

**Unified Land Operations**




**CLASSES/REFERENCES**

Day 1: Unified Land Operations	ADRP 3-0
Operational Terms	ADRP 1-02
Operational Graphics	ADRP 1-02
Day 2: Movement Formations &Techniques	FM 3-21.8, ADRP 3-90
Offensive Operations	FM 3-21.10, FM 3-21.8, ADRP 3-90
Machine Gun Theory	FM 3-21.8 App A
Day 3: Combat Orders	ATTP 5-0.1
Troop Leading Procedures	FM 3-21.8, ADRP 5-0
Day 4: Tactical Exercise Without Troops (Bush Hill TEWT)	
Day 5: COA Critique	
Day 6: Final Exam	

**TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

**ACTION:** Identify Unified Land Operations as outlined in ADP 3-0 Unified Land Operations and the ADRP 3-0 Unified Land Operations.

**CONDITION:** Given an instructor, classroom, and prescribed manuals.


**STANDARD:** Identify Unified Land Operations as outlined in ADP 3-0 Unified Land Operations and the ADRP 3-0 Unified Land Operations, and achieve a minimum passing score of 70% on all overall testing at the end of the week.

- What you can expect to learn this week**
- Gain basic knowledge of Unified Land Operations
  - Gain insight on Offensive Operations
  - Learn graphics and terms associated with daily Army operations
  - Learn the doctrinal format for Combat Orders
  - Learn what the Troop Leading Procedures (TLP's) are and how to use them to prepare for future operations
- You will **NOT** learn techniques from this class



**RISK ASSESSMENT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL**




### Enabling Learning Objective ELO 1

**ACTION:** Determine the role of Doctrine.

**CONDITION:** Given an instructor, classroom, and prescribed manuals.


**STANDARD:** Determine the role of Doctrine IAW ADP 3-0 Unified Land Operations and achieve a minimum passing score of 70% on all overall testing at the end of the week.



### DOCTRINE

- Doctrine is consistent with human nature and broad enough to provide a guide for unexpected situations. It is also based upon the values and ethics of the Service and the Nation; it is codified by law and regulations and applied in the context of operations in the field.
- It provides an authoritative guide, not directive for leaders and Soldiers but requires original (judicious) applications that adapt it to circumstances.

ADP 3-0



### DOCTRINE

Army doctrine is a body of thought on how Army forces intend to operate as an integral part of a joint force. Doctrine focuses on how to think—not what to think. It establishes the following:

- How the Army views the nature of operations.
- Fundamentals by which Army forces conduct operations.
- Methods by which commanders exercise command and control.

ADP-3-0


### TTP's

**Tactics:** is the employment of units in combat.

**Techniques:** are the general and detailed methods used by troops and commanders to perform assigned missions and functions, specifically the methods of using equipment and personnel.

**Procedures:** are standard and detailed courses of action that describe how to perform tasks.

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### DOCTRINE

- Doctrine is a guide to action, not a set of fixed rules.
- It combines history/personal experience, an understanding of the operational environment, and assumptions about future conditions to help leaders think about how best to accomplish missions.
- Doctrine should foster initiative and creative thinking.

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### Tactics are.....

*.....the employment of units in combat*

It includes the ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other, the terrain and the enemy to translate potential combat power into victorious battles and engagements

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## TACTICS

A tactician must understand and master the:

THE SCIENCE OF TACTICS

THE ART OF TACTICS

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## Tactician...Professional

is an individual devoted to mastering the science and art of tactics.

## THE SCIENCE OF TACTICS

THE SCIENCE OF TACTICS encompasses the understanding of those military aspects of tactics- capabilities, techniques, and procedures that can be measured and codified.

ADRP 3-90, Pg.1-3

## Enabling Learning Objective ELO 2

**ACTION:** Define Unified Action

**CONDITION:** Given an instructor, classroom, and prescribed manuals.

**STANDARD:** Identify Unified Action IAW ADP 3-0 Unified Land Operations and ADRP 3-0 Unified Land Operation, and achieve a minimum passing score of 70% on all overall testing at the end of the week.

## THE ART OF TACTICS

THE ART OF TACTICS: consists of three interrelated aspects:

- The creative way to accomplish assigned missions.
- Decision making under adverse conditions.
- Understanding the affects of combat on the Soldier.

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## UNIFIED ACTION

**United States Military**

**Anticipated Operational Environment**

- US must project power into enemy environment
- US must seize at least one base of operations (maybe more)
- Threat of WMD will require dispersal of US forces and decentralized operations
- Size of theater (space and operations) will exceed US ability to control

**Unified Land Operations**

Seize, retain, and exploit the initiative to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage in sustained land operations in order to create the conditions for favorable conflict resolution

**Decisive Action**

offensive, defensive stability, DSCA

**Army Core Competencies**

combined arms maneuver, wide area security

**Mission Command**

**Operations Structure**

Develop operations characterized by flexibility, integration, lethality, adaptability, depth, and synchronization

