

**4th Infantry Division & Fort Carson**


**Personnel – General**

# **Standards**

**Headquarters, 4th Infantry Division  
Fort Carson, CO.  
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**UNCLASSIFIED**

FOR THE COMMANDER:



DOUGLAS A. SIMS, II  
COL, IN  
Chief of Staff

**Summary.** This pamphlet provides information to educate and inform all uniformed Service Members of the 4th Infantry Division and Fort Carson regarding specific Division and Installation policies.

**Applicability.** This book applies to all United States Service Members, Active, Reserve, and National Guard, assigned to the 4th ID or training on Fort Carson or Butts Army Airfield. 4th Infantry Division Soldiers who reside on other installations will comply with the host installation standards and policies should policies conflict.

**Proponent and Exception Authority.** The proponent is the Division Command Sergeant Major. The exception authority does not apply to this publication.

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<http://www.carson.army.mil/units/4id/>

**Restrictions.** There are no restrictions.

## Table of Contents

1. Purpose .....	1
2. Applicability .....	1
3. Responsibilities .....	1
4. References .....	1
5. 4th Infantry Division Vision Statement .....	1
6. Mountain Post Historical Center (MPHC) .....	2
7. Soldier Appearance .....	2
a. Personal Appearance Policies .....	2
b. Hair and Fingernail Standards/Grooming Policies .....	2
c. Tattoo, Branding, and Body Mutilation Policy .....	3
d. Jewelry .....	4
e. Identification Tags and Security Badges .....	5
f. Electronic Devices .....	5
g. Hearing Protection .....	6
h. Sunglasses .....	6
i. Eyeglasses .....	6
j. Contact Lenses .....	6
k. Cosmetics .....	6

<b>8. Class C (Utility) Uniform Wear Standards</b> .....	7
a. Utility Uniform Wear Restrictions.....	7
b. Army Combat Uniform (ACU) .....	7
c. Flight Suit.....	9
d. Fire Resistant ACU and Combat Shirt.....	9
e. Headgear .....	9
f. Cavalry Spurs and Stetson .....	9
g. Army Combat Boots .....	10
h. Socks .....	10
i. Combat and Special Skills Badges on Combat Uniforms.....	10
j. Commissioned Officer Branch Insignia .....	11
k. Reflective Safety Belt .....	11
l. Camel Back.....	11
m. Bags.....	11
n. Gloves and Glove Inserts.....	12
o. Cadre T-Shirt .....	12
p. Smoking in Uniform .....	12
<b>9. Tactical Uniform</b> .....	12
a. Components.....	12
b. Advance Combat Helmet (ACH).....	12
c. Individual Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) .....	13
<b>10. Physical Fitness and Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU)</b> .....	14
a. General.....	14
b. Uniform .....	14
c. Foot March PT .....	15
d. Unit T-Shirts .....	16
<b>11. Off-Duty Appearance</b> .....	17
a. Clothing .....	17
b. Footwear .....	17
<b>12. Conduct</b> .....	17
a. Vehicles .....	17
b. Loud Noise.....	17
c. Traffic Regulations.....	18
d. Motorcycle and Moped Safety.....	18
e. Drugs .....	20
f. Use of Tobacco.....	20
g. Alcohol Usage and Laws .....	20
h. Firearms Registration.....	21
i. Storage of POW, firearms, ammunition, and other weapons on the installation .....	22
j. Transportation and use of privately owned firearms and weapons on the installation .....	23
k. Off-Limit Structures and Areas.....	24
<b>13. Soldier Readiness Packet</b> .....	24
a. ID Card.....	24
b. ID Tags.....	24
c. Service Member’s Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Emergency Data.....	24
d. Will and Power of Attorney (POA) .....	25
e. Family Readiness Groups (FRG) .....	25
f. Dental.....	25
g. Medical.....	25

<b>14. Military Courtesy</b> .....	25
a. Saluting.....	25
b. Customs and Courtesy .....	26
<b>15. Single Soldier Barracks</b> .....	27
a. Room .....	27
b. Visitation .....	27
c. Alcohol.....	27
d. New Soldiers .....	27
e. Leader Presence .....	27
f. Charge of Quarters (CQ) Responsibilities .....	27
g. Pets.....	28
<b>16. Assistance Organizations</b> .....	28
a. Army Community Service (ACS) .....	28
b. Legal Assistance .....	28
c. American Red Cross.....	28
d. Chaplain .....	28
e. Education Center.....	28
f. Behavioral Health Services.....	28
g. Military One Source .....	29
<b>17. Inspector General Assistance</b> .....	29
<b>18. Open Door Policy</b> .....	29
<b>19. Relationships Between Soldiers of Different Ranks</b> .....	29
<b>20. Equal Opportunity &amp; Sexual Harassment/Assault Response &amp; Prevention</b> .....	30
a. Some Points to Consider .....	30
b. Reporting Procedures of Sexual Assault Incidents for Commanders .....	30
c. Commanders .....	31
d. Sexual Assault Report Options (SHARP).....	31
<b>21. Commonly Used Phone Numbers</b> .....	32
<b>Fort Carson History</b> .....	33
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division History</b> .....	34
<b>The Army Values</b> .....	36
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division March</b> .....	37
<b>The Army Song</b> .....	37

## **1. Purpose.**

This Standards book is designed to better inform Soldiers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Officers of the Ironhorse Division and Fort Carson about basic standards for individual discipline, appearance, conduct, and military courtesy as established by Army Regulations and policies. All Military Members assigned to Fort Carson are expected to meet these standards each day.

## **2. Applicability.**

This pamphlet applies to all United States Service Members assigned to Fort Carson. 4th Infantry Division Soldiers who reside on other installations will comply with the host installation standards and policies, should policies conflict.

## **3. Responsibilities.**

Commanders and leaders are held responsible to ensure Soldiers present a neat appearance and conduct themselves professionally both on and off duty. Soldiers will take pride in their appearance and conduct themselves properly at all times. Leaders are required to read and understand this pamphlet, brief their Soldiers, and enforce these standards. Leaders will ensure all Soldiers receive and have, on their person, a copy of this pamphlet or digital copy on smart phone while in a service uniform.

## **4. References.**

The following references were used while creating this pamphlet.

- a. AR 190-5, Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision.
- b. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program.
- c. AR 600-9, The Army Body Composition Program.
- d. AR 600-20, Army Command Policy.
- e. AR 670-1, 2014, Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia.
- f. FC Reg 210-18, Prohibited and Regulated Conduct
- g. 4th Infantry Division Policy Letters.

## **5. 4th Infantry Division Vision Statement.**

The 4th Infantry Division is a combat proven Army Division capable of fighting and winning our Nation's wars. We are quiet professionals who lead by example and are proud of who we are; proud of our legacy of service and sacrifice; proud of our Families; and proud of the communities in which we live and serve. We are in excellent physical, mental, emotional, social, and spiritual condition... and so are our Families. We are prepared to dominate the next challenge and accomplish all assigned missions, regardless of the hardships involved.

## **6. Mountain Post Historical Center (MPHC).**

The 4th Infantry Division Museum is located outside of the main gate, Fort Carson, Colorado, CO SH-115, across from the Cheyenne Mountain State Park. All Service Members and Families are encouraged to visit and view the artifacts and documents reflecting the history of the Division and Fort Carson.

## **7. Soldier Appearance and Grooming Policies (AR-670-1).**

### **a. Personal appearance policies.**

(1) Soldiers will present a professional image at all times and will continue to set the example in military presence, both on and off duty. Pride in appearance includes physical fitness and adherence to acceptable weight standards in accordance with AR 600–9.

(2) A vital ingredient of the Army's strength and military effectiveness is the pride and self-discipline that American Soldiers bring to their Service through a conservative military image. It is the responsibility of commanders to ensure that military personnel under their command present a neat and soldierly appearance. Therefore, in the absence of specific procedures or guidelines, commanders must determine a Soldier's compliance with standards in AR 670-1 and this handbook.

(3) The Army uniform regulations for standards of personal appearance and grooming are as specific as is practicable in order to establish the parameters with which Soldiers must comply.

(4) Portions of this chapter are punitive. Violation of the specific prohibitions and requirements set forth in this chapter may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provision of the UCMJ.

### **b. Hair and fingernail standards and grooming policies.**

(1) The requirement for hair grooming standards is necessary to maintain uniformity within a military population. Many hairstyles are acceptable, as long as they are neat and conservative. It is the responsibility of leaders at all levels to exercise good judgment when enforcing Army policy. All Soldiers will comply with hair, fingernail, and grooming policies while in any military uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty.

(2) Leaders will judge the appropriateness of a particular hairstyle by the appearance of headgear when worn. Hairstyles (including bulk and length of hair) that do not allow Soldiers to wear the headgear properly, or that interfere with the proper wear of the protective mask or other protective equipment, are prohibited.

(3) Extreme, eccentric, or faddish haircuts or hairstyles are not authorized. If Soldiers use dyes, tints, or bleaches, they must choose a natural hair color. Colors that detract from a professional military appearance are prohibited. Therefore, Soldiers must avoid using colors that result in an extreme appearance. Applied hair colors that are prohibited include, but are not limited to, purple, blue, pink, green, orange, bright (fire-engine) red, and fluorescent or neon colors. It is the responsibility of leaders to use good judgment in determining if applied colors are acceptable, based upon the overall effect on a Soldier's appearance.

(4) Faddish and exaggerated styles, to include shaved portions of the scalp other than the neckline, designs cut in the hair, unsecured ponytails (except during physical training), and unbalanced or lopsided hairstyles are prohibited. Hair will be styled so as not to interfere with the proper wear of all uniform headgear. All headgear will fit snugly and comfortably around the largest part of the head without bulging or distortion from the intended shape of the headgear and without excessive gaps. When headgear is worn, hair should not protrude at distinct angles from under the edges. Hairstyles that do not allow the headgear to be worn in this manner are prohibited. Examples of hairstyles considered to be faddish or exaggerated and thus not authorized for wear while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty, include, but are not limited to, locks and twists (not including French rolls/twists or corn rows); hair sculpting (eccentric directional flow, twists, texture, or spiking); buns or braids with loose hair extending at the end; multiple braids not braided in a straight line; hair styles with severe angles; and loose unsecured hair (not to include bangs) when medium and long hair are worn up.

*Note: See AR 670-1 for further details on haircuts and hairstyles.*

(5) Hair holding devices are authorized only for the purpose of securing the hair. Soldiers will not place hair holding devices in the hair for decorative purposes. All hair holding devices must be plain and of a color as close to the Soldier's hair as is possible or clear. Authorized devices include, but are not limited to, small plain scrunches (elastic hair bands covered with material), barrettes, combs, pins, clips, rubber bands, and hair/head bands. Such devices should conform to the natural shape of the head. Devices that are conspicuous, excessive, or decorative are prohibited.

(6) Long length hair may be worn in a ponytail during physical training. A single pony tail centered on the back of the head is authorized in physical fitness uniforms only when within the scope of physical training, except when considered a safety hazard. The pony tail is not required to be worn above the collar. When hair securing devices are worn, they will comply with the guidelines set in paragraph 3-2a(3)(e). Examples of hair accessories not authorized for securing hair during physical fitness are bows, ribbons, and claw or alligator clips. Authorized hairstyles (such as braids and twists) may also be worn in a pony tail using the same guidance.

(7) Wigs are authorized and must look natural and conform to the uniform regulation. Wigs may not be worn to cover up unauthorized hairstyles.

(8) Fingernails. All personnel will keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed. Males will keep nails trimmed so as not to extend beyond the fingertip unless medically required and are not authorized to wear nail polish. Females will not exceed a nail length of 1/4 inch as measured from the tip of the finger. Females will trim nails shorter if the commander determines that the longer length detracts from a professional appearance, presents a safety concern, or interferes with the performance of duties. Females may only wear clear polish when in uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty. Females may wear clear acrylic nails, provided they have a natural appearance and conform to Army standards.

### **c. Tattoo, Branding, and Body Mutilation Policy.**

*Note: This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.*

(1) Tattoos and brands are permanent markings that are difficult to reverse (in terms of financial cost, discomfort, and effectiveness of removal techniques). Before obtaining either a

tattoo or a brand, Soldiers should consider talking to unit leaders to ensure that they understand the Army tattoo and brand policy. The words tattoo and brand are interchangeable in regards to this policy.

