

Organization and Functions

Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
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UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 10-87

Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units

This major revision dated 4 September 2007--

- o Shifts the Army organizational focus from major Army commands in the continental United States towards all primary Army organizations (throughout).
- o Removes the term major Army command and the acronym MACOM from the Army lexicon and designates each former major Army command as an Army Command, an Army Service Component Command of a combatant command or subunified command, or a Direct Reporting Unit (throughout).
- o Reorganizes the Department of the Army headquarters to more effectively support a leaner, more agile, modular force (throughout).
- o Recognizes the distinction at the Headquarters, Department of the Army level for Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units by defining and aligning the responsibilities of each organization for executing policy and operations (throughout).
- o Recognizes the Armywide role and multidiscipline functions of the three Army Commands (U.S. Army Forces Command, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, U.S. Army Materiel Command) (chaps 2, 3, and 4).
- o Recognizes the Theater Army as an Army Service Component Command, reporting directly to Department of the Army, and serving as the Army's single point of contact for combatant commands (para 1-1d(3) and chap 5 through chap 13).
- o Recognizes that Direct Reporting Units are Army organizations that provide broad general support to the Army in a single, unique discipline and exercise authorities as specified in regulation, policy, delegation, or other issuance (throughout).
- o Recognizes each organization's primary missions, functions, and command and staff relationships (throughout).
- o Recognizes for Headquarters, Department of the Army, and when specified Direct Reporting Units, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army exercises the same authorities as commanders of Army Commands and Army Service Component Commands, as prescribed by regulation, policy, delegation, or other issuance (throughout).
- o Sets the conditions to implement business transformation processes to effectively and efficiently manage Army resources by formally establishing functional organizations that provide and manage Army operational support globally (throughout).

Effective 4 October 2007

Organization and Functions

Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This publication reorganizes Army headquarters to more effectively support a leaner, more agile modular force. It distinguishes the differences in scope and responsibility of organizations. It recognizes the Armywide role and multidiscipline functions of the Army Commands; the Theater Army as an Army Service Component Command reporting directly to Department of the Army and serving as the Army's single point of contact for combatant commands; and the Direct Reporting Units as providing broad, general support to the Army in a normally single, unique discipline not otherwise available elsewhere in the Army. It identifies each organization's missions, functions, and command and staff relationships with higher and collateral headquarters and agencies.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United

States, and the U.S. Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority.

The proponent of this regulation is the Director, Army Staff. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include a formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process.

This regulation contains management control provisions, but does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from Director, Army Staff (DACS–ZD), 2800 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0200.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Director of the

Army Staff (DACS–DMC), 200 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0200.

Committee Continuance Approval.

The Department of the Army committee management officer concurs in the establishment and/or continuance of the committee(s) outlined herein, in accordance with AR 15–1, Committee Management. The AR 15–1 requires the proponent to justify establishing/continuing its committee(s), coordinate draft publications, and coordinate changes in committee status with the Department of the Army Committee Management Office, ATTN: SAAA–RP, Office of the Administrative Assistant, Resources and Programs Agency, 2511 Jefferson Davis Highway, Taylor Building, 13th Floor, Arlington, VA 22202–3926. Further, if it is determined that an established “group” identified within this regulation later takes on the characteristics of a committee, the proponent will follow all AR 15–1 requirements for establishing and continuing the group as a committee.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and intended for command levels D for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes AR 10–87, dated 30 October 1992.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes the missions, functions, and command and staff relationships with higher, collateral headquarters, theater-level support commands, and agencies in the Department of the Army (DA) for Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs). This regulation shall not infringe on the combatant command authority (COCOM) vested, by law, in combatant commanders (CCDRs) or alter the command relationships and authorities specified by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF). The ASCCs shall address changes in force assignment with their supported combatant command in accordance with (IAW) procedures specified by the SECDEF. This regulation applies to the following Army organizations:

a. Army Commands.

(1) U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) (the FORSCOM is also an ASCC to the United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM)).

(2) U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

(3) U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC).

b. Army Service Component Commands.

(1) U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR).

(2) U.S. Army Central (USARCENT).

(3) U.S. Army North (USARNORTH).

(4) U.S. Army South (USARSO).

(5) U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC).

(6) U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC).

(7) Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC).

(8) U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command (USASMDC/ARSTRAT).

(9) Eighth Army (EUSA).

c. Direct Reporting Units.

(1) U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command (Army) (NETCOM/9th SC(A)).

(2) U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM).

(3) U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM).

(4) U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC).

(5) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

(6) U.S. Army Military District of Washington (MDW).

(7) U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC).

(8) United States Military Academy (USMA).

(9) U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC).

(10) U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center (USAASC).

(11) U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM).

d. General.

(1) For Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), and when specified DRUs, the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army exercises the same authorities as commanders of ACOMs and ASCCs, as prescribed by regulation, policy, delegation, or other issuance.

(2) The DRUs shall exercise authorities as specified in regulation, policy, delegation, or other issuance.

(3) The ASCCs exercise command and control under the authority and direction of the combatant commanders to whom they are assigned and IAW the policies and procedures established by the SECDEF. In the event of a discrepancy between this regulation and the policies or procedures established by the SECDEF, the SECDEF policies or procedures takes precedence.

(4) HQDA, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs contribute to the Title 10, United States Code (USC) support of all Army organizations through administrative control (ADCON).

(a) The ADCON relationship conveys the authority necessary to exercise the Secretary of the Army's (SA) Title 10 USC responsibilities as authorized. ADCON is the direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions.

(b) In some cases, ADCON is shared by more than one Army organization to more efficiently and effectively support Army forces globally using the ACOMs and DRUs.

(c) All operational Army forces are assigned to combatant commands. CCDRs exercise COCOM over these forces. The CCDR normally delegates operational control (OPCON) of Army forces to the ASCC. ASCCs are generally

delegated ADCON by the SA for Army forces assigned to the CCDR; however, select Army units may be ADCON to an ACOM, DRU, or both, as well as the ASCC.

(d) Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON should be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of the ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

(5) The USARC performs Title 10 USC support to units with Army Reserve unit identification codes (UICs). Units with Active Army UICs receive Title 10 USC support from their respective Army organization. Units with Army National Guard (ARNG) UICs receive premobilization support from HQDA through the National Guard Bureau (NGB) under Title 32 USC.

(6) The mission sections of this regulation supplement organizational mission statements in their respective DA General Orders.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

Chapter 2

U.S. Army Forces Command

2–1. Mission

FORSCOM trains, mobilizes, deploys, sustains, transforms, and reconstitutes assigned conventional forces, providing relevant and ready land power to combatant commands. FORSCOM is also an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC to USJFCOM.

2–2. Functions

a. FORSCOM is designated by the SA as both an ACOM under the direction of HQDA and as the assigned ASCC to USJFCOM.

b. In its capacity as an ACOM, FORSCOM commands, controls, trains, sustains, deploys, transforms, and reconstitutes assigned forces. FORSCOM exercises ADCON of assigned forces through designated subordinate commands.

(1) FORSCOM is the Army's manager for Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) the process by which the Army provides trained and ready conventional forces to combatant commanders.

(2) FORSCOM is the HQDA responsible agent for the continental United States (CONUS), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for mobilization, deployment, redeployment and demobilization planning and execution.

c. As the ASCC to USJFCOM, FORSCOM is the Army force provider for conventional Army forces.

(1) FORSCOM participates in Joint training, integration, concept development and experimentation, and transformation planning with other USJFCOM organizations.

(2) FORSCOM coordinates with applicable ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, other agencies, and USJFCOM, as required, to source validated force requirements for operations plans (OPLANS), contingency plans, and contingency operations.

(3) FORSCOM exercises ASCC OPCON responsibilities and authorities subject, by law, to the authority of the Commander, USJFCOM (COMUSJFCOM); FORSCOM exercises ACOM and ASCC ADCON authority and responsibilities on behalf of the SA.

2–3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, FORSCOM, reports to the Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) for ACOM specific responsibilities, directives, authorities, policies, planning and programming guidance.

b. The Commander, FORSCOM is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in Section 3013(b), Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3013(b)), 32 USC 105, and Active Army support for the training and readiness of the RC forces.

c. The Commander, FORSCOM reports to the COMUSJFCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USJFCOM is responsible.

d. The Commander, FORSCOM is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with other ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other Department of Defense (DOD) headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSJFCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

- e. FORSCOM is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.
- f. CONUS based conventional forces not specifically assigned to another CCDR or otherwise excepted by the SECDEF are assigned to USJFCOM. FORSCOM is the ASCC for these forces.
- g. All headquarters will support FORSCOM (as the ASCC to USJFCOM) in the sourcing of conventional Army forces.

Chapter 3

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

3–1. Mission

TRADOC recruits, trains, and educates the Army's Soldiers; develops leaders; supports training in units; develops doctrine; establishes standards; and builds the future Army.

3–2. Functions

- a. TRADOC is designated by the SA as an ACOM under the direction of HQDA and is assigned to carry out certain roles and functions of the SA pursuant to 10 USC 3013(b) with regard to Army forces worldwide. Accordingly, pursuant to 10 USC 162(a)(2), TRADOC executes ACOM roles functions and is not included in those forces assigned by the SA to the combatant commands.
- b. TRADOC recruits and trains uniformed personnel; manages the Army's education system; manages the Army's training centers; and determines, recommends priorities for, and documents changes in doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities.
- c. TRADOC manages accession of personnel into the Army.
- d. TRADOC manages initial military training for the Army.
- e. TRADOC manages functional training for the Army. It sets the standards for and conducts skill training other than initial military training to qualify individuals for assignment to duty positions that require specific functional skills and knowledge.
- f. TRADOC manages the Army's leader development and education systems.
- g. TRADOC collects and analyzes data from a variety of current and historical sources and produces lessons for military commanders, staff and students.
- h. TRADOC develops the Army's collective training standards and strategies; determines the Army's collective training requirements; and manages training programs to enable crews, teams, staffs, and units to conduct the full range of military operations.
- i. TRADOC manages, integrates and provides quality control of Army doctrine; prepares doctrinal publications; integrates Army doctrine with Joint and multinational doctrine; and represents the Army in multinational doctrine forums.
- j. TRADOC provides training support for the Army.
- k. TRADOC develops Army concepts and supports Joint concept development through proponents; develops and manages the Army Concept Strategy; and ensures the integration of land force capabilities in the development of Joint operating, functional, and integrating concepts.
- l. TRADOC conducts experiments to explore innovative methods of operating, especially to assess their feasibility, evaluate their utility, or determine their limits to reduce risk in the current force (today's operations) and the future force (developments).
- m. TRADOC leads Army requirements determination; integrates doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities developments to support required capabilities; and coordinates, synchronizes, and integrates Army capabilities developments with other ACOMs, the combatant commands, the Joint Staff, and other military departments.

