



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE



## STABILITY OPERATIONS - BRIGADE (BDE-FC-SO)

Focus:

Establish Civil Security (Brigade) (71-FC-6509)

PKSOI

Overall classification of this brief:

**UNCLASSIFIED**



STRENGTH *and* WISDOM



# References

- JP 3-0 Operation JAN 2017
- ADP 3.0 Operations OCT 2016
- ADRP 3.0 Operations NOV 2016
- Joint Publication 3-07 Stability 03 AUG 2016
- ADP 3-07 Stability AUG 2012
- ADRP 3-07 Stability AUG 2012
- FM 3-07 Stability JUN 2014
- ATP 3-07.5 Stability Techniques AUG 2012
- FM 3-96 Brigade Combat Team OCT 2015
- Guiding Principles for Stabilization and Reconstruction, US Institute of Peace and PKSOI, 2009
- Functional CATS: FUNCTION: STABILITY OPERATIONS - BRIGADE (BDE-FC-SO)
  - Establish Civil Security (Brigade) (71-FC-6509)
- Unit CATS: Establish Civil Security (BCT) (71-TS-6213)
  - ARMOR: ARMORED BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM (ABCT) (87310K000)
  - HQ & HQ CO, STRYKER BDE CMBT TEAM (47112R000)
  - INFANTRY: HQ, INF BDE CMBT TEAM (77302R500)

Collective Task: Task Number: 71-BDE-8600 Task Title: Establish Civil Security for Brigades

UNCLASSIFIED





# AGENDA

- **Doctrine: Stability in Decisive Action**
- **Historical Vignette: Iraq 2003**
- **Doctrine: Stability**
- **Doctrine: What is the BCT Role?**





# Doctrinal Linkage: Unified Action to Unified Land Operations to Decisive Action

*The conduct of joint operations...*

## Unified Action

The synchronization, coordination, and/or integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities with military operations to achieve unity of effort (JP 1).



### Operational Environment

human context  
land operations  
PMESII-PT  
METT-TC

To cope within the operational environment, Army forces conduct



*The Army's contribution to joint operations...*

## Unified Land Operations

(The Army Operational Concept)

*Simultaneous offensive, defensive, and stability or defense support of civil authorities tasks* to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative and consolidate gains to prevent conflict, shape the operational environment, and win our nation's wars as part of unified action.

*Executed through...*

### Decisive Action

Offensive Defensive Stability DSC A (Tasks)

*Guided by...*

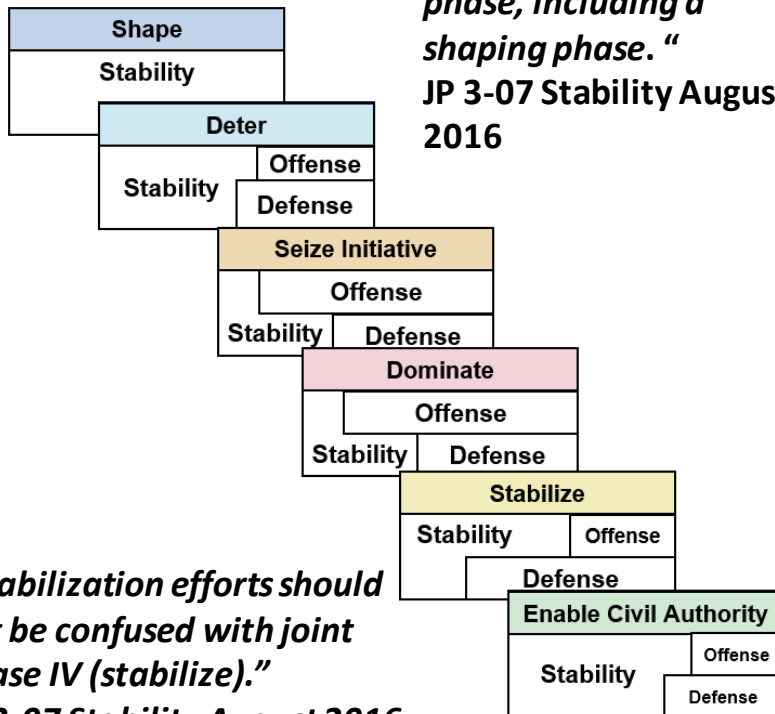
### Mission Command (Philosophy)



