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**THEATER SUPPORT
COMMAND**

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THEATER SUPPORT COMMAND

Contents

	Page
PREFACE	vi
CHAPTER 1 THE TSC ROLE IN ARMY OPERATIONS	1-1
Section I – Theater Operational Environment	1-1
Theater Structure.....	1-1
Combat Zone/Communications Zone	1-2
The Army in an Area of Operations.....	1-2
The Army Service Component Command	1-3
Section II – Support of Joint and Multinational Operations	1-4
Lead Service Responsibilities	1-5
Executive Agency	1-6
Multinational Support.....	1-6
Section III – Emerging Doctrine	1-8
CHAPTER 2 MISSION AND ORGANIZATION	2-1
Section I – Missions and Tasks	2-2
Mission	2-2
Key Tasks.....	2-2
Section II – Organizational Options	2-3
Higher Headquarters	2-4
TSC Task Organization	2-4
Design Characteristics	2-10
Section III – Operational-Level Combat Service Support	2-11
Deployment	2-11
Employment.....	2-12
Redeployment	2-13
Section IV – Operational-Level Support Organizations	2-14
National Strategic-Level Logistics Elements	2-14
Specialized Commands.....	2-18
Specialized Subordinate Organizations	2-23

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	Multifunctional Battalions	2-29
	Section V – Other Support Sources	2-32
	Contracted Support.....	2-32
	Host Nation Support.....	2-33
	Multinational Support	2-34
CHAPTER 3	COMMAND, CONTROL, AUTOMATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS	3-1
	Section I – Command and Control	3-1
	TSC Plans and Orders.....	3-1
	Higher Headquarters.....	3-2
	Subordinate Units and Activities	3-3
	Liaison Requirements	3-3
	Section II – Staff Organization	3-4
	Staff Component Roles	3-5
	Coordinating and Special Staffs	3-6
	Support Operations Staff	3-6
	Special Troops Battalion and Headquarters Company	3-9
	Section III – Command Posts	3-9
	Command Post Elements	3-9
	Main Command Post	3-9
	Section IV - Automation	3-11
	CSS Automation Management Office.....	3-11
	TSC Headquarters Automation Interfaces.....	3-11
	Global Command and Control System	3-12
	Army Battle Command System.....	3-12
	Standard Army Management Information Systems.....	3-14
	Emerging Systems.....	3-19
	Section V - Communications	3-22
	G6 Staff Section	3-22
	Communications Support Planning	3-24
	Subscriber Devices	3-24
	Host Nation Interface	3-24
	Radio Nets	3-25
	Contingency Satellite Communications	3-26
CHAPTER 4	SUPPORT OPERATIONS	4-1
	Section I – Role of Support Operations	4-1
	Support Operations Section.....	4-1
	Plans and Policy Office	4-3
	Distribution Management Center	4-3
	Section II – The Directorates	4-4
	Supply and Maintenance Directorate.....	4-4
	Field Services Directorate.....	4-9
	Host Nation Support Directorate	4-10
	Contracting Directorate	4-11

CHAPTER 5 THE TSC ROLE IN DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT 5-1

Section I – Distribution Management Fundamentals.....5-1

Components of Distribution Management.....5-2

Functions of Distribution Management.....5-6

Distribution Planning.....5-8

Force Tracking.....5-9

Maneuver and Mobility Support.....5-10

Section II – Distribution Management Structures5-11

Distribution Management Center.....5-12

Movement Control Agency5-14

Materiel Management Center.....5-16

Medical Logistics Management Center5-19

CHAPTER 6 THE TSC ROLE IN FORCE PROTECTION 6-1

Section I – The Joint Rear Area6-1

Responsibilities of the JRAC6-3

Responsibilities of the TSC6-4

The Threat6-5

Threat Levels.....6-6

Section II – Security Measures.....6-9

NBC Defense.....6-10

Fire Support.....6-10

Protective Measures.....6-11

Bases and Base Clusters6-13

Section III – Terrain Management6-17

Section IV – Infrastructure Development6-18

CHAPTER 7 THEATER FORCE OPENING PACKAGE 7-1

Section I – Terms of Reference.....7-1

Section II - Mission7-2

Peacetime.....7-3

Transition to Operations7-4

Reception7-8

Staging.....7-8

Distribution.....7-8

Sustainment.....7-9

CHAPTER 8 INTERNAL SUPPORT OPERATIONS..... 8-1

Section I – Chief of Staff8-1

Role8-2

Duties.....8-2

Section II – Coordinating Staff8-3

G1 Section8-3

G2 Section8-4

G3 Section8-4

G4 Section8-5

G5 Section	8-6
G6 Section	8-6
Section III – Special Staff	8-7
Commander of Special Troops	8-7
Secretary of the General Staff	8-8
Adjutant General	8-8
Comptroller.....	8-9
Internal Review and Audit Compliance Office	8-10
Staff Judge Advocate.....	8-11
Chaplain	8-12
Public Affairs Officer	8-12
Safety Officer	8-12
Surgeon.....	8-13
Chemical Officer	8-14
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Officer	8-15
Provost Marshal	8-15
Section IV – Personal Staff	8-16
Aide-de-Camp	8-17
Command Sergeant Major.....	8-17
Chaplain	8-17
Public Affairs Officer	8-18
Inspector General	8-19
Staff Judge Advocate.....	8-19
APPENDIX A Logistics Preparation of Theater Planning Checklists.....	A-1
APPENDIX B TSC Plans and Orders	B-1
GLOSSARY	Glossary-1
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Bibliography-1
INDEX	Index-1

