as the 1st Cavalry Division arrived, the battalion commander took five empty tankers to refuel. While they were gone, the 1st Cavalry Division DIVARTY assigned Battery "B" the mission of General Support Reinforcing (GSR) to the 1/82 FA Battalion and Battery "C" went GSR to the 3/82 FA Battalion. HHS Battery fell in with the 1st Cavalry Division DIVARTY headquarters and the units moved out. The 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) moved 30 kilometers east that afternoon before stopping and now HHS Battery, 1045th Ordnance Detachment and 1st Cavalry Division DIVARTY formed a defensive perimeter, while Batteries "B" and "C" were being positioned by their respective GSR battalions. The S-3 and LNO tried to trail the battalion in order to maintain radio communications with both the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) and the battalion commander. Unable to accomplish this, they rejoined the battalion in their defensive positions. Around 2100 hours, the Battalion Chemical Officer, First Lieutenant Tony Bullard, was sent out to try to establish radio communications with the battalion commander. He too was unsuccessful, and while returning to the defensive positions his vehicle ran over unexploded ordnance which blew out both rear tires and punctured the fuel tank. The 'hummer' limped back the next morning with all the occupants shaken but uninjured.

As directed by Red Storm Six, the battalion commander had escorted the fuel tankers to the 2nd Corps Support Command (COSCOM), arriving there that afternoon on the 27 February 1991 and discovering that COSCOM was out of fuel for non-divisional units. The battalion commander left the fuel tankers and went to another Fuel Point in an attempt to locate diesel for the battalion and was successful and returned at 0500 hours 28 February 1991, to get the fuel tankers, where they loaded 12,500 gallons of diesel and at 1000 hours departed back to the battalion.

CEASE FIRE

At 0500 hours on the same day, 28 February 1991 a temporary "Cease-Fire" was received in the form of ***FRAGO 67: "USARCENT temporarily ceases offensive operations and establishes a hasty defensive posture in zone NLT 280200Z [0500 local time]. Forces will break contact to safeguard soldiers lives and cease all cross Forward Line of Own Troops (FLOT)/deep operations. ARCENT forces will be prepared to resume offensive operations on short notice."*** At 1000 hours the Battalion Chemical Officer, First Lieutenant Tony Bullard once again went outside the defensive perimeter to once again try to establish communications with the battalion commander, this time he took a OE-254 antenna and was successful in relaying the battalion's grid coordinates. The Battalion Commander with fuel tankers were able to road march to the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) location, rendezvousing with them around 1300 hours of the same day. During the road march one of the fuel tankers ran over a bomblet and lost a tire. The fuel tankers arrived at the HHS position at 1300.

Shortly after the "Cease-Fire" went into effect Major Doyle assembled the 1045th Ordnance Detachment and all HHS Battery personnel to brief them on what had just happened in the last "100 hours". There was a feeling of relief among the troops when at approximately 1000 hours; Battery "B" sighted two Iraqi tanks and a Boyevaya Mashina Pekhoty (BMP) about 2500 to 3000 meters in front of their firing positions. The Iraqis were observed in a destroyed bunker complex and it appeared they were trying to retrieve ammunition. Battery "B" did a hasty displacement and sent a spot report to 1st Cavalry Division DIVARTY, whom had already spotted a tank formation in the area and were in a hasty displacement themselves. As Major James L. Doyle's briefing was being concluded, the assembled soldiers saw half of the displaced units "hauling ass" to the west. Realizing what was happening, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS (minus) and 1045th Ordnance Detachment quickly followed. All units displaced 2.5 kilometers west and established new defensive positions. Here they remained for the next twelve days with a much tighter perimeter keeping one platoon of launchers in a "hot" status at all times in case hostilities started again.

On 1 March 1991, in Continent United States (CONUS) the Family Assistance Center at the Lawton Armory issued the following memorandum:

The following is an official excerpt from Headquarters 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) Memorandum For: All Service Members/Families, 1st Bn 158th FA and 1045 Ord Det., dated 1 March 1991 by order of Lieutenant Colonel Larry D. Haub and signed by Chief Warrant Officer Four Dennis R. Roper:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BATTALION 158TH FIELD ARTILLERY (MLRS)
Oklahoma Army National Guard
P. O. Box 2335, Lawton, Oklahoma 73502-2335

1 March 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: All Service Members/Families, 1st Bn 158th FA and 1045 Ord Det.

SUBJECT: Amendment of ORDERS.