# The Balance of Offense, Defense, and Stability Operations (JP 3-0, chap. V, pgs V 35-37, para. 11)

a. Combat missions and tasks can vary widely depending on the context of the operation and the objective. *Most combat operations will require the commander to balance offensive, defensive, and stability operations.* This is particularly evident in a campaign or operation, where combat occurs during several phases and *stability operations may occur throughout the campaign or operation.* **pg V-35**

***“Stability actions are conducted in each joint phase, including a shaping phase.”***  
**JP 3-07 Stability August 2016**



***“Stabilization efforts should not be confused with joint phase IV (stabilize).”***  
**JP 3-07 Stability August 2016**

**Figure V-4. Notional Balance of Offensive, Defensive, and Stability Operations** pg, V-36; JP3-0

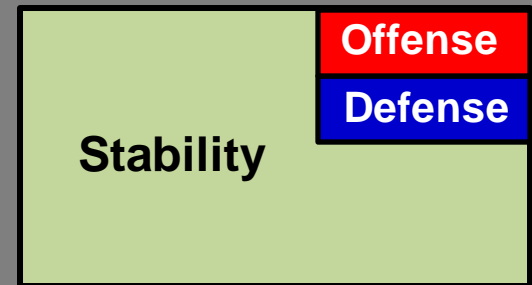
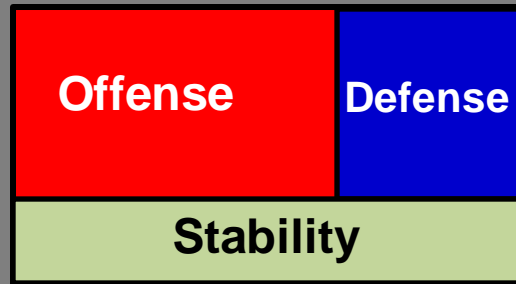
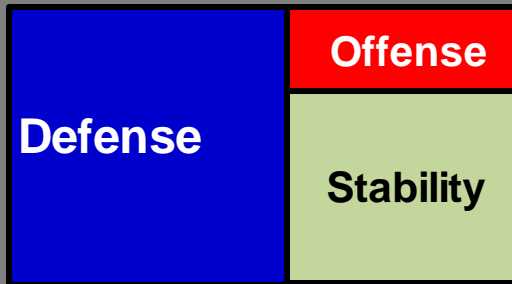
d. Balance and Simultaneity  
 (3) *Planning for the transition* from sustained combat operations to the termination of joint operations, and then a complete handover to civil authority, *must commence during development and be ongoing during all phases* of a campaign or major operation....*Even while sustained combat operations are ongoing,* it is necessary to establish or restore security and control and provide humanitarian relief as succeeding areas are occupied, bypassed, or transitioned to civilian control.

**pg V-37**

**3-2 Decisive Action** is the continuous, simultaneous combinations of offensive, defensive, and stability or defense support of civil authorities tasks.

*ADRP 3-0, pg 3-1, 11 November 2016*

### Tasks conducted outside the United States



Homeland Security

Tasks conducted within the United States

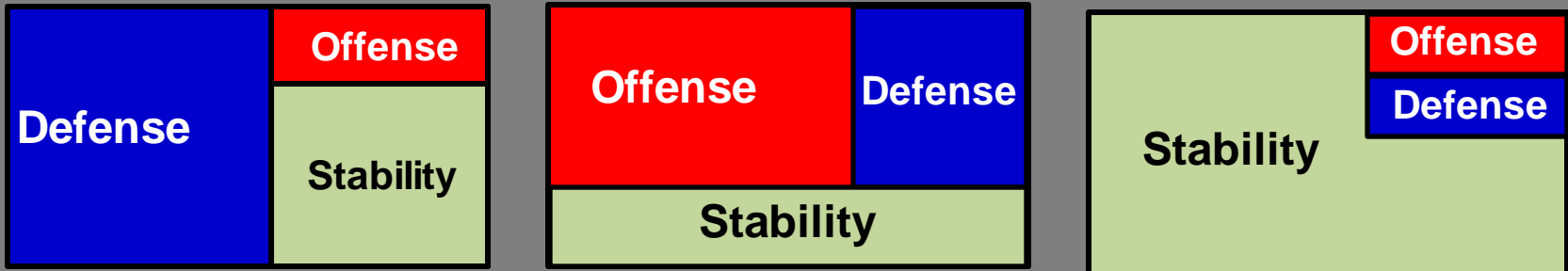


Homeland Defense

The mission determines the relative weight of effort among the elements.