(2) Extremist, indecent, sexist, and racist tattoos are prohibited anywhere on a Soldier's body.

(3) Soldiers are prohibited from having tattoos or brands on the head, face, neck (anything above the t-shirt neck line to include on/inside the eyelids, mouth, and ears), wrists, hands, or fingers.

*Note: See AR 670-1 for further details of authorized tattoos, grandfather policy, and compliance requirements. **Soldiers may not cover tattoos or brands with bandages or make up in order to comply with the tattoo policy.***

(4) Soldiers are prohibited from willful mutilation of the body or any body parts in any manner. Examples include, but are not limited to, tongue bifurcation (splitting of the tongue) or ear gauging (enlarged holes in the lobe of the ear, which are greater than 1.6mm).

#### **d. Jewelry.**

*Note: This paragraph is punitive with regard to Soldiers. Violation by Soldiers may result in adverse administrative action and/or charges under the provisions of the UCMJ.*

(1) Soldiers may wear a wristwatch, a wrist identification bracelet, and a total of two rings (a wedding set is considered one ring) with Army uniforms, unless prohibited by the commander for safety or health reasons. Any jewelry worn by Soldiers while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty, must be conservative. Identification bracelets are limited to the following: medical alert bracelets, missing in action, prisoner of war, or killed in action (black or silver in color only) bracelets. Soldiers are only authorized to wear one item on each wrist while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty. Soldiers may also wear one activity tracker, pedometer, or heart rate monitor.

(2) Females are authorized to wear earrings with the service, dress, and mess uniforms. Earrings may be screw-on, clip-on, or post-type earrings in gold, silver, white pearl, or diamond. The earrings will not exceed 6 mm or 1/4 inch in diameter, and they must be unadorned and spherical. When worn, the earrings will fit snugly against the ear. Females may wear earrings only as a matched pair, with only one earring per ear lobe.

(3) Females are not authorized to wear earrings with any Class C uniform (combat, utility, hospital duty, food service, physical fitness, field, or organizational). When in civilian clothes on duty, female Soldiers must comply with the specifications listed in paragraph (2), above, when wearing earrings, unless otherwise authorized by the commander. When females are off duty, there are no restrictions on wearing earrings so long as the earrings do not create or support ear gauging (enlarged holes in the lobe of the ear, greater than 1.6mm).

(4) Ankle bracelets, toe rings, necklaces (other than those described in AR 600–20), faddish (trendy) devices, medallions, amulets, and personal talismans or icons are not authorized for wear while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty.

(5) No jewelry, other than that described above, can appear exposed while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty. Pens and/or pencils worn in the pen/pencil slots on the combat



uniform coat may be exposed. There are no stipulations on the colors of pens and/or pencils worn in the slots on the combat uniform coat while wearing the uniform. Watch chains or similar items cannot appear exposed. The only other authorized exceptions are religious items described in DA Pam 670–1 and AR 600–20; a conservative tie tack or tie clasp that male Soldiers may wear with necktie; and a pen or pencil that may appear exposed on the hospital duty, food service, combat vehicle crewman, or flight uniforms.

(6) Attaching, affixing or displaying objects, articles, jewelry, or ornamentation to, through, or under their skin, tongue, or any other body part is prohibited. This applies to all Soldiers on and off duty. **Male Soldiers are not authorized to wear earrings on or off duty.** The only exception is for female Soldiers, who may wear earrings consistent with paragraph 7d(2). (The term “skin” is not confined to external skin but includes the tongue, lips, inside the mouth, and other surfaces of the body not readily visible.)

(7) The use of gold caps, platinum caps, or caps of any unnatural color or texture (permanent or removable) for purposes of dental ornamentation is prohibited. Teeth, whether natural, capped, or veneered, will not be decorated with designs, jewels, initials, or similar ornamentation. Unnatural shaping of teeth for nonmedical reasons is prohibited.

#### **e. Identification Tags and Security Badges.**

(1) Wearing identification tags is governed by AR 600–8–14. Soldiers will wear identification tags around the neck at all times while on duty in uniform unless otherwise directed by the commander or when safety considerations apply.

(2) Security identification badges. In restricted areas, commanders may prescribe wearing security identification badges, in accordance with AR 600–8–14 and other applicable regulations. Personnel will not wear security identification badges outside the area for which they are required. Personnel will not hang other items from the security identification badge(s). The manner of wear will be determined by the organization that requires wearing the badges.

#### **f. Electronic Devices.**

(1) Soldiers may wear an electronic device on the belt, belt loops, or waistband of the uniform. Only one electronic device (for example, cell phone) may be worn. The body of the device may not exceed the size of a Government issued electronic device, and the device and carrying case must be black; no other colors are authorized. If security cords or chains are attached to the device, Soldiers will conceal the cord or chain from view. Other types of electronic devices are not authorized for wear on the uniform, unless medically prescribed. If the commander issues and requires the use of other electronic devices in the performance of duties, the Soldier will carry them in the hand, pocket, briefcase, purse, bag, or some other carrying container.

(2) Soldiers will not walk while engaged in activities that would interfere with the hand salute and greeting of the day or detract from a professional image. Examples include, but are not limited to, walking while eating, using electronic devices, or smoking cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. Soldiers are not authorized to wear wireless or non-wireless devices/earpieces while wearing Army uniforms. Hands-free devices while operating a commercial or military vehicle (to include a motorcycle or bicycle) are allowed if not otherwise prohibited by policy or law in accordance with AR 385–10.

(3) Soldiers are NOT authorized to use headsets, headphones, earphones, iPods, or MP3 players, while conducting physical training in uniform at any time. Soldiers who are on leave or pass may wear such devices safely while exercising in the gym in civilian clothes. Headphones and earphones are prohibited on Fort Carson while walking or running sidewalks or streets for safety reasons. They may only be used on running paths, tracks, and indoors in civilian clothes.

**g. Hearing Protection.** All Soldiers will carry issued hearing protection when in military uniform (Garrison and field). All Soldiers are required to wear fitted non-linear hearing protection in all military training/operations involving high-frequency impulse noise that can cause injury to Soldiers hearing.

**h. Sunglasses.**

(1) Conservative civilian prescription eyeglasses are authorized for wear with all uniforms.

(2) Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment, except while indoors. Individuals who are required by medical authority to wear sunglasses for medical reasons, other than refractive error, may wear them, except when health or safety considerations apply. Commanders may authorize sunglasses in formations or field environments, as appropriate.

(3) Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are trendy or have lenses or frames with conspicuous initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear. Soldiers may not wear lenses with extreme or trendy colors, which include, but are not limited to, red, yellow, blue, purple, bright green, or orange. Lens colors must be traditional gray, brown, or dark green shades. Personnel will not wear lenses or frames that are so large or so small that they detract from the appearance of the uniform. Personnel will not attach chains or ribbons to eyeglasses. Eyeglass restraints (to include bands) are authorized when required for safety purposes. Personnel will not hang eyeglasses or eyeglass cases on the uniform and may not let glasses hang from eyeglass restraints down the front of the uniform. Glasses may not be worn on top of the head at any time.

(4) Soldiers are authorized to wear ballistic spectacle eye protection issued by the Army, including lens colors or logos that do not comply with paragraph 7.h.(3), above, in garrison or field environments unless otherwise directed by their chain of command. See the Army Combat Readiness Center for a list of currently approved protective eyewear.

**i. Eyeglasses.** Prescription eyeglasses will not be faddish or have lenses or frames with initials or other adornments on them while in any US Army uniform.

**j. Contact Lenses.** Tinted or colored contact lenses are not authorized for wear with the uniform. The only exception is for opaque lenses that are prescribed medically for eye injuries. Clear lenses that have designs on them that change the contour of the iris are not authorized for wear with the uniform. Contact lenses may be restricted by the commander for safety or mission requirements.

**k. Cosmetics.** Female Soldiers are authorized to wear skin and nail cosmetics only when applied conservatively and blends in with military colors and is in good taste. Exaggerated or faddish cosmetics styles are inappropriate with the uniform and will not be worn. Males are not authorized to wear cosmetics (to include nail polish) at any time on or off duty.

## 8. Class C (Utility) Uniform Wear Standards.

The Utility Uniforms consist of the ACU, hospital, food service and cold weather uniforms. The utility uniforms are designed to fit loosely; alterations to make them form fitting are not authorized. Keep uniforms free of holes and tears; keep all pockets properly closed. Soldiers will not place their hands in pockets except momentarily to retrieve items.

### a. Utility Uniform Wear Restrictions.

(1) The utility uniforms may be worn off post at the discretion of the Soldier. If worn off- post, uniforms will be clean, serviceable, and worn IAW AR 670-1.

(2) Soldiers will not wear utility uniforms (Class C) off-post in any establishment which primarily serves alcohol.

(3) Soldiers may wear utility uniforms (Class C) off-post in an establishment that primarily sells food, even if they sell alcohol. However under no circumstances will the Soldier consume alcohol off the installation while in Class C uniform.

(4) The utility uniform is not considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation such as memorial services, funerals, weddings or inaugural ceremonies etc. therefore will not be worn.

(5) Utility uniforms will not be worn when Class A or Class B uniforms are more appropriate.

(6) The wearing of a combination of civilian and military clothing is prohibited unless prescribed in AR 670–1 or other authorization documents are approved by HQDA.

(7) Personnel on official travel and traveling by commercial travel means will wear the service uniform or appropriate civilian attire. Soldiers may wear the combat uniform on commercial flights only when deploying/redeploying or on rest and recuperation leave to and from the combat theater. However, commanders may authorize service or utility uniforms for Soldiers when traveling by commercial travel for emergency leave or casualty assistance duties.

**b. Army Combat Uniform (ACU).** The standard combat uniform coat and trousers, both issued and available at military clothing stores, are pretreated with permethrin, which provides protection from disease-carrying insects. Female Soldiers who are pregnant, trying to become pregnant, or nursing may be able to obtain a temporary medical profile to wear non-permethrin treated combat uniforms, in accordance with the policies and procedures contained in AR 40–501.

(1) The following care instructions must be followed when caring for the combat uniform to maximize the service life and maintain optimum performance. Soldiers will—

(a) Not starch the combat uniform under any circumstances. Using starch, sizing, and any process that involves dry cleaning or a steam press will adversely affect the treatments and durability of the uniform and is not authorized.

(b) Wash the combat uniform in cold water and mild detergent containing no optical brighteners or bleach.

(c) Tumble dry the combat uniform at low heat (not to exceed 130 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove immediately from the dryer and fold flat or place on a rustproof hanger to ensure heat from the dryer does not set wrinkles. To drip dry, remove from the washer and place on a rustproof hanger. Do not wring or twist.

(d) Soldiers may roll press uniforms, as necessary.

(2) The coat.

(a) The coat will not extend below the top of the cargo pocket on the trousers and will not be higher than the bottom of the opening of the side pocket on the trousers. The elbow pouch with hook-and-loop closure for internal elbow pad inserts must be closed at all times. Permanent infrared feedback squares affixed to each shoulder for nighttime identification will be covered when insignia are not worn on the pocket flaps. Sleeves will be worn down at all times (not rolled or cuffed). The sleeve cuffs on the combat uniform coat are not authorized to be rolled inside the coat.

(b) Soldiers may sew on the U.S. Army tape, name tape, rank, and all authorized badges as an option. Hook-and-loop fasteners for U.S. Army tape and name tape may be left on or removed when sewing on the uniform. If worn, badges must be all sewn on or all pinned on; Soldiers are not authorized to mix sew-on badges with pin-on badges. When personnel sew on badges, the following must also be sewn on the combat uniform coat: name tape, U.S. Army tape, and grade insignia. If a nametape, U.S. Army tape or grade insignia is sewn on, then personnel must sew all three of these items on the uniform coat. This requirement does not apply to the patrol cap. If Soldiers choose to sew on U.S. Army name tape, rank or authorized skill badges, it will be at their own expense. Soldiers are not authorized to wear pinned on badges in a field or deployed environment.

(3) The trousers.

(a) Soldiers will wear the trousers tucked into the top of the boots or bloused using the draw strings at the bottom of the trousers or commercial blousing devices. Personnel will not wrap the trouser leg around the leg tightly enough to present a pegged appearance or insert any items inside the trouser leg to create a round appearance at the bottom of the trouser leg.