3–3. Command and staff relationships

- a. The Commander, TRADOC reports to the CSA for ACOM responsibilities, directives, authorities, policies, planning and programming guidance.
- b. The Commander, TRADOC is responsible to the SA for execution of applicable responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b).
- c. The Commander, TRADOC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with other ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.
- d. TRADOC is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. TRADOC works with non-TRADOC proponents on doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel and facilities issues including requirements determination.

Chapter 4

U.S. Army Materiel Command

4-1. Mission

AMC provides superior technology, acquisition support and logistics to ensure dominant land force capability for Soldiers, and the United States and its allies.

4-2. Functions

a. AMC is designated by the SA as an ACOM under the direction of HQDA and is assigned to carry out certain roles and functions of the SA pursuant to 10 USC 3013(b) with regard to Army forces worldwide. Accordingly pursuant to 10 USC 162(a)(2), those elements of AMC responsible to execute ACOM roles and function are not included in those forces assigned by the SA to the combatant commands.

b. AMC equips and sustains the Army.

c. AMC is the Army's logistics integrator.

d. AMC manages the Army's logistics mobilization and contingency capability and capacity and maintains and stores a prescribed level of war reserve stocks.

e. AMC provides integrated materiel life cycle management of systems and equipment in partnership with Program Executive Offices (PEOs) and program/project/product managers.

f. AMC demonstrates advanced technologies leading to new and improved operational capabilities and facilitates technology transition and integration into current capabilities.

g. AMC is the National level sustainment maintenance process owner.

h. AMC plans contingency contracting operations at the strategic and operational level and provides command and control of the contingency contracting mission.

i. AMC provides equipment and services to other nations through the security assistance program.

j. AMC manages and executes the Army's Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program.

4-3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, AMC reports to the CSA for ACOM responsibilities, directives, authorities, policies, planning and programming guidance.

b. The Commander, AMC is responsible to the SA for execution of applicable responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b).

c. The Commander, AMC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with other ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.

d. Service responsibilities for life cycle management support to PEOs are regulated by a memorandum of understanding (MOU).

e. Service responsibilities for sustainment level maintenance integration are regulated by MOU.

f. AMC maintains partnerships and coordinates with organizations to exchange information and requirements with industry, academia, and other Government agencies, national and international entities.

Chapter 5

U.S. Army Europe

5-1. Mission

a. USAREUR is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States European Command (USEUCOM). USAREUR exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USEUCOM (COMUSEUCOM) throughout the USEUCOM area of responsibility (AOR).

b. USAREUR supports, as directed by the COMUSEUCOM all Joint, multinational, and interagency elements in the AOR.

c. USAREUR, when directed by the COMUSEUCOM, will serve as a Joint forces land component command (JFLCC) or Joint Task Force (JTF).

5-2. Functions

a. USAREUR is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations and serving as the ASCC or JFLCC/JTF capable headquarters to support the COMUSEUCOM requirements for command and control of Joint and/or coalition forces.

b. With additional Joint augmentation provided by an approved Joint manning document (JMD), the organization provides a fully functional operational level headquarters capable of effectively commanding and controlling Joint and/or coalition forces engaged in sustained military operations.

5-3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, USAREUR is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in Title 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USAREUR exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USEUCOM.

b. The Commander, USAREUR reports to the COMUSEUCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USEUCOM is responsible.

c. The Commander, USAREUR is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, and DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSEUCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. USAREUR is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for Reserve Component (RC) units and personnel are regulated by MOUs.

f. USAREUR establishes and maintains the following relationships:

(1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or commands, for mobilization and deployment requirements.

(2) USARC to establish the relationship between the DRU and the ASCC for Army Reserve forces.

(3) INSCOM to ensure continuing intelligence data handling and automation support and to have comment capability on readiness reports for shared responsibilities related to the military intelligence brigade (MIB) and performance of those functions and responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, INSCOM.

(4) NETCOM/9th SC(A) for sustaining base information management support and to have comment capability on readiness reports for shared responsibilities related to the signal command (theater) (SC(T)) and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A).

(5) MEDCOM to have comment capability on readiness reports for shared responsibilities related to the medical deployment support command (MDSC) and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, MEDCOM.

g. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSEUCOM.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, USAREUR and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USAREUR and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 6 U.S. Army Central

6-1. Mission

a. USARCENT is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Central Command (USCENTCOM). USARCENT exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USCENTCOM (COMUSCENTCOM) throughout the USCENTCOM AOR.

b. USARCENT supports, as directed by the COMUSCENTCOM, all Joint, multinational, and interagency elements in the AOR.

c. USARCENT, when directed by the COMUSCENTCOM, will serve as a JFLCC/JTF.

6-2. Functions

a. USARCENT is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational

organizations and serving as the ASCC or JFLCC/JTF capable headquarters to support the COMUSCENTCOM's requirements for command and control of Joint and/or coalition forces.

b. With additional Joint augmentation provided by an approved JMD, the organization provides a fully functional operational level headquarters capable of effectively commanding and controlling Joint and/or coalition forces engaged in sustained military operations.

6-3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, USARCENT is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USARCENT exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USCENTCOM.

b. The Commander, USARCENT reports to the COMUSCENTCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USCENTCOM is responsible.

c. The Commander, USARCENT is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSCENTCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. USARCENT is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for RC units and personnel are regulated by MOUs.

f. USARCENT establishes and maintains the following relationships:

(1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or commands, for mobilization and deployment requirements.

(2) USARC to establish the relationship between the DRU and the ASCC for Army Reserve forces.

(3) INSCOM to ensure continuing intelligence data handling and automation support and to have comment capability on readiness reports for shared responsibilities related to the MIB and performance of those functions and responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, INSCOM.

(4) NETCOM/9th SC(A) for sustaining base information management support and to have comment capability on readiness reports for shared responsibilities related to the SC(T) and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A).

(5) MEDCOM to have comment capability on readiness reports for shared responsibilities related to the MDSC and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, MEDCOM.

g. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSCENTCOM.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, USARCENT and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USARCENT and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 7

U.S. Army North

7-1. Mission

a. USARNORTH is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM). USARNORTH exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USNORTHCOM (COMUSNORTHCOM) throughout the USNORTHCOM AOR.

b. USARNORTH supports, as directed by the COMUSNORTHCOM, all Joint, multinational, and interagency elements in the AOR.

c. USARNORTH, when directed by USNORTHCOM will serve as JFLCC/JTF.

7-2. Functions

a. USARNORTH is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations and serving as the ASCC or JFLCC/JTF capable headquarters to support the COMUSNORTHCOM's requirements for command and control of Joint and/or coalition forces.

b. With additional Joint augmentation provided by an approved JMD, the organization provides a fully functional operational level headquarters capable of effectively commanding and controlling Joint and/or coalition forces engaged in sustained military operations.

7-3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, USARNORTH is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USARNORTH exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USNORTHCOM.

b. The Commander, USARNORTH reports to COMUSNORTHCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USNORTHCOM is responsible.

c. The Commander, USARNORTH is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSNORTHCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. USARNORTH is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for RC units and personnel are regulated by MOUs.

f. USARNORTH establishes and maintains the following relationships:

(1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or commands, for mobilization and deployment requirements.

(2) USARC to establish the relationship between the DRU and the ASCC for Army Reserve forces.

g. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSNORTHCOM.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, USARNORTH and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USARNORTH and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 8 U.S. Army South

8-1. Mission

a. USARSO is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). USARSO exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USSOUTHCOM (COMUSSOUTHCOM) throughout the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

b. USARSO, supports as directed by the COMUSSOUTHCOM, all Joint, multinational, and interagency elements in the AOR.

c. USARSO, when directed by USSOUTHCOM, will serve as a JFLCC/JTF.

8-2. Functions

a. USARSO is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations and serving as the ASCC or JFLCC/JTF capable headquarters to support the COMUSSOUTHCOM's requirements for command and control of Joint and/or coalition forces.

b. With additional Joint augmentation provided by an approved JMD, the organization provides a fully functional operational level headquarters capable of effectively commanding and controlling Joint and/or coalition forces engaged in sustained military operations.

8-3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, USARSO is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USARSO exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USSOUTHCOM.

b. The Commander, USARSO reports to COMUSSOUTHCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USSOUTHCOM is responsible.

c. The Commander, USARSO is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSSOUTHCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. USARSO is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for RC units and personnel are regulated by MOUs.

f. USARSO establishes and maintains the following relationships:

- (1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or commands, for mobilization and deployment requirements.
- (2) USARC to establish the relationship between the DRU and the ASCC for Army Reserve forces.
- (3) INSCOM to ensure continuing intelligence data handling and automation support and to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the MIB and performance of those functions and responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, INSCOM.
- (4) NETCOM/9th SC(A) for sustaining base information management support and to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the SC(T) and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A).
- (5) MEDCOM to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the MDSC and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, MEDCOM.

g. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSSOUTHCOM.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, USARSO and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USARSO and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 9

U.S. Army Pacific

9–1. Mission

a. USARPAC is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM). USARPAC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USPACOM (COMUSPACOM) throughout the USPACOM AOR, less the Korean Peninsula.

b. USARPAC supports, as directed by the COMUSPACOM, all Joint, multinational, and interagency elements in the AOR.

c. USARPAC, when directed by USPACOM, will serve as a JFLCC/JTF.

9–2. Functions

a. USARPAC is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations and serving as the ASCC or JFLCC/JTF capable headquarters to support the COMUSPACOM's requirements for command and control of Joint and/or coalition forces.

b. With additional Joint augmentation provided by an approved JMD, the organization provides a fully functional operational level headquarters capable of effectively commanding and controlling Joint and/or coalition forces engaged in sustained military operations.

9–3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, USARPAC is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USARPAC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USPACOM.

b. The Commander, USARPAC reports to the COMUSPACOM for operational and Joint training matters and other matters for which USPACOM is responsible.

c. The Commander, USARPAC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSPACOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. USARPAC is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for RC units and personnel are regulated by MOUs.

f. USARPAC establishes and maintains the following relationships:

- (1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or commands, for mobilization and deployment requirements.
- (2) USARC to establish the relationship between the DRU and the ASCC for Army Reserve forces.

(3) INSCOM to ensure continuing intelligence data handling and automation support and to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the MIB and performance of those functions and responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, INSCOM.

(4) NETCOM/9th SC(A) for sustaining base information management support and to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the SC(T) and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A).