Figure 3-1, Decisive Action, ADRP 3-0, Operations, pg 3-3, 11 November 2016<sup>6</sup>

## Tasks conducted outside the United States



**The mission determines the relative weight of effort among the elements.**

### Defensive Tasks:

- Area Defense
- Mobile Defense
- Retrograde Operations
  - Delay
  - Withdrawal
  - Retirement

### Offensive Tasks:

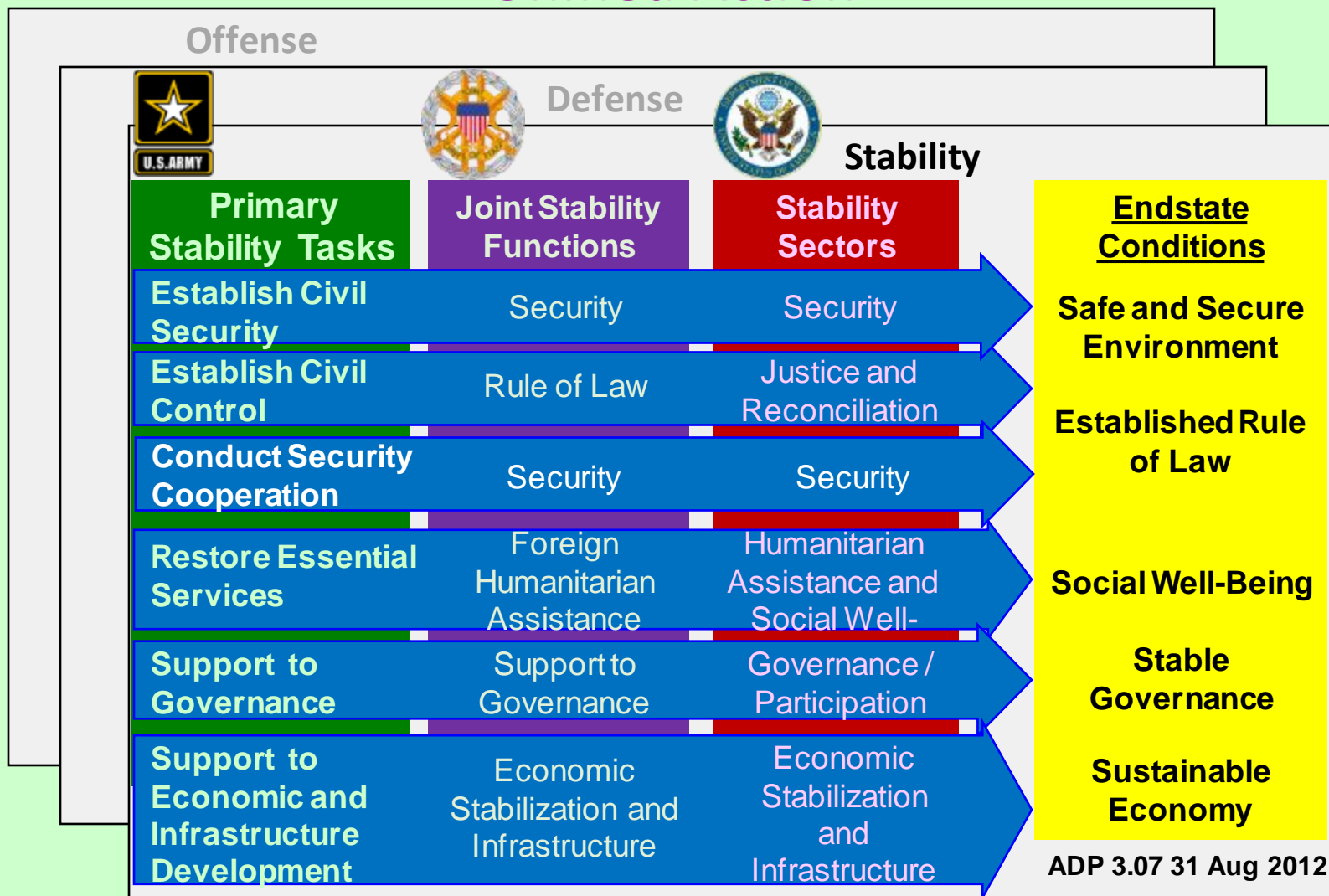
- Movement to Contact
  - Search & Attack
  - Cordon & Search
- Attack
  - Ambush
  - Counterattack
  - Demonstration
  - Spoiling Attack
  - Feint
  - Raid
- Exploitation
- Pursuit

### Stability Tasks:

- Establish Civil Security
- Establish Civil Control
- Restore Essential Services
- Support to Governance
- Support to Economic & Infrastructure Development
- Conduct Security Cooperation

**The Army conducts the primary stability tasks integrated into the joint stability functions and the USG stability sectors to achieve the endstate conditions ...**

# Unified Action



These actions must be founded in the stability principles of ...

