

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

19 August 2015

(U) LINKAGE OF UNIFIED LAND OPERATIONS (ULO) TO DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA). (U) ULO is fundamentally linked to DSCA in a myriad of dimensions. In principle, ULO translates the Army's core mission of conducting land operations into elements of combat power that inform Army National Guard (ARNG) force structure, mission priorities, and operational concepts for DSCA. The ARNG's doctrine of DSCA includes mission sets that often require capabilities that are distinct from the ULO doctrine. Because ARNG's DSCA and ULO missions/capabilities are mutually reinforcing, changes to the ARNG's ability to perform its ULO mission requirements would impact the ARNG's ability to fulfil its DSCA missions.

Consideration:

- Change to current ARNG ULO or DSCA mission will have negative effects on its ability to protect and support US personnel both domestically and abroad.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

**INFORMATION PAPER**

19 August 2015

**SUBJECT:** Linkage of Unified Land Operations (ULO) Maneuver Capability to Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA)

1. Purpose. To provide analysis of linkage in order to forecast the effectiveness of capability of Army National Guard (ARNG) units in response to Civil Support missions.

2. Summary: ULO is fundamentally linked to DSCA in a myriad of dimensions. In principle, ULO translates the Army's core mission of conducting land operations into elements of combat power that inform ARNG force structure, mission priorities, and operational concepts for DSCA. The ARNG's doctrine of DSCA includes mission sets that often require capabilities that are distinct from the ULO doctrine. Because ARNG's DSCA and ULO missions/capabilities are mutually reinforcing, changes to the ARNG's ability to perform its ULO mission requirements would impact the ARNG's ability to fulfill its DSCA missions.

3. Background.

a. Many Army Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) across the spectrum of Army operations can perform National Guard Civil Support Operations. Specific MOSs can directly link the unit Mission Essential Task List (METL) to wartime or peacetime operations. In other cases, warfighting MOSs are not mutually exclusive to accomplish State missions. However, skills Soldiers acquire through Army training schools and collectively with their units provide ancillary benefits to States and the Nation when responding to DSCA missions.<sup>1</sup>

b. From a force structure perspective, ULO informs the Total Army Analysis (TAA) process by organizing combat power capabilities in terms of eight elements: 1) Leadership; 2) Information; 3) Mission Command; 4) Movement and Maneuver; 5) Intelligence; 6) Fires; 7) Sustainment; and 8) Protection. The ARNG's DOMOPs critical capabilities coincide with these elements of combat power under ULO. For example, the ARNG's Essential 10 Capabilities for DOMOPs are: 1) Aviation/Airlift; 2) Command and Control; 3) CBRNE Response; 4) Engineering; 5) Medical; 6) Communications; 7) Transport; 8) Security; 9) Logistics; and 10) Maintenance.

c. The Army Core Competencies, as outlined in ADRP 3-0, establishes and identifies capabilities known as Combined Arms Maneuver and Wide Area Security. When units

---

<sup>1</sup> NGR 500-1 defines National Guard Domestic Operations in three mission areas: (1) Homeland Defense - for which DoD serves as the primary federal agency and military forces are used to conduct military operations in defense of the Homeland (2) National Guard Civil Support - for which the National Guard normally serves in a supporting role to other primary state or federal agencies by providing assistance to U.S. civil authorities at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels (3) The National Guard Baseline Operating Posture - in which the National Guard conducts required planning, training, and exercises, as well as some ongoing mandated domestic operations.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

## UNCLASSIFIED

are trained to perform these core competencies, they employ Mission Command to deliver commander's intent that guides the adaptive use of Army forces to support DSCA missions.<sup>2</sup>

d. ADRP 3-0 also provides doctrinal linkage through the detailed description of capabilities for Stability tasks and DSCA tasks contained in the Tasks of Decisive Action.

e. ADRP 3-0 codifies this linkage for ULO Movement and Maneuver. It includes Sustainment as a part of the elements of Combat Power.<sup>3</sup> The logistical portion of the Sustainment Warfighting Function is a requirement in any DSCA mission.<sup>4</sup>

f. Combined Arms Maneuver Units tasked to perform DSCA missions utilize many of the same METL training metrics as their Warfighting Function. As a result, there is little to no additional training for units to switch from wartime operations to DSCA missions.

g. ARNG Infantry Division Headquarters, operating as a Domestic All-Hazards Response Team (DART), can provide an operational coordination capability for a large scale non-federal response.

h. Mission Command linkages, as defined in ADRP 6-0, cross the operations spectrum to include DSCA missions. Brigade level HHCs are designed as units with Mission Command to include Brigade Combat Teams, Maneuver Enhancement Brigades (MEB), Battlefield Surveillance, Fires, Engineer, Chemical, Military Police, and Aviation Brigades. This capability resides within each state to provide rapid and effective availability of Mission Command to State Governors and Adjutants General in order to shape and respond to developing DSCA missions.

i. Conclusion: ULO is linked to DOMOPs in a myriad of dimensions. In principle, ULO translates the Army's core mission of conducting land operations into elements of combat power that inform ARNG force structure, mission priorities, and operational concepts for DOMOPs. The ARNG's doctrine of DOMOPs includes mission sets that often require capabilities that are distinct from the ULO doctrine. Because ARNG's DOMOPs and ULO missions/capabilities are mutually reinforcing, changes to the ARNG's ability to perform its ULO mission requirements would impact the ARNG's ability to fulfill its DOMOPs missions.

---

<sup>2</sup> JP 1-02 defines defense support of civil authorities - Support provided by US Federal military forces, Department of Defense civilians, Department of Defense contract personnel, Department of Defense component assets, and National Guard forces (when the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the governors of the affected states, elects and requests to use those forces in Title 32, United States Code, status) in response to requests for assistance from civil authorities for domestic emergencies, law enforcement support, and other domestic activities, or from qualifying entities for special events. Also called DSCA. Also known as civil support. (DODD 3025.18).

<sup>3</sup> As shown in figure 3-1 of ADRP 3-0, which is also a portion of any DSCA mission.

<sup>4</sup> This essential element is outlined in paragraphs 3-21 through 3-24 of ADRP 3-0.

UNCLASSIFIED