

**FM 4-02.4 (FM 8-10-4)**

# **MEDICAL PLATOON LEADERS' HANDBOOK**

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**TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES**

**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

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MEDICAL PLATOON LEADERS' HANDBOOK  
TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES

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## PREFACE

This field manual (FM) provides information on the structure and operation of all medical platoons and medical sections that are organic to combat and combat support (CS) battalions and squadrons. It is directed toward the medical platoon leader and medical platoon members. The tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) provided are not all-inclusive. They provide a way of performing a particular mission, but may require modification based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC).

This publication provides information on the organization of the division and how medical platoons and sections organic to division units provide combat health support (CHS). It outlines the responsibilities of medical platoon/section leaders. It provides definitive information on planning, rehearsing, and conducting CHS at Echelon I. It provides TTP for directing, controlling, and managing CHS at the medical platoon/section level. It describes the troop-leading procedures for CHS operations and identifies interface and coordination requirements with other brigade medical elements. This publication provides doctrine for the Force XXI medical platoon.

This FM is not a stand-alone reference. It is a doctrine publication that speaks to the current Army of Excellence (AOE) Division and the Force XXI Digitized Division and Brigade CHS and will require the user to be familiar with FMs 4-02.21, 8-10, 8-10-1, 8-10-3, 8-10-5, 8-10-6, 8-10-7, 8-10-9, 8-10-26, 8-42, and 8-55.

This publication implements the following North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and American, British, Canadian, and Australian (ABCA) Quadripartite Standardization Agreements (QSTAGs):

<b>Title</b>	<b>STANAG</b>	<b>QSTAG</b>
Medical and Dental Supply Procedures	2128	
Regulations and Procedures for Road Movement and Identification of Movement Control and Traffic Control Personnel and Agencies	2454	
Orders for the Camouflage of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent on Land in Tactical Operations	2931	
Medical Materiel Management during Patient Evacuation		435
Minimum Labelling Requirements for Medical Materiel		436



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As the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) transitions to the 91W military occupational specialty (MOS), positions for 91B and 91C will be replaced by 91W when new unit modification table(s) of organization and equipment (MTOE) take effect.

Users of this publication are encouraged to submit comments and recommendations to improve the publication. Comments should include the page, paragraph, and line(s) of the text where the change is recommended. The proponent for this publication is the United States (US) Army Medical Department Center and School (AMEDDC&S). Comments and recommendations should be forwarded directly to **Commander, AMEDDC&S, ATTN: MCCS-FCD-L, 1400 East Grayson Street, Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234-5052**, or by using the e-mail addresses on the Doctrine Literature website at <http://dcdd.amedd.army.mil/index1.htm> (click on Doctrine Literature).

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

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## CHAPTER 1

**COMBAT ORGANIZATIONS****Section I. THE DIVISION****1-1. Background**

The division is the largest Army organization that trains and fights as a tactical team. Largely self-sustaining, it is capable of independent operations. The division is a unit of maneuver organizations with varying numbers and types of combat, CS, and combat service support (CSS) units. It may be armored, mechanized, light infantry, airborne, or air assault; each can conduct operations over a wide range of environments. The success of Army operations depends on the success of its divisions.

**1-2. Role of the Division**

Traditionally, divisions have operated as part of a US corps. In corps operations, divisions are normally comprised of 9 to 12 maneuver battalions, organic artillery battalions, and supporting CS and CSS units. Divisions perform a wide range of tactical missions and, for limited periods, are self-sustaining. The corps augments divisions, as missions require. All divisions must be able to deploy and conduct offensive and defensive operations, stability operations, and support operations.

