

# CHAPTER 1

## THE AIR ASSAULT (AASLT) DIVISION

This chapter describes the AASLT division's organization, capabilities, and limitations; its brigades, separate battalions, and separate companies. The AASLT division is austere and capable of conducting independent operations for only 48 hours. It makes optimum use of offensive, decentralized, irregular-type operations by highly trained small units.

The AASLT division can conduct deep operations, urban and jungle warfare, infiltration operations, and control land areas, including local populations and resources. It can destroy enemy armored vehicles on any battlefield.

The AASLT division uses helicopters to provide enhanced combat power and tactical mobility to infantry, artillery, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS) units (Figure 1-1, page 1-2). Division organization includes—

- A division headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), which controls assigned or attached units.
- Three AASLT infantry brigades, each consisting of an HHC and three AASLT infantry battalions. (Heliborne infantry battalions serve as the division's close combat units with the mission to close with and destroy the enemy and to seize and hold terrain.)
- The aviation brigade, which includes—
  - A brigade HHC.
  - Three assault battalions (to provide combat lift aircraft for troops and equipment).
  - Three attack helicopter battalions (AHBs) (to range fast and deep to destroy enemy forces).
  - One medium assault battalion (to provide combat lift for heavier troops, weapons systems, materiel, and supplies).
  - A command aviation battalion, which includes the division's pathfinder detachment and aerial electronic warfare (EW) detachment (to provide general support (GS) for the division's command posts (CPs), including courier service).
- One air cavalry squadron (to conduct reconnaissance and security (R&S) operations).
- The division support command (DISCOM), which delivers CSS and consists of five assigned units:
  - The HHC, including the division materiel management center (DMMC), division movement control center (DMCC), and the division medical operations center (DMOC).
  - Three forward support battalions (FSBS) (to provide medical, supply, and maintenance support to the maneuver brigades).
  - One main support battalion (MSB) (responsible for medical, supply, maintenance, and truck transportation support throughout the division area, including bolstering the efforts of the FSBS).
  - One aviation intermediate maintenance (AVIM) battalion (to repair the division's aircraft).
  - An air ambulance company (to ensure aerial casualty evacuation).
- The air defense artillery (ADA) battalion, which counters enemy air threats.
- The engineer battalion, which concentrates on enhancing mobility and survivability (M/S).
- The signal battalion, which installs reliable, secure, fast, and mobile communications.
- The military intelligence (MI) battalion, which provides intelligence (intel), counterintelligence (CI), and EW support
- The chemical (cml) company, which provides decontamination, flame field expedients, and smoke generation.
- The military police (MP) company, which-
  - Provides support by combatting enemy forces in rear areas.
  - Conducts area security missions, providing security to critical division resources.



The CSG provides additional CSS capabilities for sustained operations.

In organization for combat, the principal decision involves allocation of aviation assets. The commander must mass all aviation assets to fully achieve the aviation brigade combat capability for lift and AHB assets.

Situational factors may dictate distribution of some or all aviation assets. The commander and staff must consider all the factors affecting the division before recommending or making a decision to split aviation assets (Figure 1-2). Rarely would aviation be task-organized to a battalion to accomplish a mission.

The AASLT division—

- Conducts an AASLT operation for one AASLT brigade with its habitual attachments out to 150 kilometers once every 24 hours.
- Attacks deep, along with or separate from a brigade air assault, with three attack aviation battalions out to 150 kilometers once every 24 hours.

Characteristically, the division exercises its capabilities—

- By fielding organized, trained, and equipped combat, CS, and CSS units to conduct heliborne warfare. Army aviation integration spans the entire division.
- By rapid deployment to the theater of war by airlift and/or self-deploying Army aviation.
- By forced entry into the theater when launching from a secure ISB.
- By forced entry into the theater when launching from a secure ISB.

- By setting the conditions for forced entry operations using joint and organic fires.
- By flying and fighting at night.
- By overflight of terrain obstacles, including cities, rivers, mountains, and forests.
- By aerial penetration and/or overflight of the line of contact (LC) and enemy front-line forces.
- By operations at speeds exceeding 216 kilometers per hour.