(b) When bloused, the trousers should not extend below the third eyelet from the top of the boot. The knee pouch with hook-and-loop closure for internal knee pad inserts and bellowed calf storage pocket with the hook-and-loop closure on the left and right legs will be worn closed at all times.

(4) The patrol cap.

(a) General. The patrol cap is standard headgear worn with the combat uniform in the garrison environment. The patrol cap has a visor, circular top crown, side crown with an outside crown band, and a hook-and-loop pad on the back of the patrol cap.

(b) Wear. Personnel wear the patrol cap straight on the head so that the cap band creates a straight line around the head, parallel to the ground. The patrol cap will fit snugly and comfortably around the largest part of the head without bulging or distortion from the intended shape of the headgear and without excessive gaps. No rolling of, blocking, or alterations to the cap are authorized. The cap is worn so that no hair is visible on the forehead beneath the cap.

The nametape will be worn centered on the hook-and-loop pads on the back of the patrol cap. Soldiers may sew on the nametape and/or grade insignia as an option. Hook-and-loop fasteners for the nametape may be left on or removed when sewing it on to the patrol cap. If Soldiers choose to sew on the name tape or grade insignia, it will be at their own expense.

**c. Flight Suit.**

(1) The Army Aviation Combat Uniform (A2CU) is worn on duty when flying, on standby awaiting flight, or as directed by the commander. A2CUs are not authorized for everyday wear in garrison or office environments. The 100% cotton foliage green and tan T-shirt are the only authorized T-shirt for wear with the A2CU. Long-sleeved white thermal shirts are authorized to be worn under a tan shirt. Sleeves will not be pushed or rolled. The following boots are the only authorized footwear for the A2CU, Army combat boots, hot weather-flame resistant, (Bellville 340DES), Tan (ACB-Tan), Tan Intermediate Cold Weather Boot with removable liner.

(2) Personnel wearing the A2CU outside of the flight line will blouse the trouser. When bloused, the trousers should not extend below the third eyelet from the top of the boot. Unit logo patches are not authorized to be sewn or hook and loop fastened on the uniform. The flame resistant Army Combat Shirt (ACS) is authorized for aircrew members. It is only to be worn when engaged in flight duties with the A2CU trousers and under the Air Warrior/IBA ensemble.

**d. Fire Resistant ACU (FR ACU) and Combat Shirt.** The Fire Resistant ACU is authorized to be worn for routine garrison and field use. The Army Combat Shirt (ACS) is authorized for wear only during field training or in a combat zone.

**e. Headgear.** Soldiers in uniform will wear appropriate headgear when outdoors except when it interferes with safety. When headgear is stored it will not create a bulky appearance or protrude from any pocket.

(1) Beret. The black beret will be worn as the Army Service Uniform headgear and worn as the primary headgear for all ceremonies or special duty as required by commander.

(2) Patrol Cap (PC). The PC is worn with the ACU as the primary headgear.

(3) ACU Sun "Boonie" Hat. The ACU Sun "Boonie" Hat will only be worn at the discretion of the unit commander for training or while deployed. Soldiers will NOT under any circumstances wear the "boonie" outside of the unit or training areas. This includes all installation activities (PX, Shoppette, Burger King, etc.)

(4) The micro-fleece cap is authorized in ACUs in the field, flight line, or on static guard duty only when weather dictates and authorized by the Soldier's commander. The micro-fleece cap may only be worn in garrison when the ambient temperature is below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

**f. Cavalry Spurs and Stetson.** The wearing of the Cavalry Spurs and Stetson will only be worn in the immediate unit area unless approved for wear outside the unit area by the Commanding General.

(1) Occasions for wearing the spurs. Squadron formations, parades, reviews, ceremonies, last work day of the week, squadron dining-ins/outs, and other squadron social

functions conducted in ACUs, Class A or dress uniform, Spur Calls, Spur award ceremonies, and any other time deemed appropriate by the squadron commander. The squadron commander may authorize the wearing of spurs and Stetson in the immediate unit or ceremony area.

(2) Wear of the Cavalry Stetson. Wearing of the Stetson is authorized for all troopers of the squadron regardless of time assigned to the unit or whether they have earned their spurs. The Stetson will be black in color. At a minimum, a braided cord, rank and regimental or ordinary cavalry brass will adorn the Stetson.

**g. Army Combat Boots.** The Army combat boots (HW and temperate weather) are clothing bag issue items.

(1) Description. The two types of issue Army combat boots (HW and temperate weather) are made of flesh-side out cattle hide leather with a plain toe and tan outsoles. Soldiers are required to possess two pairs of issue Army combat boots (HW) and one pair of issue Army combat boots (temperate weather) (specification) boots.

(a) The issue Army combat boot, HW, is made of tan-colored, flesh-side out cattle hide leather and nylon duck upper, removable cushioned insert, a closed loop speed lace system, and drainage eyelets.

(b) The issue Army combat boot, temperate weather, is made of tan-colored, flesh-side out cattle hide leather and nylon upper, a weatherproof-breathable membrane with limited flame resistance, conduction heat resistance and liquid fuel penetration protection, removable insert, and a closed loop speed lace system.

(2) Optional boots. As an option, Soldiers may wear commercial boots of a design similar to that of the Army combat boot (tan), as authorized by the commander. The boots must be between 8 to 10 inches in height and made of tan flesh-side out cattle hide leather, with a plain toe and a soling system matching the color of the tan upper materials. Rubber and polyether polyurethane are the only outsole materials that are authorized. The soling materials will not exceed 2 inches in height, when measured from the bottom of the outsole, and will not extend up the back of the heel or boot or over the top of the toe. The exterior of the boot upper will not contain mesh but will be constructed of either all leather or a combination of leather and non-mesh fabric. Soldiers may wear optional boots in lieu of the Army combat boot (tan), as authorized by the commander; however, they do not replace issue boots as a mandatory possession item.

**h. Socks.** Only tan, green, or black, cushion sole socks are authorized for wear with the ACU and are clothing bag issue items or optional purchase items.

**i. Combat and Special Skills Badges on Combat Uniforms.**

(1) Badges are worn one above the other, centered above the U.S. Army tape, in order of group precedence, from top to bottom and from the wearer's right to left. Badges may all be either sew-on or pin-on. Soldiers may only wear badges in a deployed environment if sewn on.

(2) Personnel may wear up to five badges above the U.S. Army tape so long as space allows for the badges on the individual's uniform. Personnel may only wear one combat or special skill badge from either group 1 or group 2. Soldiers may wear up to five badges from

groups 3 and 4. One badge from either group 1 or group 2 may be worn with badges from groups 3 and 4 so long as the total number of badges on the combat uniform does not exceed five. One or more badges are worn as follows:

(a) When one badge is worn, it is centered 1/8 inch above the U.S. Army tape.

(b) When two badges are worn, they are centered 1/8 inch above the U.S. Army tape and worn vertically with 1/4 inch between badges.

(c) When three badges are worn, they are centered 1/8 inch above the U.S. Army tape and worn vertically with 1/4 inch between badges.

(d) When four badges are worn, they are centered 1/8 inch above the U.S. Army tape, and worn vertically and side-by-side in stacks of two with 1/4 inch between badges vertically and 1/2 inch between badges horizontally.

(e) When five badges are worn, they are worn the same as four badges with the additional badge centered 1/4 inch above the top two badges.

**j. Commissioned Officer Branch Insignia.** Branch insignia will not be worn. As an exception, Chaplains will wear black embroidery on the digitized fabric with hook and loop or sewn branch insignia centered 1/8 inch above the nametape.

**k. Reflective Safety Belt.** A reflective belt may be worn for work details (police clean-up, or other details on or near the road edge), where appropriate for safety. The belt may also be worn by convoy guides when it helps identify the guide and ensures they are visible. The reflective belt will not be worn in PT uniform unless the commander determines it is necessary to mitigate risks for the event taking place. Personal awareness, common sense, and safety considerations, such as making eye contact with a driver and waiting for a safe opportunity to cross the street, are trainable characteristics that protect the force better than mere reliance on wearing a reflective belt.

**l. Camelbak.** The use of a black or camouflage ACU pattern personal hydration system (Camelbak) is authorized in the following situations: conducting Physical Training, in a field environment, in high heat areas, or on work details. Soldiers will not carry hydration systems in a garrison environment unless authorized by the commander for situations listed above.

**m. Bags.** Bags, handbags, purses, and backpacks are authorized, but must adhere to the following criteria:

(1) Hand carried bags will be conservative and professional in appearance. Bags (to include civilian gym bags, civilian backpacks, or other similar civilian bags) must be carried only in the hand if they do not meet the criteria outlined in paragraph 3–7f(2). DA Pam 670–1 provides additional descriptions and wear occasions for handbags.

(2) If Soldiers choose to wear a shoulder bag while in uniform, the bag must be black or match the camouflage pattern uniform being worn, and may not have any commercial logos. The contents of the bag may not be visible; therefore, see-through plastic or mesh bags are not authorized. Soldiers may carry authorized bags by hand, on one shoulder using a shoulder strap, or over both shoulders using both shoulder straps.

(3) Commanders may prescribe the wear of organizational issue rucksacks in garrison and field environments.

(4) Female Soldiers may carry black handbags in the hand or over one shoulder. Soldiers may not wear the shoulder bag in such a manner that the strap is draped diagonally across the body with the purse resting on the hip opposite the shoulder holding the strap

**n. Glove and Glove Inserts.** At their discretion, Soldiers may wear issued RFI, OCIE, or personal gloves with the ACU or IPFU in both garrison and tactical environment. The color of the personal gloves is at the discretion of the company commander.

**o. Cadre T-shirts.** The Cadre T-shirt designated for wear by Warrior Leader Course/NCO Academy will be worn in the academy/teaching area only. The Black T-shirt will not be worn while conducting non-instructor activities such as going to the PX, Commissary, etc.

**p. Smoking in Uniform.** Soldiers will not walk with a lighted cigarette. Smoking is only authorized in designated smoking areas 50 feet from any building area. Smoking in the field is only authorized by the Commanding Officer on the ground and will —NOT be authorized between the hours of end evening civil twilight (EENT) and begin morning civil twilight (BMNT). Electronic cigarettes will be treated the same as traditional cigarettes and not be used indoors, in the work place or in any establishment on Fort Carson and Butts Airfield. The use of an Electronic Cigarette while walking in uniform is not authorized.

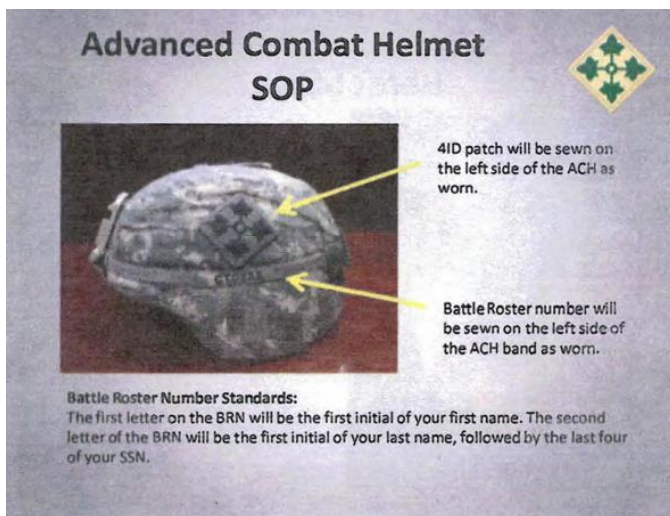
## **9. Tactical Uniform.**

Commanders and NCOs are responsible for establishing uniform SOPs for combat operations and tactical training. All leaders will ensure the following guidance at a minimum is met. See unit SOP for non-4th ID and tenet units on Fort Carson.

**a. Components.** Leaders will ensure all Soldiers wear and maintain all tactical and protective gear properly. Tactical gear includes but not limited to the Advance Combat Helmet (ACH), Individual Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) or IBA (if issued) with components of the MOLLE system. Protective gear includes SAPI or ESAPI, Deltoid Protectors (DAPS), neck and throat protector, ballistic eyewear, goggles, hearing protection and flame resistant gloves such as NOMEX. ACU pattern is the only authorized pattern for wear. Mixing patterns (ACU, OCP, BDU, Desert) is not authorized.

**b. Advance Combat Helmet (ACH).** The ACH will be complete with ACU cover, pad suspension system, retention system (chinstrap), camouflage band, and NVG mount. Wear the ACH with the chinstrap fastened at all times.





