

U.S. ARMY SERGEANTS MAJOR ACADEMY (BSNCOC)

W121

JUN 99

THE DIVISION

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

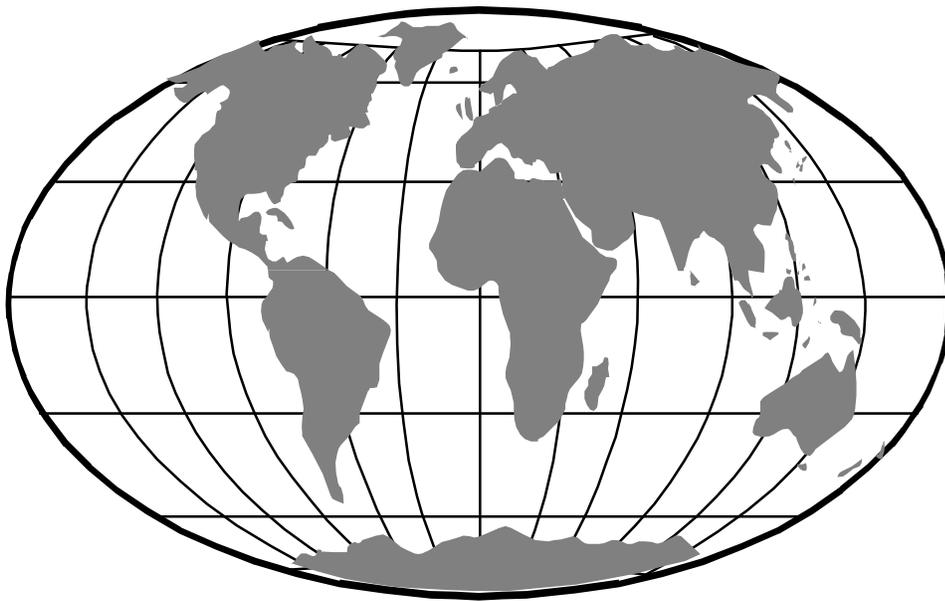
WAR FIGHTERS



Sergeant Major



Master Sergeant



Sergeant First Class



Staff Sergeant

OF THE 21ST CENTURY

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

**TSP Number/
Title** W121
The Division

Effective Date JUN 1999

**Supersedes
TSPs** This TSP supersedes W121, The Division, Preresident Training Support Package, December 1998.

TSP User The following course uses this TSP: Battle Staff NCO Course.

Proponent The proponent for this TSP is the US Army Sergeants Major Academy.

**Comments and
Recommendations** Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to:

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**Foreign
Disclosure
Restrictions** The Lesson Developer in coordination with the USASMA foreign disclosure authority has reviewed this lesson. This lesson is releasable to foreign military students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

**This TSP
contains** The following table lists the material included in this TSP:

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Contains,
continued**

Appendixes	A. Lesson Evaluation, Faculty Graded	Not Used
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**Gender
Disclaimer**

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

SECTION I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

**Task(s)
Trained**

This lesson trains the tasks listed in the following table: N/A

**Task(s)
Reinforced**

This lesson reinforces the task(s) listed in the following table:

Task Number	Task Title
71-3-3002	Develop the brigade operation order (OPORD).
7-1-3901	Command and control the battalion task force.

**Prerequisite
Lessons**

None

**Clearance and
Access**

There is no security clearance or access requirements for this lesson.

**Copyright
Statement**

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References

The following table lists the references for this lesson:

Number	Title	Date	Para No.	Additional Information
FM 71-100	Division Operations	August 1996	N/A	N/A

Equipment Required None

Materials Required None

Safety Requirements None

Risk Assessment Level Low

Environmental Considerations None

Lesson Approval The following individuals have reviewed and approved this lesson for publication and incorporation into the Battle Staff Course.

Name/Signature	Rank	Title	Date Signed
Roy R. Sanchez	GS-9	Training Specialist, BSNCOB	20 October 1999
William D. Adams	SGM	Chief Instructor, BSNCOB	20 October 1999
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SECTION II INTRODUCTION

Terminal Learning Objective

At the completion of this lesson, you will-

Action:	Recognize the structure of the division.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the materials provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with this lesson and/or FM 71-100.

Evaluation

Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a “GO” on the Phase I exam. A “G O” is required for enrollment into Phase II.

Instructional Lead-in

The division is the largest Army organization that trains and fights as a tactical team. The organization has varying numbers and types of combat, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS) units and each can conduct operations over a wide range of environments. The division is a large, self-sustaining force capable of independent operations. Divisions are the backbone of the U.S. Army’s combat capability. The material presented in this lesson will give you a better understanding of how a division operates and its many capabilities.

SECTION III PRESENTATION

ELO 1

Action:	Describe the role of the division.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the materials provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with this lesson and/or FM 71-100.

Learning Step/Activity (LS/A) 1, ELO 1 The Role of The Division

Force-projection has brought about a major change in the role of the division. Today’s current warfighting doctrine reflects the nature of modern warfare. It is inherently joint doctrine, recognizing the teamwork required of all services. U.S. Army divisions conduct Army operations in both war and other than war arenas. Their prime focus is warfighting—the use of force. Their frequent requirements to use force or to provide forces in other operations make versatility critical. The unique capabilities of armored, mechanized, light infantry, airborne, and air assault divisions provide the

LS/A 1, ELO 1,
The Role of The
Division,
continued

U.S. Army the flexibility to serve the national interests worldwide.
Divisions can operate in several areas as part of:

- A corps. Army corps is tailored for specific missions. Once tailored and deployed, corps contain all the organic combat, CS, and CSS capabilities to conduct and sustain operations for a considerable time. Corps plan and conduct major operations and battles. They synchronize the maneuver and support of their units. Corps may receive assignment of divisions of any type required in war and other operations. All divisions must be able to deploy and conduct offensive, defensive, and retrograde operations, and other operations.
- A Joint Task Force. The division may deploy as part of a joint task force (JTF) without its traditional corps headquarters and supporting corps units. In these types of operations, a division often works directly for the joint force commander (JFC). Therefore, divisions must know joint doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures. Normally, divisions are not a joint task force headquarters. A JTF comprises assigned or attached elements of two or more of the military services.
- An ARFOR Headquarters. A JTF may designate a division under its command and control as the Army forces (ARFOR) headquarters—the senior Army headquarters within the JTF. The ARFOR is normally responsible for all Army forces assigned in the area of operations (AO). The responsibilities of an ARFOR headquarters greatly surpass the division’s organic capabilities. The division will require augmentation based on a mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available (METT-T) analysis. A division will often become an ARFOR headquarters during other operations. The division commander could also be responsible for all land combat forces through his appointment as the joint force land component commander (JFLCC). As the JFLCC, the division commander controls all Army, Marine, and multinational ground forces in the AO.

LS/A 2, ELO 1,
Lesson
Exercise 1

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 1](#).

ELO 2

Action:	Describe the six types of divisions.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the materials provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with this lesson and/or FM 71-100.

**Learning Step/
Activity (LS/A)
1, ELO 2,
Six Types of
Divisions**

Today a U.S. Army division may find itself at war in any of a variety of places and situations. Opponents could vary from the highly modern mechanized forces to light and irregular units in a remote part of the less developed world. In order to deal with the many different opponents and environments, today's forces consists of six different types of divisions:

- Armored
- Mechanized
- Light Infantry
- Airborne
- Air Assault
- Medium Division

**Armored and
Mechanized
Divisions**

The U.S. Army's armored and mechanized divisions provide mobile, armor-protected firepower. Armored and mechanized divisions are normally employed for their mobility, survivability, lethality, and psychological effect (shock) on the enemy. (See [organizational chart, SH-1-1](#)). These divisions destroy enemy armored forces. These divisions then continue the attack to destroy fire support, command and control, 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.

**The Light
Infantry Division**

The light infantry division is one of our most rapidly and strategically deployable divisions. It fights as part of a larger force in conventional conflicts and conducts missions as part of a joint force in other operations. Its command and control structure readily accepts any augmentation forces, permitting task organizing for any situation. (See [organizational chart, SH-1-2](#)).

The light division exploits the advantages of restricted 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. 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, their requirements for support from the corps

LS/A 1, ELO 2,
The Light
Infantry
Division,
continued

or joint force headquarters based on METT-T, and their need for prepared and covered fighting positions for their survivability. Additionally, they have limited NBC protection for operating in an NBC environment.