(5) MEDCOM to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the MDSC and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, MEDCOM.

g. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSPACOM.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, USARPAC and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USARPAC and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 10

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

10–1. Mission

a. USASOC is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). USASOC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USSOCOM (COMUSSOCOM).

b. USASOC supports, as directed by the COMUSSOCOM, all Joint, multinational, and interagency elements.

10–2. Functions

a. USASOC is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations and serving as the ASCC to support the COMUSSOCOM's requirements.

b. USASOC oversees and evaluates training of ARNG special operations forces in CONUS and ensures that units are organized to accomplish special operations missions and support appropriate OPLANs.

c. USASOC is the functional proponent for institutional training and doctrine for Army Special Forces, Civil Affairs, and Psychological Operations.

10–3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, USASOC is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USASOC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USSOCOM.

b. The Commander, USASOC reports to the COMUSSOCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USSOCOM is responsible.

c. The Commander, USASOC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSSOCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. USASOC is dependent on other ACOMs and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. USASOC establishes and maintains the following relationships:

(1) FORSCOM, the ARNG, and USARC for mobilization and deployment requirements in support of RC units and personnel.

(2) USARC to delineate 10 USC 3013(b) responsibilities for Reserve units and personnel.

(3) Director, ARNG and appropriate State Adjutants General, to delineate 10 USC 3013(b) responsibilities for ARNG units and personnel.

(4) Commanders of other ASCCs to ensure continued support for Army special operations forces peculiar requirements and special operations forces support in the supported CCDR AOR.

f. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSSOCOM.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, USASOC and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent

to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USASOC and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 11

Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

11-1. Mission

a. SDDC is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and a major subordinate command of AMC. SDDC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the Commander, AMC and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USTRANSCOM (COMUSTRANSCOM).

b. SDDC provides surface deployment and distribution planning and operations from point of origin to deployed forces in theaters of operation in support of DOD strategic mobility, contingency and deployment planning, and military operations.

11-2. Functions

a. SDDC is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations and serving as the ASCC to support the COMUSTRANSCOM's requirements.

b. SDDC provides DOD deployment and distribution management services for passenger, freight, unit, and personal property movements worldwide.

c. SDDC provides origin to destination surface traffic management and contract administration functions for all DOD traffic moving worldwide by surface transportation.

d. SDDC is the sole DOD negotiator worldwide with commercial firms on rates and other matters incidental to transportation and storage services associated with the personal property of all DOD personnel.

e. SDDC, as the DOD proponent, operates or arranges for operation of common user ocean terminals in CONUS and operates or arranges for operation of overseas ocean terminals under agreements with appropriate commanders; and provides intermodal container management for DOD. SDDC books commercial and Government ships, negotiating, awarding, and administering ocean carrier agreements and contracts as administrative contracting officer for the Military Sealift Command. In coordination with CCDRs, SDDC performs water terminal clearance authority functions worldwide.

f. SDDC is the proponent for transportation engineering support to all DOD components. SDDC directs the Highways for National Defense and the Railroads for National Defense Programs to coordinate DOD's highway and rail needs with civil transportation programs. SDDC administers other modal programs for national defense and assesses DOD intermodal facility needs to identify and maintain the defense essential transportation infrastructure.

g. SDDC manages the Army portion of the DOD Engineering for Transportability Program to ensure the safe and efficient movement of equipment items and military units by existing or planned transportation assets.

h. SDDC develops, operates and maintains an integrated transportation information system to support the transportation mission and provide traffic management information and data for DOD components. SDDC controls, manages, and maintains the Defense Freight Railway Interchange Fleet.

i. SDDC, in coordination with DOD components, publishes and maintains Joint Service publications governing activity shipping and receiving capabilities. SDDC, as DOD's global container manager, provides operational management of defense intermodal common user containers and establishes a worldwide DOD surface container management system.

j. SDDC performs studies and analyses of transportation requirements, capabilities, organization, operations, planning, effectiveness, and economies, and recommends improvements for DOD.

k. SDDC participates in the planning cycle for overseas deployment and training exercises and command post exercises directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). The SDDC recommends corrective actions when military or commercial transportation assets or procedures cannot support mission accomplishment.

11-3. Command and staff relationships

a. SDDC is a major subordinate command of AMC and exercises ADCON of assigned forces on behalf of the Commander, AMC.

b. The Commander, SDDC is responsible to the Commander, AMC for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, SDDC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the Commander, AMC and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USTRANSCOM.

c. The Commander, SDDC reports to the COMUSTRANSCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USTRANSCOM is responsible.

- d.* The Commander, SDDC is responsible to the Commander, AMC for traffic management, transportation, ocean terminal, and transportation engineering matters which are not USTRANSCOM missions.
- e.* The Commander, SDDC is directly responsible to the Commander, AMC for matters outside the scope of traffic management, transportation, and ocean terminal responsibilities which are not USTRANSCOM missions.
- f.* SDDC is a jointly staffed Army organization IAW agreements developed by the SA with the Secretaries of the Navy and Air Force and approved by the SECDEF.
- g.* The Commander, SDDC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, or DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSTRANSCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).
- h.* SDDC is dependent on the military departments and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.
- i.* Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) units are regulated by MOUs with the Commanding General (CG), USARC.
- j.* SDDC establishes and maintains the following relationships:
 - (1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or commands, for mobilization and deployment requirements.
 - (2) USARC and Director, ARNG to develop inactive duty training (IDT) and annual training (AT) programs for RC transportation units and personnel.
- k.* For command relationships—
 - (1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSTRANSCOM.
 - (2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, SDDC and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of SDDC and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 12

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command

12-1. Mission

- a.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM). USASMDC/ARSTRAT exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USSTRATCOM (COMUSSTRATCOM).
- b.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT is the Army specified proponent for space, high altitude, and ground-based midcourse defense (GMD); and develops and transitions technology and provides acquisition support to assigned fields.
- c.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT supports, as directed by the COMUSSTRATCOM, all Army, Joint, multinational, and interagency elements.

12-2. Functions

- a.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, serving as the assigned ASCC to provide planning, integration, coordination, and control of Army Forces and capabilities in support of the USSTRATCOM requirements.
- b.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT conducts research and development for and provides acquisition support to USSTRATCOM or other CCDRs. Serves as the Joint user representative, centralized manager, and integrator for the GMD System and executes horizontal integration across all integrated air and missile defense (AMD) systems.
- c.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT exercises functional coordination of Army Air and Missile Defense Commands (AAMDCs) or AAMDC elements in support of CCDRs; is an advocate for AMD funding and requirements; provides input to Army AMD doctrine, policies, and procedures; identifies AMD capabilities, capability gaps, and concepts; coordinates future ground-based air defense requirements issues and programs with combatant commander and Joint staff; reviews AMD initial capabilities document and Joint capabilities documentation in support of future requirements.
- d.* The Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT is the Army integrator for Global Missile Defense Systems and the senior mission commander for GMD systems.
- e.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT is the Army's implementing agent for the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.
- f.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT provides the Army Astronaut Detachment to the Human Space Flight Program missions.
- g.* USASMDC/ARSTRAT integrates technical and operational requirements with materiel developers.

h. USASMDC/ARSTRAT is the Army's lead organization for coordination and support to the Missile Defense Agency.

i. USASMDC/ARSTRAT supports operational and developmental testing of theater/strategic ballistic missiles/interceptors (Major Range Test Facility Base) and directed energy testing and evaluation in support of laser developmental and operational tests.

12-3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USSTRATCOM.

b. The Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT reports to the COMUSSTRATCOM for operational and Joint training matters, and other matters for which USSTRATCOM is responsible.

c. The Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSSTRATCOM pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. USASMDC/ARSTRAT is dependent on other ACOMs and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. The Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT oversees and evaluates training of ARNG GMD and space forces and ensures that units are organized to accomplish GMD operational missions and support appropriate OPLANs. Other relationships concerning service responsibilities for ARNG units in state status are regulated by MOUs with the Director, ARNG.

f. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for USAR units are regulated by MOUs.

g. USASMDC/ARSTRAT establishes and maintains the following relationships:

(1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or commands, for mobilization and deployment requirements.

(2) NETCOM/9th SC(A) for sustaining base information management support and to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the SC(T) and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A).

(3) AMC to develop advanced technologies in support of the future force.

h. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSSTRATCOM.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USASMDC/ARSTRAT and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

(3) The Commander, NETCOM/9th SC (A), is by delegation of authority by Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT, the USASMDC/ARSTRAT deputy for network operations (NetOps) to represent USASMDC/ARSTRAT in communicating and coordinating directly with DOD and USSTRATCOM regarding NetOps.

Chapter 13 Eighth Army

13-1. Mission

a. EUSA is an operational level Army force designated by the SA as the ASCC of the United States Forces Korea Command (USFK). EUSA exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and exercises OPCON over Army forces, as delegated by the Commander, USFK (COMUSFK).

b. EUSA supports, as directed by COMUSFK, all Joint, multinational, and interagency elements in the AOR.

c. EUSA, when directed by USFK, will serve as a JFLCC/JTF.

13-2. Functions

a. EUSA is an operational level Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations and serving as the ASCC or JFLCC/JTF capable headquarters to support the COMUSFKs requirements for command and control of Joint and/or coalition forces.

b. With additional Joint augmentation provided by an approved JMD, the organization provides a fully functional

operational level headquarters capable of effectively commanding and controlling Joint and/or coalition forces engaged in sustained military operations.

13–3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Commander, EUSA is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, EUSA exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces assigned or attached to USFK.

b. The Commander, EUSA reports to COMUSFK for operational and Joint training matters and other matters for which USFK is responsible.

c. The Commander, EUSA is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, other ASCC, DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by COMUSFK pursuant to 10 USC 164(d).

d. EUSA is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

e. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for RC units and personnel are regulated by MOUs.

f. EUSA establishes and maintains the following relationships:

(1) FORSCOM and other appropriate ASCCs, DRUs or ACOMs, for mobilization and deployment requirements.

(2) INSCOM to ensure continuing intelligence data handling and automation support and to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the MIB and performance of those functions and responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, INSCOM.

(3) NETCOM/9th SC(A) for sustaining base information management support and to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the SC(T) and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A).

(4) MEDCOM to have comment capability on readiness reporting for shared responsibilities related to the MDSC and performance of those responsibilities which by statute or regulation are retained by Commander, MEDCOM.

g. For command relationships—

(1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and COMUSFK.

(2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to the combatant command are shared by the Commander, EUSA and, as appropriate, the commanders of ACOMs and DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of EUSA and other ACOMs and DRUs by which ADCON responsibilities are shared.

