

**Air Defense Artillery
Signal Operations Battalion
and
Signal Operations Company**

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Preface

Purpose and Scope

This publication brings together the ADA communications requirements and how they will be fulfilled and maintained. This publication describes operations and training applications of a signal battalion's personnel in support of a theater Army air defense command. It does not cover routine and detailed maintenance tasks. These maintenance tasks are found within appropriate technical manuals. The organizational concept is based on Army of Excellence initiatives. In explaining how the signal battalion fights, this publication describes the C2 procedures, the operations of the staff, and the systems of combat service and support required for the operations.

User Information

The proponent of this publication is HQ TRADOC. The preparing agency is USASC&FG. Your comments and recommendations to this publication are encouraged. Submit changes for improving this publication on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and key them to pages and lines of text to which they apply. If DA Form 2028 is not available, a letter is acceptable. Provide reasons for your comments to ensure complete understanding and proper evaluation. Forward your comments to Commander, United States Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon, ATTN: ATZH-DTL, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905-5070.

Chapter 1

Air Defense Artillery

1-1. General

a. ADA provides protective coverage over deploying corps, divisions, brigades, and battalions of the force it supports. ADA protects high value critical assets in the area of operations, such as airfields, key bridges, depots, or similar fixed assets. This coverage normally includes both SHORAD and HIMAD ADA weapons. SHORAD units may be found at echelons from division to EAC. They may be assigned or attached depending on the mission. The HIMAD units are assigned at corps and EAC levels with deployment capability throughout the area of operations.

b. ADA support of operations is based on AirLand battle doctrine. AirLand battle doctrine extends the battlefield in scope, depth, and time, and integrates conventional, electronic, chemical, and nuclear warfare.

(1) Doctrine to support the AirLand battle is based on securing and regaining the initiative to defeat threat forces. Operations are designed to throw the threat off balance with a powerful initial blow from an unexpected direction, followed by rapid exploitation to prevent recovery.

(2) Flexibility, combined arms cooperation, and integration of efforts are essential to battlefield success. ADA units will--

- Support operations that preserve and exploit the initiative.
- Attack the threat in depth with fire and maneuver.
- Maintain the agility that is necessary to shift forces and fires to threat weaknesses.
- Synchronize the myriad efforts to attain the commander's goal.

c. ADA will be involved in each of the three facets of the AirLand battle--deep, close, and rear area protection. ADA helps preserve our combat power by limiting the threat's ability to use reconnaissance aircraft, by protecting maneuver units and other critical assets in priorities established by the supported commander, and by denying the threat air superiority. Because of the limited number of available ADA resources, passive air defense measures are critical to mission accomplishment and force survivability.

d. ADA communications must support the AirLand battle elements of initiative, depth, agility, and synchronization. Equipment mobility and personal training must allow frequent moves, with little advanced notice. Diverse, survivable communications must be available to ensure ADA connectivity for deep, close, and rear area protection. Equipment must be designed,