Airborne
Division

The airborne division can rapidly deploy anywhere in the world to seize and secure vital objectives. 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 U.S. nationals besieged overseas. It can also 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 for follow-on air-landed forces. It is capable of all other missions assigned to light infantry divisions. (See [organizational chart, SH 1-3](#)). The airborne division uses its strategic and operational mobility to achieve surprise on the battlefield. Its aircraft range and its instrumentation capability enable the Air Force to accurately deliver the airborne division into virtually any objective area under almost any weather condition. All equipment is air transportable. Most is 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.

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. (See [organizational chart, SH 1-4](#)). Air assault operations have evolved into combat, CS, and CSS elements (aircraft and troops) deliberately task-organized for tactical operations. There is complete integration of helicopters into ground force operations. Air assault operations generally involve insertions and extractions under hostile conditions, 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.

LS/A 1, ELO 2,
Medium
Division

In April of 1994, the Army Chief of Staff approved a concept for medium divisions in the Army National Guard. The pattern of these divisions is the same as that of the 2d Infantry Division in Korea. The current division design consists of one armored, one mechanized, and one light infantry brigade with traditional division CS and CSS units. (See [organizational chart, SH 1-5](#)) The design of this division provides commanders with operational flexibility. When fielded and trained, the medium division’s strengths and limitations should be similar to that of armored divisions.

LS/A 2, ELO 2,
Lesson
Exercise 2

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 2](#).

ELO 3

Action:	Describe the divisional organization base.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the materials provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with this lesson and/or FM 71-100.

**Learning Step/
Activity (LS/A)
1, ELO 3,**
Organization of
Divisions

The organization of all divisions generally follows a basic design. (See [organizational chart SH 1-6](#)). This design comprises a division headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), three ground maneuver brigades, an aviation brigade, a division artillery, a support command, a cavalry squadron, an air defense artillery battalion, an engineer battalion or brigade, a signal battalion, a military intelligence battalion, a military police company and, in most cases, a chemical company. The division headquarters provides command and control for the division’s organic, attached, or supporting units. The headquarters company provides logistics support and personnel for the division headquarters and staff sections. The following paragraphs provide a short description of some of the units in a division:

- 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 headquarters and headquarters company. 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 headquarters company furnishes logistics support (including equipment and personnel) and security for the brigade headquarters staff sections. 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

LS/A 1, ELO 3,
Organization of
Divisions,
continued

support command is modified to meet changes in the division's supply, maintenance, and medical requirements.

- Aviation brigade. The aviation brigade is a maneuver force of organic, attached, and supporting Army aviation units. They include attack, air assault, reconnaissance, electronic warfare (EW), and general support units.
 - Division artillery. The division artillery (DIVARTY) is the division's primary organic indirect fire support organization. When available, close air support, attack helicopters, EW assets, artillery resources of higher headquarters, and naval surface and missile augment the DIVARTY's fire. Fire support systems neutralize, suppress, or destroy enemy forces. It provides close support, interdiction, and counterfire fire support to division operations.
 - Engineer brigade. Divisional engineers accomplish mobility, countermobility, survivability, and limited general engineering missions and tasks. Additionally, they perform infantry combat missions and tasks when required.
 - Division support command. The division support command (DISCOM) provides division-level CSS to all organic assigned and attached elements of the division. It furnishes limited CSS to non-divisional units in the division area. The DISCOM routinely performs the functions of arming, fueling, fixing, moving, and sustaining soldiers and their systems.
 - Division cavalry squadron. The division cavalry squadron performs reconnaissance 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 consists of ground and air troops and is highly mobile. It is ideally suited for economy of force missions as well as reconnaissance and security missions.
 - Air defense battalion. The division air defense artillery (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 reconnaissance.
 - Military intelligence battalion. The military intelligence (MI) battalion provides the division dedicated intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), and EW support, including communications intercept, direction finding (DF) capability, and electronic attack. The MI battalion responds to both the G-2 and G-3 assigned intelligence, CI, and EW requirements and missions.
-

LS/A 2, ELO 3,
Organization of
Divisions,
continued

- 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 operations forms the division communications system.
- Military police company. The division military police (MP) company performs four primary missions in support of division operations. They do battlefield circulation control (BCC), area security, enemy prisoner of war (EPW) and civilian internee operations, and law-and-order operations.
- Division chemical company. The division chemical company exists 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 reconnaissance, decontamination, and smoke generation.
- Division band—The division band enhances unit cohesion and soldier morale and supports civil-military, multinational, and recruiting operations with its music. During other operations, the band can support civil-military affairs and psychological operations. During battles and engagements, the commander may direct that the band perform other missions or tasks, such as division main CP security, perimeter defense, and EPW security at the division collecting point.
- Other support includes—Air support, Navy and Marine support, Special Operations Forces, Psychological Operations, and Civil Affairs.

Lesson
Exercise 3

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 3](#).

ELO 4

Action:	Describe the fundamentals of division operations.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with this lesson and/or FM 71-100.

**Learning Step/
Activity (LS/A)
1, ELO 4,**
Fundamentals of
Division
Operations.

Today's Army operations reflect the changing nature of modern warfare. Within these operations, divisions remain versatile organization that perform a wide range of missions. Today's divisions must deploy, in total or in part, anywhere in the world with little notice. Additionally, divisions must operate within a joint, multinational, or multiagency environment,

<p>LS/A 1, ELO 4, Fundamentals of Division Operations, continued.</p>	<p>Synchronizing all available systems—air, land, sea, space, and special operations—to be successful. Division commanders use a battlefield framework to make this synchronization work. The fundamentals of division operations cover five main topics: force-projection operations, division operations in depth, battlefield visualization, battlefield framework and the battlefield operating systems (BOS) as they apply to division operations.</p>
<p>Force Projection</p>	<p>Force projection is the demonstrated ability to rapidly alert, mobilize, and deploy and operate anywhere in the world for war or operations other than war. Force projection usually begins as a contingency operation—a rapid response to a crisis. Divisions execute force projection in general stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization. • Predeployment activity. • Deployment. • Entry operations. • Operations. • War termination and postconflict operations. • Redeployment and reconstitution. • Demobilization.
<p>Operations in Depth</p>	<p>Advances in technology and the exploitation of spaced-based platforms have increased the range, lethality, and accuracy of military systems. Modern-day commanders have the ability to conduct operations simultaneously throughout the enemy's depth to gain synergistic effects of modern-day systems. Operations in depth are not the same as deep operations. Operations in depth expand the battlefield in purpose, space, time, and resources and allow the division commander to completely dominate the tempo of the battle.</p>
<p>Battlefield Visualization</p>	<p>Battlefield visualization is a key aspect of battle command. It is a process the commander uses to develop a clear understanding of his current state, to envision a desired end state, and then to subsequently visualize the sequence of activity that will move his force from its current state to the end state. The three aspects of the commander's visualization are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His understanding of the current state of his unit and that of the enemy. • His ability to clearly discern a desired end state. • His ability to envision a sequence of actions (an intellectual war game) that will cause his force to arrive at the desired end state.

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Battlefield
Framework

Battlefield framework helps the commander relate friendly forces to one another and to the enemy in terms of time, space, and purpose. The battlefield framework consists of four interrelated components:

- Area of operations. Higher command assigns an area of operations to the commander. It is a three-dimensional volume, prescribed by boundaries on the ground, and includes the airspace above. Areas of operations divides large areas into smaller geographical areas in which tactical-level battles are fought.
- Area of interest (AI). A geographical area from which information and intelligence help to execute successful tactical operations and to plan for future operations. Normally, the AI includes any threat or characteristic of the battlefield environment that will significantly influence a commander's current or future mission. It also includes areas adjacent to the area of operations (forward, flanks, and rear) in which enemy actions and the environment will affect current and future battles. Each commander determines his own area of interest.
- Battlespace. The volume in which the commander seeks to dominate the enemy. A commander's battlespace expands and contracts in relation to the ability to acquire and engage the enemy with joint or multinational forces. Time, tempo, depth, and synchronization influence battlespace. Battlespace is not assigned by a higher commander. Although not depicted on a map or on a computer monitor, it usually extends beyond the commander's area of operations, and may overlap with the battlespace of other commanders. At the tactical level, his battlespace, is normally smaller than his area of interest. Key consideration in determining the size of battlespace include the depth and resolution of supporting intelligence, the commander's concept for employing both organic and supporting weapons, and the disposition of the opposing force.
- Battlefield organization. Tactical commanders consider all aspects of three-dimensional battle and use standard control measures to organize battlefields within their AO. Three closely related sets of activities characterize operations within an AO—deep, close, and rear.

(a) Deep operations are operations against the enemy's forces or resources not currently engaged in the close fight. Division deep operations dominate the enemy by nullifying his firepower, disrupting his C², disrupting the tempo of his operations, destroying his forces, preventing reinforcing maneuver, destroying his installations and supplies, and breaking his morale. Divisions conduct deep operations in both the offense and the defense.