**c. Individual Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV / IBA).** The IOTV / IBA will be worn closed with all snap, hook and loop fastened, nametape and rank. Commanders may dictate additional wear SOPs.

(1) Leaders will ensure all Soldiers have the Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) attached to the IOTV for training and combat operations.

(2) All protective equipment will be worn during LFXs. Protective gear includes ballistic eyewear (goggles), gloves and hearing protection (IOTV). Soldiers will wear the Combat Application Tourniquet in their right shoulder pocket with red tab showing.

## 10. Physical Fitness

### a. General.

(1) All FCCO Soldiers will conduct PRT when in garrison Monday through Friday from 0630-0800. No activities will interfere with scheduled PRT sessions. Morning PRT is not only intended to develop strength in fitness, but also self-discipline, and develop leaders. The first formation of the day allows leaders to teach, train, mentor, and build discipline in our ranks. The Commanding General is the approval authority for any PRT starting before 0630, including foot marches. Battalion Commanders may extend PRT hours beyond 0800, but must allow for adequate Soldier recovery time, including personal hygiene and nutrition. If Soldiers' duties prevent them from conducting PRT during these hours, then commanders will establish PRT at an alternate time during the duty day. All PRT sessions are organized unit level activities. Units are prohibited from conducting organized sports during PRT hours. During field or live-fire training, commanders will program field PRT into the training schedule in order to maintain progressive fitness levels.

(2) Cadence will not contain profanity, sexual innuendo, or language demeaning to others. Soldiers are encouraged to call cadences that promote the spirit of the Ironhorse Division and its capabilities, and the successes of their unit.

(3) When conducting a formation run on a running path on Fort Carson, the formation will consist of a single file so that other elements or individuals can pass without being forced to leave the path. When walking within the limits of a profile (at any location), Soldiers will push themselves to their limits and not walk side-by-side.

**b. Uniform.** The physical fitness uniform is authorized for wear on and off duty, on and off the installation, unless restricted by the commander, as long as it is clean and serviceable. The physical fitness uniform includes the Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU) and the new Army Physical Fitness Uniform (APFU). The wear-out date for the IPFU is 30 September 2017. The mandatory possession date for the APFU is 1 October 2017. Soldiers may wear all or part of the physical fitness uniform with civilian attire off the installation, unless restricted by the commander. Soldiers must professionally represent the Army while in all or parts of the APFU/IPFU (i.e. – clean-shaven, appropriate locations, etc.) and will not wear into public locations following physical training if soiled or dirty. **At no time will the APFU/IPFU be worn in an AAFES facility (PX, shoppette, movie theater, etc...).** The physical fitness uniform is not intended for wear as an all purpose uniform when other uniforms are more appropriate. The physical fitness uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander.

(1) The APFU includes a black micro fleece cap. The IPFU includes a green micro fleece cap. Personnel may wear the micro fleece cap pulled down snugly on the head with the bottom edge covering the ears, but not covering the eyebrows. The bottom edge (a portion of or all) of the cap may be folded, but not rolled.

(2) Commercial running shoes are authorized for wear with calf-length or ankle-length, plain white socks (no logos). Ankle socks, if worn, must cover the entire ankle bone. Shoes

must accommodate all five toes in one compartment. Those shoes that feature five separate, individual compartments for the toes, detract from a professional military image and are prohibited for wear with the APFU/IPFU or when conducting physical training in a military formation.

(3) Commanders may authorize wear of gloves, reflective belts or vests, long underwear, and other items appropriate to the weather conditions and type of activity. If Soldiers wear long underwear or other similar items, they must conceal them from view with the running jacket and pants if wearing the APFU/IPFU. Commanders will not issue a policy letter requiring the wear of a reflective belt.

(4) Soldiers are authorized to wear commercially purchased gray or black spandex shorts under the APFU/IPFU shorts. The length of the shorts must end above the knee. The commercial shorts must be plain, with no logos, patterns, or obtrusive markings. Soldiers are not required to buy the spandex shorts.

(5) When Soldiers wear the APFU/IPFU as a complete uniform, they will keep the sleeves down on the jacket, the legs down on the pants, and they will tuck the T-shirt inside the trunks. Soldiers may not roll or push up the sleeves of the APFU/IPFU jacket or long-sleeved shirt. Soldiers may not cuff the APFU/IPFU jacket sleeves or long-sleeved shirt. There are no restrictions on the combination of APFU/IPFU items worn, unless the commander has prescribed a particular combination for formation. Soldiers are NOT authorized to mix the wear of APFU components with the IPFU components at the same time.

(6) The IPFU is a clothing bag item. Each item of the IPFU is identified with a national stock number and a Defense Logistics Agency Troop Support contract number printed on a label and sewn into the garment. If the label does not contain this information, the garment is not the authorized garment.

(7) The APFU comes in both issue and optional items. The optional APFU will be sold at Army Military Clothing Stores (AMCS) and will cost slightly more than the issued APFU. Soldiers may purchase the optional APFU with personal funds. The optional and issued APFU are very similar in appearance and features. However, the optional APFU is made from different fabrics, has a pant liner and a brief-style trunk liner, and includes unisex and female sizes for the jacket and pants. Soldiers are authorized to wear a mixture of issue and optional APFU components at the same time. For example, they can wear optional APFU trunks with the issue APFU T-shirt.

(8) Pregnant Soldiers will wear the APFU/IPFU until the uniform becomes too small or uncomfortable. Pregnant Soldiers are authorized to wear the T-shirt outside the trunks. At no time will commanders require pregnant Soldiers to purchase a larger APFU/IPFU to accommodate the pregnancy. When the uniform becomes too small or uncomfortable, pregnant Soldiers may wear equivalent civilian workout clothes.

**c. Foot March.** Foot marching will remain an important component in our conditioning and combat readiness. In addition to building physical endurance and mental toughness, it is an excellent tool for measuring the discipline of a unit. It is the means to an end, not the end itself. Hence, our formations must be able to fight and win upon completion of the march. Leaders must take a thoughtful and progressive approach to prevent needless injuries and ensure sustainable combat readiness for mission accomplishment.

(1) Baseline:

(a) Every Soldier and unit must sustain the ability to move tactically on foot six miles in our combat kit (ACH, BLPs, ACUs, IBA, weapon, Camelbak, gloves, and boots). That is what we are required to physically accomplish at any time, whether deployed or at any point in the training/operations cycle as it represents our most probable and demanding dismounted movement with our fighting kit. We need to know that we can do it, that we can fight at any time in the progression and at the destination, and we need to get used to wearing and adjusting our gear.

(b) When we advertise the 4th Infantry Division's capability given the demands of the most physically challenging environment, our combat units (and selected combat support units) must also be capable of a 20-mile approach march within 48 hours. This is a competing baseline goal and is tempered by the unit's focus on their known next mission and the associated training/operations cycle. If a unit knows their next mission and it clearly could not include the chance of an approach march, commanders should remain focused on the previously mentioned six-mile baseline foot march. If a unit is preparing for an undetermined readiness cycle without an identified mission to a specific area of operations, then this requirement is the second baseline.

(2) Tactical Foot Marches: Tactical foot marches are collective training events and are conducted under the conditions in which we fight. Our Soldiers will wear and carry the same uniform and items of equipment in which we fight. In order to avoid unnecessary injuries to our Soldiers, we will not run in IBA or rucksacks, nor will we carry rucksacks while wearing IBA. Leaders will plan and adjust loads, march rates, and distances according to the mission and force capabilities, i.e. accounting for special population as defined in paragraph 4.e below. Units may conduct tactical foot marches during physical training hours, tactical exercises, or as a means to get to and from training.

(3) Conditioning Foot Marches: Commanders will utilize conditioning foot marches to progressively develop and maintain our Soldiers' ability to physically carry their combat loads while preserving combat power. Conditioning foot marches are physical training events. You may conduct physical training foot marches in PT uniform with the appropriate boots. Conditioning foot marches will incorporate any entry point and progressively develop newly arrived Soldiers and special population Soldiers to carry combat loads without injuring themselves in the process.

**d. Unit T-shirts.** Battalion Commanders may substitute a distinctive unit t-shirt for the APFU/IPFU t-shirt within the following guidelines. (NOTE: Individual purchase of distinctive unit t-shirt must be voluntary.)

(1) Authorized for units no smaller than a company size.

(2) Shirts will have the same logo on the front of the shirt as battalion. Company logos are authorized on the back of battalion t-shirts however logos must be in good taste with no profanity, nudity, or gross images.

(3) Soldiers with the unit t-shirt will run in front of the formation and those Soldiers without the t-shirt will be grouped behind the formation.

## 11. Off-Duty Appearance

High standards of appearance should carry over into your selection of civilian attire. Wear of appropriate attire avoids public embarrassment and promotes a sense of community. While off-duty, Soldiers may dress casually and comfortably. However, there are legal, moral, safety, and sanitary criteria that require a dress code. **Soldiers who go to units or facilities (AAFES, theater, commissary, service clubs, chapels, dining facilities, and medical and dental facilities) to conduct business will be clean-shaven.** Soldiers and their guests must comply with established dress codes for all facilities within the 4th ID footprint.

**a. Clothing.** Civilian clothing must be in good taste. Sagging or wearing trousers or shorts where underwear becomes visible is not in good taste nor appropriate for Army personnel. Items intended as undergarments are not acceptable as outer garments in public places, that include, but are not limited to, the PX, theaters, commissary, service clubs, chapels, dining facilities, and medical and dental facilities. Clothing that is excessively dirty or contains holes, is torn, or is adorned with vulgar and obscene slogans or designs are prohibited on Fort Carson. Civilian clothes that Soldiers choose for off-duty wear should be in good taste and appropriate for the occasion. While short shorts and halters are appropriate for sunbathing, they are not allowed in on-post facilities. Garments with profanity, sexually explicit language, racial intent, or graphics which detract from good order and discipline are not permitted.

**b. Foot Wear.** Bare feet in any facility, except where footwear is not appropriate, such as swimming pools, are not authorized. Sandals, flip-flops, slippers or shoes without socks or stockings are authorized.

## 12. Conduct.

You are expected to carry out your duties and to conduct yourself properly on and off-duty by living the Army Values, the Soldiers' Creed, and representing the 4th Infantry Division with pride. There are civil laws, which pertain to all citizens, Soldiers included, and you must obey these laws. You will use professional language in public and common areas on and off the installation. Profanity and inappropriate language is prohibited common areas. Soldiers will demonstrate appropriate respect for all civilian authorities on and off the installation. Every workday, leaders will conduct "morning parade" which may consist of D & C, police call, common area walk through, and or in ranks inspection for 15 minutes prior to work call to ensure that we are meeting the Army standards.

**a. Vehicles.** Commanders are responsible for ensuring that all privately owned vehicles are properly registered with a state, have the required safety sticker, and that vehicle owners have current valid auto insurance. Soldiers and DOD civilians will not display anywhere on their vehicle any stickers, decals, ornaments, etc. which are obscene, racist, extremist or any other offensive message that is prejudicial to good order and discipline. The privilege to operate a vehicle on the installation is reserved for persons of maturity, responsibility, sobriety, and to those who show good judgment.

**b. Loud Noise.** Vehicles will not be operated with the vehicle's radio or other such sound system in operation at such a volume as to impair the driver's ability to hear outside sounds such as the car horn of another vehicle. If the sound system can be heard at a distance of 10 feet or more from the vehicle with all the vehicle's windows closed, it is considered at an excessive volume and must be turned down. 4th ID quiet hours are between 2200-0630 daily. Everyone should be considerate of their neighbor and keep all noise to a minimum during these hours.

**c. Traffic Regulations.** You must have a valid driver's license, registration, appropriate state safety inspection and insurance, presentable to law enforcement on demand, to operate a private motor vehicle.

Restraining devices (lap belts and shoulder belts when so equipped), are required for all passengers when riding in any vehicle, on or off duty, on or off post. Children under the age of four must be secured in a federally-approved child safety seat. All children between the ages of four and seven, must ride in either a booster seat or a car seat. Kids 4'9" or taller or those riding in vehicles with lap-only seat belts in rear seats are exempt. Troop Straps will be utilized while transporting Soldiers in tactical vehicles. All Soldiers driving or riding in a tactical vehicle will wear an ACH at all times.