**Section II. TYPES OF DIVISIONS****1-3. Armored and Mechanized Divisions**

*a. Army of Excellence.* The US Army's armored and mechanized divisions (referred to collectively as heavy divisions) provide mobile, armor-protected firepower. Armored and mechanized divisions are normally employed for their mobility, survivability, lethality, and psychological effects on the enemy. These divisions destroy enemy armored forces. They can seize and secure land areas and key terrain. During offensive operations, armored and mechanized divisions can rapidly concentrate overwhelming lethal combat power to break or envelop enemy defenses or offensive formations. These divisions then continue the attack to destroy fire support, command and control (C2), and logistics elements. Their mobility allows them to rapidly concentrate, attack, reinforce, or block enemy forces. Their collective protection systems enable them to operate in a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environment. Armored and mechanized divisions operate best in open terrain where they gain the advantage with their mobility and long-range, direct-fire weapons. Because of strategic lift requirements, armored and mechanized forces are slow to deploy from home or staging bases into an area of operations (AO). They have high consumption rates of supplies, can deploy relatively few dismounted infantry, and have limited use in restrictive terrain. See FM 71-100 for organizational structure of the division.

*b. Force XXI, Digitized Division.* The Army's Force XXI Division is a redesign of our current divisions that represent a leap forward into the realm of 21st Century technology. The smaller Force XXI Division possesses greater lethality and quicker mobility, as well as the CSS imperative of

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situational understanding. The digital technological enablers will enhance situational understanding and provide the means for information dominance by enabling friendly forces to share a complete common relevant picture (CRP). This provides the commanders a CRP while communicating and targeting in real or near real-time. Digitization permits the division to conduct operations over an extended battle space by increasing the operational areas of responsibility for all maneuver elements. Digitization will decrease decision-making time by optimizing the flow of information. This information enables Force XXI commanders to quickly mass forces allowing the division to defeat a larger, but less technologically advanced enemy. It will contribute increased lethality, survivability, and operational tempo while reducing the potential for fratricide.

### **1-4. Light Infantry Division**

The light infantry division fights as part of a larger force in conventional conflicts and conducts missions as part of a joint force in stability operations and support operations. The light infantry division is one of our most rapidly and strategically deployable divisions. Its C2 structure readily accepts any augmentation forces, permitting task organizing for any situation. The factors of METT-TC largely determine the augmentations required for the division. The optimum use of light forces is as a division under corps control, its mission capitalizing on its capabilities. The division exploits the advantages of restricted terrain and limited visibility. It achieves mass through the combined effects of synchronized small-unit operations and fires, rather than through the physical concentration of forces on the battlefield. Light division forces physically mass only when risk to the force is low and the payoff is high. The division deploys as an entity; widely dispersed to conduct synchronized, but decentralized, operations primarily at night or during periods of limited visibility. Light force limitations include their austere CS and CSS systems, and their requirement for support from the corps or joint force headquarters, based on METT-TC. For organizational structure of the light infantry division, see FM 71-100.

### **1-5. Airborne Division**

The airborne division can rapidly deploy anywhere in the world to seize and secure vital objectives. The airborne division must be able to conduct forced entry operations. It conducts parachute assaults to capture initial lodgments, execute large-scale tactical raids, secure intermediate staging bases or forward operating bases for ground and air operations, or rescue US nationals besieged overseas. It also can serve as a strategic or theater reserve as well as reinforcement for forward presence forces. The airborne division can assault deep into the enemy's rear areas to secure terrain or interdict enemy supply and withdrawal routes. It can seize and repair airfields to provide a forward operating base and airheads for follow-on air-landed forces. It is capable of all other missions assigned to light infantry divisions. The airborne division uses its strategic and operational mobility to achieve surprise on the battlefield. The US Air Force (USAF) can accurately deliver the airborne division into virtually any objective area under almost any weather condition. All equipment is air transportable; most are air-droppable. All personnel are trained for parachute assaults and airborne operations. Engagements with enemy armored or motorized formations require special consideration. The division does not have sufficient armored protection to defeat heavier armored formations at close range. Antitank weapons in the division compensate for, but do not completely offset, this deficit. For division organizational structure, see FM 71-100.