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Battlefield
Framework,
continued

(b) Close operations are those in which friendly forces are in immediate contact with the enemy. Commanders should strive to dictate when, where, and against what enemy units close fights will occur. A division's close operations normally include the deep, close, and rear operations of its subordinate brigades and battalions. Close operations consider and include reconnaissance and security actions, a main effort, and reserve actions. Reconnaissance and security are critical to battles and engagements.

(c) Rear operations objective is to ensure freedom of action and continuous operations. Rear operations are numerous, complex, and never ending. Commanders and their staffs synchronize the rear operations functions of sustainment, terrain management, movement control with close and deep operations, and security in consonance with the commander's concept and intent.

Battlefield
Operating
Systems (BOS)

A variety of functions help commanders build and sustain combat power. These are called combat functions. Division commanders and their staffs translate combat functions into more specific strategic and operational functions when conducting theater or operational level missions and tactical-level functions when conducting tactical operations. The tactical level of war major functions is the Battlefield operating systems (BOS), defined as those occurring on the battlefield, performed by the force to successfully execute operations (battles and engagements) by the Army to accomplish military objectives directed by the operational commander.

The BOS consists of seven areas:

- Intelligence. A continuous process that occurs in peacetime as well as in war or conflict. Collectively, this flexible array of systems and units provides the capability to locate and track the threat in support of close, deep, and rear operations. This intelligence architecture plans and directs, collects, processes, produces, and disseminates the information and intelligence commanders need to make timely decisions.
- Maneuver. The maneuver elements of a division are its ground brigades, attack helicopter battalions, and cavalry squadron. The objective of maneuver is to gain positional advantage over an enemy and, when the conditions have been met, to strike the final decisive blow—that is, to close with and defeat the enemy while minimizing risk to our soldiers.
- Fire support. The collective and coordinated use of fires of armed aircraft, land and sea-based indirect fire systems, and EW systems against ground targets to support land operations at both the operational and tactical levels. Fires supporting the division allow the commander to mass combat power quickly at appropriate times and places.

LS/A 2, ELO 4,
Battlefield
Operating
Systems,
continued

- Mobility and survivability. The mobility and survivability BOS includes both engineer and NBC functions. Mobility operations generally breach both friendly and enemy minefields and obstacles. They also conduct gap crossing, maintain supply routes, prepare combat trails between battle positions, and support forward aviation units. Survivability operations incorporate vulnerability analysis and countermeasures. These countermeasures include contamination avoidance, protection, decontamination, and use of smoke and obscurants.

- Air defense. Division air defense operations consists of all passive and active measures that degrade the effects of enemy air attack on friendly units, supplies, and facilities and include Air Force, Navy, and Marine aviation direct and indirect fires. Passive AD measures include camouflage, concealment, dispersion, and deception. Active AD includes direct defensive action taken to destroy or reduce the effectiveness of enemy air attack.

- Combat service support. The division CSS system must support the overall intent and concept of the commander. Sustaining the division fight requires all CSS elements to adhere to the logistics characteristics of anticipation, integration, continuity, responsiveness, and improvisation. The division CSS system can support deep, close, and rear operations simultaneously.

- Command and Control. The concept of battle command was introduced in the 1993 edition of FM 100-5, and expands the Army’s notion of command and control (C²). Battle command includes our previous thoughts, but incorporates the art and science of decision making and leadership to accomplish missions.

Lesson
Exercise 4

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 4](#).

ELO 5

Action:	Explain the fundamentals of division offensive operations.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with this lesson and/or FM 71-100.

**Learning Step/
Activity (LS/A)
1, ELO 5**
Division Offen-
sive Operations

The offensive is the decisive form of battle. Divisions seize and retain the initiative through offensive action. Surprise, concentration, tempo, and audacity; the initiative of all commanders; and the application of

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Division
Offensive
Operations,
continued

simultaneous, violent combat power are intrinsic to decisive division offensive operations. The aim of offensive operations is to destroy the enemy's ability and will to resist.

- Movement to contact. Division offensive operations may start with a movement to contact. This form of offense develops the situation and establishes or regains contact with enemy forces. Reconnaissance assets find the enemy. Once they find the enemy the division covering force develops the situation. The covering force prevents unnecessary delay of the main body, destroys enemy resistance where possible, secures key terrain, and contains enemy forces. In movement to contact, the division always establishes an advance guard (often the cavalry squadron), which maintains contact between the division and the higher headquarters' covering force. Flank and rear security forces protect the division's main body from ground observation and surprise attack. These forces are strong enough to defeat small enemy units or to delay a stronger enemy attack. In a movement to contact, a division has a high consumption of petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL); high vehicular maintenance requirements; and low ammunition expenditure.

- Attacks. Hasty attacks most often follow movements to contact. (However, a movement to contact may terminate in a hasty defense, a deliberate attack, or even a retrograde). Division commanders launch hasty attacks with minimum preparation to seize an opportunity or destroy an enemy before he is able to concentrate forces or establish a coordinated defense. In contrast to hasty attacks, deliberate attacks involve much more detailed planning. Deliberate attacks fully synchronize the support of every available asset to defeat an enemy force. Detailed reconnaissance, thorough planning and rehearsal, violent concentration of combat power, rapid exploitation of enemy weaknesses, and positive, aggressive leadership at all echelons of command characterize the deliberate attack. Other types of attacks include counterattacks, spoiling attacks, raids, feints, and demonstrations.

- Exploitation—They usually follow successful attacks and disorganize the enemy throughout his depth. Exploitations take advantage of weakened or collapsed enemy organization, prevent reconstitution of enemy defenses, defeat enemy withdrawal, and secure deep objectives. Exploiting forces can secure objectives deep in the enemy rear, cut lines of communication, surround and destroy enemy forces, deny escape routes to an encircled force, and destroy enemy reserves. Division commanders plan for and move rapidly to exploit at the earliest possible opportunity.

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Division
Offensive
Operations,
continued

- Pursuit—This is an offensive operation against a retreating enemy force. It follows a successful attack or exploitation and ordered when the enemy cannot conduct an organized defense and attempts to disengage. The pursuit objective is to completely destroy an opposing force. The pursuit usually consists of :

(a) Direct pressure. The direct pressure force prevents enemy disengagement and subsequent reconstitution of the enemy's defense. Attacking day and night, the pressure force inflicts maximum casualties on the enemy. At every opportunity, the direct pressure force envelops, cuts off, and destroys enemy units.

(b) Encircling force. The mission of this force is to move rapidly to the rear of the enemy and block his escape. The encircling force advances along (or flies over) routes that parallel the enemy's line of retreat to reach defiles, communication centers, bridges, and other key terrain ahead of the enemy's main force. If the encircling force cannot outdistance the enemy, it attacks the enemy's main body on its flanks.

Forms of
Maneuver

The basic forms of offensive maneuver used by Army divisions are:

- Envelopment. Causes the enemy to fight in two or more directions simultaneously to meet converging attacks. In the envelopment, the division attempts to pass around the enemy's main defensive positions, avoiding the enemy's strength. An envelopment attacks an enemy's flanks or secures objectives in his rear that cut his lines of communication and escape routes. Envelopment normally requires the friendly force to find or create an assailable enemy flank. Success depends on agility, surprise, and the ability of supporting attacks and deceptions to hold the enemy in place. Mobile security elements, scatterable mines, attack helicopters, air cavalry, and obstacles secure the flanks of enveloping forces. The division commander uses aviation, airborne, air assault, armor, and mechanized units to envelop the enemy.
- Turning movement. The division participates in a turning movement as part of a larger force not directed at destroying the enemy. Its purpose is to secure vital areas deep in the hostile rear that will prevent an enemy's escape or reinforcement. The division does the turning movement when an opportunity exists to secure decisive terrain in the enemy's rear causing the enemy to abandon his prepared defenses. If the enemy occupies a strong defensive position, the turning movement offers a means to fight on ground more favorable to the attacker.

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Forms of
Maneuver,
continued

- Penetration. Commanders use penetration when enemy flanks are not assailable. The division masses its combat power, normally at a single point, to overwhelm the enemy. The division plans and executes a penetration in three stages:

- (1) Rupture the enemy's defensive position.
- (2) Widen the gap.
- (3) Overrun or secure objectives that will destroy the continuity of the enemy's defense.

If the penetration is successful, the division moves immediately into a planned exploitation. Follow and support forces continue to widen the rupture, clear enemy in the zone, and secure the flanks of the main attack. Because penetration attacks into the strength of an established defense, it may be costly in casualties.