Figures

Figure 1-1. Army Responsibilities for Support to Other Services.....	1-6
Figure 2-1. Sample TSC UJTL Tasks.....	2-3
Figure 2-2. TSC Relationships	2-5
Figure 2-3. Notional ARFOR Structure During Operations	2-8
Figure 2-4. Representative ASG Organization	2-29
Figure 3-1. TSC Staff Organization	3-5
Figure 3-2. TSC Coordinating Staff.....	3-7
Figure 3-3. TSC Special Staff	3-7
Figure 3-4. Specialized Commands and TSC Support Operations Staff	3-8
Figure 3-5. Army Battle Command System.....	3-13
Figure 3-6. Army Tactical Command and Control System.....	3-14
Figure 5-1. MCA Headquarters Organization.....	5-15
Figure 5-2. TSC MMC Organization	5-19
Figure 5-3. Medical Logistics Management Center.....	5-20
Figure 6-1. Joint Rear Area within the Joint Operating Area.....	6-3
Figure 6-2. A Sample of Notional Bases and Base Clusters.....	6-15
Figure 6-3. Infrastructure Development	6-18
Figure 7-1. Representative TFOP.....	7-2
Figure 7-2. Notional C2 and Assessment Team and TSC HQ EEM	7-5
Figure 7-3. Notional Operational-Level Support Structure	7-7
Figure 8-1. Staff Duties	8-2

Preface

This manual provides authoritative doctrine by which the theater support command (TSC) supports a full range of military operations. This manual serves as the basis for TSC training, organization, and materiel development. It describes how the TSC provides operational-level support, and how it interfaces with strategic-level organizations and tactical forces.

Commanders and staffs assigned to a numbered Army, an Army service component command (ASCC), a TSC headquarters, or their subordinate units, are the intended audience for this field manual (FM). Because no two theaters of operation are the same, and conditions in any theater can change quickly, commanders must adapt the doctrine in this manual to the needs of the given theater. TSC staff members can use these guidelines to develop theater-unique procedures to support operations in their theater.

This FM implements relevant joint doctrine and incorporates lessons learned from recent operations. It conforms to Army capstone doctrine. Where appropriate, the manual references other doctrinal publications, such as FM 3-0 (FM 100-5), FM 3-93 (FM 100-7), FM 4-0 (FM 100-10), FM 4-01.4 (FM 100-10-1), FM 3-100.15 (FM 100-15), and FM 3-35 (FM 100-17) series manuals, as well as other Army capstone and joint manuals.

The proponent for this publication is Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOM), ATTN: ATCL-CCD, Fort Lee, Virginia, 23801.

Throughout this publication the term “combat service support” is used in the context of the definition found in FM 3-0 (FM 100-5) and FM 4-0 (FM 100-10). This definition includes combat health support, personnel support, finance management operations, religious support, legal support supply, maintenance, explosive ordnance, transportation, and field services.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

Chapter 1

The TSC Role in Army Operations

In full spectrum operations the theater support command (TSC) and other Army forces operate as part of a joint force and often within a multinational and interagency environment. This chapter discusses areas of operations (AOs) and the basic responsibilities of the Army in the theater, including joint and multinational considerations.

SECTION I – THEATER OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

1-1. TSC planners first learn the geographic combatant command (COCOM) commander's intent and how he has structured the theater in which they are operating. They also understand the responsibilities the geographic combatant commander directs to the Army service component command (ASCC) commander and how he intends to support the geographic combatant commander's plan. The ASCC commander is specifically responsible for service-related U.S. Code

(U.S.C.) Title 10 tasks to prepare, train, equip, administer, and provide combat service support (CSS) to Army forces assigned or attached to combatant commands. The ASCC may also have many lead service responsibilities, which entail common-user logistics (CUL) support to other services, multinational forces, government agencies (OGAs), and/or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). This section discusses these topics in general terms. FM 3-93 (FM 100-7) contains details about ASCC responsibilities.

CONTENTS	
Theater Operational Environment	1-1
Theater Structure.....	1-1
Combat Zone/Communications Zone	1-2
The Army in an Area of Operations.....	1-2
The Army Service Component Command	1-3
Support of Joint and Multinational Operations..	1-4
Lead Service Responsibilities	1-5
Executive Agency	1-6
Multinational Support.....	1-6
Emerging Doctrine.....	1-8

THEATER STRUCTURE

1-2. A theater is a geographical area outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS) for which a geographic combatant commander is assigned military responsibility. The command views a theater from the theater-strategic context, the level of international military cooperation required, or the degree of dedicated U.S. military resources necessary. These influence perspective Army operations in each theater. The theater is also referred to as the geographic combatant commander's area of responsibility (AOR).

1-3. To conduct operations within his geographic area of responsibility, the geographic combatant commander may designate a specific area within his AOR as a theater of war, theater of operations (TO), or a joint operations area (JOA). Commanders may use these terms independently or in conjunc-