## **1-2**

### **1-6. Air Assault Division**

The air assault division combines strategic deployability with tactical mobility within its AO. It attacks the enemy deep, fast, and often over extended distances and terrain obstacles. The air assault division must be able to conduct forced entry operations. The airmobile division of the Vietnam era provided the US Army the operational foundation, experience, and tactics for today's air assault operations. Air assault operations have evolved into combat, CS, and CSS elements (aircraft and troops) deliberately task-organized for tactical operations. Helicopters are completely integrated into ground force operations. Air assault operations generally involve insertions and extractions under hostile conditions, as opposed to mere air movement of troops to and from secure locations about the battlefield. Once deployed on the ground, air assault infantry battalions fight like battalions in other infantry divisions; however, normal task organization of organic aviation results in greater combat power and permits rapid aerial redeployment. The rapid tempo of operations over extended ranges enables the division commander to rapidly seize and maintain the tactical initiative. For division organizational structure, see FM 71-100.

### **1-7. Medium Division**

The medium division consists of one armored brigade, one mechanized brigade, and one air assault brigade, and traditional heavy division aviation, CS, and CSS units. The Army designed this division to provide commanders operational flexibility with armor lethality and light infantry strength in restrictive terrain.

## **Section III. THE DIVISION STAFF**

### **1-8. The Division Commander**

The division commander is responsible for everything the division does. He assigns missions, delegates authority, and provides guidance, resources, and support to accomplish the mission.

### **1-9. Assistant Division Commanders**

Within a division there are two assistant division commanders (ADC). The division commander prescribes their duties, responsibilities, and relationships with the staff and subordinate units. Normally, the responsibilities are broken down as operations and training (or maneuver) and support. Light divisions have an ADC for operations and training (ADC-OT), while in the heavy division, he is referred to as the ADC for maneuver (ADC-M) and, in both heavy and light divisions, there is an ADC for support (ADC-S).

### **1-10. Chief of Staff**

The chief of staff directs the efforts of both the coordinating and special staffs. His authority usually amounts to command of the staff.

### **1-11. Staff Section**

The command sergeant major (CSM), Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (Personnel), Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (Intelligence), Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans); and Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics) function at division level in much the same way their counterpart staffs function at battalion and brigade level. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G5 (Civil Affairs) is the civil-military operations officer. This position is normally authorized only at division level and higher. For a detailed discussion of staff organization and functions, see FM 101-5. Provided in paragraph 1-33 is a detailed discussion of the coordinating staff and, in paragraph 1-34, a detailed discussion of the special staff.

## **Section IV. ORGANIZATIONS OF DIVISIONS**

### **1-12. Division Organizations**

All divisions are generally organized with a similar basic design. This design comprises a division headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), three ground maneuver brigades, an aviation brigade, an artillery brigade (referred to as division artillery [DIVARTY]), a support command, a cavalry squadron, an air defense artillery (ADA) battalion, an engineer battalion or brigade, a signal battalion, a military intelligence battalion, a military police (MP) company, and in most cases, a chemical company. The division headquarters provides C2 for the division's organic, attached, or supporting units. The HHC provides logistics support and personnel for the division headquarters and staff sections. Ministry teams in each division unit provide religious support to soldiers and their families. These teams provide worship opportunities, pastoral care, religious education, and spiritual fitness. The HHC is normally located near the division's main command post (CP). See FM 71-100 for definitive information on division organizations.

### **1-13. Ground Maneuver Brigade**

The maneuver brigade headquarters provides the C2 facilities necessary to employ maneuver and fires. The only unit permanently assigned to the brigade is the brigade HHC. The necessary combat, CS, and CSS units to accomplish the brigade mission are attached, under operational control (OPCON), or placed in support of the brigade. The brigade's HHC furnishes logistics support (including equipment and personnel) and security for the brigade headquarters staff sections. The brigade normally controls from two to five attached maneuver battalions. It can be employed in autonomous or semiautonomous operations when properly organized for combat. Field Manuals 7-30 and 71-3 contain details on employment of the brigade. Ground maneuver battalions and additional units are placed in a command relationship to the brigade headquarters. This allows the division to accomplish missions in any environment. As units are added to brigades and the division, the division support command (DISCOM) is modified to meet changes in the division's supply, maintenance, and medical requirements.