- Frontal attack. This is the division's least desirable form of maneuver. The division uses it to overrun, destroy, or capture a weaker enemy in position or to fix an enemy force in position. The division frontal attack strikes the enemy across a wide area within the zone of action and is favorable only when:

- (1) The enemy is weak or disorganized and the situation has not fully developed.
- (2) When the attacker has overwhelming combat power.
- (3) When the time and situation require immediate reaction to enemy action.
- (4) When the mission is to fix the enemy in position, deceive him, or to assist the main attack.

Frontal attacks squander combat power and unless the attacker has overwhelming strength, they are seldom decisive and are costly in resources and casualties.

- Infiltration. The covert movement of all or part of the attacking force through enemy lines to an objective in the enemy's rear. Divisions themselves seldom infiltrate, because it is a slow operation and requires stealth. Units best suited for infiltration operations are infantry or cavalry battalion/squadron-size units or smaller. Small armor or mechanized units may also infiltrate taking advantage of faulty enemy dispositions, gaps created in obstacles, and diversionary attacks.
-

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
Organization of
Battles

We view tactical offensive battles as operations in depth that consist of three interrelated parts—one battle consisting of three interdependent operations:

- **Deep operations.** The division commander thinks and fights in depth and visualizes the requirements of both today's and tomorrow's engagements. He uses deep operations to destroy, delay, disrupt, or divert critical enemy elements not currently engaged in the close fight. The division commander attacks key enemy functional nodes such as command posts, logistics sites, and air defenses to create vulnerabilities that his division can exploit. Deep operations attack high-payoff targets such as enemy artillery, maneuver forces, air defense artillery, air forces, and enemy sustainment units whose destruction will contribute directly to the success of the division's offensive operations. All divisions execute deep operations as part of division battles. As the close fight moves forward, the division refocuses its deep operations on appropriate targets.

- **Close operations—**A division's close offensive operations that normally secure the friendly force, find the enemy and develop the situation through reconnaissance, attack to fix enemy forces adjacent to our main effort, envelop or penetrate in the main attack sector, and exploit and then pursue enemy forces. Reconnaissance units (ground and air) locate the enemy and provide information on terrain. They make contact with the enemy, develop the situation, and orient the movement of maneuver friendly forces to exploit weaknesses in the enemy's defenses. In the offense, as in all operations, the division commander secures his forces. Security prevents unexpected enemy force interference with our attacking formation. In close operations, the division normally establishes the following:

- (1) **Main effort.** This achieves a critical task at a decisive point in the division commander's concept of operations. It is assigned to only one unit at a time.

- (2) **Main attack.** The principal attack into which the commander throws the full weight of his offensive power. It seizes the division's principal objective or destroys a designated force which will significantly contribute to the enemy defeat.

- (3) **Supporting attack.** Assists the success of the main attack. It seizes key terrain, fixes the enemy in position, prevents enemy disengagement, deceives the enemy on the location of the main attack, and force commitment of enemy reserves early or at an indecisive point.

LS/A 1, ELO 5,
 Organization of
 Battles,
 continued

- Rear operations—Division rear operations in the offense help provide the commander and committed forces freedom of action. Rear operations consist of terrain management, security, movement, and sustainment. Rear units anticipate critical requirements and prepare to secure and move (push) sustainment packages forward.

Additional
 Considerations

There are additional considerations in the divisions offensive operations:

- Sequence of attack. When preparing for an attack, the division Commander determines how he will attack through his zone in each phase of the operation and how he must stage his units through forward assembly areas to the objective.
- Approach march. Commanders conduct approach marches when they are relatively certain that enemy locations are some distance from their approaching friendly force.
- Follow and support. Follow and support is not a form of the offense but rather a mission. Follow and support units relieve elements of the exploiting force left to block or contain enemy forces, or continue the mission of the exploiting force.
- Follow and assume. A follow and assume force is also a committed force that plans and prepares to take over the complete mission of the force it is following. A follow and assume force often follows the main attack.
- Contingency plans. The division staff prepares contingency plans that allow the division to shift from one type of offensive operation or from one form of maneuver to another with minimal delay.
- Deception. The division designs the deception plan so that it misleads an enemy commander, prompting him to plan and conduct his activities in a manner that serves the division commander's objective. Deception allows the division to surprise an enemy on the timing, location, and strength of the pending attack.
- Support of brigades. The division resources the close fight around its brigades. Attacking brigade commanders normally commit their battalions, which use direct and indirect fires and maneuver against the defending enemy.

LS/A 2, ELO 5,
 Lesson
 Exercise 5

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 5](#).

ELO 6

Action:	Explain the fundamentals of division defensive operations.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material provided in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with this lesson and/or FM 71-100.

**Learning Step/
Activity (LS/A)
1, ELO 6,
Division
Defensive
Operations**

The defense is a temporary state that permits the division to survive an enemy attack, halt the enemy, and create conditions for offensive operations. The normal conduct of defensive operations is to cause the enemy attack to fail. Division defensive operations may also achieve one or more of the following:

- Gain time.
- Concentrate forces elsewhere.
- Wear down enemy forces before offensive operations.
- Retain tactical, strategic, or political objectives.

The division conducts simultaneous operations in the defense to eliminate the enemy's will to fight, to defeat his capability to fight, and to protect friendly forces.

**Forms of the
Defense**

There are two general forms of defensive operations: mobile defense and area defense.

The mobile defense orients on the destruction of the enemy force. Generally, the division commander resorts to a mobile defense when—

- Friendly forces are insufficient to adequately defend the AO.
- He possesses sufficient mobile forces to create a striking force.
- The defense orients on the destruction of the enemy force versus the retention of terrain.

The mobile defense combines fire and maneuver, offense, defense, and delay to defeat the enemy and destroy his forces. The main effort in the mobile defense is the striking force. The mobility of the striking force is equal to or greater than that of the attacker. Although the mobile defense normally orients on destroying the enemy force, it may also keep the enemy from achieving his objectives. Further, the mobile defense is a “shield of protection” to strengthen the entire defense or to buy time for the defending forces. Since the striking force is the key to the commander's scheme of maneuver, the mobile defense may fail without its commitment. The echelon that executes the mobile defense normally retains command of the striking

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
Forms of
Defense,
continued

force. A division may be a striking force for a corps or it may task-organize its own striking force within its AO.

The area defense focuses on denying the enemy access to designated terrain or facilities for a specified time, rather than destroying the enemy. The division normally conducts an area defense in depth and it is normally organized around defensive positions in depth, seeking to destroy the enemy with interlocking fires. The division commander positions his forces in sectors or battalions battle positions on suitable terrain with a specific orientation of fires. He uses local counterattacks against enemy units penetrating between defensive positions. The division commander may on occasion, direct the construction of a strongpoint. A strongpoint (company, battalion, or brigade in size) is a key point in a defensive position that is usually heavily armed and strongly fortified, around which other positions become grouped for protection.

Subordinate commanders usually exercise more independence in the area defense than in the mobile defense. They fight engagements within their sectors while the division commander retains a reserve to commit where needed.

Organization of
Battles and
Engagements

All defenses use terrain, depth, and mutual supporting fires as force multipliers.

Proper use of terrain helps mass combat power at decisive points, influences the tempo of enemy attacks, and provides cover and concealment to the defender. Depth provides operational flexibility and dispersion and reduces the defender's risk. Mutual support integrates the fires and maneuver of the total force and focuses combat power at decisive points to defeat enemy forces. Just like in division offensive operations, defensive battles organize into three interrelated but equally important operations as follows:

- **Deep Operations.** In the defense, deep operations destroy, delay, disrupt, or divert critical enemy elements. They strike at the enemy's critical functional nodes, such as command posts, artillery positions, logistics sites, troop concentrations, and air defenses. To ensure unity of efforts, the division's deep operations complement the corps or joint force's deep attacks. Deep operations begin well before the enemy closes into engagement areas. In preparing for and conducting deep operations, the division commander makes specific demands on organic and supporting intelligence systems to focus the intelligence collection effort. Air-delivered weapons, air maneuver units, electronic warfare, and field artillery are the division's weapons for deep operations.

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
Organization of
Battles and
Engagements,
continue

- Close operations. Division close operations include reconnaissance, security, main battle area actions, and employment of the reserve force.

(1) Reconnaissance is a vital and continuous division operation in which the division acquires knowledge about the terrain and gains and maintains contact with the enemy.

(2) Security operations protect friendly forces and include screen, guard, cover and area security missions. The division conducts security operations to provide maneuver space and reaction time to protect the main body.

(3) Main Battle Area Action.