**d. Private motorcycle, moped, and all-terrain vehicle safety.** The following rules apply to motorcycles and other self-propelled open, two wheel, three wheel, and four wheeled vehicles powered by a motorcycle-type engine:

(1) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

(a) Helmets, at a minimum, are required to meet the standards IAW DoDI 6055.4 (DoD Traffic Safety Program), AR 385-10 (Army Safety Program), and the Department of Transportation (DOT). Helmets are the single most important item of PPE. Helmets must be worn properly and fastened under the chin.

(b) Eye protection is required IAW DoDI 6055.4, and AR 385-10. Eye protection must be worn that is designed to meet or exceed American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard Z87.1-2003 (Reference (aa)). A windshield or fairing does not constitute eye protection.

(c) Protective clothing includes long-sleeved shirt or jacket, long trousers, and full-fingered gloves or mittens made from leather or other abrasion-resistant material. Motorcycle jackets and pants constructed of abrasion-resistant materials and containing impact-absorbing padding or CE armor are strongly encouraged. Riders are encouraged to select PPE that incorporates fluorescent colors and retro-reflective material.

(d) Full length pants are required IAW DoDI 6055.4, and AR 385-10. Most motorcyclists prefer pants that are similar to their jackets and some are available that zip together. Pants should provide the same protection against abrasion as jackets.

(e) Closed-finger gloves are required IAW DoDI 6055.4, Paragraph E3.2.7.1.4. and AR 385-10. Gloves should be made for motorcycle use. Gloves that are not for motorcycle use provide less grip and protection.

(f) Foot protection is required IAW DoDI 6055.4, and AR 385-10. Foot protection includes sturdy over-the-ankle footwear that affords protection for the feet and ankles (durable leather or ballistic-type cloth athletic shoes that cover the ankles may be worn).

(2) Civilian personnel must wear the same protective clothing specified for Soldiers when operating or riding on Army installations or while in an official capacity off the installation.

(3) All active duty military members and Reserve Component personnel on active federal or state service, will adhere to these safety standards whether on or off the installation.

(4) IAW DoDI 6055.4, all military personnel are required to complete a motorcycle safety course. Only courses that have been endorsed by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF), Specialty Vehicle Institute of America, or MSF-based state approved curriculum taught by certified or licensed instructors, hands-on training, or a performance-based and knowledge-based evaluation are acceptable. This applies to all personnel operating motorcycles on FC. The owner or operator must provide proof of attendance to an approved course to their Chain of Command before the motorcycle can be operated on FC.

(a) Mandatory Motorcycle Safety Training. The Army Progressive Motorcycle Program is designed to consistently keep motorcycle operator training current and sustain or enrich rider skills. The program consists of the following courses: Basic Riders Course (BRC), Advanced Riders Course (ERC), Military Sport-bike Riders Course (MSRC), and Motorcycle Refresher Training (MRT).

(b) Basic Riders Course (for all types of motorcycles and for the beginner rider). Prior to operating any motorcycle, Soldiers will successfully complete an appropriate MSF-based BRC course or DUSD (I&E)-endorsed, State-approved curriculum for motorcycle operator's safety training. Based on the type of motorcycle(s) owned and operated, Soldiers complete either ERC or the MSRC within 12 months of completing the BRC.

(c) Experienced Riders Course (ERC) (Standard, Standard Cruisers, and Touring). Soldiers must complete the ERC within 12 months of completing the BRC. Every 5 years, following completion of the (Advanced) ERC, operators shall complete motorcycle sustainment training.

(d) Military Sport-bike Riders Course (MSRC) (Sport [Metric], Sport-Touring and Hyper Standards). Soldiers must complete the MSRC within 12 months of completing the BRC. Every 5 years following completion of the MSRC, operators shall complete motorcycle sustainment training.

(e) Motorcycle Refresher Training (MRT). The MRT will be provided for any (motorcycle licensed and endorsed) Soldier owning the motorcycle and returning from a deployment greater than 180 days. The MRT will be conducted prior to any Soldier operating his or her motorcycle on a public or private street or highway with the exception of riding to the training site or location. The MRT will be conducted on the individual's own motorcycle to confirm ability to safely handle their motorcycle verses taking training on a smaller size/cc training motorcycle. MRT training will be conducted at the Unit level and can be located at <https://safety.army.mil/OFF-DUTY/PMV-2/Training/MotorcycleRefresherExercises.aspx>

(f) Motorcycle Mentorship Program. The purpose of the mentorship program is to establish unit level (company or higher) motorcycle groups where seasoned (experienced) riders and inexperienced riders can create a supportive environment of responsible motorcycle riding and enjoyment.

(5) Violation of these requirements may result in punitive, administrative, or disciplinary action against the offender, including judicial or non-judicial punishment under UCMJ for on post violations or administrative action for off-post violations and suspension or loss of on post driving privileges.

**e. Drugs.**

(1) Possession or use of any controlled substance without a valid prescription or use of prescription drugs intended for another person, is illegal. Other substances (including, but not limited to, "Spice") deemed illegal by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, State of Colorado, or Department of Defense are also prohibited. The Division runs an active drug and alcohol program and Soldiers are subject to random urinalysis testing. Possession or use of drugs is a violation of the UCMJ, Federal, State, and local laws.

(2) Despite the Colorado amendment to legalize marijuana, wrongful use or possession of marijuana on a Federal installation is a violation of federal law. Colorado Constitutional Amendment 64 does not affect the federal laws prohibiting the use of marijuana or the Army's policy on federally controlled substances. State laws do not override the ban on the use of a schedule 1 controlled substance for federal employees and service members of the Armed Forces of the United States. Federal law remains in effect and is enforced according to Army regulations and is in keeping with our standards and values. For family members of service members who live or work on post as well as those visiting, federal law continues to prohibit the use of marijuana anywhere on post, to include housing areas, parks and community facilities.

(3) UMCJ, Article 112a; specifically prohibits the unlawful use of the following substances: opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methamphetamine, phencyclidine, barbituric acid, marijuana, and any compound or derivative of any such substance. It also prohibits the unlawful use of any other substance prescribed by the President or listed in Schedules I through V of Section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 USC 812). In addition, this regulation prohibits Soldiers from using Hemp or products containing Hemp oil. It also prohibits using the following substances for the purpose of inducing excitement, intoxication, or stupefaction of the central nervous system.

**f. Use of Tobacco.** Smoking, dipping, and chewing are prohibited in the work place (except in designated areas), military vehicles, aircraft, or during physical training. No smoking is authorized within 50ft from any buildings. Electronic cigarettes will be treated the same as traditional cigarettes and not be used indoors, in the work place or in any establishment on Fort Carson and Butts Airfield.

**g. Alcohol Usage and Laws.** Soldiers are required to comply and conduct themselves accordingly while drinking alcohol.

(1) Prohibited Acts. There will be no drinking while on duty except as authorized by the first General Officer, nor will Soldiers report to work impaired by alcohol. As defined in AR 600-85, impairment of Soldiers is defined as having a blood alcohol level equal to or greater than .05 grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood. Nothing in this standards book should be interpreted to mean that impairment does not exist if the blood alcohol level is less than .05 percent. Soldiers may be punished under the UCMJ for being impaired while on duty.

(2) Do not operate motor vehicles or motorcycles while intoxicated. Colorado State laws for Driving While Ability Impaired (DWAI) are .05 to .07 percent and Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants is .08 percent or higher. Driving a vehicle after consuming any measurable amount of alcohol is illegal for persons under the age of 21. Offenders will receive a memorandum of reprimand from the Commanding General that may be filed in their Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR), and their installation driving privileges will be immediately suspended for 1 year.



(3) Age Requirements. In accordance with state laws, alcoholic beverages will not be sold or served to persons who have not reached the age of 21 years.

(4) Do not sell, transport, consume, possess, introduce, or offer to others alcoholic beverages in any of the following areas:

(a) Army aircraft or vehicles.

(b) Theaters.

(c) Privately Owned Vehicles. Open alcoholic beverage containers may not be transported or consumed in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle.

(d) Dining facility, except when specifically authorized by the first Colonel Level Commander and in accordance with guidance provided with such authorization.

(5) Any Soldier involved in an alcohol-related incident will be command referred to the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) within 72 hours of the offense.

**h. Firearms Registration.** All Soldiers and Family members are required to comply with the following concerning the use and storage of firearms:

(1) Personnel who live on Fort Carson and maintain a privately owned firearm on this installation will register the firearm(s) with the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES), Security and Access Control Division. This requirement applies to all personnel regardless of status or rank (e.g., military, Family member, guest, unaffiliated civilian, etc.), and regardless of which of the authorized locations (e.g., Family housing, arms room or the Police/Provost Marshal Division (P/PMD) is used for storage of the firearms. Personnel required to register their POW's, will do so within five days from signing into Fort Carson or from the date of purchase of the weapon.

(2) Military personnel who reside off-post are not required to register privately owned firearms, unless they intend to bring the firearm on post. All privately owned firearms must be registered prior to bringing the weapon onto Fort Carson.

(3) In all other cases, prior to their transportation or use on the installation, privately owned firearms must be registered with the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office.

(4) Firearms registration is outlined below:

(a) Firearms to be registered will not be brought to the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office.

(b) Personnel registering a firearm must complete FC Form 66-E (Registration of Personal Firearms). Soldiers arriving at Fort Carson will receive this form during in-processing. Responsibility for obtaining the form rests with the firearms registrant.

(c) Completed registration forms will be either hand-carried to the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office or mailed to the DES, Security and Access Control Division, ATTN: Weapons Registration, 7337 Osan St, Fort Carson, CO 80913.

(d) Upon receipt of FC Form 66-E, IAW Paragraph 4-5c (4) of AR 190-11, the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office will verify that the registrant is not prohibited from registering the POW. In addition, it will verify that the firearm is not prohibited by this regulation, and will enter the weapon and registrant information into the Centralized Operations Police Suite (COPS) database. After this is completed, the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office will provide two copies of FC Form 66-E to the registrant and send the commander's copy, it will be the registrant's responsibility, if applicable, to provide the unit with a copy. Commanders will maintain all unit copies in their arms room. The Provost Marshal Office will mail the completed form to those who applied by mail and include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

(e) Any changes to the information provided on a FC Form 66-E must be reported within seven days to the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office. This includes, but is not limited to, sale, theft, loss, or destruction of a firearm.

(f) The loss or theft of privately owned firearms should be reported to the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office as soon as the loss/theft is discovered.

(5) Air rifles, air pistols, slings, slingshots, spear guns, crossbows, long bows, compound bows, blowguns, paint ball guns, air-soft guns, or other similar projectile launching devices do not require registration but are subject to the storage provisions of Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation. These devices may only be used on the installation in areas specifically designated by the Garrison Commander (GC). Under no circumstances will individuals use these weapons in any housing or other living area. Use by minors under the age of 18 years is prohibited without adult supervision. Nothing in this regulation is intended to prevent the official use of any of these devices to aid in unit or individual proficiency training or for hunting/fishing when regulations so permit.

(6) Large knives (blades over 3 inches) are not subject to the registration requirements, but must be stored In Accordance With (IAW) Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation. Kitchen knives are excluded from this requirement.

**i. Storage of Privately Owned Weapons (POW), firearms, ammunition, and other weapons on the installation.**

(1) Storage of privately owned firearms and ammunition on the installation is authorized in only three locations: Family housing, unit arms rooms, or (on an exception and temporary basis) with the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office. Firearms may not be stored in other locations, such as vehicles, offices, barracks, unaccompanied personnel quarters, transient quarters, guest houses, the Colorado Inn, etc.

(2) Personnel (including Family members) living/staying in Family housing may store firearms in their quarters, provided the firearms are registered IAW this regulation. Firearms must be stored in a secured locked container. Personnel storing privately owned firearms and ammunition in Family housing will take all reasonable precautions to ensure firearms and ammunition are inaccessible to unauthorized persons and minors. Firearms kept in quarters, as authorized by this paragraph, will not be loaded or charged in quarters, except in the event of an immediate threat to life and limb justifying the use of deadly force in self-defense of one's person or of another.

(3) Personnel living/staying in barracks must store POW's and ammunition in the arms room of the unit to which they are, or will be, assigned, attached, or otherwise affiliated. If they

have no unit affiliation, they must surrender them to the Fort Carson Provost Marshal Office of temporary storage.