1. Attached are three (3) copies of Permanent Orders 13-24 published by HQ 5th US Army, that extends the period of active duty for all members from 180 days to a period of 12 months.
2. It is requested that you attach a copy of the enclosed order to the original (Orders 1-1) that you received from your sponsor.
3. DO NOT DESTROY THE ORIGINAL ORDERS.
4. If additional copies of orders are needed contact the undersigned.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DENNIS R. ROPER
CW4, OKARNG
Mil Pers Tech

On 8 March 1991 Battery "B" was assigned a mission of reinforcing the 1/82 Field Artillery Battalion, they convoyed northwest for 28 kilometers to join the supported unit. One platoon in Battery "B" was kept hot at all times, ready to fire if called upon. Bravo's position was in the middle of an Iraqi bunker complex that had been recently vacated. Troops found large amounts of abandoned weapons and equipment. The weapons were collected and loaded into the back of an empty HEMTT. A "commo" bunker was found with several field radios. Specialist William M. Scott got one of the radios operational and monitored a man and woman speaking Russian on one of the frequencies and a SITREP was initiated. The unit finally comes out of MOPP 2 while in this position and the desert uniforms which were ruined by the charcoal lining. Bottle water was being rationed and there was no bulk water to bathe with so everybody remained covered in charcoal. At this location Battery "B" was told to relocate to a new position that would be 5 kilometers upwind from a chemical ammunition cache that the engineers were going to "blow up". The cloud from the explosion was very large and extremely high.

On 9 March 1991, Battery "A" marched 77 kilometers to rejoin the battalion. The battalion was relocated just inside the Kuwait border where the oil well fires were burning out of control and in the horizon the sky was blacken and appeared as midnight.

10 March 1991, SFC Don Epperson, SSG Wayne Wilson, SGT Bobby Whittington, SPC Myron Johnson and PVT Gregory Gebhart were selected to return to home stations early and on 11 March 1991 they flew into Oklahoma to a hearty crowd of Oklahomans cheering their return.

On 12 March 1991, the 1st Cavalry Division moved south. The 158th FA Battalion MLRS was then placed under the operational control of the 196th FA Brigade, a National Guard unit from Tennessee, where they planned to move east into Kuwait the next day. Meanwhile Battery "B" was released from supporting the 1/82 Field Artillery and they proceeded south east and rejoined the battalion later that same day. Hot chow was finally being served again out of the Mobil Kitchen Trailers (MKTs) breaking the monotony of eating MREs.

13 March 1991, the units started moving east, the sun was obscured by a heavy overcast of black smoke from the burning oil fields in Kuwait sabotaged and ignited by retreating Iraqi troops. The thick smoke of hundreds of fires from the Ar Rawdatayn Oil Fields blocked the light of the slowly rising sun and it appeared as though it were dusk all day and the temperature was much lower than previous day.

14 March 1991 the 196th FA Brigade directs the 158th FA Battalion MLRS to road march to another location, this one 17 kilometers north. Unexploded munitions littered the area and were a constant danger for U.S. troops. The postwar environment in occupied Iraq and liberated Kuwait created special hazards and soon began to take their toll on soldiers. The most serious threats were the little bomblets that had

been dropped by attack aircraft, MLRS rockets, and other systems and had not exploded when they hit the soft sand lay scattered around the battlefield. Leaders repeatedly warned their soldiers to avoid these munitions and report their location, but in some cases it was to no avail. Many soldiers picked up these bomblets and tossed them around, some even tried to put them in their back packs, intending to bring them home as “war sovereigns”. On this particular day six members of Battery “C” witnessed a U.S. soldier step on an explosive bomblet near the battalion defensive perimeter. Sergeants Robert J. Shipley and John R. Bishop, Specialists Derwin R. Howell Jr. and Preston W. Mills administered first aid while Sergeant Michael L. Banks and Private First Class Kyle F. Chalepah went for help. The soldier had suffered traumatic amputation and wounds to the upper torso. He died in the hands of the Battery “C” soldiers.



22 March 1991, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS moves 72 kilometers west and back into Iraq to reattach with the 142nd FA Brigade at FAA Allen; which is located west of Al Busayyah; here they were placed under their operational control for redeployment home. FAA Allen was to be home for the next 24 days. This area was a desolate desert with white Toyota pickup trucks parked everywhere and a few scattered Bedouin tents, sheep, and camels. Soldiers began to grow restless and soon the scuttlebutt was that everybody was waiting for the congestion at KKMC to clear. Through the grapevine it was understood that all units would go to Rear Assembly Area (RAA) Huebner and clear and turn-in all ammo, prepare vehicles for shipment at the port, wash and turn in vehicles and then move to KKMC and finally fly home.

