

4-1. Introduction

The tactical communications-electronics management system consists of the C-E management assets assigned to each echelon. Each level of command is responsible for integrating its own communications into the system and for supporting the overall system within the theater of operations. The representative organizational structure (fig 4-1) is described in this chapter. Note that this manual discusses only the relationship between theater and theater army C-E management functions. It does not prescribe doctrine for the theater.

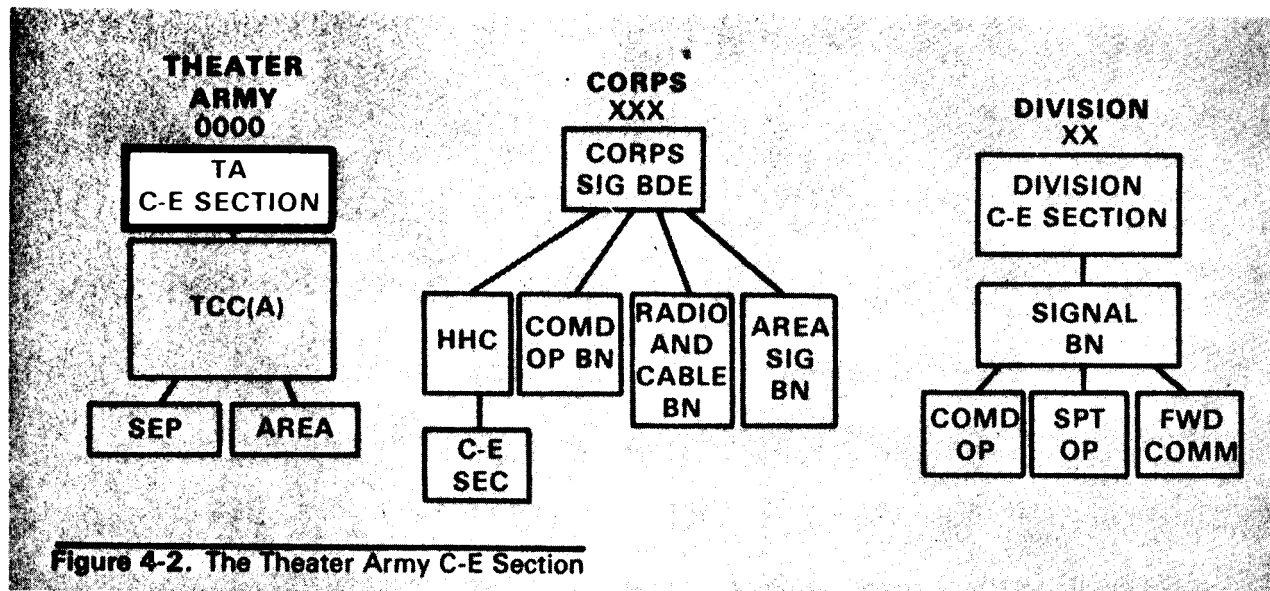


Figure 4-2. The Theater Army C-E Section

4-2. Theater and Theater Army C-E Management

a. The theater commander is responsible for communications of the theater headquarters and from the theater headquarters to and between component services within the theater of operations. He normally delegates the responsibility for signal communications support to the major component commander and to commanders of joint task forces. In a large theater of operations, the theater commander may delegate the responsibility and function of COMMZ communications to the theater army commander.

b. The theater army (TA) commander depends on his assistant chief of staff for communications-electronics (ACSC-E) for recommendations on C-E requirements. The ACSC-E, also known as the TA C-E officer, is in charge of the TA C-E section. He is responsible to the commander for the overall formulation and implementation of C-E plans, policies, and procedures for the installation, operation, maintenance, and management of the theater communications system (army) (TCS(A)). As the commander's primary C-E adviser, he forms broad policies for C-E activities and issues instructions for their implementation to major subordinate commanders. The TA C-E section is the primary point of contact for coordination with the joint forces commander, CONUS activities, and other activities concerning communications-electronics matters. Under the tactical communications control facility (TCCF) concept, the C-E section is the CSPFE for the theater army. Personnel from the C-E section man the theater army tactical automatic switch control office (TASCO) along with personnel from TA signal brigade CSPE and CSCE offices. The C-E section is composed of two divisions:

(1) The Plans Division consists of three branches:

- The Electronic War-fare Electromagnetic Environment Branch.
- The Frequency Management and Call Signs Branch.
- The New Equipment Training Branch.

(2) The Operations Engineering Division consists of three branches:

- The Operations Branch.
- The Engineering Branch.
- The Systems Performance Analysis Branch.