Cognitively link tactical actions to strategic objectives

Organize effort within a commonly understood construct

**Tenets**

Flexibility, Integration, Lethality, Adaptability, Depth, Synchronization

**Operational Art**

The pursuit of strategic objectives, in whole or in part, through the arrangement of tactical actions in time, space, and purpose

**Operations Processes**

Plan, Army Design, Technology, ACDP, TLP, Prepare, Execute, Assess

**Operational Frameworks**

Decide-Observe-Sustaining, Deep-Close-Security, Main and Supporting Effort

**Warfighting Functions**

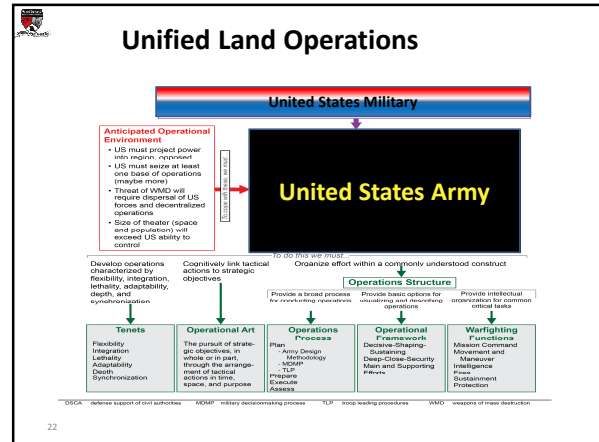
Mission Command, Movement and Maneuver, Intelligence, Fires, Submarine, Protection

DSCA = defense support of civil activities, DCSBP = military decisionmaking process, TLP = troop leading procedures, WMD = weapons of mass destruction

## Unified Action

Unified Action is the synchronization, coordination, and/or integration of the activities of governmental and non-governmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort.

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## Unified Action

### Unified Action Partners Include

- Joint Forces
- Multi-national Forces
- U.S. Government Agencies

**ARMY ROLE = Unified Land Operations**

ADRP 3-0, pg 1-3

## Unified Land Operations

The central idea of Unified Land Operations is how the Army seizes, retains, and exploits the initiative to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage . . . and create conditions favorable for conflict resolution.

ADRP3-0

## Enabling Learning Objective ELO 3

**ACTION:** Identify Unified Land Operations

**CONDITION:** Given an instructor, classroom, and prescribed manuals.

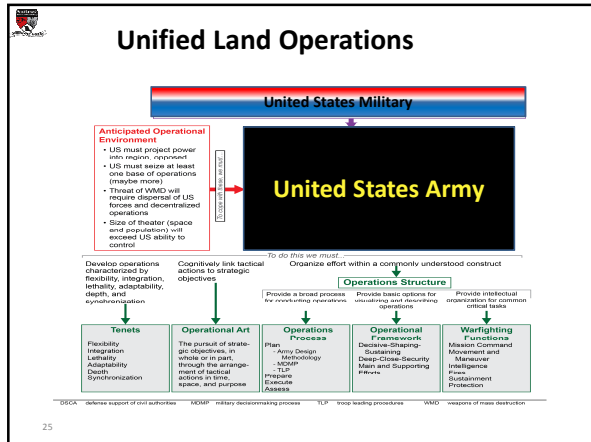
**STANDARD:** Identify Unified Land Operations IAW ADP 3-0 and ADRP3-0, and achieve a minimum passing score of 80% on all overall testing at the end of the week.

## Unified Land Operations

### Goal

Apply land power as part of unified action to defeat the enemy on land and establish conditions that achieve the commanders end state.

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**Decisive Action**

**Offensive Tasks**

*An offensive task is a task conducted to defeat and destroy enemy forces and seize terrain, resources, and population centers*

**Defensive Tasks**

*A defensive task is a task conducted to defeat an enemy attack, gain time, economize forces, and develop conditions favorable for offensive or stability tasks*

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**Unified Land Operations**

*executed through **Decisive Action***

*by means of **Army Core Competencies***

*guided by **Mission Command***

ADP-30

**Decisive Action**

**Stability Tasks**

Stability is an overarching term encompassing various military missions, tasks, and activities conducted outside the United States in coordination with other instruments of national power to maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment, provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief.

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**Decisive Action**

**Decisive Action includes Offense, Defense, Stability, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) Operations. Missions in any environment require Army forces to be prepared to conduct any combination of these operations.**

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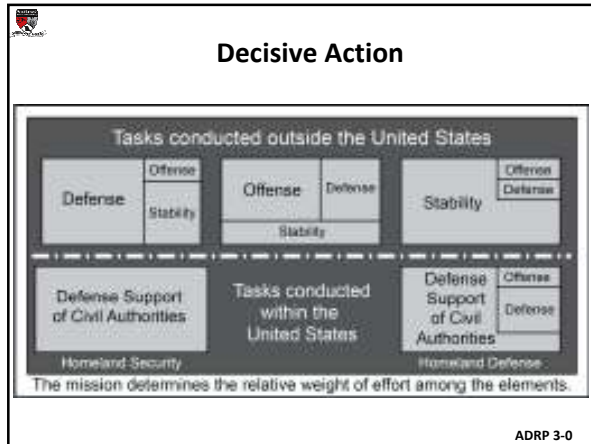
**Decisive Action**

**Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)**

Defense support of civil authorities is a task that takes place only in the homeland, although some of its tasks are similar to stability tasks.