15 April 1991, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS begins its withdrawal from Iraq and starts its road march south to RAA Huebner.

16 April 1991 at 1220 hours the 158th FA Battalion MLRS drives through the breach in the same berm those 51 days earlier they passed through on their way north to their FAAs and CAAs.

It wasn't until 17 April 1991, that the 158th FA Battalion MLRS closed in on RAA Huebner, which was near the city of Hafar Al-Batin. Huebner was the 1st Infantry Division's RAA and overnight it received thousands of troops. General Purpose medium tents were pitched everywhere, showers and latrines positioned inside the perimeter, and even a very shallow ditch encircled the RAA to keep the ubiquitous white Toyota pickup trucks out. The RAA provided phone banks, a PX, a movie theater, ice-cold Pepsi, and real American beef hamburgers and hotdogs to the soldiers. To the soldiers this was a mirage in the middle of the desert wilderness and every night in the horizon you could see the florescent lights from the “Emerald City” (KKMC). The battalion spent 19 days performing PMCS's, inventories, cleaning vehicles, removing secondary loads, clearing engine, and clearing compartments all in preparation for its “freedom flight” back home to Oklahoma. Clearing “war sovereigns” through US Customs was accomplished by lining up all captured Iraqi small arms on the road and having a M88 run over them, crushing them with its tracks. The troops were allowed to take short day trips into the town of Hafar Al-Batin until the day they received the movement order to move to the rear.

Finally on 5 May 1991, the 158th FA Battalion MLRS makes its last move. All the intense preparation has paid off and the 142nd FA Brigade divides itself into three groups: the main body, trail party, and Port Support Activity (PSA) personnel. The main body was to depart KKMC once the air flow becomes available. The trail party was to drive the rolling stock to the port of Al-Jabayl and then depart out of Saudi Arabia from King Fahad International Airport. The PSA personnel were to drive the equipment from the sterile area onto the ships. First all the tracked vehicles are loaded onto HETs. The “trail party” and “PSA” group departs RAA Huebner at 1600 hours and convoys to the intersection of 1st Infantry Division's MSR Drumfire and MSR Dodge and remains there until they receive road clearance and

permission to enter the port cities. The 'main body' stays behind at RAA Huebner.

At then at 0600 hours 6 May 1991 they receive a "thumbs up" and departed for the port of Al Jubayl and close in on the same day. The port procedure for washing and cleaning vehicles was relatively simple. First, vehicles were washed with high pressure hoses and scrubbed inside and out to pass the USDA inspection. It is then moved to the waiting line where a preliminary inspector looks it over. These inspectors ran in shifts and were available 24 hours a day. Touch up cleaning is completed as necessary and then moved to the final inspection ready line. A documentation team confirms the LOGMARS bar code label, packing list, and customs form and the vehicle moves onto a waiting "inspection ready" ramp. The "main body" departs for KKMC 1430 hours and arrives there at 1800 hours.

On 10 May 1991, 61 members of the "main body" of the 158th FA Battalion MLRS and the 1045th Ordnance Detachment depart Saudi Arabia from KKMC and fly into Altus AFB, Oklahoma arriving on 11 May 1991. The "Thunderbird" patch was removed from some other piece of gear and was hand sown on the right shoulder of the uniforms worn home on this flight. At that time what Overseas Service Insignia was authorized was very unclear because the battalion was in direct support of multiple brigades and divisions. Almost every soldier preferred to keep the "Double Thunderbird" legacy alive and wear the 45th Infantry shoulder insignia.



11 May 1991 the wash rack operations are completed and the "trail party" moves to King Fahad International Airport and waits for its flight home.

14 May 1991 the "trail party" departs King Fahad International Airport and arrives in Oklahoma the same day. The trip home was a memorable one. The battalion main body returned on another commercially chartered 747 aircraft. The flight attendants were wearing vests adorned with dozens of unit insignias and patches and were very accommodating to the returning soldier. A videotaped copy of Super Bowl XXV Giants vs. Bills was shown on the flight but it started with Whitney Houston's rendition of the National Anthem which brought the flight to a loud cheering crescendo. The plane touched down at Altus Air Force Base in the early morning hours.