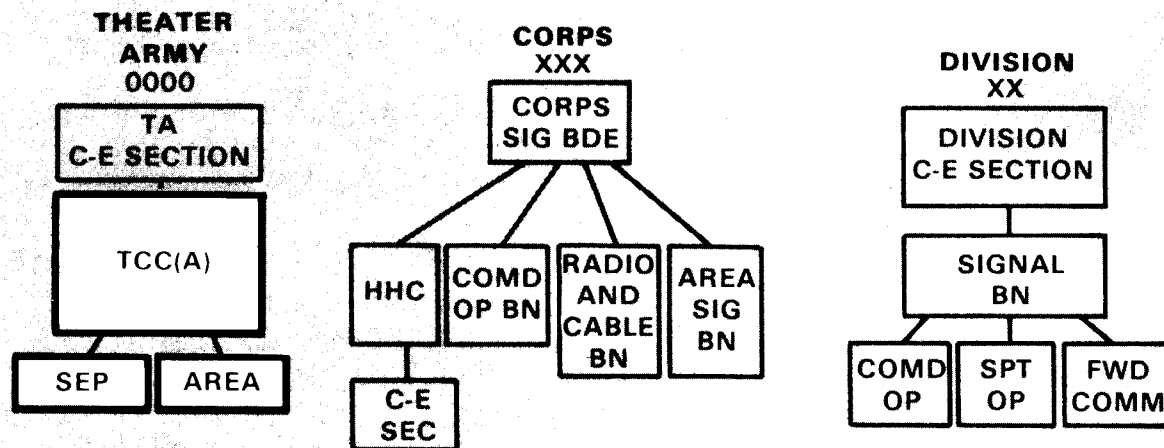


Figure 4-3. The Theater Communications Command (Army)-TCC(A)

4-3. Theater Communications Command (Army) (TCC(A))

a. The TCC(A) installs, operates, and controls the theater communications system (army) (TCS(A)) which provides both command and area type communications. Within the theater army, subordinate units of the TCC(A) provide a high capacity, multimedia, multiaxis, integrated communications network. TCC(A) provides command and control of assigned or attached signal units. Headquarters, TCC(A), provides the CSPE and CSCE functions for—

Planning.

Systems engineering.

Traffic engineering.

Circuit allocation and control.

Communications security (COMSEC).

Liaison with the—

Defense Communications Agency

C-E staffs of other military services.

Allied forces.

Civilian communications agencies.

b. The TCC(A) is responsible for the COMMZ line of communications (LOC) from the rear of the COMMZ to the rear of the combat zone. The TCC(A) employs the assets of the separate companies or battalions plus area companies and battalions that are assigned or attached. Representative types of units used are operations battalions with multichannel facilities, trunk switching companies, communications center operations companies, and tropospheric companies; as well as other specially organized units tailored to provide theater army C-E support.

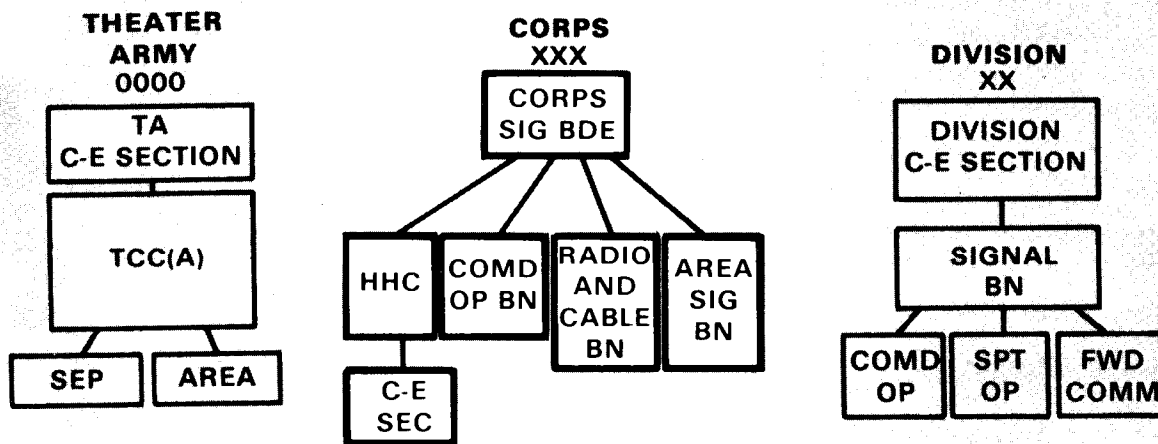


Figure 4-4. The Corps C-E Management

4-4. Corps Level C-E Management

a. Corps C-E Officer/Signal Brigade Commander. The corps C-E officer is a member of the special staff of the corps headquarters. He is also the commander of the corps signal brigade. In both functions, he is the key individual in the C-E management system at the corps level.