The division exhibits several noteworthy limitations:

- Weather extremes affect flight operations.
- Enemy air defenses threaten division aviation operations.
- Resupply of fuel, ammunition, and aviation parts requires special attention.
- The division is only 70-percent mobile in ground vehicles; it relies on aircraft to move around the battlefield.
- Like most Army forces, the division remains vulnerable to nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) weapons.
- Division CPs, logistic sites, and pick-up zones (PZs) are vulnerable to enemy indirect fires, air strikes, and ground attacks.
- The division can only air assault one brigade every 24 hours. While augmentation with corps or joint task force (JTF) assets or both can increase this, the number of organic aircraft precludes a larger assault. Consequent effects on other concurrent combat, CS, and CSS is dramatic if not well thought out in advance.

When aviation is—	The size of the air assault can be—	The amount of division-controlled attack aviation is—
Massed at division.	One maneuver brigade with attachments.	Three attack aviation battalions.
Lift units are distributed. Attack units are massed at division.	One battalion task force per brigade.	Three attack aviation battalions.
Lift units are distributed. Attack units are distributed.	One battalion task force per brigade with attack aviation.	None.

Figure 1–2. Aviation task-organization options

This applies particularly to the division's valuable medium lift assault aircraft.

- In and of themselves, none of these limitations completely rule out AASLT operations. However, if not addressed each can stunt the performance of AASLT forces and reduce the likelihood of decisive results.

## THE MANEUVER BRIGADE

The division's three maneuver brigades are the principal headquarters charged with integrating and fighting AASLT combined arms teams. An AASLT division fights by continuously leapfrogging brigades either forward, laterally, or to the rear, moving one brigade-size unit every 24 hours. As a result, maneuver brigades routinely receive attached, operational control (OPCON), and direct support (DS), CS, and CSS forces.

In strictest terms, only the HHC is an organic brigade element. The brigade may be assigned from two to five maneuver battalions with three AASLT infantry battalions as the norm. When task-organized, brigades often receive—

- A DS field artillery (FA) battalion.
- An OPCON attack aviation battalion.
- An OPCON aviation battalion TF (assault, medium assault, command aviation, air traffic controllers, and pathfinders).
- A DS forward support battalion (FSB).
- A DS air defense (AD) battery.
- A DS engineer company.
- A DS MI company team (electronic collection and jamming (C&J), ground surveillance radar (GSR), CI, and EPW interrogation).
- A DS chemical platoon (smoke and decontamination).
- A DS MP platoon.
- Two DS signal operations (SO) teams.

The brigade—

- Conducts a brigade air assault.
- Conducts or directs a battalion air assault.
- Secures terrain and facilities.

- Destroys and defeats enemy forces.
- When task-organized, fights independently for from 24 to 72 hours or fights under the control of another Army division, JTF, or combined command.

There are two limitations. One is reliance on aviation for battlefield mobility, with the consequence of allowing for weather extremes, enemy air defenses, aircraft maintenance, and aircrew endurance. The other includes the significant CSS requirements for fuel, ammunition, and aviation parts and the demand for a major aviation resupply effort, use of US Air Force (USAF) airlift and airdrops, or ground lines of communication (LOC).

The AASLT infantry battalions that constitute the brigade's primary maneuver component close with the enemy to destroy forces, secure and defend terrain and facilities, and carry out air assaults and raids. With an HHC, three rifle companies, and an antiarmor company, these battalions have sufficient power and flexibility to fight against enemy armored and dismounted troops.

The AASLT infantry battalions train for night heliborne operations. Under certain conditions, an AASLT battalion TF might perform independent missions such as raids and rear operations.

## THE AVIATION BRIGADE

The AASLT division's aviation brigade contains the forces most responsible for the division's tempo, range, and combat power. The aviation brigade conducts combat operations, especially deep attacks, either with air assaults or separately. It can act as a fourth maneuver brigade when task-organized with combat, CS, and CSS units.

During operations, the division may allocate lift units to maneuver brigades or DISCOM. The air cavalry frequently works directly for the division, which allows aviation brigade headquarters to focus on deep attack aviation missions and future operations as well as to synchronize all operations (close, deep, and rear).

When allocated by higher headquarters, the brigade accepts OPCON and/or attachment of corps aviation units. The brigade—

- Controls a brigade-scale air assault as the air mission commander's (AMC's) headquarters.
- Attacks deep with at least three attack aviation battalions (more if provided by the corps or JTF).
- Fights as a fourth maneuver brigade, when properly augmented, and commands and controls from two to five maneuver battalions (attack helicopters or ground battalions).
- Shifts resources rapidly and in strength to the limits of range and speeds unhampered past intervening terrain.
- Provides liaison and coordination elements to maneuver brigades.