Duffle bags and rucksacks were stowed onto waiting trucks and tired soldiers loaded onto buses with their personal weapons. The drive from Altus to Lawton was long, dark, and quiet but nobody was sleeping. As the busses entered into Lawton, there was an unusual number of cars and motorcycles lined up on the shoulders of Highway 62. People had lined

the roads and were waving and holding "Welcome Home" signs. The crowds grew larger as the busses got closer to Fort Sill. Once on post, the busses were stopped at the airfield and the soldiers unloaded and fell into their respective battery formations. The troops were cycled through a building to turn in their weapons and sign out on pass. They were then placed into a battalion mass formation and at 0300 hours they marched on the dark tarmac to the old dirigible hanger. The huge doors were slid open and the light and sound of a thousand family members cheering and welcoming them home made this an emotional

event for all. After a very brief ceremony, the soldiers were released on pass and they reunited with their families.



SPC Danny L. Whiteside returns to his home in Duncan, Okla. decorated with "yellow ribbons".

On 23 May 1991 the 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) was released from active federal service. The following is a roster of all the soldiers mobilized and ordered to active duty on 19 November 1990 and then Released from Active Duty as ordered by HQ USAFACFS Permanent Orders 94-52 Dated 15 May 1991 and the 1045th Ordnance Detachment (Missile Maintenance) by HQ USAFACFS Permanent Orders 96-2 Dated 17 May 1991:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Headquarters, United States Army Field Artillery Center and Fort Sill
Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-5000

PERMANENT ORDERS 94-52

15 May 1991

158th Field Artillery Battalion (01) (MLRS), 5A (WYHOAA), Post Office Box 2235, Lawton, OK 73502-2335

Following organization/unit action directed.

Action: Temporary Change of Station. Attached to TAG State of Oklahoma, P.O. Box 2235 and P.O. Box 2335, Lawton, OK 73502-2335

Assigned to: USAFIVE

Effective date: 23 May 1991

Accounting classification: 2112020-00000-76-2082-20000000000-211A-000000-GRP00000076-FARC-75000034031

\$0.00/219A \$34.00

Authority: AR 220-5 and Verbal Orders of Commanding General

Addition instructions:

- (1) Advanced party annex is attached.
- (2) Organization/unit members are released from active duty on date shown at annex.
- (3) Attach annexes listing release dates of unit members from Active Federal Service.
- (4) Unit filler personnel are authorized individual travel to home of record.

Format: 745

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DONALD G. GRAFTHAM
LTC, AG
Adjutant

Headquarters, Headquarters Service Battery, First Battalion One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Field Artillery (MLRS)

LTC	Larry D. Haub	CPT	Donald R. Thomas	1SG	Gene P. Hendricks
MAJ	James L. Doyle	CPT	Ronald Whatley	MSG	William R. Lynn Jr.
MAJ	Thomas L. Hills	1LT	Tony Bullard	MSG	George M. Odom
CPT	Anthony S. Allen	1LT	Craig L. Kerr	SFC	David Gleason
CPT	Joe D. Arlington	2LT	Milan C. Hevr	SFC	Marx L. Calhoun
CPT	Lance E. Brothers	CW3	Jesus M. Salazar	SFC	Larry L. Davis
CPT	Jason E. Duckworth	CSM	James D. Spruill	SFC	Clay F. Dudenhoeffer

SFC	Michael S. Pirtle	SSG	Donald M. Sullivan	SPC	Steward L. Jones
SFC	Robert P. Wheeler	SGT	Larry M. Ballard	SPC	Eric K. Lien
SSG	Robert D. Burrows	SGT	William S. Carpenter	SPC	John W. McKenzie
SSG	Pedro Cortez Jr.	SGT	Shawn Dalton	SPC	Eugene Ray
SSG	Willie L. Fitzgerald	SGT	Dan A. Kressenberg	SPC	Mark K. Reese
SSG	Michael L. Haws	SGT	William P. Marx	SPC	Leslie D. Snider
SSG	Richard A. Heard	SGT	Monte E. Meeke	SPC	Fabian Vasquez
SSG	Michael C. Hinson	SGT	Donald J. Mills	SPC	Bernard Williams
SSG	Ermel L. Kittle	SGT	Ralph G. Parker	SPC	Gary S. Wilson Jr.
SSG	Houston E. Lesley	SGT	Gordon Rodgers	SPC	Sun H. Yoon
SSG	Keith A. May	SGT	Danny C. Sherman	PFC	Larry E. Fitzgerald II
SSG	Jimmie L. McAfee	SGT	George A. Stubbs Jr.	PFC	Jeffry B. Jones
SSG	Michael McCoy	SGT	Ramon Talvera	PFC	Phillip P. Keathley
SSG	Stephen A. Myers	SGT	Daniel X. Wilkins	PFC	Jeffery L. Lambeth
SSG	Clyde R. Narcomy	SPC	Timothy G. Blackwell	PFC	Ronald S. Perkins
SSG	Frederick A. Ploof III	SPC	Javier V. Delpilar	PFC	Darryl D. Taylor
SSG	Ronald M. Richard	SPC	Raymond D. Durham	PFC	Hui Y. Vincens
SSG	David F. Shrope	SPC	Joseph H. Haas	PVT	Darin B. Carman
SSG	Henry F. Smith	SPC	Richard E. Horne		

