CHAPTER 3

Organization and Mission of the United States Army Signal Command

Headquarters, US Army Signal Command (USASC), the Army's Continental United States (CONUS)-based, worldwide force and service provider, supports the CONUS-centric Army's force projection mission through its integrated, worldwide deployable theater tactical units, strategic and sustaining base units, and global network and systems management. The command also supports the Army's forward presence through its operator based operation and maintenance of European, Korean, Pacific, Central America, and Southwest Asia strategic, theater tactical, and sustaining base signal support systems and units.

ASC, TABLE OF ORGANIZATIONS AND EQUIPMENT (TOE) 11800A000

3-1. The ASC is the Army's senior, worldwide operational signal command with assigned operational forces in both CONUS and Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS). Figure 4-1 illustrates the ASC under the command and control (C2) of Forces Command (FORSCOM). The ASC commander is dual-hatted as the Directorate for Information System for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (DISC4) of FORSCOM. The ASC TOE provides a Deputy Commander to oversee the DISC4 functions, with the remainder of the DISC4 staff on the FORSCOM documents. The assigned operational missions of the ASC span the entire spectrum of the conflict continuum from the tactical to sustaining base. The ASC is responsible for the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the Army's portion of the Defense Communications System (DCS)/Defense Information Systems Network (DISN). Therefore, subcommands are required to provide operational reports to Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) as required per DISA regulations on matters pertaining to the DCS/DISN. The ASC is responsible for supporting other US Forces as directed or as formalized by interservice support agreements and Joint Chief's of Staff (JCS) tasking. The ASC has Executive Agency missions to include but not limited to:

- Defense Satellite Communications Systems (DSCS).
- Defense Red Switch Network (DRSN).
- Automated Digital Network (AUTODIN) to Defense Message Switch (DMS).
- Defense Information Infrastructure Nonclassified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET)/Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).
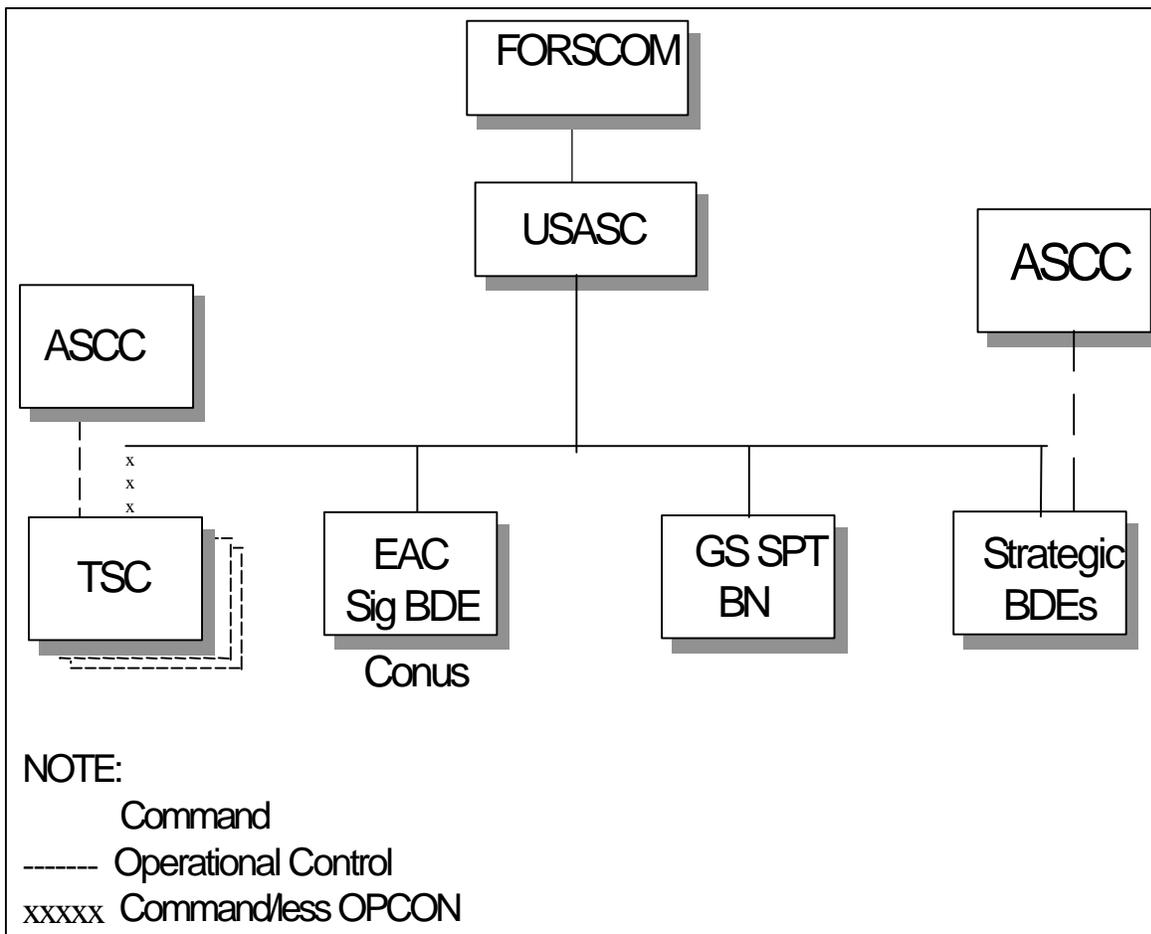- Defense Information Infrastructure Microwave/Fiber Optics Cable.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                          ┌──────────────┐                                 │
│                          │   FORSCOM    │                                 │
│                          └──────┬───────┘                                 │
│                                 │                                         │
│                          ┌──────┴───────┐              ┌──────────────┐   │
│                          │    USASC     │              │    ASCC      │   │
│   ┌──────────────┐       └──────┬───────┘              └──────┬───────┘   │
│   │    ASCC      │              │                             │           │
│   └──────┬───────┘              │                             │           │
│   ┌──────┴───────┐   ┌──────────┴─────┬──────────────┬────────┴──────┐    │
│   │              │   │                │              │               │    │
│ ┌─┴────┐  ┌──────┴───┐   ┌────────┐  ┌────────┐  ┌──────────┐             │
│ │ TSC  │  │ EAC      │   │ GS SPT │  │ Strategic│             │           │
│ │      │  │ Sig BDE  │   │ BN     │  │ BDEs     │             │           │
│ └──────┘  │  Conus   │   └────────┘  └──────────┘             │           │
│           └──────────┘                                        │           │
│                                                                           │