(a) A covering force is what the commander uses for all-weather security of main battle area (MBA) forces. He establishes a covering force depth allowing for sufficient room to maneuver and to force the enemy to reposition his artillery and air defense forces prior to his attack into the MBA. In the absence of corps covering force units, the division normally assigns a maneuver brigade to conduct the covering force battle. The size and composition of the covering force depends on its mission, the enemy, the terrain, and available forces. While the covering force fights the enemy's lead elements, the division conducts deep operations against follow-on forces and critical enemy nodes.

(b) In battle handover, main battle area brigades normally assume responsibility for the battle as enemy forces reach the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA). The headquarters establishing the covering force prescribe where covering force units will pass through and designates routes, the battle handover line (BHL), and contact points. Covering forces retain the freedom of maneuver prior to passage of lines. The covering force passes through or around the MBA forces quickly to minimize the vulnerability to nuclear strikes or conventional fires. The CS and CSS elements in the security area pass rearward early to preclude hampering combat element passage.

(c) Combat outposts provide commanders at various levels of command a technique to secure their forces in the defense. Commanders can use combat outposts to provide substantial security for their forces when breaking up momentum of enemy attacks, or when disengaging from the enemy and a covering force is not available. Combat outposts normally fight from well-prepared, well-dug-in, nonmobile positions. They engage and destroy initial enemy forces with direct and indirect fires. Commanders can establish a series or line of combat outposts, which, in addition to securing their forces, may deceive the enemy on the location of the division's defensive positions.

LS/A 1, ELO 6,
Organization of
Battles and
Engagements,
continued

(d) The main effort is normally one brigade designated by the division. That brigade fights the most critical engagement and is resourced accordingly. The division shifts and synchronizes combat power where necessary to reinforce its brigades.

(4) Employment of Reserves. The reserve provides the division a means to regain the initiative through offensive actions. A reserve or lightly committed forward element normally conducts the counterattack. Launched against enemy forces that are forming or assembling for an attack, spoiling attacks prevent, disrupt, or delay the enemy attack.

- Rear operations. The division plans and conducts rear operations to ensure freedom of maneuver, continuity of sustainment, and continuity of battle command. Rear operations include all activities conducted for the sustainment of deep, close, and rear operations. They comprise four interrelated functions:

- (1) Sustainment.
- (2) Movement.
- (3) Terrain management.
- (4) Security.

The division conducts rear operations within the division rear area (DRA). The DRA extends from the rear boundaries of forward brigades to the division's rear boundary. Rear operations focus on maintaining the capability to sustain the division's forces. Three levels of enemy activity guide the planning for rear operations. These levels focus on the friendly response required to defeat the enemy rather than on the size or type of enemy. The levels of enemy activity are:

(1) Level I threats can be defeated by base or base cluster self-defense measures.

(2) Level II threats are beyond base or base cluster self-defense capabilities and can be defeated by response forces, normally consisting of MPs with supporting fires.

(3) Level III threats require the command decision to commit the tactical combat force (TCF) or a reserve force.

LS/A 2, ELO 6,
Lesson
Exercise 6

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 6](#).

SECTION IV SUMMARY

**Review/
Summarize
Lesson**

The material in this lesson covered the role of the division, the six types of divisions, the divisional organization base, the fundamentals of division operations, division offensive operations, and division defensive operations. All these actions reflect on a well-led, U.S. Army Division, prepared to go anywhere in the world on short notice, trained and ready at all times to face whatever the environment presents.

**Check on
Learning**

The 6 lesson exercises that you completed during this lesson serve as the check on learning for the TLO.

**Transition to
Next Lesson**

None

SECTION V STUDENT EVALUATION

**Testing
Requirements**

Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a "GO" on the Phase I exam. A "GO" is required for enrollment into Phase II.



Lesson Exercise 1: Instructions

The following two questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 1. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





U.S. Army divisions conduct Army operations in both _____ and _____ arenas.

- A. Peace and National
- B. National and Foreign
- C. War and Other Operations
- D. Other Operations and Foreign





When deployed as part of a Joint Task Force, the division works directly for

-
- A. Corp Commander.
 - B. ARFOR Headquarters.
 - C. Joint Force Land Component Commander.
 - D. Joint Force Commander (JFC).



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

U.S. Army divisions conduct Army operations in both war and other operations arenas.
PTP, Page 4.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

When deployed as part of a Joint Task Force, the division works directly for the Joint Force Commander (JFC). PTP, Page 5.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 2: Instructions

The following five questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 2. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





What are the six different types of divisions?

- A. Armored, Mechanized, Heavy Infantry, Airborne, Engineer, and Air Assault.
- B. Armored, Mechanized, Light Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, and Medium Division.
- C. Armored, Mechanized, Light Infantry, Special Operations, Light Armor, and Heavy Division.
- D. Armored, Mechanized Infantry, Special Operations, Light Infantry, Medium Division, and Engineers.





Which division is our most rapidly and strategically deployable division?

- A. Special Operations.
- B. Light Infantry.
- C. Light Armor.
- D. Engineer.





What division is capable of seizing and repairing an airfield for follow-on air-landed forces?

- A. Light Infantry.
- B. Air Assault.
- C. Airborne.
- D. Mechanized Infantry.





What division has helicopters integrated into ground force operations?

- A. Light Infantry.
- B. Special Operations.
- C. Airborne.
- D. Air Assault.





Which division's strengths and limitations are similar to that of an armored division?

- A. Medium.
- B. Light Infantry.
- C. Air Assault.
- D. Airborne.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Armored, Mechanized, Light Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, and Medium Division.
PTP, Page 6.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Light Infantry. PTP, Page 6.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Airborne. PTP, Page 7.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Air Assault. PTP, Page 7.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Medium. PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 3: Instructions

The following three questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 3. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





Who provides command and control for the division's organic, attached, or supporting units?

- A. Brigade Headquarters.
- B. Aviation Brigade.
- C. Division Headquarters.
- D. Engineer Brigade.





What is the division's primary organic indirect fire support organization?

- A. Air Defense Battalion.
- B. Divisional Cavalry Squadron.
- C. Division Support Command.
- D. Division Artillery.





What unit performs tasks such as, security of Main CP, perimeter defense, and EPW security during battles and engagements?

- A. Division Support Command.
- B. Division Band.
- C. Signal Battalion.
- D. Military Police Company.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Division Headquarters. PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Division Artillery. PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Division Band. PTP, Page 10.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 4: Instructions

The following three questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 4. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





What are the five fundamentals of division operations?

- A. Force-projection operations, division operations in depth, battlefield visualization, battlefield framework, and battlefield operating systems (BOS).
- B. Force-projection operations, division operations in depth, deployment, demobilization, and battlefield framework.
- C. Force-projection operations, battlefield framework, battlefield operating systems (BOS), entry operations, and battlefield visualization.
- D. Battlefield operating systems (BOS), force-projection operations, predeployment activity, entry operations, and battlefield visualization.





What are the four interrelated components of battlefield framework?

- A. Area of operation, area of interest (AI), close operations, and rear operations.
- B. Area of operations, battlespace, deep operations, battlefield organization and area of interest.
- C. Area of operation, area of interest, battlespace, and battlefield organization.
- D. Area of operations, area of interest, battlespace, and battlefield operating systems (BOS).





What are the seven areas of the battlefield operating systems (BOS)?

- A. Intelligence, maneuver, fire support, battlefield framework, mobility, survivability, and battle command.
- B. Intelligence, maneuver, fire support, mobility and survivability, air defense, combat service support, and command and control.
- C. Intelligence, maneuver, operations in depth, battlefield framework, air defense, battle command, and survivability.
- D. Intelligence, maneuver, fire support, air defense, operations in depth, command and control, and combat service support.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Force-projection, division operations in depth, battlefield visualization, battlefield framework, and battlefield operating systems (BOS). PTP, Page 10.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Area of operation, area of interest, battlespace, and battlefield organization.
PTP, Pages 11 and 12.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Intelligence, maneuver, fire support, mobility and survivability, air defense, and combat service support and command and control. PTP, Pages 12 and 13.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 5: Instructions

The following three questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 5. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





What are the four general forms of offense?

- A. Movement to contact, attacks, raids, and counterattacks.
- B. Movement to contact, attacks, pursuit, and raids.
- C. Movement to contact, attacks, exploitation, and pursuit.
- D. Movement to contact, raids, exploitation, and counterattacks.





What are the basic forms of offensive maneuver?

- A. Envelopment, turning movement, movement to contact, penetration and rear operations.
- B. Envelopment, turning movement, penetration, frontal attack and infiltration.
- C. Envelopment, movement to contact, penetration, close operations and frontal attacks.
- D. Envelopment, frontal attack, turning movement, movement to contact, and raids.





What are the three interdependent operations in battle?