Battery "A", First Battalion One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Field Artillery (MLRS)

CPT	William Freeman Jr.	SGT	Thomas K. Bertelsen	SPC	Hazell J. Hall
1LT	Douglas L. Brown	SGT	William C. Blasengame	SPC	Edward Huff
1LT	James W. Gray	SGT	Daniel S. Brewer	SPC	Michael Jones
2LT	Timothy A. Dykens	SGT	Orville A. Clothier	SPC	Jerry D. Newby
2LT	Dedrick W. Hoskins	SGT	David C. Clowers	SPC	Steven F. Pruitt
2LT	James A. Stuckey	SGT	Douglas T. Dankowski	SPC	William C. Radford Jr.
1SG	Charles W. Watts	SGT	Terry D. Davis	SPC	George G. Redelk
SFC	Jimmie D. Avance	SGT	Fernando Duarte	SPC	Dee W. Reyes
SFC	Roosevelt Danna Jr.	SGT	Juan R. Fernandez Jr.	SPC	Lance E. Rivers
SFC	James M. Davis	SGT	Reb M. Grybowski	SPC	Douglas J. Robarge
SFC	Donald R. Epperson	SGT	Antonio D. Hall	SPC	Vince L. Samuel
SFC	Stephen H. Schaefer	SGT	Michael L. Hogue	SPC	Prentice L. Scruggs
SFC	David D. Washburn	SGT	Robert L. Kelley	SPC	Michael B. Smith II
SSG	Jeffery L. Blackwood	SGT	Frank D. Kuntz	SPC	Thomas G. Tate
SSG	Galen A. Dacus	SGT	Edward Macias	SPC	Douglas B. Walker
SSG	Holland L. Galbreath	SGT	William D. Martin	SPC	Dustin W. Watts
SSG	Johnny M. Graves	SGT	Joseph J. Muldowney	SPC	Gregory Wermey
SSG	Robbie L. Hyde	SGT	Andy J. Ortiz	SPC	Jason R. Whiting
SSG	Keith P. Janco	SGT	Brett H. Pyle	SPC	Charles E. Wyatt
SSG	Gary L. Jarvis	SGT	Kenneth L. Reese	SPC	Glendal B. Yackeschi
SSG	Walter E. King	SGT	Craig M. Sandberg	SPC	Michael J. Ellis
SSG	Terry D. Leonhardt	SGT	Dwayne S. Tumlinson	SPC	Robert R. Sippel Jr.
SSG	Edward C. Lynde	SGT	Willie C. Warren	SPC	Aaron J. Warneke
SSG	Shelby T. Mounts	SGT	Gordon R. Whitewolf	PFC	Anthony R. Burrow
SSG	Sergio Palacios Jr.	SPC	Kelly L. Anderson	PFC	Brian K. Dodson
SSG	Bradley D. Rittenhouse	SPC	Steven W. Bentley	PFC	David A. Ennis
SSG	Robert D. Sims	SPC	Daryn R. Bledsaw	PFC	Robert P. Flieder II
SSG	Richard H. Staton	SPC	Larry J. Burt	PFC	Durron Forge
SSG	Mark S. Stouffer	SPC	Ronnie A. Carter	PFC	Preston D. Hoskins
SSG	Gerard A. Wall	SPC	Mark R. Collins	PFC	Jarrod J. Madden
SSG	Wade Williams	SPC	Stephen Coon	PFC	David M. Reynolds
SGT	Charles E. Brown	SPC	Dwight L. Copeland	PFC	Enrique Turrey Jr.
SGT	Vernon R. Defoor	SPC	Warren G. Evans	PVT	Gregory T. Gebhart
SGT	Daniel G. Beltran	SPC	Todd A. Goodwin		

Battery "B", First Battalion One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Field Artillery (MLRS)