Six limitations influence the aviation brigade's performance:

1. Weather extremes.
2. Enemy air defenses.
3. High consumption of ammunition, fuel, and aircraft repair parts.
4. Lack of any substantial capability to dig in and defend aircraft staging and servicing areas unless augmented.
5. A significantly broad span of command and control (C<sup>2</sup>) if the brigade serves as the AMC for brigade-size AASLT operations and simultaneously conducts deep attack missions with its attack aviation battalions.
6. Aircrew endurance.

The AASLT division has over 300 aircraft. However, to maintain a high OPTEMPO, the division requires additional aviation augmentation. By design, only one-third of the ground force can air assault at any one time. Therefore, aviation's task organization becomes one of the most crucial issues in determining the success of divisional operations.

## DIVISION ARTILLERY (DIVARTY)

The DIVARTY headquarters staff synchronizes all supporting fires and provides FA fire support to the AASLT division. DIVARTY headquarters consists of a CP, liaison section, fire support element (FSE), communications platoon, survey planning and coordination element, and meteorological section.

Air assault operations challenge DIVARTY in both coordination and delivery of supporting fires because the division habitually operates well outside the firing radius of tube artillery. DIVARTY coordinates alternate fires and AASLT FA batteries into and adjacent to maneuver-unit landing zones (LZs).

The DIVARTY—

- Coordinates and masses all Army, joint, and combined lethal and nonlethal fire support, including mortars, EW, tube artillery of all types, rocket and missile artillery, air strikes, and naval gun fire (NGF). DIVARTY FSE soldiers attached to all forces ensure continuous support, coordination, and liaison.
- Commands and controls reinforcing artillery battalions and brigades.
- Provides DS AASLT field artillery for maneuver brigades.
- Directs and delivers counterfire.
- Conducts suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD), coordinates joint suppression of enemy air defense (JSEAD), and/or neutralizes or destroys enemy AD assets within their capabilities.

DIVARTY exhibits four limitations:

1. Organic howitzers cannot fire most improved artillery munitions.
2. Reinforcing self-propelled (SP) tube and missile batteries cannot air assault.
3. Air assaults usually far outrange most indirect fire support means, especially all varieties of tube artillery.
4. Air assaults and deep aviation attacks consume large quantities of ammunition to suppress,

neutralize, and destroy enemy air defenses, fire support, and mobile reserves.

DIVARTY and the aviation brigade work together to set conditions for successful cross-forward line of own troops (FLOT) operations. Fire support superiority is essential to deep air assaults and deep attack operations.

### **THE DIVISION SUPPORT COMMAND (DISCOM)**

Combat service support presents many challenges for the AASLT division. Massed use of rotary-wing aircraft demands substantial fuel, ammunition, and repair parts. Supply, medical, maintenance, and transportation support must span vast distances and displace forward in tempo with AASLT operations.

The DISCOM ensures CSS to far-ranging AASLT forces. DISCOM—

- Operates a division support area (DSA) to provide supply, medical, maintenance, transportation, and CSS supervision to the entire division; DSA elements build on brigade forward logistics bases (FLB) to create up to two forward operations bases (FOBS).
- Provides DS multifunctional FSBs to maneuver brigades to coordinate all CSS and to deliver focused supply, medical, and maintenance support; an FSB can air assault a tailored forward logistics element (FLE) alongside the infantry.
- Conducts AVIM for the division.
- Provides air ambulance support to the division with a three-aircraft team forward with each maneuver brigade FSB.
- Closely supervises medical operations, materiel management, and internal movements through dedicated operations centers.

The DISCOM operates under four important limitations:

1. It cannot adequately dig in and defend its service elements and commodities using only organic assets; in addition, FSBs are not staffed for 24-hour operations.

2. It must have a ground LOC if weather precludes Army aviation (AAVN) or USAF airlift support; aviation units cannot sustain combat operations without a constant infusion of supplies.
3. Armored units task-organized to the division can overtask the austere DISCOM. The armored unit's parent organization ensures that a full support package accompanies the armored unit to the AASLT division.
4. The DISCOM requires a CSG to sustain its operations (especially with Class III and V supplies and transportation assets) and support attached units such as armored forces to the division. The DISCOM can support the division for only a few days without resupply from the CSG.