**j. Transportation and use of privately owned firearms and weapons on the installation.**

(1) Privately owned firearms may only be transported on Fort Carson, if the individual is transporting the weapon to or from a place of authorized storage, sale, hunting area, hunter safety class, firing range, gun or repair shop, or for any other lawful purpose not in violation of this regulation. Privately owned firearms will be transported in vehicles only while traveling in a direct route to and from these activities. No stops are authorized.

(2) The carrying of a loaded firearm in a vehicle is prohibited. Privately owned firearms carried in a vehicle will be secured in the trunk. For vehicles without a trunk, firearms will be encased in a container other than the glove compartment and carried in such a manner that they will not be readily available to the driver or passengers. Motorcyclists may transport unloaded weapons inside a saddlebag or motorcycle luggage.

(3) Firearms used for hunting on Fort Carson may be transported in the passenger compartment of a vehicle as long as they are unloaded and cased, and only while the possessor of the firearm(s) is actively engaged in hunting. As an exception, muzzleloaders may be transported with a round in the chamber as long as the firearm's firing cap or priming powder is removed, rendering it unable to fire.

(4) Privately owned firearms may be used on Fort Carson only at designated ranges and designated hunting and fishing areas. Prior clearance to use ranges must be obtained from Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security (DPTMS), Range Control.

(5) Minors must be at least 12 years old to use a firearm on Fort Carson. All minors using a firearm must be accompanied by an adult, at least 18 years of age, with a current FC Form 1036 (Range Safety Card) FC Reg 385-63 (Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, Administration and Control of Ranges and Training Areas) will be followed at all times.

(6) During an exercise or deployment, no person may use or possess a POW, except when authorized by a commander.

(7) No person may use or possess any weapon on Fort Carson while drunk or impaired.

(8) Concealed weapons.

(a) Only authorized personnel (e.g., law enforcement personnel in the performance of their duties) may possess a concealed weapon on Fort Carson. County, state, and federal civilian (non-law enforcement) concealed carry permits are not recognized or valid on Fort Carson.

(b) Under no circumstances will the transportation of loaded or concealed handguns, shotguns, or rifles be permitted, except by duly authorized law enforcement personnel, or by military personnel in the performance of their official duties. However, small knives (3 inch blade or less), that are not prohibited weapons, Gerber Multi-tool, Leatherman, and similar tools may be carried in any manner. Personnel who perform law enforcement duties in an off duty

status are not authorized to possess a firearm on Fort Carson, unless approved by the senior commander.

(9) Prohibited weapons: No person may possess a "prohibited weapon" on Fort Carson, as discussed in Paragraph 2-6 of FC Reg 210-18.

(10) Display of weapons on Fort Carson.

(a) No person may display any weapon, replicas of weapons, or war trophies in the window of a vehicle.

(b) Personnel may maintain souvenir swords, bayonets, knives, and similar items as part of a personal collection and display them in Family quarters, bachelor officer quarters, bachelor enlisted quarters, and government offices when mounted on decorative plaques or approved by their immediate commander. Otherwise, individuals will store them IAW Paragraph 2-3 of this regulation.

(c) Units may display ceremonial swords, sabers, bayonets, knives, and similar items, approved by the unit commander, in the unit area.

**k. "Off-limits" Structures and Areas.** Individuals will not enter off limits or restricted areas without authority. Off limits areas include:

(1) Vacant structures and storage and supply buildings or areas.

(2) All range and training areas, unless specifically authorized.

(3) Specified parking areas when so marked or posted.

(4) Established placed off-limits be the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board under the provisions of AR 190-24.

(5) Other areas when so marked or posted.

**13. Soldier Readiness Packet (SRP).** SRP will be scheduled prior to deployment. All Soldiers are expected to be ready to deploy with little advance notice. To meet this demand, all Soldiers must keep the following items current at all times:

**a. ID Card.** Soldiers must carry a correct and serviceable ID card at all times. Report problems with ID cards (loss or damage) to your orderly room immediately. Alterations to your ID card are punishable under the UCMJ.

**b. ID Tags.** Two sets of ID Tags will be maintained at all times. The first set will be on your person in accordance with AR 670-1. The second set will be maintained inside your SRP. This is to include any and or all red medical tags.

**c. Service members' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) and Emergency Data.** Correct emergency data records as soon as a change occurs or within 30 days of change. The most common causes of change are marriage, divorce, birth of children, relocation of Family members, and changes in beneficiaries or their addresses. Report all changes to your first-line leader immediately in order to schedule and update with the appropriate agency.

**d. Will and Power of Attorney (POA).** Wills and powers of attorney must be kept current and correct. If you need or want to change a will or power of attorney, contact the Legal Assistance office on your installation.

**e. Family Readiness Groups (FRG).** AR 600-20, para 5-10, establishes the requirement for Family readiness groups. These groups provide vital support and services to Family members while Soldiers are deployed. Soldiers are responsible for ensuring the needs of their Family members are met in the event of a short or no notice deployment. For more information, contact your chain of command.

**f. Dental.** Soldiers are required to have annual dental checks to stay deployable. Any dental condition likely to cause a dental emergency (Category 3) must be treated to make the Soldier deployable.

**g. Medical.** Soldiers are required to maintain their medical readiness. Soldiers must ensure items such as eye exams, audiology, and periodic physicals are maintained. Leaders must ensure Soldiers maintain (if required) at least two pair of eyeglasses and protective mask inserts at all times. These are required during the unit SRP process. Soldiers who possess permanent profiles (P3 or higher) are considered non-deployable therefore must appear before a MOS Medical Review Board (MMRB).

**14. Military Courtesy, AR 600-25.** Various forms of courtesy have become military customs and traditions. It is important to render a proper hand salute and greeting of the day.

**a. Saluting.** The exchange of a salute is one of the oldest traditions in the military and a visible sign of good discipline and mutual respect.

(1) Saluting Senior Officers. Salutes and salutations (greetings) are rendered by enlisted personnel to officers and by junior officers to seniors. All Soldiers render the salute unless it would be impractical (e.g., arms full of packages) and exchange verbal greetings, such as the unit motto or "Strength and Respect" followed by "Sir" or "Ma'am" as appropriate. The return greeting is the unit motto or "Ironhorse." The hand salute should be rendered when you recognize the officer regardless of whether you are, or the officer is, in uniform or civilian clothes, even though not required by regulation.

(2) In the Field. Saluting is mandatory during training exercises, following the same rules as in garrison.

(3) Senior Officer Staff Cars. Be alert for Generals and other senior officers traveling in vehicles identified by a red plate depicting their rank. You must render a salute to these officers as they pass.

(4) Greetings are rendered by enlisted personnel to Non-Commissioned Officers. All Soldiers exchange verbal greetings, the unit motto or "Strength and Respect" followed by rank ("Sergeant Major, Sergeant" as appropriate). The return greeting is the unit motto or "Ironhorse." Greetings should be rendered when you recognize the NCO regardless if you or the NCO is in uniform or civilian clothes.

NOTE: When any of the ceremonial songs below are played/heard, ALL VEHICLES in the area will stop; personnel will dismount the vehicle and render the proper courtesy. Civilians are expected to place their right hand over their hearts.

(5) Reveille. Played at 0630 daily. When outside, in physical fitness uniform or duty uniform and not in formation, face the flag or music and render a salute on the first note. Remain at "present arms" until the last note has been played. In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart (or headgear over the left shoulder if worn) until the last note is played. Reveille will be followed by the 4th Infantry Division March. Remain at attention until complete.

(6) Retreat and "To the Color." Played at 1700 daily. This tradition is celebrated in two distinct parts; the bugle call of "Retreat" followed by "To the Color." When outside, in IPFU or duty uniform, face toward the Colors or music and assume the position of "Attention" on the first note of Retreat. Remain at this position and render the hand salute on the first note of "To the Color." When in formation, the senior ranking Soldier will order formation to position of "Parade Rest." On the first note of "To the Color," the senior ranking Soldier will order formation to "Attention" and "Present Arms." In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" during "Retreat" and place the right hand over the heart or headgear over the left shoulder (if worn), on the first note of "To the Color."

(7) National Anthem. When outside, in uniform and not in formation, face toward the Colors or music, assume the position of "Attention," and render the hand salute on the first note of the music. Veterans are authorized to render hand salute when the National Anthem is being played. In civilian clothes, stand at "Attention" and place the right hand over the heart or headgear over the left shoulder (if worn) or render the hand salute on the first note.

#### **b. Customs and Courtesy, AR 600-25.**

(1) The first person to sight an officer who is higher in rank than the officer present in the room should call "Attention." When a senior noncommissioned officer enters a room or area, the first person to sight the senior NCO, should sound "At Ease." Some examples are unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, squad rooms, and hallways. The senior Soldier present in the area should then report to the visitor (example: SGT Jones, NCOIC of the motor pool, reports). In smaller rooms, containing one or two Soldiers, the Soldier(s) should rise and stand at the position of Attention when an officer enters the room or Parade Rest when an NCO enters.

(2) In work areas such as offices, shops, hangers, and medical treatment facilities, personnel can remain working but the senior Soldier will report to the visiting officer.

(3) Dining Facilities. The first person sighting an officer senior in rank to the unit commander or senior to those present in the dining facility should call "At Ease" so that the officer's presence is known and necessary action can be taken. The Soldiers should fall silent but continue to work or eat. The senior dining facility OIC or NCOIC should report to the officer.

(4) Tactical Operations Centers. The first person sighting an officer senior in rank to the unit commander or senior to those present in the dining facility should call "At Ease" so that the officer's presence is known and necessary action can be taken. The Soldiers should fall silent but continue to work.

(5) During Conversations. All Soldiers, officer or enlisted, come to the position of attention facing a senior officer when spoken to in an official capacity. Normally the senior officer will direct "At Ease" or "Carry On" if the situation merits. At other times, such as during the conduct of routine business or informal conversation, a junior officer or enlisted Soldier should face the superior officer and be at "Attention." When an enlisted Soldier is speaking to a

noncommissioned officer, the Soldier stands at "Parade Rest" unless otherwise directed by the NCO. A subordinate will stand when spoken to by someone senior in rank, unless the superior directs otherwise. When walking with a senior Soldier, the junior Soldier walks to the senior's left side.

(6) When an officer approaches Soldiers in a formation, the person in charge calls, "Attention," and renders a salute for the entire group. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of individuals not in formation, the first person sighting the officer calls "Attention," and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. Soldiers working as part of a detail or participating in some other group activity such as athletics do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or a group of Soldiers. While running in a PT formation the senior Soldier in charge of the running formation will sound off with "Strength and Respect" Sir or Ma'am.

## **15. Single Soldier Barracks Policy.**

Commanders are responsible for good order and discipline, as well as the health and welfare of all their Soldiers. Platoon Sergeants or above will physically inspect activities at single Soldier barracks prior to and after 2400 daily and log their findings with the BN SDO/SDNCO.

**a. Room Standards.** Soldiers may arrange and decorate their rooms within the limits of good taste and IAW with Army Values. Rooms must comply with health and safety regulations. Soldiers may use civilian furniture. Soldiers may have and use microwave ovens, telephones, civilian blankets, and other comforts. Barracks residents are responsible for maintaining common-use areas. Remember the barracks will be inspected routinely by your leader.

**b. Visitation.** Soldiers living in the barracks may have visitors of either sex. Roommates must establish ground rules for visits and both agree to who may visit. Soldiers must escort their visitors at all times. Soldiers are responsible for the actions of their visitors, and unescorted visitors will be removed from the installation when appropriate. Visitation remains a privilege and may be discontinued for reasons of discipline or military necessity, e.g. deployment. No visitors are allowed in the barracks from 2230-0930 weekdays and 0030-0930 weekends and holidays.

**c. Alcohol.** Only Soldiers who are 21 years of age or older may possess or drink alcohol in the barracks. Every Soldier who drinks alcohol is urged to do so responsibly. No more than six bottle/cans of beer, one bottle of wine, and one bottle of 750ml of "distilled spirits" are authorized per Soldier assigned in each barracks room.

**d. New Soldiers.** All new Soldiers (without dependents) will have a battle buddy. They will also have a sponsor to see the Soldier through the process for the next 120 days.

**e. Leaders Presence.** Platoon Sergeants or above will check barracks activities during Friday, Saturday and Training Holiday nights after 2300 hours.

**f. Charge or Quarters (CQ) Responsibilities.** CQs will focus on discipline, cleanliness, and protection of all Soldiers, including visitors.