Chapter 14

U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command (Army)

14–1. Mission

NETCOM/9th SC(A) is the single Army authority to operate, control, and defend the Army's information structure (infostructure) at the enterprise level. NETCOM/9th SC(A) executes communications capabilities to enable Joint and combined battle command, while operating, engineering, transforming, and defending the Army's LandWarNet (LWN) Enterprise.

14–2. Functions

a. NETCOM/9th SC(A) is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to the Army Chief Information Officer, G–6 (CIO/G–6).

b. NETCOM/9th SC(A) is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising ADCON of organic, assigned, or attached Army forces.

c. NETCOM/9th SC(A) operates within a global enterprise framework crossing theater boundaries and exercises authoritative enterprise NetOps technical direction over all organizations that operate, connect to, or maintain the LWN.

d. NETCOM/9th SC(A) has authority to implement and enforce enterprise policy and provides authoritative direction concerning the techniques, procedures, standards, configurations, designs, devices and systems to accomplish specific functional tasks and missions.

e. NETCOM/9th SC(A), through a tiered structure that includes theater NetOps and security centers and regional directors/theater signal commanders, utilizes centralized direction from the Army NetOps and security centers to execute the Army's NetOps enterprise operations, control, and defense mission.

f. NETCOM/9th SC(A) executes its mission through SC(T)s. The senior signal commander assigned to the theater will also serve as the ASCC chief information officer.

- g. NETCOM/9th SC(A) provides signal related requirements to combat developers, HQDA staff elements, and the acquisition community.
- h. NETCOM/9th SC(A) integrates Army theater networks into Global Information Grid enterprise constructs.
- i. NETCOM/9th SC(A) exercises, develops, and enforces, reporting, and policy requirements for the enterprise level for all organizations that operate, connect to, or maintain portions of the Army Enterprise Infostructure, and integrates the implementation and fielding of all enterprise NetOps capabilities.
- j. NETCOM/9th SC(A) performs technical oversight of installation directors of information management (DOIMs) and provides oversight of command, control, communications, computers, and information technology (C4/IT) infrastructure programs, projects, and funding requirements.
- k. NETCOM/9th SC(A) exercises operational review and coordination authority for standard system architecture, design, or devices that impact the Army Enterprise Infostructure and operates, certifies, accredits, and maintains enterprise common user information technology (IT) services and capabilities throughout the Army.
- l. NETCOM/9th SC(A) plans, installs, operates, maintains, and defends information services supporting the National Military Communications Center–R, combatant commands, DOD, and other Federal agencies.
- m. NETCOM/9th SC(A) supports the communication teams of combatant commanders, North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander, ASCC commanders and their deputy commanders with secure FM radio, ultrahigh frequency tactical satellite, record telecommunications message support, and communications security equipment maintenance.
- n. NETCOM/9th SC(A) provides communications support to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high impact explosive, consequence management, and civil support missions.
- o. NETCOM/9th SC(A) serves as the Telecommunications Coordination Office and National Security Invocation Authority for telecommunications for the Army and interfaces with the Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization.
- p. NETCOM/9th SC(A) operates and maintains a logistics support system for information systems and equipment unique to NETCOM/9th SC(A) including area maintenance supply facilities.
- q. NETCOM/9th SC(A) designs, implements, and delivers enterprise C4/IT common user services and manages the Army's IT service management program and contracts.
- r. NETCOM/9th SC(A) enforces Computer Network Defense (CND) and information assurance (IA) policy, standards, processes and operational procedures, and coordinates Army IA programs and funding. NETCOM/9th SC(A) operates, certifies, maintains, and manages enterprise CND attack sensing and warning capability.
- s. NETCOM/9th SC(A) manages the network enterprise portion of the Army materiel release program.
- t. NETCOM/9th SC(A) provides facility engineering support by planning and programming for communication and supporting facility construction. This includes the procurement and sustainment of redundant utility support systems IAW DOD reliability standards.
- u. NETCOM/9th SC(A) develops and enforces NetOps with Joint and Army enterprise directions and synchronizes and integrates the implementation and fielding of enterprise NetOps capabilities.

14–3. Command and staff relationships

- a. The Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A) is supervised by the CIO/G–6.
- b. The Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A) is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A) exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.
- c. The Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A) is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, and other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CIO/G–6.
- d. The Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A) assumes delegated authority from Commander, USASMDC/ARSTRAT as the USASMDC/ARSTRAT deputy for NetOps to represent USASMDC/ARSTRAT in communicating and coordinating directly with DOD and USSTRATCOM regarding NetOps.
- e. For command relationships—
 - (1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and applicable CCDRs.
 - (2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to a combatant command are shared by the Commander, NETCOM/9th SC(A); ACOMs; the ASCC of the combatant command; and other DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of NETCOM/9th SC(A), ACOMs, ASCCs, and other DRUs as appropriate.
- f. NETCOM/9th SC(A), in coordination with USASMDC/ARSTRAT, develops Army NetOps capabilities and requirements for Army forces supporting USSTRATCOM.
- g. NETCOM/9th SC(A) coordinates with USASMDC/ARSTRAT to synchronize NetOps with other Army organizations in support of USSTRATCOM.

h. NETCOM/9th SC(A) is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies and maintains the following relationships:

(1) NETCOM/9th SC(A) coordinates requirements, doctrine, design changes, capabilities, modernization, and proposed missions and functions for theater-level signal forces.

(2) NETCOM/9th SC(A) coordinates the management of enterprise-level collaborative intelligence support and predictive analysis to NetOps and its IA component with primary focus on emerging threats.

(3) NETCOM/9th SC(A) collaborates with pertinent commands, the USARC, the materiel developer and responsible program manager for doctrine, fielding, integration, installation, new equipment training team, and sustainment of signal specific systems.

(4) NETCOM/9th SC(A), in conjunction with the USARC and ARNG, develops theater-level signal unit force design updates for TRADOC, influences modernization with HQDA, and coordinates military occupational specialty restructure initiatives with Human Resources Command and TRADOC. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for RC units are regulated by MOUs.

(5) NETCOM/9th SC(A) advises and assists the USARC and ARNG in developing IDT and AT programs for RC signal units and personnel.

(6) NETCOM/9th SC(A) collaborates with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on requirements for information and telecommunications in all facilities serviced by outside the CONUS DOIMs.

(7) NETCOM/9th SC(A) coordinates with INSCOM as required for the defense of the LWN.

(8) NETCOM/9th SC(A) for multicomponent SC(T) exercises a shared ADCON relationship with the ASCC and USARC. NETCOM/9th SC(A) exercises ADCON over forward stationed Active Army theater-level signal forces to include the Active Army element of the SC(T) and technical authority over all aspects of the LWN. NETCOM/9th SC(A) exercises C4/IT and NetOps enterprise control over all Army theater signal forces.

Chapter 15

U.S. Army Medical Command

15-1. Mission

MEDCOM provides medical, dental, and veterinary capabilities to the Army and designated DOD activities; operates fixed facilities; conducts medical research, materiel development, testing and evaluation; executes medical materiel acquisition programs as assigned by the Army Acquisition Executive; manages Army medical materiel; educates and trains personnel; and develops medical concepts, doctrine, and systems to support Army health care delivery.

15-2. Functions

a. MEDCOM is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to The Surgeon General (TSG) of the Army.

b. MEDCOM is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising specified ADCON of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.

c. MEDCOM advises supported commanders without adequate organic medical, dental, and veterinary capability for health services and health issues.

d. MEDCOM provides medical and dental care worldwide; coordinates Army health services for Army, civilian, and Federal health care resources in a given health service area; and conducts health care education, training and studies.

e. MEDCOM provides veterinary services for the Army and DOD.

f. MEDCOM manages and conducts activities concerning biomedical research and technology; regulatory compliance and quality; and medical advanced technology. Provides regulatory oversight of all Army research involving human subjects.

g. MEDCOM provides Armywide expertise and services in disease prevention and control; clinical and field preventive medicine, environmental and occupational health, health promotion and wellness, hearing conservation, epidemiology and disease surveillance, toxicology, and related laboratory sciences.

h. MEDCOM provides medical logistics, acquisition services, and materiel research, development, test, and evaluation to Army units and DOD components. Develops logistics policy for management, distribution, and storage of medical materiel and for medical equipment maintenance. Delivers Class VIII support for military health care operations.

i. MEDCOM is the proponent for, and implements, the Medical Professional Filler System.

j. MEDCOM trains the medical force, develops medical doctrine and future concepts; conducts combat developments; develops training devices, simulations, and publications; and manages medical force structure.

k. MEDCOM conducts life cycle management for Army medical information systems.

l. MEDCOM, in coordination with IMCOM, provides base operations support and installation management for MEDCOM and tenant activities at MEDCOM installations. MEDCOM, in coordination with TRICARE Management

Activity and USACE, manages acquisition of Army medical facilities funded by military construction (MILCON), Defense.

15–3. Command and staff relationships

- a.* TSG is dual hatted as the Commander, MEDCOM and is supervised by the CSA.
- b.* The Commander, MEDCOM is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, MEDCOM exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.
- c.* The Commander, MEDCOM is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, or other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by CSA.
- d.* Commander, MEDCOM directs all Active Army health services activities involved in providing direct health care support within the prescribed geographical limits of responsibility; designates missions and levels of care to be provided by subordinate military treatment facilities; and determines manpower staffing standards and levels of staffing.
- e.* MEDCOM is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies and maintains the following relationships:
 - (1) Coordinates with TRADOC on medical combat development functions and doctrinal concepts and systems for health services support to the Army in the field.
 - (2) Supervises and evaluates the performance of Army Medical Department RC units when training with MEDCOM activities.
 - (3) Administers the individual medical training programs for RC personnel performing Advanced Individual Training at MEDCOM activities.
 - (4) Provides doctrinal support for training and evaluation of both Active Army and RC medical units and individuals throughout the Army.
 - (5) Coordinates with TRICARE Management Activity to ensure integrated, standardized health care delivery.
 - (6) Coordinates with Defense Logistics Agency to develop and execute policies and procedures for medical logistics organizations pertaining to Theater Lead Agents for medical materiel.
- f.* For command relationships—
 - (1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and applicable CCDRs.
 - (2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to a combatant command are shared by the Commander, MEDCOM; ACOMs; the ASCC of the combatant command; and other DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of MEDCOM, ACOMs, the ASCC, and other DRUs as appropriate.

Chapter 16

U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

16–1. Mission

- a.* INSCOM synchronizes the operations of all INSCOM units to produce intelligence in support of the Army, combatant commands, and the National intelligence community. INSCOM responds to taskings from national and departmental authorities for Signal intelligence (SIGINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), counterintelligence (CI), imagery intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT), technical intelligence (TI), electronic warfare (EW), and information operations (IO).
- b.* INSCOM provides Title 50 USC National Intelligence Program support to combatant commands and Army organizations.