Like artillery and other combat multiplier forces, the DISCOM features units and equipment optimized to employ AAVN. To guarantee continuous AASLT operations, it must receive its share of division aviation.

### **THE AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY (ADA) BATTALION**

Freedom from enemy air attacks permits the AASLT division to fight and sustain its operations and forces. Although most conceivable contemporary threats will not gain air superiority over an American corps or JTF, strong individual raids remain a concern. Air defense is vital given the lucrative targets which an AASLT division's aviation assembly areas (AA), CSS sites, and PZs pose.

The ADA battalion consists of one HHB and four firing batteries. It provides forward-area air defense (FAAD), an air battle management operations center (ABMOC), and early warning of enemy missile, fixed-wing, and rotary-wing threats. One firing battery habitually provides DS to each maneuver brigade; the fourth supports aviation brigade, DIVARTY, DISCOM, and other division troops.

The ADA battalion's capabilities include—

- Displacement to ensure continuous coverage by AASLT, vehicle, or foot.
- Liaison to supported units.

- Reliance on a light, relatively simple, high-probability of hit and/or probability of kill weapon system (such as the Stinger).
- Small, light elements linked by the ABMOC to ensure integrated low-altitude air defense.
- Integration of all organic and supporting AD networks through the ABMOC including other Army, joint, and combined firing and early warning systems.
- Control and integration of attached, OPCON, and reinforcing AD units.

The commander and staff must also consider four unit limitations:

1. The division relies on the corps or JTF for high-to medium-altitude air defense (HIMAD).
2. The division receives warnings of inbound threats through the corps or JTF.
3. The current ADA organization does not include any cannon system for point defense of targets, and overreliance on the Stinger family of weapons may simplify enemy countermeasures.
4. Vehicle-mounted ADA systems require medium assault aviation to displace by air.

The commander and staff always analyze the METT-T factors to determine how much, if any, ADA support is to accompany maneuver forces during an air assault.

## THE ENGINEER BATTALION

Air assault forces employ engineers to shape terrain for survivability and countermobility. Light engineer units breach and reduce obstacles and perform general engineering tasks to build and upgrade roads, bridges, airstrips, and LZs or PZs. Air assault engineers work throughout the division AO from the front lines to the rear boundary.

The engineer battalion consists of one HHC and three line companies. Typically, one line company is attached to each maneuver brigade. The engineer battalion's capabilities include—

- Coordinating all divisional engineering efforts, including integrating nondivisional units.
- Providing AASLT engineers and additional engineer support for committed brigades.

- Providing liaison to supported units.
- Conducting M/S and limited engineering tasks.
- Fighting as infantry.

The engineer battalion has five limitations:

1. It requires additional support from corps or JTF levels for bridging, general engineering, and survivability support to rear area units.
2. It only performs limited survivability tasks with organic equipment. (DISCOM and the aviation brigade share the equipment that supports the division HHC or they strip out assets normally sent to maneuver brigades.)
3. Engineers require medium lift aircraft to air assault their equipment.
4. Employment as infantry requires addition of fire support teams.
5. The division has no organic bridging to support ground supply truck convoys conducting river crossings.

## THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (MI) BATTALION

Intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) allows AASLT forces to see the battlefield while denying the enemy the same opportunity. The MI battalion consolidates and integrates most of the specialized, technical aspects of the various collection and EW systems.

The MI battalion includes a headquarters and a headquarters and headquarters support company (HHSC), three direct support MI companies, one GS company, and a long-range surveillance detachment (LRSD). The companies are organized as follows:

- The HHSC includes—
  - Battalion headquarters and the analysis and control element (ACE).
  - The maintenance section.
  - The communications and electronics (C&E) maintenance section.
  - A dining facility (DFAC) section.

- Direct support companies include—
  - The C&E platoon with three low-level voice intercept (LLVI) teams and one electronic countermeasures (ECM) team.
  - The intelligence and surveillance (I&S) platoon with a counterintelligence/interrogation section and a remotely monitored battlefield sensor system (REMBASS) GSR section.
- The GS company includes—
  - A signal intelligence (SIGINT) platoon.
  - Three GSR squads, five REMBASS teams, one interrogation of prisoners of war (IPW) section, and one CI section.
  - An I&S platoon with a GSR section.
- An LRSD that includes—
  - Two base radio teams.
  - Six surveillance teams.