- A. Deep operations, penetration, and infiltration.
- B. Deep operations, close operations, and special operations.
- C. Deep operations, close operations and penetration.
- D. Deep operations, close operations, and rear operations.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Movement to contact, attacks, exploitation, and pursuit. PTP, Pages 14 and 15.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Envelopment, turning movement, penetration, frontal attack, and infiltration.
PTP, Pages 15 and 16.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Deep operations, close operations, and rear operations. PTP, Page 17.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 6: Instructions

The following three questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 6. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





What are the two general forms of defensive operations?

- A. Mobile defense and air defense.
- B. Mobile defense and area defense.
- C. Area defense and air defense.
- D. Air defense and self defense.





What do all defenses use as force multipliers?

- A. Terrain, mobile defense, and air defense.
- B. Depth, terrain, and mobile defense.
- C. Terrain, depth, and mutual supporting fires.
- D. Depth, mutual supporting fires, and air defense.





What are the four interrelated functions of rear operations in the defense?

- A. Sustainment, movement, battle handover, and security.
- B. Terrain management, security, reserve force, and movement.
- C. Terrain management, movement, reserve force, and security.
- D. Sustainment, movement, terrain management, and security.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Mobile defense and area defense. PTP, Page 19.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Terrain, depth, and mutual supporting fires. PTP, Page 20.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

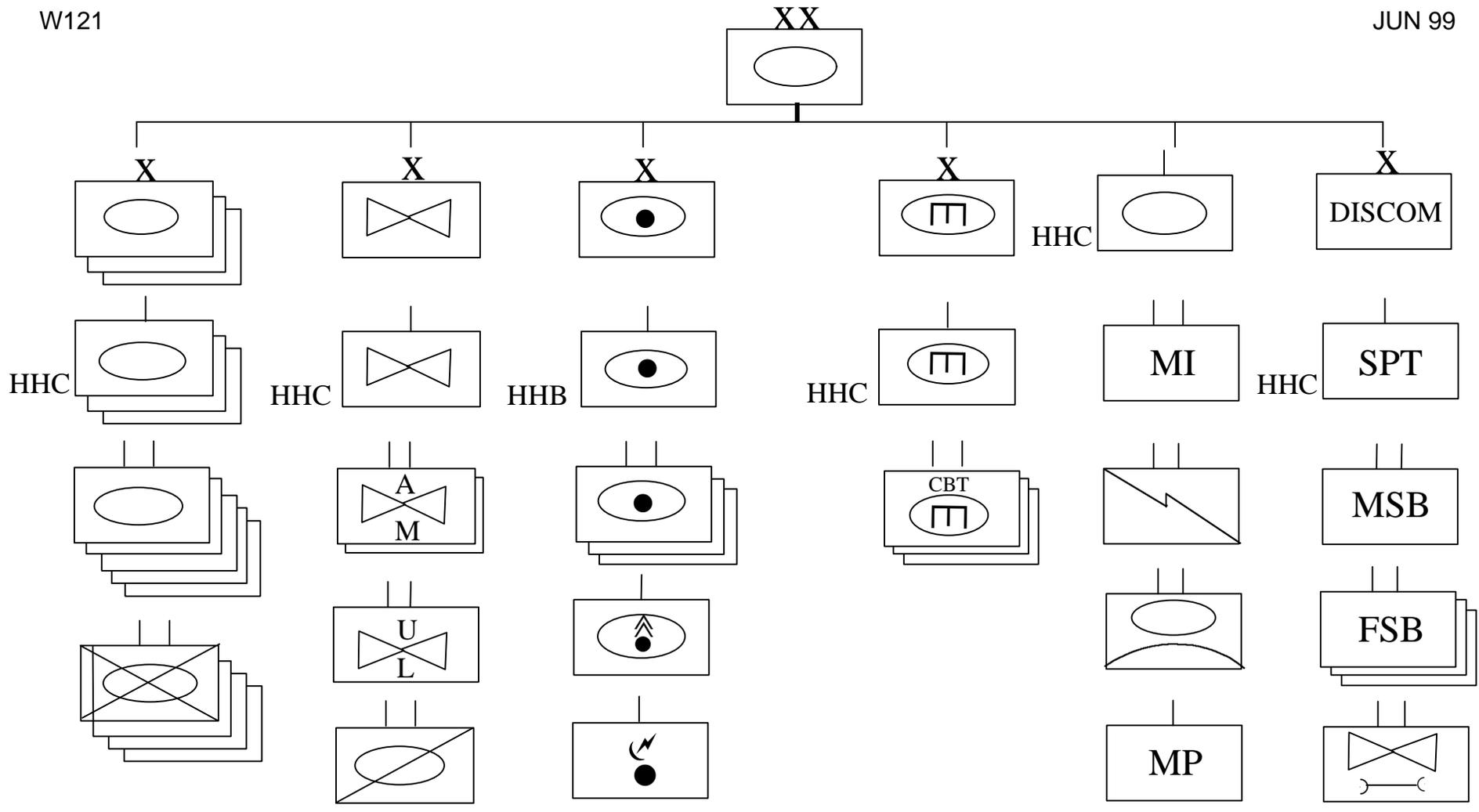
The correct answer is D.

Sustainment, movement, terrain management, and security. PTP, Page 22.



CORRECT



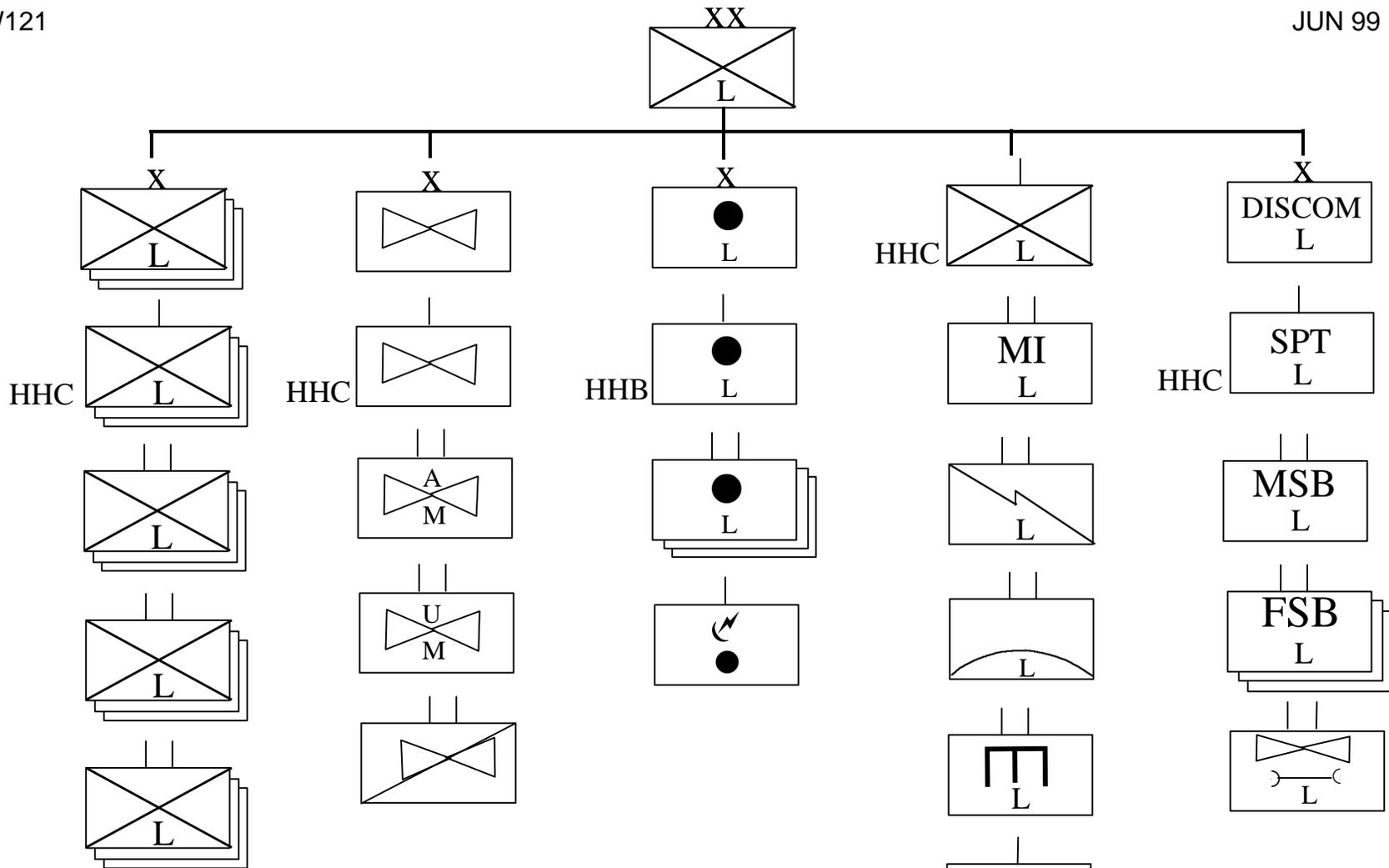


Notes:

1. Exact number of systems varies with MTOE.
2. Mechanized divisions vary on the number of armor and mechanized battalions.