│ NOTE:                                                                     │
│         Command                                                           │
│ ------- Operational Control                                               │
│ xxxxx  Command/less OPCON                                                 │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Figure 3-1. ASC's C2 Relationship

3-2. **Immature Theater (Lessor Regional Contingency, Contingency Operations)**. The ASC headquarters mission for an immature theater (prehostility and initial buildup of forces) is to perform the warfighter information responsibilities for all US Army Forces as assigned. This support is provided by either the ASC, the next major subordinate unit, the TSC, or a tactical brigade. The ASC is designed in such a way as to support (augment) a Joint Task Force (JTF) or Joint Force Land Component Command (JFLCC). This unit will be deployed only in those contingencies where a TSC would not be expected. That is, those areas of conflict that are not MTWs.

3-3. M**ature Theater War (MTW).** The primary mission of the ASC is in the command of its Major Subordinate Command (MSC), the TSC that supports the Army Service Component Command (ASCC). The TSC is under the Operational Control of the ASCC and the commander of the TSC is dual-hatted as the G6 of the ASCC. The TSC commands and controls all assigned Echelon Above Corps (EAC) Signal units in theater. The ASC provides general support to the TSC in the TSC's support role for the ASCC and the Army Force (ARFOR) commander's concept of operations and priorities. The

ASC also provides DCS restoration support and tactical signal augmentation to the TSC, using CONUS-based assets, tactical, strategic and from power projection platforms.