Defense support of civil authorities is always conducted in support of another primary or lead federal agency.

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### Elements of Combat Power

- Combat power is the total means of destructive, constructive, and information capabilities that a military unit/formation can apply at a given time.
- Army forces generate combat power by converting potential into effective action.

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### Enabling Learning Objective ELO 4

**ACTION:** Identify the Operations Structure.

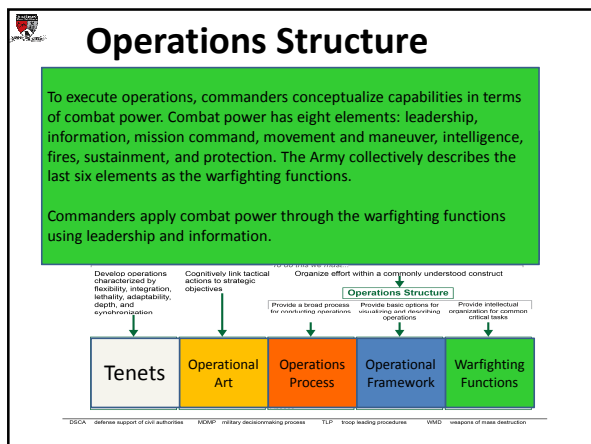
**CONDITION:** Given an instructor, classroom, and prescribed manuals.

**STANDARD:** Identify the Operations Structure IAW ADP 3-0 Unified Land Operations and achieve a minimum passing score of 70% on all overall testing at the end of the week.

### Elements of Combat Power

- There are eight elements of combat power. These are
- Leadership
- Information
- Movement and Maneuver
- Intelligence
- Fires
- Sustainment
- Mission command
- Protection

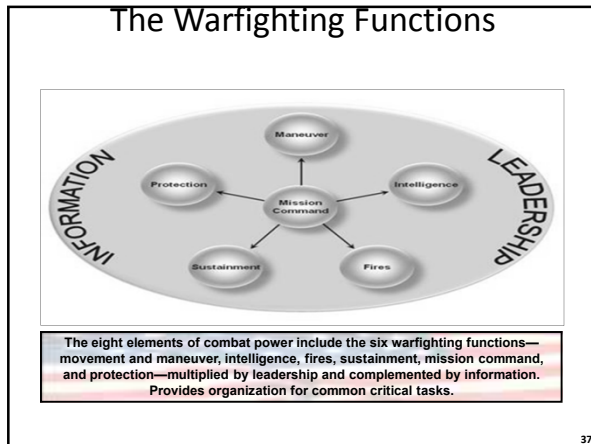
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### Elements of Combat Power

- Commanders apply combat power through the warfighting functions using leadership and information.
- Commanders apply leadership through mission command.
- Information enables commanders at all levels to make informed decisions on how best to apply combat power.

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### Warfighting Functions

**MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER WARFIGHTING FUNCTION**

The movement and maneuver warfighting function includes the following tasks:

- Deploy.
- Move.
- Maneuver.
- Employ direct fires.
- Occupy an area.
- Conduct mobility and countermobility operations.
- Conduct reconnaissance and surveillance.
- Employ battlefield obscuration.

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### Warfighting Functions

- Warfighting Functions encompass all military activities in any given area of operations.
- Planners consider and integrate the Warfighting Functions when analyzing how to accomplish the mission.
- Integrating the Warfighting Functions helps to achieve unity of effort and focus.

ADRP 3-0  
ADP 3-0

### Warfighting Functions

**INTELLIGENCE WARFIGHTING FUNCTION**

- This warfighting function includes understanding threats, adversaries, and weather.
- It synchronizes information collection with the primary tactical tasks of reconnaissance, surveillance, security, and intelligence operations

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### Warfighting Functions

**MISSION COMMAND WARFIGHTING FUNCTION**

- Mission command encourages the greatest possible freedom of action from subordinates.
- While the commander remains the central figure in mission command, it enables subordinates to develop the situation.

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### Warfighting Functions

**FIRES WARFIGHTING FUNCTION**

Army fires systems deliver fires in support of offensive and defensive tasks to create specific lethal and nonlethal effects on a target.

The fires warfighting function includes the following tasks:

- Deliver fires.
- Integrate all forms of Army, joint, and multinational fires.
- Conduct targeting.

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## Warfighting Functions

### **SUSTAINMENT WARFIGHTING FUNCTION**

The endurance of Army forces is primarily a function of their sustainment. It is essential to retaining and exploiting the initiative

The sustainment warfighting function includes the following tasks:

- Conduct logistics.
- Provide personnel services.
- Provide health service support.

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## Warfighting Functions

### **PROTECTION WARFIGHTING FUNCTION**

- The protection warfighting function enables the commander to maintain the force's integrity and combat power.
- Protection determines the degree to which potential threats can disrupt operations and then counters or mitigates those threats.

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