**g. Pets.** No pets are allowed in the barracks, including caged animals. This restriction is based on consideration for roommates, disposition and care upon deployment, and humane care for pets. Aquariums of reasonable size containing fish are allowed if roommates agree. Soldiers must have deployment disposition plans in place.

## 16. Assistance Organizations.

If you have a problem, any problem you cannot resolve, do not keep it to yourself. There are many people who are interested in helping you and your Family. The first person you should contact is your immediate supervisor. He or she is very interested in helping you and is available 24 hours a day. Use your chain of command.

**a. Army Community Services (ACS).** ACS is ready to provide information, assistance, and guidance on such varied subjects as financial planning, food stamps/WIC eligibility, relocation, Exceptional Family Member Assistance/advocacy, domestic violence prevention, stress and anger management, parenting, speaking and writing English, and completing a high school education. ACS also maintains a loan closet for newly arrived Soldiers and Family members awaiting household goods, and provides baby bundles for newborn infants of junior enlisted Soldiers. Army Emergency Relief (AER) is located with ACS. ACS can be located Facilities ACS Center (Main Facility) Building 1526, 6303 Wetzel Avenue or by calling (719) 526-4590.

**b. Legal Assistance.** You can get free legal advice on civil-legal matters (contracts, wills, insurance, leases, separation agreements, and powers of attorney) from the Legal Assistance Office located at 1633 Mekong Street, building 6222. You should call (719) 526-5572 for an appointment. This advice is also available to Family members and retirees as well. The Claims office is also located in the same building and can assist with filing claims for damages to household goods.

**c. American Red Cross.** Emergency services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Red Cross provides military personnel and their Family members with counseling, emergency notifications and financial assistance due to an emergency. The American Red Cross can be contacted at 1-877-272-7337.

**d. Chaplain.** Your unit chaplain is always available to you for spiritual or Family counseling. A duty chaplain is on call at all times. Contact your Staff Duty during off-duty hours.

**e. Education Center.** The mission of the Education Center is to support the Army Continuing Education System by building professionalism, encouraging self-improvement, and serving each individual at his/her academic level of need. The Education Center can be contacted at (719) 526-2124.

**f. Behavioral Health Services.** The Behavioral Health Department in conjunction with the Evans Army Community Hospital provides comprehensive mental health services, i.e., psychiatry, psychology, social work service, and substance abuse/dependence services for all Active Duty Soldiers. Appointments can be made by contacting (719) 526-7155.

\*\*\* Evans Army Hospital Emergency Room can be reached by calling (719) 526-7111, 911, or Code Blue: \*46 after hours, including holidays and weekends.

\*\*\* During normal operating hours between 0700 and 1830 call Acute Care at (719) 526-7000 (closed Thanksgiving and Christmas).

**National Suicide Prevention Hotline: 1-800-273-8255**



**g. Military One Source.** An integrated Army information source that is available 24 hours a day 365 days a year. The Army One Source can and will answer any type of questions you may have concerning any Army issue. All calls are answered live and can be accessed by the following numbers: [www.armyonesource.com](http://www.armyonesource.com) or 1-800-342-9647.

## **17. Inspector General Assistance.**

a. Every Soldier has the right to seek the advice of the Inspector General (IG) concerning requests for assistance, complaints, or grievances that have not been resolved by the chain of command.

b. You must first have permission to be absent from your place of duty if you choose to visit the Division IG during duty hours.

c. You are encouraged to use your chain of command first. More often than not, they can and will resolve any matter that concerns you.

d. Inspector General can be contacted at (719) 526-3900/3901.

## **18. Open Door Policy.**

Every commander from the Commanding General down to company/detachment commander, within the Division, has an open door policy. Commanders are available to their Soldiers at all times. If you have a problem your supervisor cannot solve, go see the next higher commander. All Soldiers are free to use open door policy at any level after first notifying their chain of command of their intent to seek open door policy. They do not have to state the reason for seeking to use the open door policy.

## **19. Relationships Between Soldiers of Different Rank.**

Recent Army-wide reports of misconduct indicate a trend of incidents in which leaders have been inappropriately involved with junior Soldiers. Examples of this inappropriate behavior include NCOs and junior Soldiers drinking together at local bars, or NCOs hosting parties for junior Soldiers where underage drinking is encouraged or condoned. The Army has a long-standing policy prohibiting these types of inappropriate relationships and other types of fraternization. AR 600-20 paragraphs 4-14, 4-15, and 4-16 outlines the Army policy in detail. Relationships between Soldiers of different rank are prohibited if they: compromise, or appear to compromise, the integrity of supervisory authority or the chain of command; cause actual or perceived partiality or unfairness; involve, or appear to involve, the use of rank or position for personal gain; are perceived to be exploitative or coercive in nature or; create an actual or clearly predictable adverse impact on discipline, authority, morale, or the ability of the command to accomplish its mission. Dating, shared-living arrangements, and relationships sexual in nature are prohibited between officers and enlisted personnel. With some exceptions, ongoing business relationships are also prohibited between officers and enlisted. Fraternization rules apply to both same and opposite sex relationships, regardless of whether the Soldiers are in different chains of command. Commanders and NCO leaders should seek to prevent inappropriate or unprofessional relationships through proper training and leadership by example. When commanders become aware of fraternization, they must respond appropriately, after considering all of the facts and circumstances, and in consultation with their legal advisors.

## **20. Sexual Harassment/Assault Response & Prevention (SHARP)**

Sexual Assault crimes strike at the health, welfare and dignity of our Service members and undermine the readiness of our Force. As military professionals we must fully understand the destructive nature of these acts, lead our focused efforts to prevent them, and promote positive command climates and environments that reinforce mutual respect, trust and confidence. Sexual Assault among Service members is a problem we face together, one that can be solved together. In doing so, we will keep Faith with our Military Family; they should expect nothing less, and renew our commitment to the Profession of Arms and should demand nothing less.

**a. Some Points to Consider:**

- (1) Sexual harassment is punishable under UCMJ.
- (2) Sexual assault is punishable under the punitive Article 120.
- (3) Approximately 1/3 of all reported sexual assaults within the Army are preceded by sexual harassment.
- (4) Soldiers in the age range of 18-24 are the focal point for both Victims and Subjects in sexual assaults.
- (5) Consent will not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance.
- (6) Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force or coercion, or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.
- (7) Consent may be withdrawn at any time. Withdrawal of consent does not have to be overtly communicated. Withdrawal may be the lack of expressed consent.

**b. Reporting Procedures of Sexual Assault.**

- (1) Restricted reporting notification can only be to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Victim Advocate (VA), Behavioral Health (BH), Medical Treatment Facility. Additional guidance can be found in DODi 6495.02 or call the 24/7 Sexual Assault Response Hotline at (719) 338-9654 to get further information or DOD 24 hour Safe Help Line at Toll Free 877-995-5247/DSN 202-540-5962
- (2) Unrestricted Reporting notification is Law Enforcement, Chain of Command, SARC / VA and Medical Treatment Facility or call the 24/7 Sexual Assault Response Hotline at (719) 338-9654 to get further information or DOD 24 hour Safe Help Line at Toll Free 877-995-5247/DSN 202-540-5962

**c. Sexual Assault Reporting Options for Victims.**

- (1) Restricted Reporting. A Service Member who is sexually assaulted and desires medical care, counseling, and victim advocacy, without initiating the investigative process should use the restrictive reporting option. Restricted reporting allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment, counseling and legal advice, without triggering the official investigative process. Restricted reporting is intended to give victims additional time and increased control over the release and management of their personal information, and to empower them to seek relevant information and support to make more informed decisions

about participating in the criminal investigation. A victim who receives appropriate care and treatment, and is provided an opportunity to make an informed decision about a criminal investigation is more likely to develop increased trust that his/her needs are of primary concern to the command and may eventually decide to pursue an investigation. Even if the victim chooses not to pursue an official investigation, this additional reporting avenue gives commanders a clearer picture of the sexual violence within their command, and enhances a commander's ability to provide an environment that is safe and contributes to the well-being and mission-readiness of all of its members.

(2) Unrestricted Reporting. A Service Member who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling and an official investigation of his/her allegation should use current reporting channels, for example, chain of command, law enforcement or report the incident to the SARC. Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately assign a Victim Advocate. Healthcare providers will, with the consent of the victim, initiate the appropriate care and treatment, and report the sexual assault to law enforcement or the chain of command. Additionally, at the victim's discretion/request, the healthcare provider will conduct a forensic medical examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know.

## 21. Commonly Used Phone Numbers.

<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>		<b>DINING FACILITIES</b>		<b>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</b>	
Medical Emergencies	911	Wolf	526-9424	Team A – 4 BCT	526-2609
Military Police Dispatch	526-2333	Warhorse	526-2471	Team B – 3 BCT	526-0175
Fire Department	526-5615	Striker	524-4892	Team C – 2 BCT	526-3547
		Raider	526-0251	Team D – 43 <sup>rd</sup> SB	526-9337
<b>MEDICAL SERVICES</b>		<b>DENTAL CLINICS</b>		<b>RAIDER – 1 BCT</b>	
Evans Hospital	526-7000	Dental Clinic #1	526-2200	Evans Hospital	526-7155
Emergency Room	526-7111	Dental Clinic #2	503-7167	<b>RELIGIOUS SUPPORT</b>	
Refill pharmacy	524-4081	Dental Clinic Larson	526-3330	Prussman Chapel	526-9640
DiRaimondo Clinic North	524-2047	Dental Clinic Smith	526-5400	Soldiers Memorial Chapel	526-5229
DiRaimondo Clinic South	524-2738	Oral Surgery	526-7100	Veterans Chapel	526-5890
Robinson Clinic	526-7764	Dental Clinic SRP Site	526-6977	Healer Chapel	526-7347
Warrior Clinic	526-9277			Provider Chapel	526-5191
<b>MILITARY SUPPORT SERVICES</b>				<b>GYMS &amp; REC SERVICES</b>	
Deers/ ID Cards	524-3704	Motorcycle Safety Course	526-8045	Iron Horse Fitness Center	526-2706
Army Community Services (ACS)	526-4590	American Red Cross	526-2311	Garcia	526-3944
Finance	526-9233	SFAC	526-5807	McKibben	526-2597
JPPSO	526-3755	Education Center	526-2124	Waller	526-2742
Housing	579-1606	DA Photos	526-1500	Forrest	526-2706
Inspector General	526-3900	PAO	526-1269	Bowling Alley	526-5542
Legal Assistance	526-5572	BOSS	524-2677	Golf Course	526-4122
Clothing and Sales	576-2586	SRP Site	526-2014	ITR Tickets	526-5366
TASC	526-2308	Child & Youth Services	526-1100	Elkhorn Conf Center	576-6646
TMP	526-1651	ASAP	526-2862	The Hub	526-5347
Trial Defense Service (TDS)	526-4563	ACAP	526-1002	Special Events Center	524-1163
Range Control	526-5597	Colorado Inn / Billeting	524-8300	Outdoor Rec (Rental Ctr)	526-1993
Retirement Services	526-2660				
Vehicle Registration	524-1896				

## Fort Carson History

Fort Carson was established in 1942, following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. The city of Colorado Springs purchased land south of the city and donated it to the War Department. Construction began immediately and the first building, the camp headquarters, was completed January 31, 1942. Camp Carson was named in honor of the legendary Army scout, Gen. Christopher "Kit" Carson, who explored much of the West in the 1800's.

At the construction's peak, nearly 11,500 workers were employed on various construction projects at the new camp. Facilities were provided for 35,173 enlisted men, 1,818 officers and 592 nurses. Nearly all of the buildings were of the mobilization type construction with wood sided exteriors. The hospital was of the semi-permanent type concrete block and had space for 1,726 beds with an expansion capability of 2,000 beds. The 89th Infantry Division was the first major unit to be activated at Camp Carson. During World War II, over 100,000 soldiers trained at Camp Carson. Along with three other infantry divisions - the 71st, 104th and 10th Mountain - more than 125 units were activated at Camp Carson and more than 100 others were transferred to the Mountain post from other installations.

Nurses, cooks, mule packers, tank battalions, a Greek infantry battalion, and an Italian ordnance company - literally soldiers of every variety - trained at Camp Carson during the war years. Camp Carson was also home to nearly 9,000 Axis prisoners of war - mostly Italians and Germans. The internment camp at Camp Carson opened on the first day of 1943. These POWs alleviated the manpower shortage in Colorado by doing general farm work, canning tomatoes, cutting corn, and aiding in logging operations on Colorado's Western Slope.