### **1-14. Aviation Brigade**

The aviation brigade is a maneuver force of organic, attached, and supporting Army aviation units. They include attack, air assault, reconnaissance (RECON), electronic warfare (EW), and general support

(GS) units. The division and aviation brigade commanders can tailor the brigade for virtually any combat, CS, and CSS operation to accomplish division missions. The brigade is most effective when its aerial forces concentrate at critical times or places to destroy units and exploit enemy vulnerabilities. The brigade extends the division capability to simultaneously strike the enemy throughout his depth and from multiple directions. The aviation brigade commander may be required to operate over great distances with his forces spread throughout the division's AO. This makes timely and accurate coordination difficult. Coordination is one of the most important functions of the aviation brigade staff. Corps aviation brigades may augment or support the division. Aviation units in these organizations include attack helicopter and assault helicopter battalions, medium helicopter and theater aviation companies, and command aviation battalions. Field Manual 1-111 is the doctrinal base for aviation brigade operations.

### **1-15. Division Artillery**

The DIVARTY is the division's primary organic indirect fire support organization. It normally comprises cannon and rocket artillery. Fire support systems neutralize, suppress, or destroy enemy forces. The DIVARTY provides close support, interdiction, and counterfire fire support to division operations. The division normally receives additional field artillery (FA) support from the corps or joint force commander. This support could include cannon and multiple launch rocket system (MLRS) battalions or brigades. Corps 155-millimeter cannons and MLRS battalions are organized similar to DIVARTY battalions. Corps artillery battalions have a liaison section to coordinate with supported units. Field Manual 6-20-2 provides further detail concerning DIVARTY operations.

### **1-16. Engineer Brigade**

Divisional engineers accomplish mobility, countermobility, survivability, general engineering, and geospatial missions. Additionally, they may perform infantry combat missions and tasks when required. Armored and mechanized divisions have an organic engineer brigade; light, airborne, and air assault divisions have only an engineer battalion organic to the division. A division, when fully committed, normally requires a corps combat engineer battalion and a CS equipment company to augment its organic engineer units. Corps provides additional engineer units based on an METT-TC analysis. The airborne, light, and air assault divisions have limited hauling and earth-moving capabilities. This reduces their capacity for obstacle creation and reduction, protective shelter construction, and combat route missions (mobility, countermobility, and survivability). The engineer brigade commander (the engineer battalion commander in light divisions) serves as the division engineer. He coordinates the efforts of all engineers working within the division sector. He requests support from higher headquarters based on his engineer estimate and the commander's concept for the operation. Additional assets may be attached, under OPCON, or in direct support (DS) of the division. Corps engineer units often reinforce a division. Field Manual 5-71-100 details division engineer operations.

### **1-17. Division Support Command**

The DISCOM provides division-level CSS to all organic assigned and attached elements of the division. It furnishes limited CSS to nondivisional units in the division area. The DISCOM routinely performs the

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functions of arming, fueling, fixing, moving, and sustaining soldiers and their systems. The DISCOM commander's role is complex. He is a brigade-level commander and the division's principal CSS operator. He exercises full command authority over organic units in the support command. He also has a close relationship with the division G4 and the ADC-S because of their overlapping interests. Although the division G4 has coordinating staff responsibility for logistics planning and develops division-level plans, policies, and priorities, the DISCOM commander advises the division staff during the formulation of plans, estimates, policies, and priorities. The ADC-S, on the other hand, commands and supervises all rear area operations. The G3, with the G4, and the DISCOM commander normally locate the CSS elements in the division rear area. The forward support battalions (FSB) provide DS to brigades and are positioned in the brigade support areas (BSA). Assigned to the FSB is the forward support medical company (FSMC) that provides Echelon II medical care to those battalions with organic medical platoons. The company provides both Echelon I and Echelon II medical treatment on an area support basis to units operating in the BSA and brigade AO. The FSMC establishes treatment facilities (division clearing stations) in the BSA. The FSMC performs the following functions:

- Treatment of patients with disease and nonbattle injuries (DNBI), triage of mass casualties, advanced trauma management (ATM), initial resuscitation and stabilization, and evacuation of patients incapable of returning to duty from battalion aid stations (BAS) to the FSMC.
- Ground evacuation for patients from BAS and designated collecting points to the FSMC.
- Sick call services for the BSA and brigade rear area.
- Maintenance of field health records for personnel receiving their primary care from the FSMC according to Army Regulation (AR) 40-66.
- Operational dental care (includes emergency and essential dental care).
- Emergency Class VIII resupply to unit operating in the brigade AO.
- Unit-level medical maintenance.
- Diagnostic medical laboratory and radiology services commensurate with Echelon II medical treatment facilities (MTF).
- Outpatient consultation services for patients referred from Echelon I MTF.
- Limited reinforcement and augmentation to supported medical platoons.
- Patient holding for up to 40 patients (20 patients in light infantry divisions) able to return to duty (RTD) within 72 hours.
- Reconstitution/regeneration support for maneuver medical platoons

The main support battalion (MSB) is located in the division support area (DSA) to provide area support to divisional units in the DSA and backup support to the FSB. Assigned to the MSB is the main support

medical company (MSMC). The MSMC provides Echelons I and II medical care to units without organic medical treatment elements operating in the DSA. The MSMC establishes its MTF and base of operations in the DSA and—

- Provides advice and guidance to the MSB commander and his staff on the health of the command and CHS activities.
- Performs triage, initial resuscitation and stabilization, and preparation for evacuation of sick, injured, and wounded personnel.
- Provides medical evacuation (ground) support on an area support basis in the DSA. (Corps ambulances are normally used to evacuate patients from the BSA; however, this mission could be assigned to the MSMC.)
- Provides treatment squads that may operate independently of the division clearing station for limited time periods.
- Provides reconstitution support for forward deployed medical companies/elements.
- Provides sick call services for the BSA and brigade rear area.
- Maintains the field health records of personnel receiving their primary care from the FSMC according to AR 40-66.
- Provides operational dental care (includes emergency and essential dental care).
- Provides Class VIII resupply through the division medical supply office (DMSO) to division and nondivisional units via supply point distribution, logistical packages, redirected ambulance backhaul, and emergency deliveries.
- Performs unit-level medical maintenance.
- Provides diagnostic medical laboratory and radiology services commensurate with Echelon II MTF.
- Provides outpatient consultation services for patients referred from Echelon I MTF.
- Provides patient holding for up to 40 patients (20 patients in light infantry divisions) able to RTD within 72 hours.
- Provides mental health (MH) and neuropsychiatric consultation services and combat stress control (CSC) for the division.
- Provides preventive medicine (PVNTMED) and environmental health surveillance, inspections and consultation services for division units.



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- Provides optometry support limited to eye examinations, spectacle assembly using presurfaced single-vision lenses, and repair services.

Medical elements from the BSA and DSA may be deployed forward with a forward logistics element (FLE) and temporarily provide support for forward areas. Additionally, corps support organizations may use FLE for special support requirements and to rapidly resupply as far forward as possible. Although the division has its own organic CSS units, it relies on corps and corps support command (COSCOM) units to sustain the division for continuous operations. (It may also coordinate through the civil affairs [CA] staff for available host-nation [HN] support.) The medical brigade supporting the corps provides CHS that includes hospitals in GS of the division. In DS, it provides a forward surgical team (FST), air and ground medical evacuation (MEDEVAC), CSC, and veterinary, PVNTMED, and combat health logistics (CHL) services that include Class VIII resupply and blood management. See FMs 63-2, 63-2-2, 63-20, 63-20-1, 63-21, and 63-21-1 for information on DISCOM CHS operations. See FMs 4-02.1, 4-02.21, 8-10-1, 8-10-3, 8-10-5, 8-10-9, 8-10-25, 8-10-26, and 8-51 for definitive information on CHS for the division.