**Conflict transformation**

**Unity of effort**

**Legitimacy and host-nation ownership**

**Building partner capacity**





## The Problem

Describe what stability tasks a Maneuver BCT needs to perform in the immediate aftermath of conflict in order to establish and maintain security, public order, and public safety.

OR

“The tanks are on the palace grounds and we have pulled down the statue.”



## What Do We Do Now?



# **Establishing Civil Security in Iraq**

## **28 Feb 2003: The Advice (and the pushback)**





# US Military Conflicts by Type

## “Total Wars”

### US survival or way of life at stake:

- American Revolution 1775-1781
- Civil War 1861-1865
- World War I 1917-1918
- World War II 1941-1945

**17 Years**

## “Limited Wars”

### Survival not at stake; limits to objective and scope:

- War of 1812 1812-1815
- Mexican War 1846-1847
- Spanish American War 1898
- Korean War 1950-1953
- Vietnam War 1962-1973
- Gulf War 1990-1991
- OEF (Initial Ops) 2001
- OIF (Initial Ops) 2003

**22 Years**

## “Small Wars”

### Interventions and Stability Operations:

- Indian Wars 1790-1891
- Civil War Reconstruction 1865-1877
- Cuban Occupation 1898-1909
- Puerto Rican Occupation 1898-1900
- Philippine Insurrection 1899-1913
- Boxer Rebellion/China Relief Expedition 1900
- Nicaragua 1912, 1927-1933
- Veracruz expedition 1914
- Haiti 1915-1934
- Mexican Border Expedition 1916-1917
- Dominican Republic 1916-1924
- Siberian Expedition 1918-1922
- Post-WWII occupation Germany and Japan 1945-1952
- Lebanon 1958
- Dominican Republic 1965-1966
- Sinai MFO 1982-Present
- Lebanon 1982-1984
- Grenada 1983
- Panama 1989-1990
- Gulf War Cease-Fire/Provide Comfort 1991-1995
- Somalia Operation Restore Hope 1992-1995
- Haiti Operation Uphold Democracy 1994-1995
- Bosnia Operation Joint Endeavor 1995-2004
- Kosovo KFOR 1999-2013
- Afghanistan: OEF/OFS (Stability Ops) 2001-present
- Iraq: OIF/OND/OIR (Stability Ops) 2003-present