b. Corps C-E Officer Functions. In his functions as the corps C-E officer, the signal brigade commander has staff responsibility for the coordination and supervision of the activities of all corps communications systems. His special staff responsibilities are to—

- (1) Advise on communications-electronics matters including signal communications, locations of headquarters, and signal facilities.
- (2) Determine requirements for communications support and the employment of signal troops.
- (3) Exercise technical staff supervision over C-E activities of the commander.
- (4) Prepare the C-E and electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) portions of the training program.
- (5) Coordinate frequently allocation, frequency assignment and use, and the reporting and processing of interference problems.
- (6) Advises the commander and staff on matters pertaining to electromagnetic radiation environments in the command.
- (7) Evaluate technical instructions; obtain advice and assistance from C-E staff officers at higher echelons; coordinate plans and operations with the C-E staff officer of higher headquarters; and provide technical advice and assistance where needed.
- (8) Represent the corps on planning groups to assure proper consideration of C-E support.
- (9) Assist in preparation of electronic warfare (EW) plans and annexes.

(10) Implement the signal security policy and procedures.

(11) Plan and coordinate the installation, operation, and maintenance of communications systems by assigned or attached units.

(12) Plan and coordinate still and motion picture photographic services.

c. Corps Signal Brigade Commander Functions. The signal brigade commander (also the corps C-E officer) controls all assigned and attached signal units. He directs the installation, operation, and maintenance of corps C-E systems and facilities required to implement plans developed by the corps C-E staff to include—

(1) Communications system planning, engineering, and control functions.

(2) Technical control over all corps communications facilities.

(3) The communications systems of major subordinate commanders and adjacent major US and allied commands with the communications systems established by the brigade.

(4) Crypto logistics support coordination for the corps.

(5) Coordinating support required for access to the theater army communications system.

d. Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC) of the corps signal brigade provides the staff personnel who—

(1) Are responsible for command control, staff planning, and supervision of signal brigade operations for the commander.

(2) Form an element to plan, engineer, and control the corps command and area communications systems.

(3) Make up the corps C-E section that supports the corps staff.

e. Corps C-E Section. Although this section is assigned to the HHC of the corps signal brigade, its duties are performed at corps headquarters under the direction of the C-E officer. The C-E section is used by the corps C-E officer in the coordination, planning, and technical supervision of the corps communications systems. The CSPE and CSCE functions performed either by the C-E section at corps or by the operations section of the signal brigade are—

(1) Long range communications planning.

(2) Contingency planning.

(3) Communications network layout.

(4) Preparing the technical annex to theater army plans and orders.

(5) Analyzing the operation of all corps systems.

(6) COMSEC.

(7) Issuing and controlling radio frequencies and call signs.

(8) Preparing radio net diagrams.

(9) Coordinating on frequency matters with the theater army C-E section and subordinate commanders.

f. CSCE, CNCE, and CESE. The functions of these elements are provided by elements of the corps battalions as described below.

(1) The corps command operations battalion provides terminal communications facilities (telephone, teletypewriter, facsimile, and air

and motor messenger service) for the echelons of corps headquarters. It also shares a responsibility with the radio and cable battalion for displacement of the corps command posts communications facilities.

(2) The corps area signal battalions (normally four) are charged with installing, maintaining, and operating the corps area communications system which provides the multichannel radio and cable communications for the combat support and combat service support units within the corps area. Further, the corps area communications system serves as an alternate means of communications for the corps headquarters command system.

(3) The corps radio and cable battalion controls the attached signal elements of the brigade and the single channel and multichannel transmission facilities in the command communications system. It provides cable and wire support to the command communications system and shares command post displacement responsibility with the corps command operations battalion.