CPT	Bennie R. Vaughan	SFC	Jack D. Powers	SSG	Robert L. Smith
1LT	Patrick E. Grannan	SSG	Shelby L. Barnes	SSG	Sonnie E. Suman
1LT	Gregory L. Lankford	SSG	Stanley E. Boughton	SSG	Wayne E. Wilson
1LT	James G. Owens	SSG	Robert L. Cobbs	SSG	Tommy E. Wooten
1LT	Robert T. Rauner	SSG	Felix M. Fisher	SGT	Eddie A. Atkinson
1LT	Aqudo A. Talavera	SSG	Paul L. Francis	SGT	Jeffery D. Bagley
2LT	William E. Gifford	SSG	Ricky L. Hennen	SGT	Jeffrey A. Birt
1SG	Ronnie H. Graves	SSG	Gary W. Johnson	SGT	Troy R. Bishop
SFC	Joe E. Beck	SSG	Loren D. Kirtley	SGT	William B. Breatchel
SFC	Randall R. Dedert	SSG	Timothy D. Leonhardt	SGT	Charles W. Brown
SFC	Joe D. Dyer	SSG	Johnny L. McGlothlin	SGT	Randall K. Cassady
SFC	Oliver J. Gordon	SSG	Don F. Recklein	SGT	Travis L. Catura
SFC	David L. McDonald	SSG	James E. Scroggins	SGT	Don E. Chisum Jr.

SGT	Eddie L. Crowson	SPC	Michael S. Brown	SPC	Wesley Segler
SGT	Freddie G. Crowson	SPC	Dennis O. Carter	SPC	Arlyn M. Slade
SGT	Dale A. Deaton	SPC	Manuel R. Castillo Jr.	SPC	Jay L. Slate
SGT	Larry J. Fields	SPC	Jimmy D. Cockrell	SPC	Shawn M. Smith
SGT	Kenneth L. Garst	SPC	Ronnie S. Douglas	SPC	William B. Smith
SGT	Richard B. Hayne	SPC	Jerry D. Duvall Jr.	SPC	James D. Spaulding
SGT	David L. Heilman	SPC	Floyd J. Dyer	SPC	Kemper L. Strain
SGT	Gary W. Johnson Jr.	SPC	Bradley M. Ernest	SPC	Ronnie D. Tagle
SGT	Robert L. Johnson	SPC	Jon G. Fuqua	SPC	Malcom C. Taunah
SGT	Michael J. Jones	SPC	Henry B. Hackett	SPC	Thomas H. Urbina
SGT	Randy G. Lane	SPC	Fred C. Hastings Jr.	SPC	Scott A. Vanausdoll
SGT	Robert W. Lynn	SPC	Bobby J. Jones Jr.	SPC	Danny L. Whiteside
SGT	Clyde E. Matthews	SPC	Earl Lewis	PFC	Eric D. Alexander
SGT	James K. Morris	SPC	Richard R. Mason	PFC	John M. Allovio
SGT	Gregory L. Ray	SPC	Joe A. Miller	PFC	Kevin T. Black
SGT	John C. Resecker	SPC	Larry R. Morgan	PFC	Robert Y. Walstead
SGT	Douglas L. Saalfrank	SPC	Jose D. Nuncio Jr.	PFC	Selso O. Nuncio
SGT	Gary J. Stopyra	SPC	Michael A. Parham	PFC	Danny P. Owens
SGT	Keith R. Washington	SPC	Thomas J. Parsley	PFC	Michael Smith
SGT	Joseph E. White	SPC	Michael J. Patterson	PFC	Danny J. Williams
SGT	Wayne S. Wilkerson	SPC	Eric P. C. Rosenquist	PFC	Shannon R. Woodrome
SPC	Teddy R. Bartling	SPC	William M. Scott III	PVT	Clyde J. Dunkin

Battery "C", First Battalion One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Field Artillery (MLRS)