16–2. Functions

- a.* INSCOM is designated by the SA as a DRU and reports directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–2 (DCS, G–2).
- b.* INSCOM is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising command and control of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.
- c.* INSCOM serves as the principal Army advisor to the Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central Security Service for the United States Signals Intelligence Directive System and maintains liaison with national agencies for SIGINT operations. INSCOM supports the National SIGINT Special Activities Office program and DOD and DA SIGINT programs; performs worldwide SIGINT operations; advises and assists other Army organizations on SIGINT

- matters; and monitors intelligence and EW systems development by the National Security Agency and other service/military departments.
- d.* INSCOM intelligence operations are conducted in coordination with and under the staff supervision of the DCS, G-2. In addition, the DCS, G-3/5/7 exercises OPCON over selected INSCOM activities.
 - e.* INSCOM commands organizations tailored to provide intelligence to CCDRs and other supported commands and agencies.
 - f.* INSCOM performs counterterrorism operations in support of the Army Anti-Terrorism Strategic Plan.
 - g.* INSCOM provides intelligence capabilities for JCS and HQDA collection projects.
 - h.* INSCOM is the Army authority for project TROJAN and operates the Army Technical Control and Analysis Element.
 - i.* INSCOM is the proponent for the Army HUMINT program and is the Army program administrator for Army target exploitation assets.
 - j.* INSCOM plans, conducts, and coordinates theater and strategic CI, cyber-CI, and offensive CI operations and activities; administers the Army Intelligence Polygraph Program; is responsible for the Army Central Control Office and subcontrol offices; conducts counterespionage investigations; manages the Army technical CI program; oversees the Army TEMPEST countermeasures program; and provides CI support to selected DA and DOD acquisition and special access programs.
 - k.* INSCOM is the Army proponent for CI/HUMINT collection management, for the Army Cover Support Program and for the Army Intelligence Badge and Credentials Program. INSCOM administers and maintains the DA CI/HUMINT source registries and databases.
 - l.* INSCOM performs imagery intelligence operations, provides technical and operational support to the Army tactical exploitation of National Space Capabilities effort, and supports the Special Activities Office Intelligence Program.
 - m.* INSCOM performs Advanced Geospatial Intelligence (AGI), MASINT and technical collection for the Army, other services, the combatant commands and the intelligence community; when directed by HQDA, INSCOM coordinates AGI, MASINT and technical collection operations with National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), other services, and other agencies; maintains and deploys MASINT and technical collection systems to meet Army and national intelligence collection requirements; assists in the preparation of the AGI/MASINT and technical collection doctrine and training; and establishes, maintains, and disseminates classification and security guidance for AGI/MASINT and technical collection within the Army.
 - n.* INSCOM is the Army proponent for TI and document/media exploitation; performs threat foreign materiel acquisition and exploitation operations in support of the Army and other Services; conducts TI collection operations and battlefield-level TI exploitation of foreign ground forces materiel; provides interface with strategic scientific and TI agencies in support of foreign materiel exploitation; and supports the DA Foreign Materiel Exploitation and Foreign Materiel Acquisition Program.
 - o.* INSCOM provides EW capabilities to Army and CCDRs, technical guidance to the Army on EW threat and maintains the operational level database for meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference information.
 - p.* INSCOM provides an IO reach back capability and deploys IO support teams for Army and other forces as directed by the DCS, G-3/5/7; manages facets of Army CND in coordination with computer network service providers; executes the Army Reprogramming Analysis Team Threat Analysis Program; conducts computer network attack (CNA) and computer network exploitation; is the functional proponent for battlefield deception; and oversees the Army Operations Security Support Element.
 - q.* INSCOM is the Army proponent for open source intelligence under the Defense Intelligence Information Support Program.
 - r.* INSCOM exercises centralized oversight of sensitive compartmented information contracting; serves as an obligation authority for designated intelligence funding programs; and assists HQDA in developing the Army intelligence portions of the Five Year Defense Plan.
 - s.* INSCOM is the Army proponent for design and development of operational level and expeditionary intelligence systems; develops the overall functional description of intelligence systems for which INSCOM is the sole user; is the Army representative for all phases of SIGINT systems development applicable to Army participation in the national SIGINT system; coordinates with pertinent commands and acquisition agencies for INSCOM sole user systems; is the Army combat developer for MASINT and CNA/special purpose electronic attack weapons; conducts test and evaluation (T&E) for assigned classified or secure source systems; and manages and directs the operations of specialized nonstandard intelligence equipment and the National Inventory Control Point.
 - t.* INSCOM is the Army proponent for the Expeditionary Signals Intelligence Training Program; is the Army coordinator for Project Foundry and the Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training Program; and conducts the O-5 series aircraft Aviator Qualification Course.
 - u.* INSCOM administers the Army Contract Linguistics Program.
 - v.* INSCOM directs the Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career and Great Skills Programs.

- w. INSCOM establishes and manages the Technical Surveillance Counter Measure Certification Program.
- x. INSCOM, in compliance with DIA and DCS, G-2, develops attaché personnel requirements and provides personnel, financial, and administrative support for Army personnel assigned to the Defense Attaché System and the Foreign Area Officer Program.
- y. INSCOM operates the Army Central Security Facility and the Cryptologic Records Center.
- z. INSCOM oversees the Army personnel security clearance adjudication program.

16-3. Command and staff relationships

- a. The Commander, INSCOM is supervised by the DCS, G-2.
- b. The Commander, INSCOM is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, INSCOM exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.
- c. INSCOM is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, or other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other foreign and domestic Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the DCS, G-2.
- d. INSCOM is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service IAW U.S. Signals Intelligence Directives for the conduct of SIGINT operations.
- e. Relationships concerning Service responsibilities for RC units and personnel are regulated by MOUs.
- f. INSCOM is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.
- g. For command relationships—
 - (1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and applicable CCDRs.
 - (2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to a combatant command are shared by the Commander, INSCOM; ACOMs; the ASCC of the COCOM; and other DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of INSCOM, ACOMs, the ASCC, and other DRUs as appropriate.

Chapter 17 U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

17-1. Mission

USACIDC conducts sensitive or special interest investigations as directed by the SA or the CSA; plans for and provides personal security (protective services) for DOD and DA officials as designated by the SA or CSA; provides criminal investigative support, including forensic support, to all Army elements; maintains overall responsibility for Army investigations of controlled substances; conducts and controls all Army investigations of serious crimes, less serious crimes, upon request, or as necessary for effective Army law enforcement, and fraud; and, other crimes arising in Army procurement activities.

17-2. Functions

- a. USACIDC is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to The Provost Marshal General (PMG), Army.
- b. USACIDC is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising specified ADCON of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.
- c. USACIDC conducts sensitive, classified and other significant criminal investigations and keeps the SA informed of such investigations.
- d. USACIDC prepares reports of criminal investigations and distributes these reports to affected commander's organizations and activities.
- e. USACIDC reports incidents or situations to the SA, CSA, field commanders, and agency heads to keep them aware of matters within their areas of interest.
- f. USACIDC conducts crime prevention surveys and criminal activity threat assessments of facilities, activities, events, and areas that are under Army control or that directly affect the Army community. The USACIDC also conducts crime prevention surveys of other DOD facilities and activities as requested if criminal investigative resources are available.
- g. USACIDC establishes liaison, coordination requirements, and procedures for USACIDC personnel to ensure effective exchange of information on matters of mutual interest with Federal, State, local, and indigenous law enforcement agencies and Army commanders and their staffs.
- h. USACIDC develops criminal intelligence through the collection of raw criminal information and the centralized

analysis of crime cases and other related data. The USACIDC analyzes and identifies modus operandi, trends, and vulnerabilities, and disseminates this information to DOD and Army law enforcement and investigative agencies.

- i.* USACIDC plans, coordinates, develops, and establishes criminal investigative standards, procedures, and policies.
- j.* USACIDC selects and accredits individuals as USACIDC special agents on behalf of the SA, granting them continuing authority to investigate violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and other criminal statutes in which the U.S. Army has or may have an interest.
- k.* USACIDC operates the Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory to provide forensic support for all of DOD.
- l.* USACIDC operates and maintains the Army Crime Records Center.
- m.* USACIDC approves controlled purchases of illegal drugs by CID special agents outside military installations from persons not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, pursuant to the provisions of DOD Inspector General Criminal Investigative Policy Memorandum 5.
- n.* USACIDC obtains approval for and directs all wiretap, eavesdrop, and investigative monitoring operations conducted by USACIDC special agents.
- o.* USACIDC executes search warrants, warrants of attachment, subpoenas, complaints, orders, and other legal processes issued by Federal courts. In addition, USACIDC executes apprehensions and arrests, with and without warrants, and executes searches without warrants, as authorized by law.
- p.* USACIDC establishes Army polygraph policies and procedures for criminal investigations.
- q.* USACIDC plans for and provides personal security (protective services) for DOD and DA officials as designated by the SA or CSA. Performs Personal Security Vulnerability Assessments on senior DOD and Army personnel.
- r.* USACIDC is the responsible agent of the DOD Criminal Investigative Task Force, with oversight by the Army General Counsel, to initiate investigations of alleged or suspected war crimes and other related offenses that may be, or have been, committed by foreign governments or its agents against U.S. personnel or interests; and, secure and preserve evidence of atrocities that may come under U.S. control, including those committed against all foreign nationals.
- s.* USACIDC conducts all aspects of special agent accreditation and investigations into agent misconduct.
- t.* USACIDC manages the Army Limitation .0015 Fund.
- u.* USACIDC conducts investigations of computer crimes and information network intrusions in which the Army has an interest.
- v.* USACIDC conducts investigations of fraud and other offenses arising in Army procurement activities.