3-4. **Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW).** In today's world environment, the ASC provides signal support in support of MOOTW. The ASC must be flexible and versatile enough to provide support to US national interests in any location in the world.

3-5. The ASC is structured in two entities, Rear and Forward. The rear section, lead by the Commanding General (CG), is expected to remain in CONUS, and provide the expertise, guidance, and command to units forward deployed. The forward section, under the Deputy Commander, will be deployed in those contingencies other than a MTW to provide the necessary signal expertise or to provide augmentation to a corps-based JTF or JFLCC not a supported by a TSC.

3-6. The capabilities of the ASC are as follows:

- Provide the organizational structure, the professional and technical personnel to staff a headquarters for support of a Army Signal Command.
- Provide command, control and supervision of all assigned and attached personnel.
- Command and control the Army portion of the DCS/DISN.
- Perform Army administrative functions over all assigned or attached units, as directed.
- Maintain a deployable power projection capability in support of U.S national security interests.
- Provide advice and assistance to supported commands and/or host nation organizations.
- Plan, coordinate, and integrate, when directed, signal support for a joint campaign or Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW).
- Maintain the capability to provide a deployable J-6/JFLCC staff element to a JTF.
- Maintain the capability to augment a Theater Signal Command (TSC).
- As directed, plan for and coordinate EAC Signal Reserve Component Training.
- Fulfill the Department of the Army's assigned Executive Agency responsibilities.
- Advise Commander, Forces Command (FORSCOM) on all communications issues and all Signal Support issues.

3-7. See Appendix A for detailed information on this command.

ASC GENERAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

3-8. Listed below are the organizations that provide various general support functions to all EAC signal organizations. The following paragraphs provide information on the mission and functions that each organization provides.

ASC COMPOSITE SIGNAL BATTALION (GS), TOE TO BE PUBLISHED

3-9. This CONUS-based general support battalion, a subordinate unit to the ASC, provides communications support to strategic, sustaining base, and theater/tactical brigades as tasked by the ASC (see Figure 3-2.). It contains unique, one of a kind units or single functional units. These units are modularized to allow deployment of teams to forward presence areas, Major Regional Conflicts (MRCs), Lesser Regional Conflict (LRC), etc. The battalion/company headquarters could be deployed to a MRC if required.

ASC Composite Signal

```
                    BATTALION
                    HEADQUARTERS
                         |
        +----------------+----------------+
        |                |                |
      TIN            THEATER            CABLE
      CO            SIG MAINT          & WIRE
                       CO
```
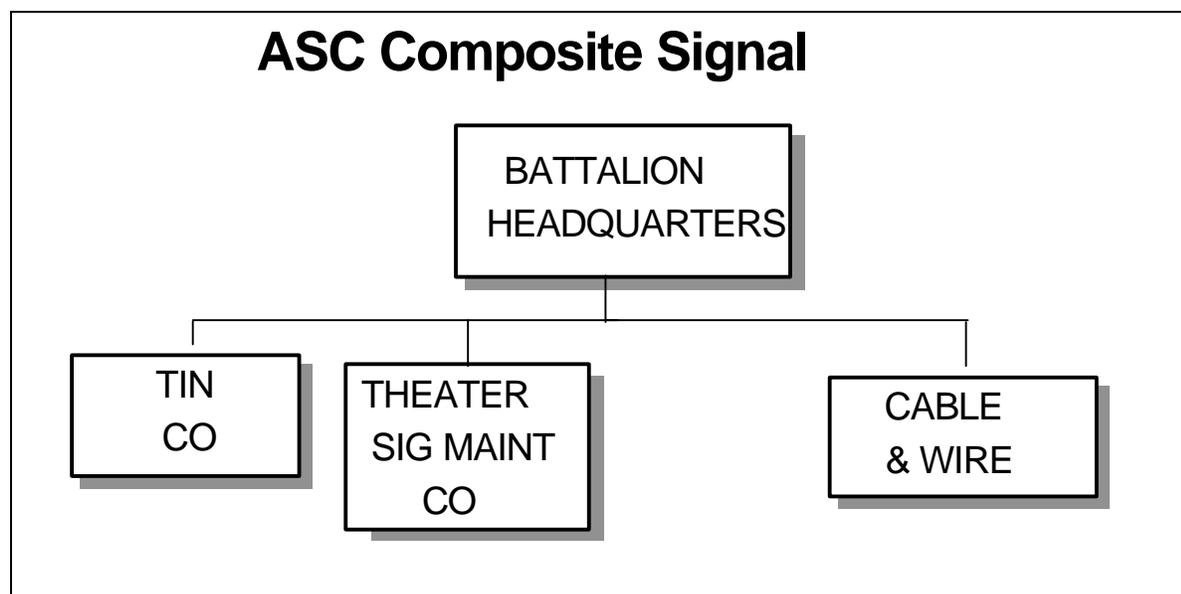
Figure 3-2. ASC Composite Signal Battalion Structure