SYSTEMS	
384 M1	48 ITV
224 M2/M3	16 AH-58D
66 107/120MM MORT	24 UH-60
72 155MM (SP)	144 DRAGON
38 AVENGER	9 MLRS
48 AH-64	6 OH-58A/C
	3 EH-60

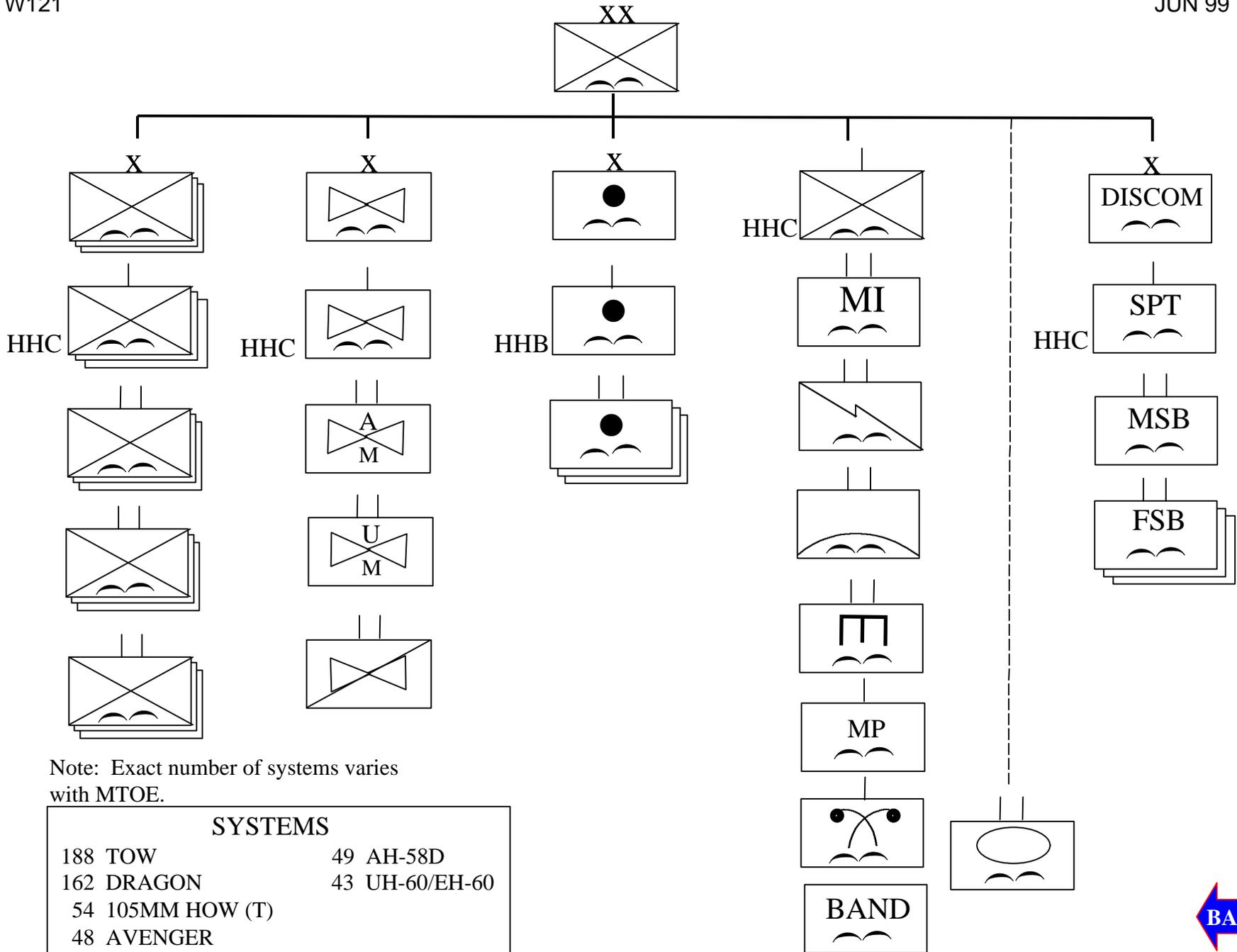




SYSTEMS	
36 TOW	24 AH-58D/AH-1F
162 DRAGON	AH-64
54 105MM HOW(T)	38 UH-60
36 AVENGER	3 EH-60
54 60MM MORT	8 155MM HOW (T)
36 81MM MORT	

NOTE: Exact number of systems varies with MTOE.



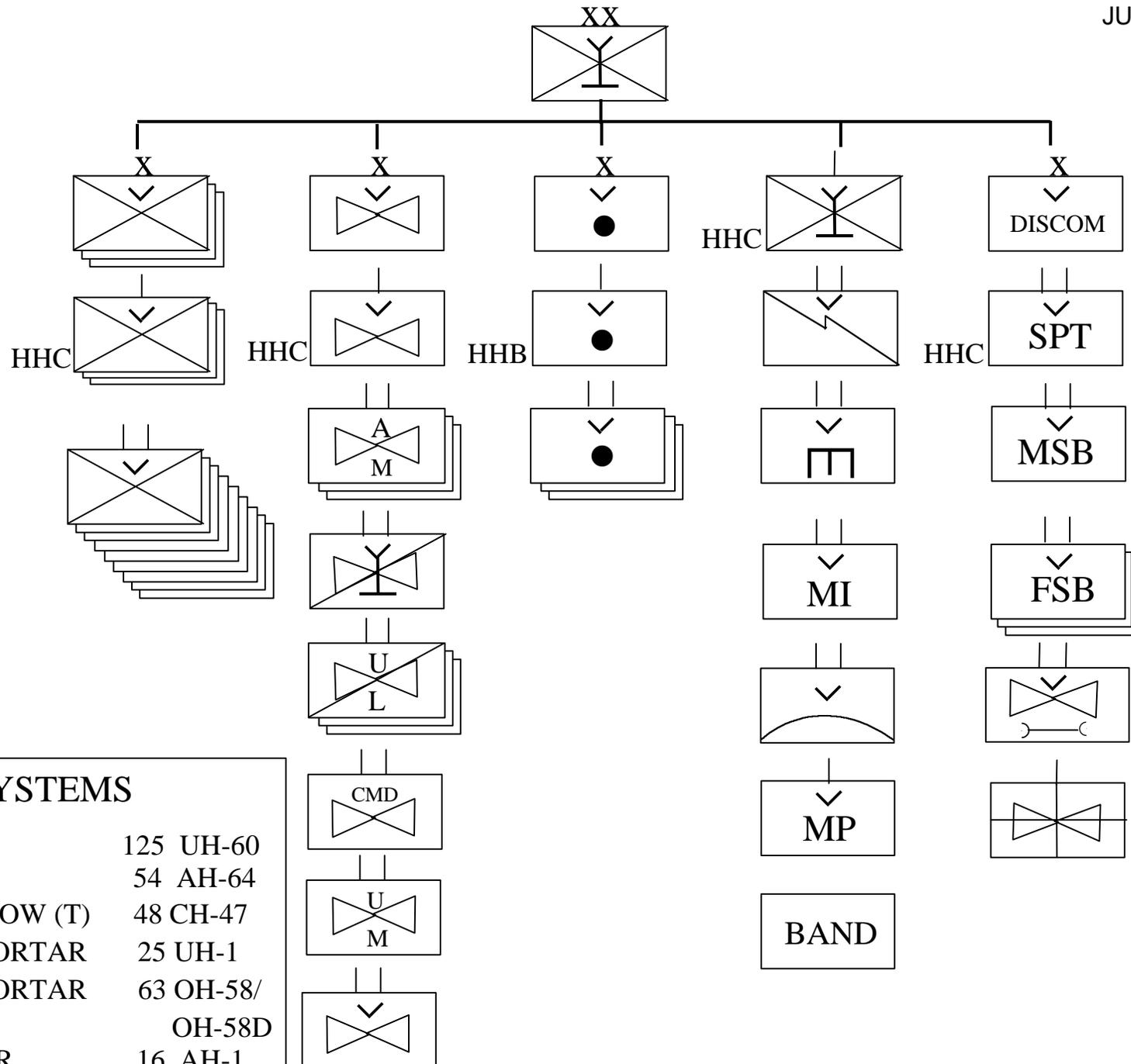


Note: Exact number of systems varies with MTOE.