17-3. Command and staff relationships

- a.* The PMG is dual hatted as the CG, USACIDC and is supervised by the CSA.
- b.* The Commander, USACIDC is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USACIDC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.
- c.* The Commander, USACIDC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, or other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other foreign and domestic Government departments and agencies, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.
- d.* The Commander, USACIDC exercises command authority, direction, and control of USACIDC units and its criminal investigative activities worldwide.
- e.* The Commander, USACIDC assumes command and control of RC CID units upon mobilization.
- f.* In time of war or under emergency conditions, USACIDC subordinate units may be attached temporarily to other Army or Joint commanders when agreed to by the commander receiving the attachment and the Commander, USACIDC, and approved by HQDA.
- g.* USACIDC coordinates with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and participates in the National Joint Terrorism Task Force and Joint Terrorism Task Forces.
- h.* USACIDC is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies and maintains the following relationships:
 - (1) USACIDC coordinates for sustaining base information management support.
 - (2) USACIDC coordinates with installation commanders for base operations support activities located on their installations.
 - (3) USACIDC coordinates with INSCOM for CI and operational security support.
 - (4) USACIDC coordinates with IMCOM and USACE for facility support, including programming and execution of MILCON projects.
 - (5) USACIDC coordinates polygraph matters within and between DA, DOD, and external agencies.
 - (6) USACIDC advises and assists TRADOC in developing criminal investigative training programs.
 - (7) USACIDC advises and assists RCs in developing IDT and AT programs for RC CID units and personnel.
 - (8) USACIDC supervises and evaluates the performance of RC CID units when training with USACIDC activities.

(9) USACIDC administers individual training programs for RC personnel performing Advanced Individual Training at USACIDC activities.

(10) USACIDC provides doctrinal support for training and evaluation of both Active Army and RC CID units and individuals.

(11) USACIDC provides liaison to the Department of Justice for DOD fraud and corruption cases.

Chapter 18

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

18–1. Mission

USACE provides engineering services and capabilities in support of National interests.

18–2. Functions

a. USACE is designated as a DRU by the SA reporting directly to the Chief of Engineers (COE).

b. USACE is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising command and control of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.

c. USACE executes engineering and construction programs as a designated MILCON agent for all military departments and DOD agencies.

d. USACE manages and executes research and development and real estate programs in support of DOD infrastructure and operational requirements.

e. USACE manages and executes civil works and environmental programs under Title 33 USC and other applicable laws.

f. USACE manages and executes hazardous, toxic, and radiological waste cleanup programs for DOD, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, and other agencies as required. The USACE also executes the Army Environmental Program as requested.

g. USACE supervises and coordinates engineering services and construction activities associated with security assistance programs and projects.

h. USACE develops comprehensive, sustainable and integrated water resource solutions through collaboration with regions, States, local entities, and Federal agencies.

i. USACE provides selected engineering and related services to foreign governments in support of the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and the DOD Foreign Military Sales Program.

j. USACE administers certain laws in the United States to protect and preserve the navigable waters and related resources, such as wetlands.

k. USACE prepares for and responds to national emergencies in support of the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies.

(1) USACE organizes, trains, equips and deploys Field Force Engineer and other contingency response teams that provide technical engineering support to operational maneuver units and other Federal agencies.

(2) USACE organizes, trains and equips, nondeployable base development teams that provide technical engineering reach back support to forward deployed operational maneuver units.

(3) USACE is the Public Works sector lead for the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program.

l. USACE manages and executes all real estate functions for the Army, for Air Force elements in the United States, for other DOD and Federal agencies upon request and where the Army is the DOD executive agent.

m. USACE is the proponent for the DOD Recruiting Facilities, Overseas Leasing, and Homeowners Assistance Programs.

n. USACE provides HQDA counsel review for all realty instruments and resolution of real estate issues.

o. USACE performs basic, exploratory, non-system specific research and development in systems, equipment, procedures, and techniques relevant to the engineering support of military operations, materiel development and civil works water resources mission requirements.

p. USACE performs the preservation of archeological and historical resources on public and Indian lands, the cleanup of hazardous contamination on Active Army installations, and work on formerly owned DOD properties.

q. USACE manages and executes the Army's Commercial Utilities Program.

r. USACE provides facility engineer support to DOD installation directors of public works, IMCOM and other installation proponents.

s. USACE manages a strategic reserve of nontactical generators and the Prime Power Program for the Army.

t. USACE manages the classified construction program.

u. USACE provides the following support:

- (1) Combatant commands, DOD, the Department of Homeland Security, United States Agency for International Development, and other Government agencies on international stabilization, reconstruction, and contingency operations.
- (2) Commander, MEDCOM in developing environmental quality criteria.
- v. USACE executes the Army Facilities Component System.
- w. USACE executes the payment in lieu of taxes reporting requirement for the Department of the Interior.
- x. USACE performs DA Functional Chief Representative responsibilities for Career Program 18.

18–3. Command and staff relationships

- a. The COE is dual hatted as the Commander, USACE and is supervised by the CSA.
- b. The Commander, USACE is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USACE exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.
- c. The Commander, USACE is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, or other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.
- d. For command relationships—
 - (1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and applicable CCDRs.
 - (2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to a combatant command are shared by the Commander, USACE; ACOMs; the ASCC of the combatant command; and other DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of USACE, ACOMs, the ASCC, and other DRUs as appropriate.
- e. The Commander, USACE is designated as a Head of Contracting Agency.
- f. USACE is the DA proponent for operational aspects of foreign MILCON sales cases.
- g. USACE performs military and other construction functions under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment) (ASA(I&E)).
- h. USACE manages and executes the Army's Commercial Utilities Program under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics & Technology) (ASA(ALT)).
- i. USACE performs civil works functions under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) (ASA(CW)).
- j. USACE performs real estate functions under the direction of the ASA(I&E).
- k. USACE performs real property accountability and asset management functions under the direction of the ASA(CW).
- l. USACE is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

Chapter 19

U.S. Army Military District of Washington

19–1. Mission

MDW is a geographic command with responsibilities that extend throughout the U.S. National Capital Region (NCR)—Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

19–2. Functions

- a. MDW is designated by the SA as a DRU and reports directly to the CSA.
- b. MDW is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising specified ADCON of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.
- c. MDW is the responsible organization for Armed Forces support of ceremonies for official activities responsible for coordinating all facets of military participation.
- d. MDW coordinates all official ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery, provides Army military honors for private memorial services, and provides ceremonial support for Army National cemeteries, including the honor guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns.
- e. MDW provides worldwide priority airlift support for U.S. Government officials as directed by SA.
- f. MDW provides oversight of designated Army installations.
- g. MDW plans and recommends Army force requirements for assigned White House support missions.

19–3. Command and staff relationships

- a.* The Commander, MDW is supervised by the CSA.
- b.* The Commander, MDW is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, MDW exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces for certain ADCON functions.
- c.* The Commander, MDW is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, or other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.
- d.* MDW is the general court martial convening authority for Army personnel in organizations in the NCR and for personnel in designated organizations worldwide.
- e.* MDW is the core staff element of the Joint Force Headquarters, NCR.
- f.* MDW is the Army element of the Joint Force Headquarters, NCR.
- g.* MDW plans, coordinates, and synchronizes DOD Homeland Defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities support for the NCR.
- h.* MDW, when authorized and IAW prescribed procedures, coordinates with the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland National Guard as it pertains to the NCR.
- i.* MDW provides oversight of the Army National Cemetery Program in compliance with guidance provided by the ASA(CW).
- j.* MDW is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.
- k.* For command relationships—
 - (1) Command relationships for operational Service forces are established by the SECDEF and applicable CCDRs.
 - (2) Pursuant to the direction of the SA, certain authorities and responsibilities for ADCON of Army forces assigned to a combatant command are shared by the Commander, MDW; ACOMs; the ASCC of the combatant command; and other DRUs. Subject to applicable law, regulation, and policy, the allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings between the commanders of MDW, ACOMs, the ASCC, and other DRUs as appropriate.

Chapter 20

U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

20–1. Mission

ATEC plans, integrates, and conducts: experiments, developmental testing, independent operational testing, and independent evaluations and assessments to provide essential information to acquisition decision makers and commanders.

20–2. Functions

- a.* ATEC is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to the CSA.
- b.* ATEC is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising specified ADCON of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.
- c.* ATEC is the Army's independent operational test activity. ATEC supports the system acquisition, force development and experimentation processes through overall management of the Army's T&E programs.
- d.* ATEC is the independent evaluator for all Army systems except for systems assigned for evaluation to MEDCOM, INSCOM, and the commercial items assigned to USACE.
- e.* ATEC develops, grants, and manages system safety releases and confirmations for the Army.
- f.* ATEC is responsible for all assigned field experimentation, operational, technical and developmental testing on a cost reimbursable basis for Army acquisition systems.
- g.* ATEC is responsible for all assigned independent, integrated, continuous evaluations of Army acquisition systems.
- h.* ATEC manages the Army Test Incident Reporting System.
- i.* ATEC ensures the optimum integration of modeling and simulation in T&E IAW DOD policy.
- j.* ATEC ensures accreditation or conducts and/or supports the verification, validation, and accreditation of all modeling and simulation used in T&E.
- k.* ATEC manages Army major test facilities, major instrumentation, and test equipment.
- l.* ATEC performs independent logistics supportability assessments and reports them to the ASA(ALT) and the DCS, G-4 and other interested members of the acquisition community.
- m.* ATEC ensures compliance of all tests with all treaties and agreements that may be applicable to the T&E community.

- n.* ATEC prepares Army input to the Central Test and Evaluation Investment Program and Resource Enhancement Program.
- o.* The CG, ATEC chairs the Test Schedule and Review Committee.
- p.* ATEC is a core member of all systems Working Integrated Process Teams for all systems evaluated by ATEC.
- q.* ATEC maintains a Human Use Committee.
- r.* ATEC provides tailored T&E services directly to deployed theater forces as necessary to ensure rapid acquisition of critical capabilities.

20-3. Command and staff relationships

- a.* The Commander, ATEC is supervised by the CSA.
- b.* The Commander, ATEC is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, ATEC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.
- c.* The Commander, ATEC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.
- d.* ATEC coordinates directly with, but remains independent of, the materiel developer and combat developer communities.
- e.* ATEC is the Army manager and resource coordinator for Joint T&E and participates in the nomination and selection of the Army Joint test director or deputy test director for approval by the DCS, G-8.
- f.* ATEC assists in developing Army T&E policy.
- g.* ATEC manages and operates the test ranges and proving grounds while IMCOM manages the installation operations at these sites.
- h.* ATEC is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

Chapter 21 United States Military Academy

21-1. Mission

The mission of the USMA is to educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of Duty, Honor, Country and prepared for a career of professional excellence and service to the Nation as an officer in the U.S. Army.

21-2. Functions

- a.* USMA is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to the CSA.
- b.* The USMA is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising specified ADCON of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.
- c.* The Superintendent, USMA has the following functional responsibilities:
 - (1) Command, control, and governance of the USMA and the West Point Military Reservation.
 - (2) Establishment and maintenance of a 4-year course of instruction that qualifies cadets for award of a bachelor of science degree and commissioning as a 2nd lieutenant, subject to the approval of the SA and consistent with DA policy.
 - (3) Access to the Army a cohort of approximately 900 newly commissioned 2nd lieutenants each year, consistent with DA guidance.
 - (4) Establishment and maintenance of formal academic and athletic accreditations through the appropriate accreditation agencies.
 - (5) Maintenance of grounds, facilities, training areas, and ranges of the USMA and West Point Military Reservation.