TACTICAL INSTALLATION & NETWORK COMPANY (TIN), TOE TO BE PUBLISHED

3-10. The mission of the TIN Company is to deploy in support of warfighting CINCs, ASCC, and TSC commanders to provide immediate DCS installation and restoration, tactical automation, network installation, and information system support to their deployed headquarters. It is tailored and scaled to provide contingency support and systems integration to sustaining base, strategic, and theater tactical C4 information systems. The TIN Company is designed to support one ASCC and should be allocated as such. This organization supports the combatant commander and his staff's initial signal needs. It deploys in teams, sections, or multi-functional platoons to provide communications support, automation support, video teleconferencing support, and official mail/distribution support. This unit has the capability to restore or install critical pieces of the Defense Communications System (DCS) which includes the Defense Switched Network (DSN), the Defense Satellite

Communications System (DSCS), and the Defense Information Switching Network (DISN). It brings software application expertise, network installation and administration, and information system security support to the battlefield. A thorough planning phase must identify work requirements, specific core competencies, an estimated Bill of Materials (BOM), and personnel requirements. This unit must be trained, equipped, and prepared to deploy anywhere in the world to support a wide range of information requirements. It serves as a springboard for organic theater communications and information systems providers, assisting in the integration of reinforcing Signal forces for the warfighting commander. The TIN Company is designed to assist the gaining command in three main areas of information system support: automation, network installation, and DCS restoration (see Figure 3-3).
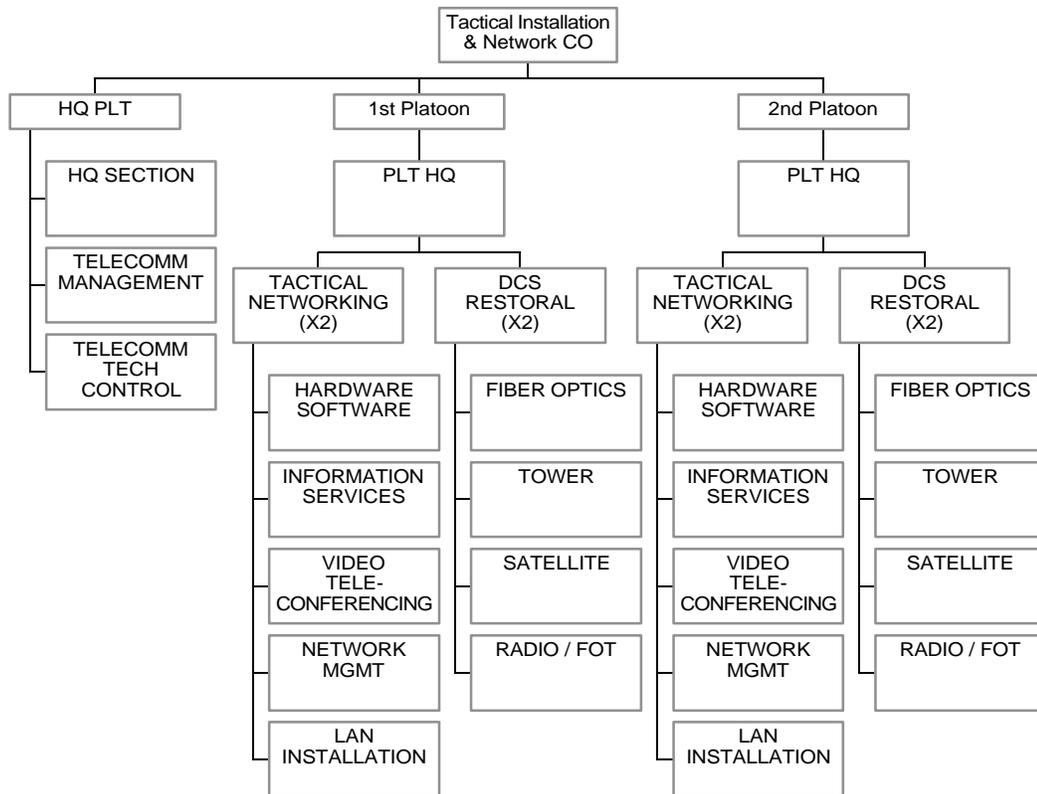