**296 Years**





# THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE



## The Military Does Police: US Constabulary, Germany, 1946-1952



### The U. S. Constabulary



Germany-Austria  
1946-1952  
U. S. Army of Occupation



STRENGTH and WISDOM

# **Iraq 10 April 2003: Baghdad Falls; Beginning of the Breakdown of Law and Order**





# Tolerating Lawlessness

## The “Broken Windows” Theory

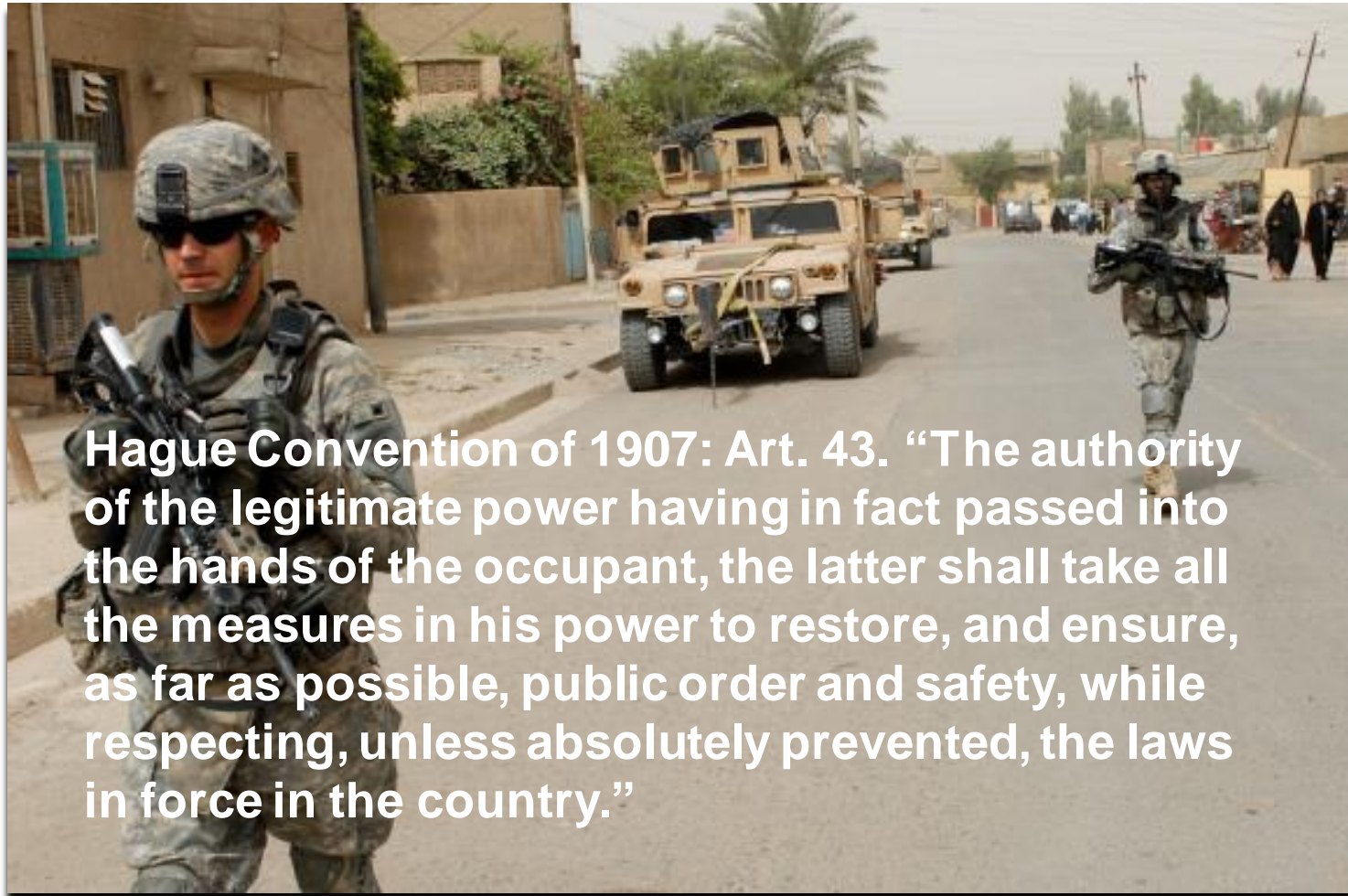
**“Consider a building with a few broken windows. If the windows are not repaired, the tendency is for vandals to break a few more windows. Eventually, they may even break into the building, and if it's unoccupied, perhaps become squatters or light fires inside.”**

**James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling *Broken Windows*,  
March 1982 *The Atlantic Monthly***





# What the Law Says: Responsibilities of an Occupying Power



Hague Convention of 1907: Art. 43. “The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.”





## What our Doctrine Says: Responsibility for Security



“Establish transitional public security to promote, restore, and maintain public order. Transitional public security by US and multinational/international organization forces in major operations and campaigns involving a large US military presence complements public security. The purpose of transitional public security is to protect civilian populations when the rule of law has broken down or is non-existent.”

JP 3-07 Stability August 2016

“Land operations affect civilians by disrupting routine life patterns and potentially placing civilians in harm’s way. Army forces must plan to conduct minimum-essential stability tasks (providing security, food, water, shelter, and medical treatment) as an integral part of land combat.”

ADP 3.0 Operations November 2016



“Establishing civil security involves providing for the safety of the host nation and its population, including protection from internal and external threats. Establishing civil security provides needed space for host-nation and civil agencies and organizations to work toward sustained peace.”

ADP 3-07 Stability August 2012





# Iraq 18 April 2003: Failure to Establish Civil Security Impacts Reconstruction, Public Safety and US Standing.





# Iraq Spring/Summer 2003

VIOLENCE

### Actors: Partners, Threats, Others

- Former Regime Loyalists
- SCIRI/BADR Corps
- Tribal Sheiks
- Muqtada al-Sadr
- Criminals



**May 1:** President Bush declares major combat operations in Iraq over.



**April 10:** Fall of Baghdad

**March 20:** The United States begins the invasion of Iraq



**June 15:** Op Desert Scorpion a series of raids across Iraq to find Iraqi resistance and heavy weapons.

**May 16:** Bremer issues CPA Order #1 De-Ba'athification.

**May 12:** Bremer arrives in Iraq; CPA established.

**April 24:** Jay Garner informed Paul Bremer and CPA will replace him

**April 18:** Jay Garner and ORHA staff arrive In Baghdad



**Aug 11:** Riots in Basra over shortages

**July 22:** Uday and Qusay Hussein, are killed

**July 13:** The Iraqi Governing Council is established under the CPA

**May 23 -** Bremer issues CPA Order Number 2, dissolves Iraqi Army and other former state entities



Looting escalates across Iraq

**August 19:** Truck bomb at UN Baghdad HQ kills top UN envoy and 21 others.



**Aug 7:** Large car bomb explodes at Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad 17 Killed. First terrorist-style car bombing in Iraq.