21-3. Command and staff relationships

- a.* The Superintendent, USMA is supervised by the CSA.
- b.* The USMA is organized as prescribed by the SA consistent with the requirements of 10 USC, Chapter 403.
- c.* The Superintendent, USMA is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Superintendent, USMA exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces for certain ADCON functions.
- d.* The Superintendent, USMA is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, other

DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.

e. The DCS, G-1 is the HQDA point of contact for administrative actions concerning the USMA.

f. IMCOM will, in coordination with USMA, maintain the grounds, facilities, training areas, and ranges of the West Point Military Reservation.

g. HQDA staff agency heads will coordinate with the DCS, G-1 on relevant matters of a substantive nature that are within their authority and coordinate directly with the USMA on matters in their functional areas, informing the DCS, G-1 as appropriate.

h. The Superintendent, USMA will exercise military command, control, and governance over the USMA and West Point Military Reservation under the provisions of 10 USC 4334(b), and coordinate routine administrative actions through the DCS, G-1.

Chapter 22

U.S. Army Reserve Command

22-1. Mission

USARC provides trained and ready units and qualified Soldiers that are prepared to mobilize and support the armed services during time of war or national emergency, and at such other times as national security may require filling the needs of the Armed Forces.

22-2. Functions

a. USARC is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to the CSA.

b. USARC is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising specified ADCON of organic and assigned forces.

c. USARC ensures wartime readiness of assigned USAR forces.

d. USARC organizes, trains, and prepares USAR units for mobilization and commitment to a wartime theater of operations.

22-3. Command and staff relationships

a. The Chief, Army Reserve is dual hatted as the CG, USARC and is supervised by the CSA and the SA.

b. The Commander, USARC is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, USARC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army Reserve forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.

c. The Commander, USARC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, or other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA or SA.

d. The Commander, USARC, commands Army Reserve forces in CONUS other than forces assigned to the combatant commands in 10 USC 167.

e. Army Reserve forces in CONUS, other than forces assigned to a combatant command or otherwise excepted as directed by the SECDEF, are assigned to USJFCOM.

f. Prior to mobilization, Army Reserve forces remain ADCON to USARC. OPCON relationships are based on assignment to combatant commands and training and readiness oversight, subject to CCDR authority, is exercised through ASCCs.

g. The USARC coordinates with the DCS, G-3/5/7 and the DCS, G-1 on policies for training USAR troop program units, unit members, and individual mobilization augmentees.

h. USARC is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

Chapter 23

U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center

23-1. Mission

USAASC supports the readiness of the Army's warfighter by providing manpower and personnel resource support to assigned program executive officers and direct reporting program managers (DRPM) who, under the direction of the

Army Acquisition Executive continually improve the Army's combat capability through all stages of materiel development. USAASC also develops a professional acquisition workforce, and supporting the acquisition community at all levels.

23-2. Functions

- a.* The USAASC is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to the ASA(ALT).
- b.* USAASC is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities by exercising specified ADCON of organic, assigned and attached Army forces.
- c.* The Director, USAASC provides oversight of the Army Acquisition Corps, the Acquisition workforce, and provides manpower and personnel resource support to the individual PEOs and DRPMs.
- d.* The USAASC is the functional proponent for acquisition program management, responsible for the oversight of the education, training, and career development of acquisition professionals in the program management career field.
- e.* The USAASC develops, oversees, directs, and influences training, education, and development programs for all acquisition career fields.
- f.* The USAASC establishes processes that facilitate communication, cooperation, information exchange, and collective decisionmaking between and among Army organizations, industry, academia, and other Governmental entities.
- g.* The USAASC provides resource management, human resources management, and program force structure support to the PEOs and DRPMs, who have the responsibility for management of the Army's materiel acquisition programs.
- h.* The USAASC provides administrative and analytical support to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Plans, Programs, and Resources).
- i.* The USAASC plans and prepares initiatives in support of the ASA(ALT) Strategic Plan.
- j.* The USAASC provides to the Army Acquisition Executive, the Director, Acquisition Career Management, the ASA(ALT) staff and the Army acquisition community, policy guidance, recommendations, support and services regarding acquisition workforce issues and initiatives.

23-3. Command and staff relationships

- a.* The Director, USAASC is supervised by the ASA(ALT).
- b.* The Director, USAASC is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Director, USAASC exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces for certain ADCON functions.
- c.* The Director, USAASC is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, or other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other foreign and domestic Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the ASA(ALT).
- d.* The Director, USAASC is the ASA(ALT) military and civilian human resource policy expert, providing guidance to the ASA(ALT) and the ASA(ALT) staff.
- e.* The USAASC is dependent on other Army organizations and agencies for appropriate support and services per prescribed regulations and policies.

Chapter 24

U.S. Army Installation Management Command

24-1. Mission

IMCOM manages Army installations to support readiness and mission execution, provides equitable services and facilities, optimizes resources, sustains the environment, and enhances the well-being of the military community.

24-2. Functions

- a.* IMCOM is designated as a DRU by the SA and reports directly to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM).
- b.* IMCOM is responsible for the planning and execution of DRU responsibilities.
- c.* IMCOM is responsible for installation management services and programs on assigned Army installations for Army customers and other activities IAW appropriate regulations and negotiated agreements.
- d.* IMCOM is the Army's expert for installation management and base support services. IMCOM implements Army policy for centralized and standardized management of IMCOM managed installations. IMCOM develops operating methods, concepts, and procedures which it implements at IMCOM managed installations and which provide guidance to installations and activities not managed by IMCOM.
- e.* IMCOM is accountable for effective support of mission activities on IMCOM managed installations. IMCOM provides a standard garrison organization that incorporates all functional garrison staff requirements in order to provide a common platform for efficient delivery of base support services for the Army.

f. CG, IMCOM does not manage all Army installations. ARNG installations remain under NGB and state/territory management. Some special installations are controlled by their respective ACOM, ASCC or DRU.

24–3. Command relationships and responsibilities

- a.* The ACSIM is dual hatted as the Commander, IMCOM and is supervised by the CSA.
- b.* The ASA(I&E) sets the strategic direction, determines objectives, establishes policy, sets standards and proposes programming and funding for Army installations and real property.
- c.* The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower & Reserve Affairs establishes Army policy and standards for people, quality of life, and well-being programs.
- d.* The Commander, IMCOM is responsible to the SA for execution of assigned responsibilities contained in 10 USC 3013(b). The Commander, IMCOM exercises ADCON authority and responsibility on behalf of the SA and in this regard is primarily responsible for the administration and support of Army forces worldwide for certain ADCON functions.
- e.* The Commander, IMCOM is authorized to communicate and coordinate directly with ACOM, ASCC, other DRU commanders; HQDA; other DOD headquarters and agencies; and other Government departments, as required, on matters of mutual interest subject to procedures established by the CSA.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

This section contains no entries.

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The reader does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 1-1

Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System

AR 1-33

The Army Memorial Program

AR 1-201

Army Inspection Policy

AR 5-9

Area Support Responsibilities

AR 5-10

Stationing

AR 5-12

Army Management of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

AR 5-22

The Army Proponent System

AR 10-16

United States Army Nuclear and Chemical Agency

AR 12-1

Security Assistance, International Logistics, Training, and Technical Assistance Support Policy and Responsibilities

AR 12-7

Security Assistance Teams

AR 12-15

Joint Security Assistance Training (JSAT)

AR 15-1

Boards, Commissions, and Committees – Committee Management

AR 20-1

Inspector General Activities and Procedures

AR 25-1

Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology

AR 25-2

Information Assurance

AR 25-50

Preparing and Managing Correspondence

AR 25-51

Official Mail and Distribution Management

AR 25-52

Authorized Abbreviations, Brevity Codes and Acronyms

AR 25-55

The Department of the Army Freedom of Information Act Program

AR 25-58

Publication in the Federal Register of Rules Affecting the Public

AR 25-59

Office Symbols

AR 25-400-2

The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 27-1

Legal Services, Judge Advocate Legal Services

AR 27-3

The Army Legal Assistance Program

AR 27-10

Military Justice

AR 34-1

Multinational Force Compatibility

AR 37-Series

Financial Administration

AR 40-3

Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Care

AR 40-5

Preventive Medicine

AR 55-80

DOD Transportation Engineering Program

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy

AR 70-25

Use of Volunteers as Subjects of Research

AR 70-38

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation of Materiel for Extreme Climatic Conditions

AR 70-47

Engineering for Transportability

AR 71-9

Materiel Requirements

AR 71-32

Force Development and Documentation – Consolidated Policies

AR 73-1
Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 115-10
Weather Support for the U. S. Army (AFJI 15-157)

AR 115-11
Geospatial Information and Services

AR 135-18
The Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Program

AR 135-51
Criminal Investigation Units Accreditation, Training, and Mobilization Criteria

AR 190-13
The Army Physical Security Program

AR 190-16
Physical Security

AR 190-24
Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards and Off-Installation Liaison and Operations

AR 190-30
Military Police Investigations

AR 190-40
Serious Incident Report, 9 February 2006

AR 190-51
Security of Unclassified Army Property (Sensitive and Nonsensitive)

AR 195-1
Army Criminal Investigation Program

AR 195-2
Criminal Investigation Activities

AR 195-3
Acceptance, Accreditation, and Release of United States Army Criminal Investigation Command Personnel

AR 195-4
Use of Contingency Limitation .0015 Funds for Criminal Investigative Activities

AR 195-5
Evidence Procedures

AR 195-6
Department of the Army Polygraph Activities

AR 200-1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 220-1
Unit Status Reporting

AR 290-5
Army National Cemeteries

AR 335–15

Management Information Control System

AR 340–21

The Army Privacy Program

AR 350–1

Army Training and Leader Development

AR 350–2

Opposing Force (OPFOR) Program

AR 350–3

Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training Program

AR 350–10

Management of Army Individual Training Requirements and Resources

AR 350–19

The Army Sustainable Range Program

AR 350–28

Army Exercises

AR 350–50

Combat Training Center Program

AR 360–1

The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 380–5

Department of the Army Information Security Program

AR 380–10

Foreign Disclosure and Contacts with Foreign Representatives

AR 380–40

Policy for Safeguarding and Controlling Communications Security (COMSEC) Materiel