Figure 3-3. Organizational Diagram of the Tactical Installation and Networking Company

3-11. See Appendix A, paragraph A-42 for further information on this unit.

THEATER SIGNAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY (TSMC), TOE TO BE PUBLISHED

3-12. Maintenance is the key to effective EAC signal support. To provide reliable communications, the EAC signal brigades tasked with the mission for theater signal support will require a ready and reliable maintenance unit. The TSMC provides maintenance for the following:

- Tri-service Tactical (TRI-TAC) communications and electronic major end items and sub-assemblies.

- Environmental control units.

- Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) assemblages assigned to EAC signal brigades.

- Non-developmental items.

- Communications Security (COMSEC)/Controlled Cryptographic Items (CCI).

3-13. In addition, this unit will provide direct support for power generation units; ADPE; and provide back-up direct support overflow maintenance for TRI-TAC communications equipment.

CABLE AND WIRE COMPANY, TOE TO BE PUBLISHED

3-14. The Cable and Wire Company's modular platoons and teams primary mission is to lay cable and wire between major headquarters and subordinate units; provide cable and wire support from multi-channel radio sites to terminating or switching equipment; and provide cable and wire connectivity between area signal nodes and the theater communications systems as tasked by the ASC and required by ASCC or other major commanders.

US ARMY NETWORK ENGINEERING TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITY (USANETA), TOE TO BE PUBLISHED

3-15. The USANETA, a subordinate unit of the ASC, is comprised of four directorates: Army Network and Systems Operations Center (ANSOC), the Direct Support Engineering Directorate (DSED), the Army Telecommunications Office (ATO), and the Information Technology Integration Directorate. Figure 3-4 illustrates the USANETA structure.
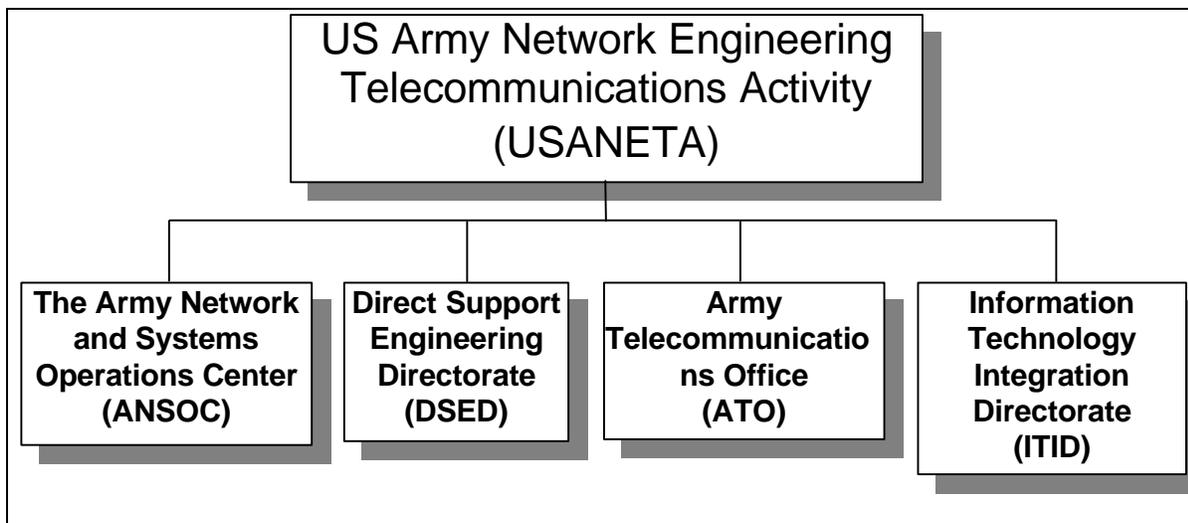
```
                    US Army Network Engineering
                   Telecommunications Activity
                            (USANETA)
        ┌──────────────┬──────────────┬──────────────┐
  The Army Network   Direct Support      Army        Information
   and Systems        Engineering   Telecommunicatio  Technology
 Operations Center    Directorate      ns Office      Integration
     (ANSOC)            (DSED)          (ATO)         Directorate
                                                         (ITID)
```

Figure 3-4. USANETA Structure

ANSOC

3-16. This center provides worldwide operational and technical support to networks and systems across the tactical, strategic and sustaining base environments. The operational concept is to use advanced Network and Systems Management (NSM) technologies in support of the warfighter in today's split-base environment. The mission is performed in cooperation with other service providers: Directorate of Information Management (DOIM) at the CONUS installations; Tactical Signal Officers at the EAC and ECB levels; and DISA and commercial Wide Area Network (WAN) managers. Responsibilities are within the confines of ASC's mission as the Army's network manager, with primary focus on network and system assets located on Army installations or within the tactical environment.

DSED

3-17. This directorate provides an information systems engineering force with worldwide deployment capability to support FORSCOM units in the planning, integration, implementation, and operations and maintenance of Command, Control, Communications and Computer (C4) systems. On order, this unit provides contingency information systems engineering support to warfighting CINCs.

ATO

3-18. This office is designated as the Army's centralized office for the leased long-haul telecommunications program and provides support for short-haul telecommunications. It assists Commanders in defining and developing long-haul and short-haul telecommunication requirements and evaluates service requests for technical adequacy, applicability, and cost effectiveness. It provides technical and financial regulatory oversight certification of leased requirements, serving as the interface between Army customers, service providers, and DISA.

ITID

3-19. This directorate is responsible for implementing projects on a worldwide basis for ASC and ASC-supported Area of Responsibility (AORs). It develops engineering, acquisition, installation, testing and quality assurance tasks, and tracks the execution of these tasks to ensure they meet cost, performance and schedule parameters. An integrated logistics team documents, acquires, coordinates, and tracks the acquisition of project Bill of Material. A deployable installation support element performs site and facility surveys, installs, de-installs, restores and upgrades C4 systems for ASC and FORSCOM customers. The training team teaches basic installation procedures, including wiring, cabling and fiber optics. The directorate maintains the capability to deploy installation teams for contingency operations.