SYSTEMS	
188 TOW	49 AH-58D
162 DRAGON	43 UH-60/EH-60
54 105MM HOW (T)	
48 AVENGER	
54 60MM MORTAR	

SH-1-3

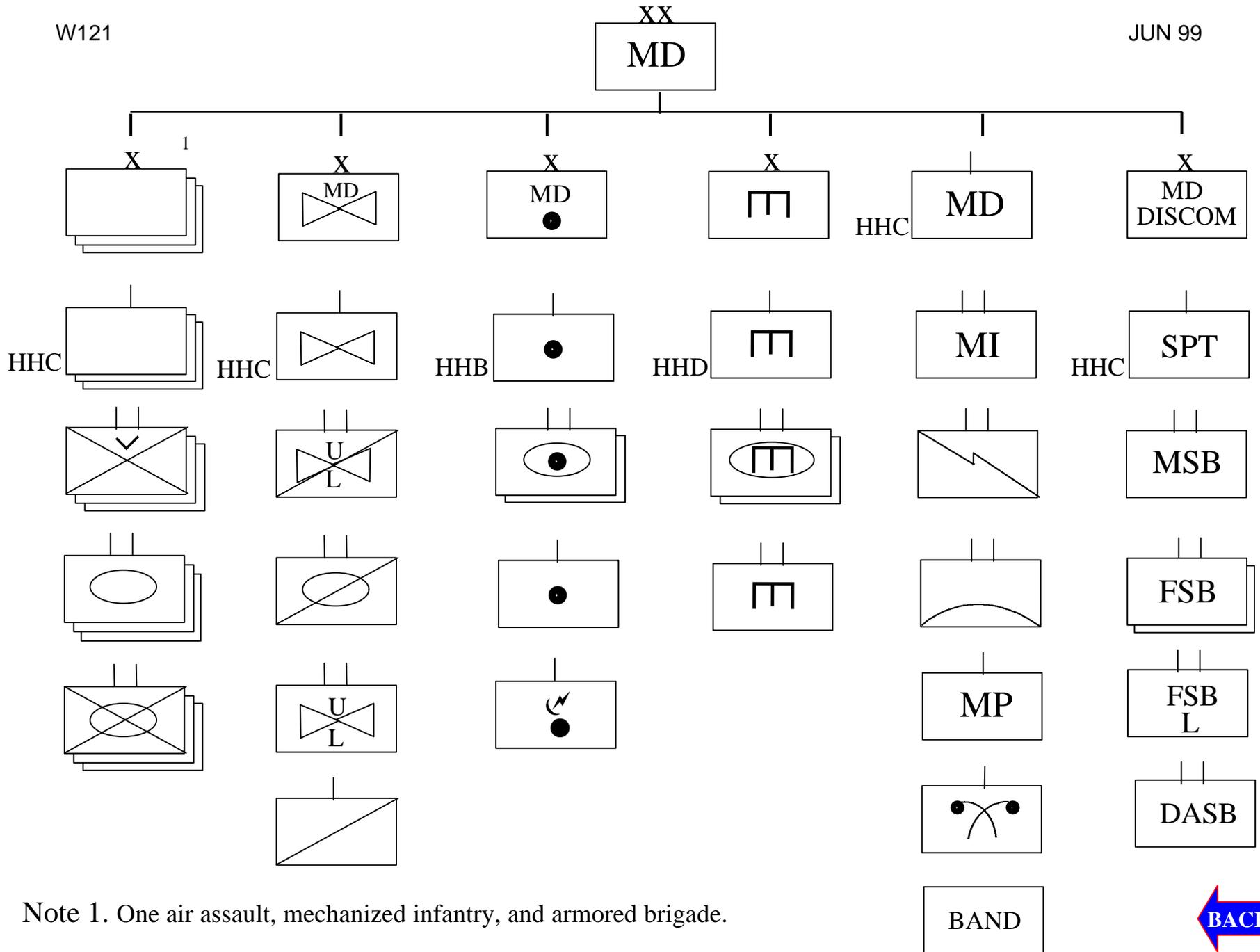




SYSTEMS	
180 TOW	125 UH-60
162 AAWS-M	54 AH-64
54 105MM HOW (T)	48 CH-47
54 60MM MORTAR	25 UH-1
36 81MM MORTAR	63 OH-58/ OH-58D
48 AVENGER	16 AH-1

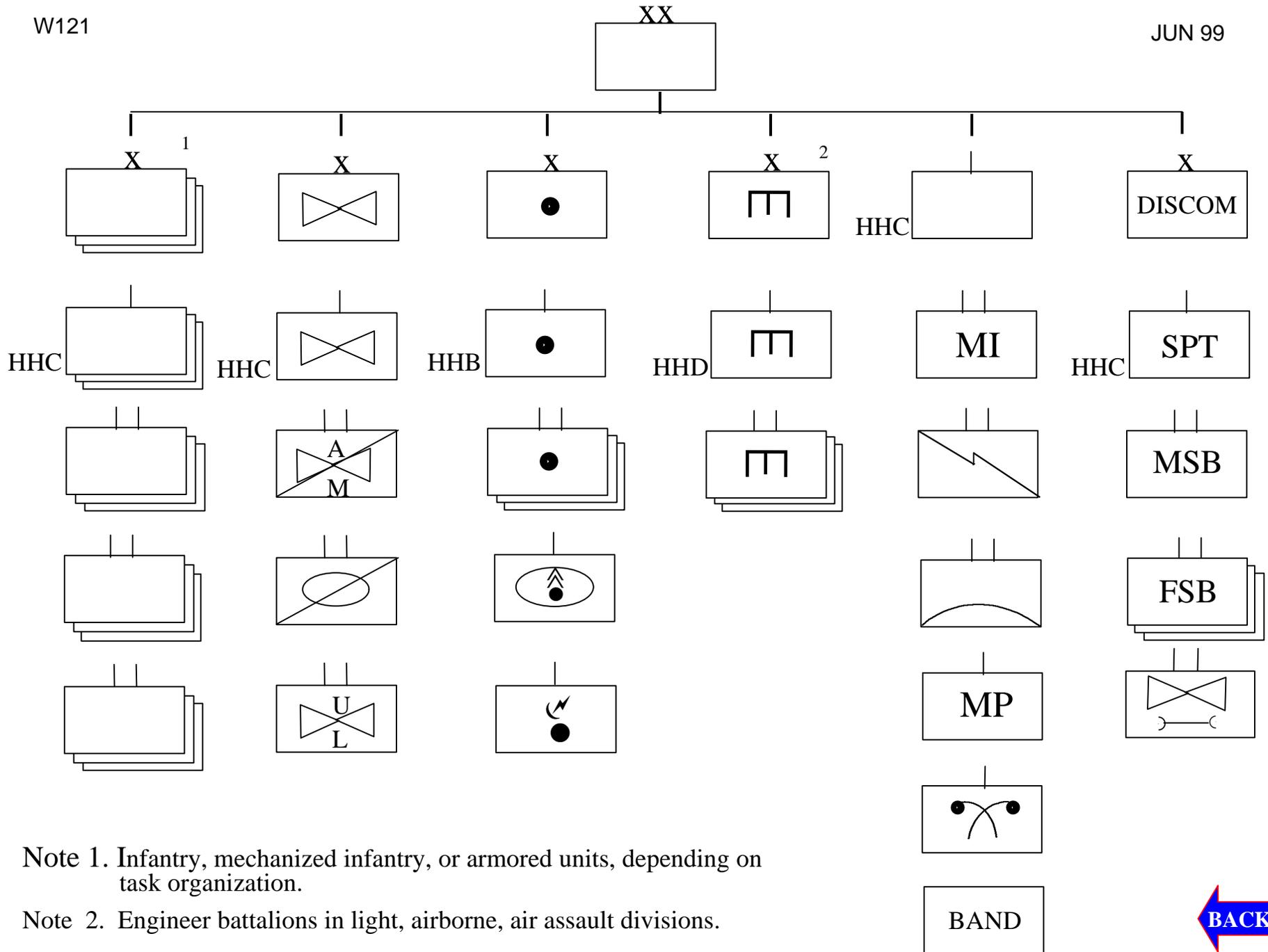
SH-1-4





Note 1. One air assault, mechanized infantry, and armored brigade.





Note 1. Infantry, mechanized infantry, or armored units, depending on task organization.

Note 2. Engineer battalions in light, airborne, air assault divisions.