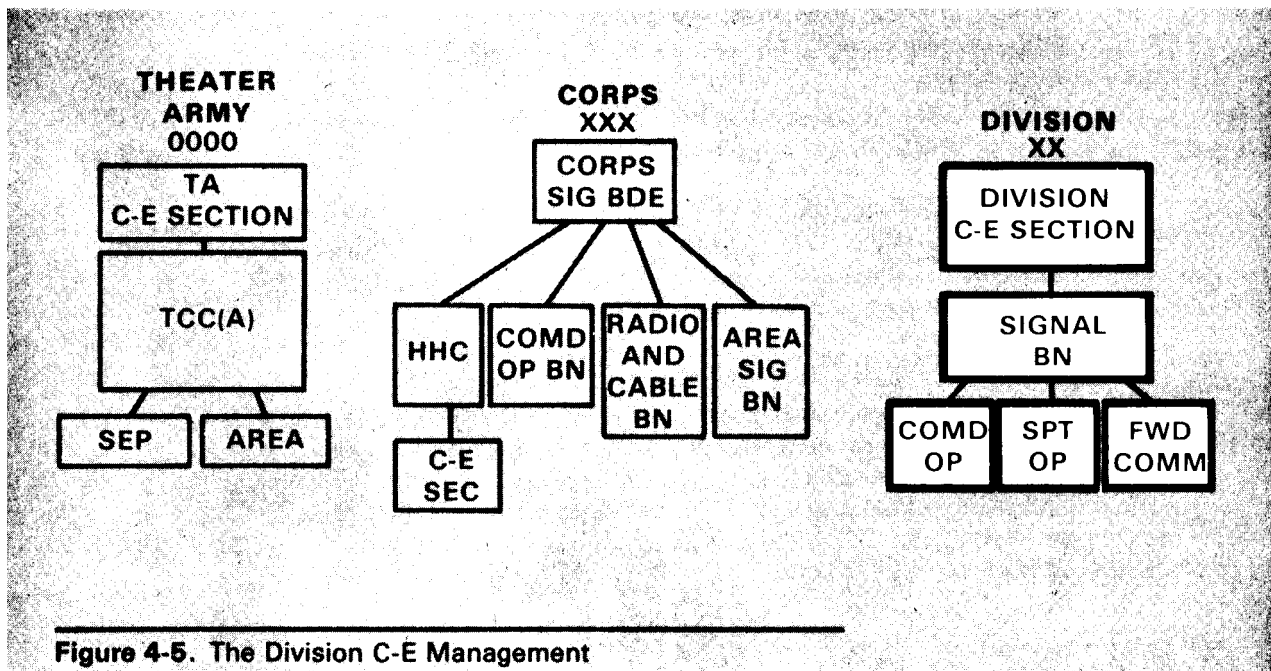


Figure 4-5. The Division C-E Management

4-5. Division Level C-E Management

a. Division C-E Officer/Signal Battalion Commander. The division C-E officer is a division staff officer. He also commands the division signal battalion. He directs all signal activity within the division and is the key individual in the C-E management system at the division level.

b. Division C-E Section. The C-E section is also the CSPE for the division. Based upon input from the various division staff elements, it performs the following functions.

- Determines communications requirement.

- Engineers communications systems.

- Integrates C-E plans with tactical operations.

Prepares diagrams and map overlays.

Insures COMSEC practices.

Provides the signal battalion S3 with direction and guidance for establishing the division communications system.

c. The Division Signal Battalion provides signal communications systems and facilities for all command echelons of a division, together with special staff and technical assistance for planning and control of all division communications. It is staffed to provide direct support COMSEC logistics for the division. The operations section of the battalion HHC performs the division CSCE functions.

d. The HHC of the organic division signal battalion, together with the communications-electronics staff plan, direct, and coordinate assigned operations and required training of the division signal battalion. HHC also provides command, control, administrative, and logistical support for the battalion.

e. Signal Companies of the division signal battalion install, operate, and maintain the communications facilities of the division as follows:

(1) The command operations company ("A" company) provides communications facilities and services for the division main, division tactical command post, division artillery, and artillery group.

(2) The forward communications company ("B" company) provides three forward area signal centers to support units within a designated forward area of the division. The company also provides secondary access to the division communications system for supported units in the immediate area. The company provides the multichannel access for the brigades of the division.

(3) The signal support operations company ("C" company) provides communications facilities for a division support area (DSA). It also provides signal center support for units near the DISCOM headquarters or near the division rear elements; and multichannel service to the ADA, engineer battalion, and the division aviation unit.

f. Unit Communications Officers of brigades and separate battalions perform duties similar to the duties of the division C-E officer. Generally, the duties include—

(1) Supervising the installation, operation, and maintenance of the unit's communications system.

(2) Preparing plans for displacement or extension of the communications system.

(3) Supervising the maintenance of communications security and assisting in preparing training directives pertaining to communications.

(4) Preparing standing operating procedures (SOP) required for tactical and technical control of the communications system.

(5) Assisting in the selection of the locations of the command post and communications installations within the command post.