CPT	Mark B. Williamson	SGT	Donald E. Clark	SPC	Chad M. Hale
1LT	Eric M. Freeman	SGT	Michael A. Flores	SPC	Edward P. Hernandez
1LT	Paul A. Metcalfe	SGT	Fletcher Fort III	SPC	Richard L. Hoover
1LT	Gary T. Robinson	SGT	Wesley V. Freeman	SPC	Anthony Johnson
2LT	Billy J. Bennett Jr.	SGT	Peter D. Frullo	SPC	Myron H. Johnson
2LT	Leslie D. Geurin II	SGT	Glenn E. Halverson	SPC	Keldon B. Jones
2LT	Robert J. Miller	SGT	James E. Johnson	SPC	Rusty D. Kinion
SFC	Glenn J. Erkenbrack	SGT	William E. Kolzen IV	SPC	Jackie B. Kulbeth
SFC	Floyd F. Killman	SGT	David A. Mabry	SPC	Benniejoe D. Olmstead
SFC	Kenneth D. Morris	SGT	Lucien J. Matte	SPC	Preston W. Mills
SFC	Jerry G. Parker	SGT	Bart D. McWilliams	SPC	Michael D. Moore
SFC	Donnie S. Walker	SGT	Larry J. Morrison	SPC	Stephen C. Motsinger
SFC	Ray L. Watts	SGT	Nathan W. Perrault	SPC	Raymond L. Robinson
SSG	Kenneth E. Allen	SGT	Richard A. Schoolfield	SPC	Quintin L. Salie
SSG	Ronald A. Baker	SGT	Robert J. Shipley	SPC	Chanin B. Seitter
SSG	James E. Clark	SGT	Mark A. Shoffit	SPC	Fenton Sherman
SSG	Anthony D. Clemons	SGT	Henry L. Smith	SPC	Keith G. Snelling
SSG	Michael J. Dobry	SGT	Gergory J. Stowe	SPC	Patrick F. Stephens
SSG	James G. Hartline Jr.	SGT	George L. Twyman	SPC	Jimmy D. Stewart Jr.
SSG	David S. Kemp	SGT	Waylan L. Upchego	SPC	Volley T. Walthall
SSG	Norman L. Knight	SGT	Jimmy L. Venable	SPC	Matthew J. Watson
SSG	Jack R. Lokey	SPC	Charles W. Breen Jr.	SPC	John E. Winchell
SSG	Ralph L. Pennington	SPC	Derwin R. Howell Jr.	PFC	Richard D. Boyce
SSG	Nelson D. Peterson	SPC	Edward L. Lager	PFC	Kyle F. Chalepah
SSG	Tim C. Smith	SPC	Jonathan G. Manning	PFC	David K. Collins
SSG	Damon E. Stephens	SPC	Douglas G. Batch	PFC	Timothy A. Daniels
SSG	Lovell Taylor	SPC	Billy R. Boyd Jr.	PFC	Jason B. Eason
SSG	Dennis R. Witherspoon	SPC	James C. Brookshire	PFC	Patrick W. Franks
SGT	Michael L. Banks	SPC	Brian K. Davis	PFC	Sean E. Howenstine
SGT	James E. Bennett	SPC	Michael D. Davis II	PFC	Richard K. Jansen
SGT	John R. Bishop	SPC	Scott L. Duke	PFC	Lawrence A. Pettit
SGT	Lester L. Briscoe Jr.	SPC	Charles D. Farmer III	PFC	Shon P. Riley
SGT	Christopher W. Burkhart	SPC	David A. Fleenor	PFC	Robert L. Williams Jr.
SGT	Thomas A. Camus	SPC	James J. Freeman	PVT	Scott A. Harvey
SGT	Steve Cervantez	SPC	Jerry L. Goff Jr.		

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Headquarters, United States Army Field Artillery Center and Fort Sill
Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-5000

PERMANENT ORDERS 96-2

17 May 1991

1045th Ordnance Detachment (Missile), 5A (WYLAAA), 3390 Dale Road, Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-3067
Following organization/unit action directed.

Action: Temporary Change of Station. Attached to TAG State of Oklahoma, 3390 Dale Road, Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503-3067

Assigned to: USAFIVE

Effective date: 23 May 1991

\$0.00/219A \$135.00

Authority: Verbal Orders of Commanding General, HQ, USAFACFS

Addition instructions:

- (a) Organization/unit members are released from active duty on date shown at annex.
- (b) Attach annexes listing release dates of unit members from Active Federal Service.
- (c) Unit filler personnel are authorized individual travel to home of record.

Format: 745

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DONALD G. GRAFTHAM
LTC, AG
Adjutant

One Thousandth and Forty-Fifth, Ordnance Detachment “Missile Maintenance”

SGT	Timothy V. Aldrich	SPC	Bradley G. Hitter	PFC	George D. Reeder
SGT	Joe Bailey Jr.	SPC	Ricky L. Jeter	PFC	Carol F. Richards
PFC	Janice A. Bingel	SPC	Anita K. Johnson	PFC	Robert P. Robinson
SGT	Charles D. Blough	1LT	Scott L. Lamirand	SPC	Stephen R. Seymour
SGT	Charles S. Bynum	SSG	Arthur J. Leitell III	SSG	Vernon L. Sevedge
PFC	Anita K. Conley	PFC	Shelly E. Levy	SSG	James D. Slate
CW4	Glenn W. Crabtree	SPC	Malcolm Luster Jr.	SPC	Addie M. Smith
SPC	Shelby L. Crawford	SGT	Larry A. Mellott	PFC	Choate Smith
SPC	James E. Cummins	SGT	Sam W. Moore	SPC	Donald E. Smith
PFC	Arthur P. Curry	SGT	John D. Mortensen	SFC	William D. Smith
PFC	Mark A. Davis	SGT	Bret B. Myrick	SPC	Kenneth S. Sullivan
SGT	Mary E. Duncan	PFC	Brian C. O’Quinn	SPC	Dawna R. Taylor-Sybert
SPC	Doris P. Figueroa	SSG	Frank L. Page	SSG	Arlis K. Steel
SSG	Merle B. Fishgrab	SPC	Michael R. Pietan Jr.	SPC	Ralph R. Tingle
SGT	Monica P. Gomez	SPC	Dorothy S. Plogger	SSG	Danilo V. Turla
SPC	Sabrina Y. Hill	SGT	David T. Post		