Between 1942 and 1956, pack mules were a common sight at Camp Carson. The first shipment arrived by train from Nebraska in July 1942. The mules were used by Field artillery (Pack) battalions to carry equipment, weapons and supplies over mountainous terrain. The most famous of these animals was Hambone, the pride of the 4th Field Artillery for 13 years, he carried first sergeants up Ute Pass to Camp Hale. Camp Hale, located near Leadville, Colorado was where the Army conducted cold weather and mountain warfare training. Hambone died in March 1971, and was buried with full military honors.

Activity at Camp Carson was greatly reduced following the end of World War II. By April 1946, the military strength at the Mountain Post had dropped to around 600. It appeared that Camp Carson would be closed. With the onset of the Korean War however, activity once again increased. Many Reserve and National Guard units were called to active duty and stationed at Camp Carson during this time. Camp Carson became "Fort Carson" in 1954. In the 1960s, mechanized units were assigned to the Mountain Post. At this time additional training land was purchased, bringing the post to its current size of 140,000 acres. Throughout its history Fort Carson has been home to nine divisions. An additional training area, comprising 237,000 acres, was purchased in September 1983. Named the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, this training area is located approximately 150 miles to the southeast, and is used for large force-on-force maneuver training. Comprehensive maneuver and live fire training also occurs down range at Fort Carson.

Exercises and deployments continually hone the skills of the Fort Carson Soldiers. When not deployed, Soldiers train annually at Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site and the National Training Center in California. Additionally, units participate in joint exercises around the world, including Central and South Africa, Europe, and Southwest Asia. In 2003, most Fort Carson units were deployed in support of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. Troops were also sent in support of the guard mission at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. President George W. Bush addressed the troops and Family members on November 24, 2003, in praise of the soldier's determination and the sacrifices their Families have made.

Throughout its history, Fort Carson Soldiers and units have been very active supporting various community events throughout Colorado. Soldiers from the Mountain Post have conducted firefighting missions in local national forests, search and rescue missions throughout the state, and various other emergency operations. Twenty-four cities in Colorado have formal relationships with units at Fort Carson and the Mountain Post supports over 350 community events such as parades, concerts, and fairs every year. Fort Carson has a proud history of supporting the nation's call to arms. For more than five decades, Fort Carson has provided trained and ready Soldiers to meet operational requirements. That heritage continues today at Fort Carson, the Mountain Post.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division History

### World War I

The 4th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, was constituted on 19 November 1917 and activated on 10 December 1917 at Camp Greene, North Carolina. By June 1918, the entire division had arrived in France but not before suffering their first casualties when a troop transport carrying the 4th Infantry Regiment was hit by a German torpedo. Entering combat in July for the Aisne-Marne Offensive, the 4th fought with distinction across France and received great praise for their heroic efforts during St Mariel and the Muese-Argonne campaigns. With the Armistice signed on 11 November, the division moved to serve both the French and British sectors as well as all Corps in the American sector and was the first to crack the Hindenburg Line. The 4th earned five campaign streamers during the war, but it was not without sacrifice as the division suffered over 11,500 casualties.

### World War II

The 4th Infantry Division was re-activated in June 1940 and began training immediately for war. Sent to England in January 1944 for amphibious training prior to D Day, the 4th was first ashore, landing at Utah Beach on 6 June 1944. After a successful landing and breakout from Normandy the 4th pushed into France and liberated Paris. The division then moved to Luxembourg where Ivy men became the first U.S. soldiers to breach the Siegfried line and enter Germany. The 4th moved north to face the enemy in the bloody Hurtgen Forest and after weeks of brutal combat returned to Luxembourg for action in the Battle of the Bulge. The 4th halted the enemy advance in December, gained the offensive and attacked across the Rhine and into eastern Germany during the spring of 1945. When the war ended on 8 May 1945 the division was near the Austrian border. The 4th earned five campaign streamers during the war but lost over 4,800 soldiers and had over 17,000 wounded in action.

### Vietnam Conflict

The Fighting Fourth was again called into action in the fall of 1965 and was sent to Vietnam. The division was given a large area of the Central Highlands to control and a base camp was soon established at Pleiku. During the next four years the 4th engaged the enemy in brutal combat, conducting search and destroy missions and constant patrols to defend their assigned territory. Fighting in the dense triple canopy forest, the heat, and monsoons continually tested the division which responded with heroic determination. They eliminated enemy incursions moving from the Ho Chi Minh Trail thru Cambodia and Laos, and when the division departed Vietnam in late 1970 it was proud of the Steadfast and Loyal legacy it had endured. A testimony to the Fourth's efforts is evident in the eleven campaign streamers, and twelve soldiers who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor. The 4th lost over 2,500 soldiers and had over 15,000 wounded in action.

### Operations Iraqi Freedom and New Dawn

Ivy soldiers returned to combat in 2003 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and would deploy multiple times during the next eight years. After arriving in April 2003 the division established Task Force Iron Horse at Tikrit and engaged the enemy north of Baghdad. In December 2003 the 4th along with Special Operation Forces captured Saddam Hussein. 4th ID Headquarters returned in both 2005 and 2007 to command MND-Baghdad and 4th ID Brigade Combat Teams also made multiple deployments in support of the war. During their service in Iraq, Ivy soldiers would balance aggressive operations to eliminate threats with massive rebuilding projects and sophisticated training programs. 4th ID deployed for the final time in 2010 and served as the command for MND-North. During the final deployment Ivy soldiers witnessed the remarkable turnaround of Iraq and its people while executing "Operation New Dawn". During this lengthy conflict the 4th served with pride and distinction while making a Free Iraq. The 4th earned five campaign streamers but also suffered the loss of over 330 soldiers and the wounding of over 1,000 more.

## Operation Enduring Freedom -Afghanistan

The Al Qaeda attacks of September 11, 2001 resulted in a swift and unified action to destroy those responsible. The U.S. Army invaded Afghanistan in 2001 to search for and destroy Al Qaeda, its sympathizers and its leader Osama Bin Laden. The action became known as Operation Enduring Freedom and focused on eliminating the Taliban organization which supported Al Qaeda and practiced domestic terrorism against the people of Afghanistan. As the war evolved U.S. and NATO forces increased in number to also provide necessary security training and infrastructure development for a free and democratic Afghanistan. In May 2009, soldiers of the 4th BCT deployed in support of OEF and became the first Ivy soldiers to enter the war. Since then soldiers from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades have also deployed in support of the war. Their service has not been without loss, as over sixty 4th Infantry Division soldiers have paid the ultimate sacrifice during this war. The war is still ongoing in Afghanistan and the 4th Infantry Division continues to serve with distinction and add to its storied history.

## The Army Values

Many people know what the words Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage mean. But how often do you see someone actually live up to them? Soldiers learn these values in detail during Basic Combat Training (BCT), from then on they live them every day in everything they do — whether they're on the job or off. In short, the Seven Core Army Values listed below are what being a Soldier is all about.

**Loyalty.** Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit and other Soldiers. Bearing true faith and allegiance is a matter of believing in and devoting yourself to something or someone. A loyal Soldier is one who supports the leadership and stands up for fellow Soldiers. By wearing the uniform of the U.S. Army you are expressing your loyalty. And by doing your share, you show your loyalty to your unit.

**Duty.** Fulfill your obligations. Doing your duty means more than carrying out your assigned tasks. Duty means being able to accomplish tasks as part of a team. The work of the U.S. Army is a complex combination of missions, tasks and responsibilities — all in constant motion. Our work entails building one assignment onto another. You fulfill your obligations as a part of your unit every time you resist the temptation to take “shortcuts” that might undermine the integrity of the final product.

**Respect.** Treat people as they should be treated. In the Soldier's Code, we pledge to “treat others with dignity and respect while expecting others to do the same.” Respect is what allows us to appreciate the best in other people. Respect is trusting that all people have done their jobs and fulfilled their duty. And self-respect is a vital ingredient with the Army value of respect, which results from knowing you have put forth your best effort. The Army is one team and each of us has something to contribute.

**Selfless Service.** Put the welfare of the nation, the Army and your subordinates before your own. Selfless service is larger than just one person. In serving your country, you are doing your duty loyally without thought of recognition or gain. The basic building block of selfless service is the commitment of each team member to go a little further, endure a little longer, and look a little closer to see how he or she can add to the effort.

**Honor.** Live up to Army values. The nation's highest military award is The Medal of Honor. This award goes to Soldiers who make honor a matter of daily living — Soldiers who develop the habit of being honorable, and solidify that habit with every value choice they make. Honor is a matter of carrying out, acting, and living the values of respect, duty, loyalty, selfless service, integrity and personal courage in everything you do.

**Integrity.** Do what's right, legally and morally. Integrity is a quality you develop by adhering to moral principles. It requires that you do and say nothing that deceives others. As your integrity grows, so does the trust others place in you. The more choices you make based on integrity, the more this highly prized value will affect your relationships with family and friends, and, finally, the fundamental acceptance of yourself.

**Personal Courage.** Face fear, danger or adversity (physical or moral). Personal courage has long been associated with our Army. With physical courage, it is a matter of enduring physical duress and at times risking personal safety. Facing moral fear or adversity may be a long, slow process of continuing forward on the right path, especially if taking those actions is not popular with others. You can build your personal courage by daily standing up for and acting upon the things that you know are honorable.



## 4th Infantry Division March

Steadfast and loyal,  
We're fit to fight!  
The nation's finest Soldiers,  
Keep liberty's light.  
Our Soldiers ROAR for freedom,  
We're fit for any test.  
The mighty 4th Division...  
America's best!

## The Army Song

### "The Army Goes Rolling Along"

**March along, sing our song, with the Army of the free.  
Count the brave, count the true, who have fought to victory.  
We're the Army and proud of our name!  
We're the Army and proudly proclaim:**

*First Chorus:*

**First to fight for the right,  
And to build the Nation's might,  
And the Army goes rolling along.  
Proud of all we have done,  
Fighting till the battle's won,  
And the Army goes rolling along.**

*Refrain:*

**Then it's hi! hi! hey!  
The Army's on its way.  
Count off the cadence loud and strong;  
For where'er we go,  
You will always know  
That the Army goes rolling along.**

*Second Chorus:*

Valley Forge, Custer's ranks,  
San Juan Hill and Patton's tanks,  
And the Army went rolling along.  
Minute men, from the start,  
Always fighting from the heart,  
And the Army keeps rolling along.

*Refrain:*

Then it's hi! hi! hey!  
The Army's on its way.  
Count off the cadence loud and strong;  
For where'er we go,  
You will always know  
That the Army goes rolling along.

*Third Chorus:*

(slower, more freely)  
Men in rags, men who froze,  
Still that Army met its foes,  
And the Army went rolling along.  
Faith in God, then we're right,  
And we'll fight with all our might,  
As the Army keeps rolling along.

*Refrain:*

Then it's hi! hi! hey!  
The Army's on its way.  
Count off the cadence loud and strong; (two! three!)  
For where'er we go,  
You will always know  
That the Army goes rolling along! (keep it rolling!)  
And the Army goes rolling along!

## CHAIN OF COMMAND

COMMANDER IN CHIEF \_\_\_\_\_

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF \_\_\_\_\_

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE \_\_\_\_\_

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY \_\_\_\_\_

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF \_\_\_\_\_

FORSCOM COMMANDER \_\_\_\_\_

CORPS COMMANDER \_\_\_\_\_

DIVISION COMMANDER \_\_\_\_\_

BRIGADE COMMANDER \_\_\_\_\_

BATTALION COMMANDER \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY/BATTERY/TROOP COMMANDER \_\_\_\_\_

PLATOON LEADER \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION/SQUAD LEADER \_\_\_\_\_

TEAM LEADER \_\_\_\_\_

# PERSONAL CONTACT PHONE ROSTER

Company CQ \_\_\_\_\_

Battalion Staff Duty \_\_\_\_\_

Brigade Staff Duty \_\_\_\_\_

Fort Carson Operations Center \_\_\_\_\_

Battle Buddy(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Team Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Squad Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Platoon Sergeant \_\_\_\_\_

First Sergeant \_\_\_\_\_

TAXI Service \_\_\_\_\_

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