### 1-18. Division Cavalry Squadron

The division cavalry squadron performs RECON and security for division operations. This helps the division commander to maneuver his brigades and battalions and attack the enemy at the most critical points. It fills gaps between units and establishes physical contact with divisional units and adjacent units. The division cavalry squadron also—

- Facilitates the division's movement with RECON, establishing contact points and passage points, and coordinating with higher and adjacent headquarters.
- Performs RECON and security operations in the division's rear area.
- Performs damage control and combat operations in the division's rear area when tasked as, or as part of, a tactical combat force (TCF).

See FM 17-95 for definitive information on cavalry squadron operations.

### 1-19. Air Defense Battalion

The division ADA battalion retains the division's freedom of maneuver, protects critical division assets, destroys enemy aircraft before they release their ordnance, and denies the enemy aerial RECON. The division's ADA battalion commander is the air defense coordinator. He integrates the division's air defense plan with both corps and echelons above corps (EAC) air defenses and integrates any OPCON air defense units. See FM 44-100 for definitive information on air defense operations and procedures.

### 1-20. Military Intelligence Battalion

The military intelligence (MI) battalion provides the division dedicated intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), and EW support, including communications intercept, direction finding capability, and electronic attack.

The MI battalion responds to the G2- and G3-assigned intelligence, CI, and EW requirements and missions. The MI battalion receives, analyzes, and disseminates intelligence information from echelons above division (EAD) as well as from assets within the division. The division MI battalion conducts G2-tasked intelligence collection operations according to the division commander's priority intelligence requirements and information requirements through the analysis and control element (ACE). The ACE is organic to the MI battalion and operates under the direction of the G2. Additionally, the MI battalion conducts G3-tasked EW operations missions per the commander's EW priorities. The MI battalion coordinates and directs corps and EAC intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) assets supporting the division. A MI brigade performs IEW support at the corps level. It provides GS to the corps and, on occasion, may reinforce the division's intelligence efforts. When required, intelligence, imagery, EW, operations security (OPSEC) support, and interrogation assets directly support the divisions. See the FM 34-series (MI) manuals that provide the foundations for MI operations.

### **1-21. Signal Battalion**

Signal support to the division is a collective and integrated application of communications, automation, and information services and systems. The signal battalion uses three distribution systems to cover the division's AO. They are the area common user system, the combat net radio (CNR) system, and the automatic data distribution system. Their integrated operation forms the division communications system. Signal units attached to or supporting the division will be under OPCON of the division signal battalion commander unless otherwise assigned or attached. The corps signal brigade links the division communications system to corps and higher echelons. The resulting architecture provides deployed forces with secure global, voice, and digital data communications. If required for special missions, corps and EAC signal assets can augment the division's existing signal capabilities. Specific responsibilities for the signal staff and the signal battalion are contained in FMs 11-50 and 101-5.

### **1-22. Military Police Company**

The division MP company performs five functions in support of division operations:

- Maneuver and mobility support, to include support to river crossing operations, breaching operations, and passage of lines: straggler and dislocated civilian control; route RECON and surveillance; and main supply route (MSR) enforcement.
- Area security, to include RECON operations, area damage control, base/air base defense, response force operations and critical site, assets, or high-risk personnel security.
- Internment and resettlement operations, to include enemy prisoner of war (EPW) and civilian internee operations, confinement of US military prisoners and populace, and resource control.
- Law-and-order operations, to include law enforcement, criminal investigation, and US military prisoner confinement.

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- Police intelligence operations, to include criminal information used to support the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), police assessment process, and joint information.

The MP company commander normally collocates with the division rear CP in the DSA to direct the use of his MP unit. Finally, the division normally receives one corps MP company to support sustained operations. Like the divisional MP company, this attached corps MP company works under the staff supervision of the provost marshal. Field Manual 3-19.1 details MP operations.