On 25 July 91 the 13 “PSA” personnel flew out of King Fahad International Airport and arrived at Fort Sill, Oklahoma the same day.

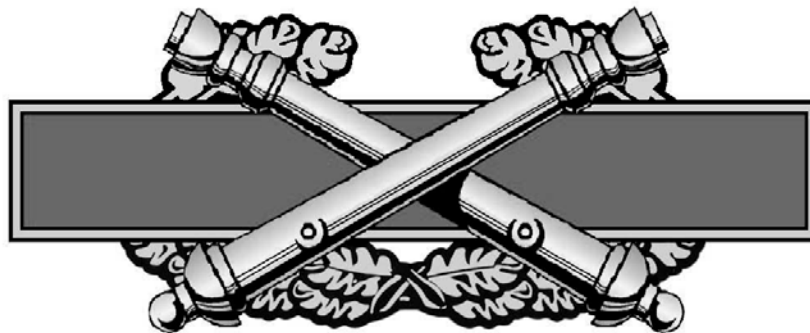
"Outstanding," said the 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS) commander; Lieutenant Colonel Larry D. Haub. "We never missed a start point, a fire mission, or a release point." Part of the reason for its high level of activity, said Battalion Maintenance NCO, Sergeant First Class Marx L. Calhoun, was the battalion's exceptional 98 percent Operational Readiness Rate. The SPLs were always "Up" and "ready to go". This helped the unit snare more than its normal share of fire missions. "I think where we won top honors was in our maintenance program," said Operations Officer Major James L. Doyle. The vehicle operators consistently pulled the required daily checks, he said, and the unit's mechanics, the 1045th Ordnance Detachment and the 224th Maintenance Company worked out the tougher glitches. "They told us from the beginning, 'If you lose it, you're walking,'" said Sergeant First Class David D. Washburn, Battalion Maintenance Technician. "If we stopped for rest," said Sergeant Daniel X. Wilkins, "maintenance usually worked all night." Spare parts were a problem, but like nearly every unit in the Southwest Asian desert, the 158th's mechanics became experts in the art of bartering. Once, they traded dehydrated shrimp for spare parts and pancake syrup. Sergeant John D. Mortensen the Supply Sergeant for the 1045th Ordnance Detachment recollected taking 3 "water buffalos", a fuel tanker, a HEMTT, a Humvee and a "deuce and a half" loaded down with MRE's and crossing the "berm" in search of the ever moving 158th FA Battalion MLRS. He remembers the countless soldiers guarding their broken down vehicles and assisting them with water and rations and repairs if possible, the 1045th Ordnance Detachment's motto was: "We Fix Anything." Lieutenant General John B. Conaway, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, said: "The 1st of the 158th Artillery, definitely showed it could perform its war-time mission by firing artillery within 48 hours of the time it arrived in theater".

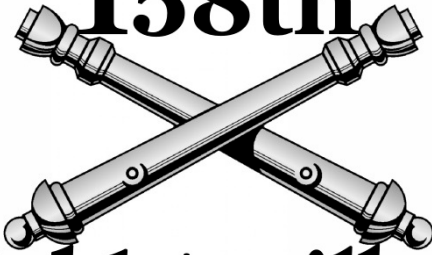




Battalion Commander, Battalion Command Sergeant Major, Executive Officer, Battalion Staff Officers
and
Battery Commanders and First Sergeants.

The official record shows that the 1st Battalion 158th Field Artillery (MLRS), Oklahoma Army National Guard had achieved the highest fire rate of any artillery unit in the U. S. THIRD ARMY CENTCOM by firing 903 rockets on 73 missions, as attested by Captain Les Melnyk: National Guard Bureau Office of Public Affairs the Historical Services Division.



158th

Field Artillery

3955 Cannoneer Field Road

Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503



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