The MI battalion—

- Collects, jams, and performs surveillance in the division's AO.
- Provides a DS AASLT company team to each maneuver brigade.
- Provides a GS company in support of the division.
- Ensures continuous liaison to supported units.
- Provides aerial jamming to suppress enemy communications in support of division operations.
- Provides trained LRSD teams to the division for employment on and in support of division missions.

The MI battalions's major limitation is that air assaults range well beyond the effective radius of C&J systems. Therefore, corps or JTF and national resources must look deep for the division until the division can deploy these assets forward on the battlefield.

Commanders and staffs consider METT-T factors for employing MI assets. These assets can continue to support the division's close operations or they can perform air assault deep behind enemy lines to collect intelligence for future operations.

Military intelligence assets are normally not left in reserve.

## THE SIGNAL BATTALION

Air assault division operations place great burdens on military communications by rapidly stretching networks to extreme ranges. The AASLT division signal battalion provides the following:

- High-frequency transmissions.
- Division frequency modulated (FM) retransmissions.
- Single-channel tactical satellite (TACSAT) broadcasts.
- Multichannel TACSAT services.
- Mobile subscriber equipment (MSE) service to pass voice, data, and facsimile (FAX) messages.

The signal battalion links major division CPs, maneuver brigades, the aviation brigade, DIVARTY, DISCOM, the ADA battalion, the engineer battalion, and the MI battalion. It consists of an HHC, two area signal companies, and a signal support company. The battalion organizes for combat by providing an MSE "backbone" network with extension teams providing connectivity of divisional units into the tactical phone network. It—

- Creates and maintains redundant division communications networks for voice, data, and facsimile.
- Uses air assault MSE extension teams with maneuver brigades as part of the brigade TF.
- Dispatches a forced-entry platoon trained and equipped to establish single-channel communications in the initial objective area.
- Provides single-channel TACSAT during air assaults. (The division has 28 man-packed TACSATs with an additional single-channel TACSAT capability in the console of each C<sup>2</sup> aircraft.)

There are two limitations when using air assault MSE equipment:

1. Air assaults routinely exceed the bounds of terrestrial line of sight (LOS) communications systems and may require installation of LOS relays.

2. An MSE system requires medium lift assault aircraft for transport.

Combat commanders may air assault MSE units forward if they are willing to commit sufficient medium assault aircraft. Once in place, MSEs allow the AASLT task force commander to communicate through the theater network.

### THE CHEMICAL COMPANY

The AASLT division's chemical company offers dual-purpose smoke and decontamination platoons. It includes the division chemical section, company headquarters, and three smoke and/or decontamination platoons. The chemical company—

- Operates the division's chemical staff section, including NBC threat warning systems for division CPs.
- Normally—
  - Provides an NBC defense platoon in DS to each maneuver brigade.
  - Is METT-T dependent.
  - Is capable of decontamination support or of producing a 2-kilometer-wide smoke screen when in the mobile mode.
- Constructs and emplaces flame field expedient devices.

Five limitations which hinder the chemical company include the following:

1. If all three platoons are task-organized to maneuver brigades, no assets remain to support DIVARTY, aviation AAs, CPs, and CSS sites.
2. Decontaminating large CSS facilities can exceed the company's capabilities.
3. The chemical company is not manned to simultaneously deliver smoke and conduct decontamination; one platoon cannot conceal a decontamination site with organic smoke.
4. Smoke operations impose a significant need for fuel on top of an already substantial divisional requirement.
5. Smoke and decontamination assets are significantly reduced once they AASLT forward

because of the inability to resupply water and fog oil.