### **1-23. Division Chemical Company**

The division chemical company is found in all divisions except light infantry. It reduces the effects of enemy NBC weapons and counters enemy sensor systems by using smoke and obscurants on division combat operations. Its primary focus is NBC RECON, decontamination (less patient decontamination), and smoke generation. Several NBC organizations and detachments provide added NBC defensive capabilities to the division. Corps chemical units may support corps CS and CSS units operating in the division area and may reinforce the divisional chemical company. Other sources of chemical support for divisions are mechanized or motorized smoke units, NBC RECON units, NBC decontamination units, and dual-purpose (light divisions only) smoke and decontamination companies. When additional companies are attached to or under OPCON of a division, a separate chemical battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment may be needed for command, control, and communications (C3). It will report directly to the division chemical officer for operational taskings. Field Manual 3-100 provides the doctrinal base for chemical company operations.

### **1-24. Division Band**

The mission of the Army bands is to provide music to enhance unit cohesion and morale and to musically support military operations. Bands provide important support to information operations and should be integrated into public affairs, CA, and psychological operations (PSYOP) plans. Army bands are assigned secondary missions (except the US Army Band, the US Army Field Band, and the US Army Military Academy Band which have unique missions). These principal secondary missions are augmentation of security operations for CPs, or augmentation of perimeter security for EPW/civilian internee operations.

## **Section V. MANEUVER BRIGADES AND REGIMENTS**

### **1-25. Organization of the Armored or Mechanized Infantry Brigade**

The armored or mechanized infantry brigade is a combination of armored and mechanized infantry battalion task forces (TF) and other supporting units grouped under the command of a brigade headquarters. It participates in division or corps operations according to the principles and concepts set forth in FMs 71-100 and 100-5.

*a. Divisional Brigades.*

(1) Close combat-heavy brigades are the major subordinate maneuver commands of armored and mechanized infantry divisions. The only permanent unit assigned to a brigade is its HHC. The HHC provides direction and control over units assigned to, attached to, or supporting the brigade. The new Force XXI digitized brigade has gone through some organizational changes; for example, the maneuver battalion now has only three companies. There was also a redesign of its CSS in the maneuver battalions and the supporting DISCOM FSB. The Force XXI maneuver battalion with its enhanced computers, communications, and digitalization has real-time situational understanding that provides personnel a CRP.

(2) Divisional infantry, armored, and mechanized battalions are attached to brigades to destroy the enemy and to seize and hold terrain. Normally, each brigade can control three or four maneuver battalions with their CS and CSS units. When it is necessary to concentrate forces, control of more battalions may be necessary. However, the battalions assigned to a brigade must be limited to a number that can be controlled in a very complex battle situation.

(3) Light infantry battalions may be attached to the heavy brigade for specific missions and for a short duration. Use of light forces requires careful consideration of key employment and logistics support.

(4) The divisional brigade does not have support assets assigned to it; however, a habitual support relationship does exist between a designated FSB and the maneuver brigade. Normally, brigade support is also provided by a DS FA battalion; an ADA battery; an engineer company; a forward area signal platoon; an MP platoon; combat IEW elements; a tactical air control party (TACP); and a DISCOM FSB. Attack helicopter units may also operate with the brigade. When sorties are allocated for planning, USAF tactical air operations support the brigade.

*b. Separate Mechanized Infantry and Armored Brigades.*

(1) Since separate brigades conduct operations under corps command, they are organized to provide their own support. Units organic to the separate brigade include—

- A brigade HHC to provide C2 and limited CS assets, to include MP, chemical, and air defense elements.
- Tank and mechanized battalions to fight battles, destroy or disrupt enemy forces, and seize and hold terrain.
- An armored cavalry troop for RECON, security, and economy-of-force operations.
- A DS FA battalion to provide fire support.
- An engineer company for combat engineer support.