

the host country. Claims services are emphasized. (See FM 27-10 and AR 27-20 for guidance.)

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Emphasis is placed on air evacuation of patients. Medical support may be provided to host country military forces. The civilian population may be provided medical assistance through military civic action projects and internal development public health programs. (See FM 8-series manuals for guidance.)

MILITARY POLICE CORPS. See paragraph on page 258.

ORDNANCE CORPS. Ordnance can provide ammunition, weapons, and fire control equipment maintenance, and ground mobility materiel maintenance support for host country military forces. (See FM 9-6 and FM 29-series manuals for guidance.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS. Quartermaster elements can provide logistical support and services for host country military forces. (See FM 29-series manuals for guidance.)

SIGNAL CORPS. See paragraph on page 258.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS. The Transportation Corps can provide mobility to host country military forces. Transportation units have an excellent capability to support military civic action projects and internal development programs. (See FM 55-series and 29-series for general guidance on air and motor vehicle operations.)

FUNCTIONAL AREAS

This paragraph summarizes doctrine on selected functional areas and special units as it applies to IDAD operations. The functional areas included here require emphasis and have not been considered under branch functions.

ADVISORY ASSISTANCE. Provision of US advisory assistance depends on the circumstances and operational conditions. It can vary from US representatives at the national level only to advisors with armed forces units and political subdivisions. (See AR 1-75, AR 550-50, and AR 795-204 for guidance on advisory assistance.)

AVIATION. Aviation units provide reconnaissance, surveillance, mobility, and firepower. Units may be called on to support indigenous forces engaged in counter guerrilla operations. (See FM 1-100 for general guidance.)

BASE DEFENSE. In the IDAD operations environment there is an ever-present threat of a surprise attack. Measures must be taken to defend against infiltrators, armed assault, and attack by long-range weapons. (See chapter 10 of this manual for guidance on base defense.)

BORDER SECURITY/ANTI-INFILTRATION. Border security operations are conducted to deny the insurgent external support and base areas across international boundaries. They are normally the responsibility of civil police, paramilitary border security forces, or customs police. When necessary, these agencies may be supported by military combat, combat support, and combat service support units. Techniques used may include outposts, patrols, ambushes, barriers, mobile forces, and sensor