### THE MILITARY POLICE (MP) COMPANY

Air assault MPs operate much the same as those in other divisions, albeit over an extended area. The company includes the division provost marshal (PM) section, the company headquarters, and four platoons. At threat level 1, capabilities include—

- Providing an MP section to exercise C<sup>2</sup> over assigned and attached units.
- Performing the following missions, but not simultaneously:
  - Battlefield circulation control operations to expedite movement of vehicular traffic and individuals.
  - Area security operations employing mobile 3-man teams with crew-served and individual weapons capable of defending against dismounted infantry.
  - Area reconnaissance in conjunction with mobile patrol operations in the division rear area.
  - Manning one EPW and/or civilian internee (CI) collecting point within the division rear area.
  - Temporarily detaining US military prisoners.
  - Battlefield law and order operations to alleviate major problems endangering the successful accomplishment of the division's mission (for example, war crimes and criminal diversion of war materiel).
  - Augmentation by the division band.
  - Security operations for the division main CP and all-source production section (ASPS) and other missions, as required.
  - Enemy prisoner of war operations.
  - Extensive area security operations within the division area.
  - Assisting the host nation (HN) in joint law enforcement operations within the division.

- Providing support during division river crossing operations and passage of lines.
- Providing support in convoy security.

The MP teams are capable of responding to and disrupting or defeating nonmechanized incursions during daylight hours involving threat levels I and II. Night fighting capabilities are limited. However, when equipped with the required number of night vision systems, MP teams can effectively perform area security operations. They can delay level III threat forces for short periods of time, although at a heavy cost in personnel and equipment.

The MP company has three limitations:

1. If three platoons operate with the maneuver brigades, the remaining platoon will not be able to cover the division rear area without augmentation.
2. Each platoon has only six three-person MP teams with which to accomplish the mission.
3. More than 100 EPWs per day, or a corps' or JTF's inability to relocate EPWs from the division, would rapidly overtax the organic MP's capability to process prisoners.

The MP company depends on—

- The appropriate elements of the division or corps for legal, financial, and personnel and administrative services.
- The appropriate elements of the division for transportation support to provide back-haul for evacuation of EPWs from the brigade rear to the division collection point.
- The division HHC for food services for the company headquarters and one platoon and the forward supply company for the other three platoons when providing direct support to the brigades.
- The unit ministry team organic to HHC for religious services.
- The HHC medical battalion for combat health support (CHS), including evacuation.
- Augmentation by corps MP assets.

## NONDIVISIONAL ATTACHMENTS

The AASLT division operates most effectively when augmented by key nondivisional units. These units fill gaps in the basic organization, reinforce capabilities already on hand, and ensure support for specific situations.

Assignment of a CSG should always occur when committing the AASLT division to reinforce and provide DS and GS to other nondivisional units. Nondivisional elements typically allocated to the AASLT division include—

- An artillery target-acquisition detachment to assist in finding enemy firing batteries.
- A towed 155-millimeter (mm) battery to provide some capability with improved munitions while still retaining the ability to perform air assaults on medium lift aircraft.
- An engineer light equipment company to assist in road and airfield construction and repair and to supplement the division's survivability assets.
- A parachute rigger detachment to prepare air-delivered supplies and equipment.
- An air traffic control company.
- Some USAF combat aircraft and airlift liaison teams.
- A USAF weather team.

Reinforcements for capabilities already on hand include—

- Additional medium lift assault, attack, and assault aviation units (in order of preference based on METT-T factors).
- Reinforcing artillery battalions and brigades.
- Additional CSS, especially fuel and ammunition transportation and storage units.
- Additional AD batteries and battalions.
- Additional engineers, especially survivability systems, general engineering units, and bridging units.
- Additional MI assets.
- Additional chemical platoons and companies.
- Additional MP platoons and companies.

Support for certain situations includes—

- Civil affairs (CA) units.
- Psychological operations (PSYOP) units.
- Liaison for special operations forces (SOF).
- Heavy battalion TFs or brigades (usually OPCON).

Assignment of a medical group should be considered when committing an AASLT division separate from a normal corps support base, particularly in early entry and/or split-base operations. The medical group will provide the full range of CHS necessary for the sustainment of the division.

Corps medical elements typically allocated to the AASLT division and supporting corps nondivisional units include—

- A combat support hospital to provide hospitalization for all classes of patients.
- Forward surgical teams attached to the FSB medical company of each maneuver brigade.
- Air and ground MEDEVAC units to evacuate patients from the division and to augment divisional medical units when required.
- Area support medical elements to provide echelon I and II treatment for nondivisional units and reinforcement for divisional medical units.
- Dental, preventive medicine, combat stress control, and veterinary elements as required for all supported forces.
- A medical logistics support detachment to medical supply and services for divisional and nondivisional medical units.