AR 380–67

The Department of the Army Personnel Security Program

AR 380–381

Special Access Programs (SAPS) & Sensitive Activities

AR 381–10

US Army Intelligence Activities

AR 381–11

Intelligence Support to Capability Development

AR 381–12

Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the U.S. Army (SAEDA)

AR 381–14

Technical Counterintelligence (TCI) (U)

AR 381–45

Investigative Records Repository

AR 381-47
Offensive Counterintelligence Operations (U)

AR 385-10
Army Safety Program

AR 385-16
System Safety Engineering and Management

AR 385-61
The Army Chemical Agent Safety Program

AR 385-63
Range Safety

AR 405-10
Acquisition of Real Property and Interests Therein

AR 405-16
Homeowner's Assistance Program

AR 405-70
Utilization of Real Property

AR 405-80
Management of Title & Granting Use of Real Property

AR 405-90
Disposal of Real Estate

AR 415-15
Army Military Construction and Nonappropriated-Funded Construction Program Development and Execution

AR 415-16
Army Facilities Components System

AR 415-18
Military Construction Responsibilities

AR 420-10
Management of Installation Directorates of Public Works

AR 420-70
Buildings and Structures

AR 420-90
Fire and Emergency Services, 4 October 2006

AR 500-3
U.S. Army Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program Policy and Planning

AR 500-5
Army Mobilization

AR 525-13
Antiterrorism

AR 525-26
Infrastructure Risk Management (ARMY)

AR 530-1

Operations Security

AR 550-51

International Agreements

AR 570-4

Manpower Management

AR 600-Series

Personnel-General

AR 601-280

Army Retention Program

AR 608-1

Army Community Service Center

AR 614-30

Overseas Service

AR 614-100

Officer Assignment Policies, Details, and Transfers

AR 614-200

Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management

AR 621-5

Army Continuing Education System

AR 623-3

Evaluation Reporting System

AR 690-11

Use and Management of Civilian Personnel in Support of Military Contingency Operations

AR 690-950

Career Management

AR 700-8

Logistics Planning Factors and Data Management

AR 700-84

Issue and Sale of Personal Clothing

AR 700-127

Integrated Logistic Support

AR 700-128

Prime Power Program

AR 702-11

Army Quality Program

AR 710-2

Supply Policy Below the National Level

AR 710-3

Asset and Transaction Reporting System

AR 715-9

Contractors Accompanying the Force

AR 735-5

Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

AR 740-1

Storage and Supply Activity Operations

AR 750-1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy

AR 750-6

Army Equipment Safety and Maintenance Notification System

AR 870-5

Military History: Responsibilities, Policies and Procedures

DA Pam 10-1

Organization of the United States Army

DA PAM 25-50

Compilation of Army Addresses

DODD 5100.3

Support of the Headquarters of Combatant and Subordinate Joint Commands

DODD 5160.58

Recruiting Facilities

DODD 5160.60

Highways for National Defense

DODI 5505.2

Criminal Investigations of Fraud Offenses

10 USC 162(a)(2)

Combatant commands: assigned forces; chain of command

10 USC 164(d)

Commanders of combatant commands: assignment; powers and duties

10 USC 167

Unified combatant command for special operations forces

10 USC 3013(b)

Secretary of the Army

10 USC 4334(b)

United States Military Academy: Command and supervision

10 USC Chapter 403

United States Military Academy

32 USC 105

National Guard: Inspection

33 USC

Navigation and Navigable Waters

CJCSI 3170.01

Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System, 11 May 2005

FM 100-16

Army Operational Support, 31 May 1995

Unified Command Plan, 5 May 2006

(Requests for copies of the Unified Command Plan can be forwarded to the Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, J-5/Joint Staff, and will be provided in accordance with laws, regulations, and policies.)

Memorandum

The Secretary of the Army Memorandum: Realignment of Current Army Headquarters, dated 16 October 2006

Memorandum

DOD Inspector General Criminal Investigative Policy Memorandum 5

Memorandum of Agreement

MOA between Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology and Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, subject: Life Cycle Management (LCM) Initiative, dated 2 August 2004 (Available at <http://library.saalt.army.mil>.)

Memorandum of Agreement

MOA between U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ASCIM) for Sustainment Level Maintenance Integration, dated 31 October 2005

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAMDC

Army Air and Missile Defense Command

ACOM

Army Command

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

ADCON

administrative control

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMD

air and missile defense

AOR

area of responsibility

ARFORGEN

Army Force Generation

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASA(ALT)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics & Technology)

ASA(CW)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)

ASA(I&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment)

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

AT

annual training

ATEC

U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

C4/IT

command, control, communications, computers, and information technology

CCDR

combatant commander

CG

commanding general

CIO/G-6

Chief Information Officer

CI

counterintelligence

CNA

computer network attack

CND

Computer Network Defense

COCOM

combatant command (command authority)

COE

Chief of Engineers

COMUSCENTCOM

commander, United States Central Command

COMUSEUCOM

commander, United States European Command

COMUSFK

commander, United States Forces Korea

COMUSJFCOM

commander, United States Joint Forces Command

COMUSNORTHCOM

commander, United States Northern Command

COMUSPACOM

commander, United States Pacific Command

COMUSSOCOM

commander United States Special Operations Command

COMUSSOUTHCOM

commander United States Southern Command

COMUSTRANSCOM

commander, United States Transportation Command

COMUSSTRATCOM

commander, United States Strategic Command

CONUS

continental United States

CSA

Chief of Staff, Army

DA

Department of the Army

DCS, G-1

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

DCS, G-2

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DIA

Defense Intelligence Agency

DOD

Department of Defense

DOIM

Director of Information Management

DRPM

direct reporting program managers

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

EUSA

Eighth Army

EW

electronic warfare

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

GMD

ground based midcourse defense

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

HUMINT

human intelligence

IA

information assurance

IAW

in accordance with

IDT

inactive duty training

IMCOM

U.S. Army Installation Management Command

INSCOM

U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command

IO

information operations

IT

information technology

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JFLCC

Joint force land component commander

JMD

Joint manning document

JTF

Joint Task Force

LWN

LandWarNet

MASINT

measurement and signature intelligence

MDSC

medical deployment support command

MDW

U.S. Army Military District of Washington

MEDCOM

U.S. Army Medical Command

MIB

military intelligence brigade

MILCON

military construction

MOU

memorandum of understanding

NCR

National Capital Region

NETCOM/9th SC(A)

U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command (Army)

NetOps

network operations

NGB

National Guard Bureau

OPCON

operational control

OPLAN

operations plan

PEO

Program Executive Office

PMG

provost marshal general

RC

Reserve Component

SA

Secretary of the Army

SC(T)

signal command (theater)

SDDC

Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

SECDEF

Secretary of Defense

SIGINT

Signal intelligence

T&E

test and evaluation

TEMPEST

Refers to potentially compromising electronic emanations

TI

technical intelligence

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

UIC

unit identification code

USAASC

U.S. Army Acquisition Support Center

USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USACIDC

U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USARC

U.S. Army Reserve Command

USARCENT

U.S. Army Central

USAREUR

U.S. Army Europe

USARNORTH

U.S. Army North

USARPAC

U.S. Army Pacific

USARSO

U.S. Army South

USASMDC/ARSTRAT

U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command

USASOC

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

USC

United States Code

USCENTCOM

United States Central Command

USEUCOM

United States European Command

USFK

United States Forces Korea

USJFCOM

United States Joint Forces Command

USMA

United States Military Academy

USNORTHCOM

United States Northern Command

USPACOM

United States Pacific Command

USSOCOM

United States Special Operations Command

USSOUTHCOM

United States Southern Command

USSTRATCOM

United States Strategic Command

USTRANSCOM

United States Transportation Command

Section II**Terms****Administrative control (ADCON)**

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.

Army Command (ACOM)

An Army force, designated by the SA, performing multiple Army Service Title 10 USC functions across multiple disciplines. Responsibilities are those established by the SA.

Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN)

A structured progression of increased unit readiness over time, resulting in recurring periods of availability of trained, ready, and cohesive units prepared for operational deployment in support of geographic CCDR requirements.

Army Service Component Command (ASCC)

An Army force, designated by the SA, comprised primarily of operational organizations serving as the Army component of a combatant command or subunified command. If directed by the CCDR, serves as a JFLCC or JTF. Command responsibilities are those assigned to the CCDR and delegated to the ASCC and those established by the SA.

Combatant command

A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the SECDEF and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities.

Combatant command (command authority) (COCOM)

Nontransferable command authority established by 10 USC 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified commands unless otherwise directed by the President or the SECDEF. COCOM cannot be delegated and is the authority of a CCDR to perform those functions of command over assigned forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations, Joint training, and logistics necessary to accomplish the missions assigned to the command. COCOM should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate Joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. COCOM provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces, as the CCDR considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. OPCON is inherent in COCOM.

Command

The authority a commander lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility of effectively using available resources and for planning the employment, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel.

Direct Reporting Unit (DRU)

An Army organization comprised of one or more units with institutional or operational support functions, designated by the SA, normally to provide broad general support to the Army in a single, unique discipline not otherwise available elsewhere in the Army. DRUs report directly to a HQDA principal and/or ACOM and operate under authorities established by the SA.

Institutional Army

Those organizations and activities that generate and sustain trained, ready, and available forces to meet the requirements of the National Military Strategy and support the geographic CCDRs in the performance of the full spectrum of military operations. Administer executive responsibilities IAW public law.

Shared administrative control (shared ADCON)

The internal allocation of 10 USC 3013(b) responsibilities and functions between Army Organizations for the exercise of ADCON responsibilities and authorities of Army personnel and units. Shared ADCON will be as directed by the SA. The allocation of authorities and responsibilities pertinent to the exercise of shared ADCON between ASCCs, ACOMs, and/or DRUs, as appropriate, will be documented in appropriate agreements/understandings. The exercise of shared ADCON responsibilities and authorities with regard to an Army force are subject, by law, to the authority, direction and control of the SECDEF.

Training and readiness oversight (TRO)

The authority CCDRs may exercise over assigned RC forces when not on active duty or when on active duty for training. This authority includes— (1) Providing guidance to Service component commanders on operational requirements and priorities to be addressed in military department training and readiness programs. (2) Commenting on Service component program recommendations and budget requests. (3) Coordinating and approving participation by assigned RC forces in Joint exercises and other Joint training when on active duty for training or performing IDT. (4) Obtaining and reviewing readiness and inspection reports on assigned RC forces. (5) Coordinating and reviewing

mobilization plans (including postmobilization training activities and deployability validation procedures) developed for assigned RC forces.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.

UNCLASSIFIED

PIN 063617-000