### Actors: Partners, Threats, Others

- Expat Iraqi Nationalists
- Kurdish Nationalists
- Foreign Jihadists
- Economic Opportunists



TIME



## 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division OIF I AAR

### Full Spectrum Operations – Maneuver

### Transition to Stability and Support Operations: Lessons Learned

- We must be ready for rapid success. Follow-on SASO plans must be developed in advance and the necessary resources readily available for commitment.
- Provide the resources to the brigade combat team (BCT) commanders early to allow them to conduct full spectrum operations including SASO.
- Plan to conduct SASO concurrently with combat operations or immediately after the completion of combat operations.
- During continuous operations on a nonlinear battlefield, units must expect and prepare to be in contact throughout the depth of their battlespace.”

3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
After Action Report July 2003





## 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division OIF I AAR

**Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)**

**Topic D - Stability and Support Operations (SASO)**

**“Because of the refusal to acknowledge occupier status, commanders did not initially take measures such as imposing curfews, directing civilians to return to work, and controlling the local governments and populace. This failure to act after we displaced the regime created a power vacuum, which others immediately tried to fill”**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
After Action Report July 2003**





## Doctrine: What is Stability?



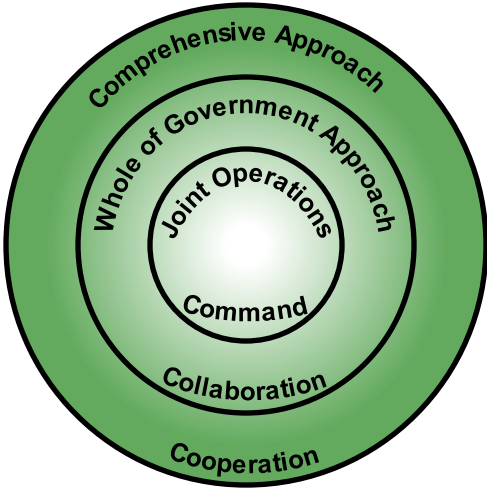
# Stability – Stabilization – Stability Tasks

**Stability** can be described as the overarching characterization of the effects created by activities of the United States Government (USG) outside the US using one or more of the instruments of national power to minimize, if not eliminate, economic and political instability and other drivers of violent conflict across one or more of the five USG stability sectors (i.e., security, justice and reconciliation, humanitarian assistance and social well-being, governance and participation, and economic stabilization and infrastructure).

Offensive tasks      Defensive tasks      Stability tasks

Using The Stability Principle of Unity of Effort

**Stabilization** is the process by which military and nonmilitary actors collectively apply various instruments of national power to address drivers of conflict, foster host-nation resiliencies, and create conditions that enable sustainable peace and security.



**Stability tasks** are conducted as part of operations 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.

**Unified Action**

The Army conducts the primary stability tasks integrated into the joint stability functions and the USG stability sectors to achieve the endstate conditions ...

# Desired End State for Stability Operations



## RULE OF LAW

- Just legal frameworks
- Public order
- Accountability to the law
- Access to justice
- Culture of lawfulness

## SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT

- Cessation of large-scale violence
- Public order
- Legitimate state monopoly over the means of violence
- Physical security
- Territorial security



## CROSS-CUTTING PRINCIPLES

- Host nation ownership and capacity
- Political primacy
- Legitimacy
- Unity of effort
- Security
- Conflict transformation
- Regional engagement

## SOCIAL WELL-BEING

- Access to and delivery of basic services
- Access to and delivery of education
- Return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons
- Social reconstruction



## SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

- Macroeconomic stabilization
- Control over the illicit economy and economic-based threats to peace
- Market economy sustainability
- Employment generation



## STABLE GOVERNANCE

- Provision of essential services
- Stewardship of state resources
- Political moderation and accountability
- Civic participation and empowerment



End State

Conditions



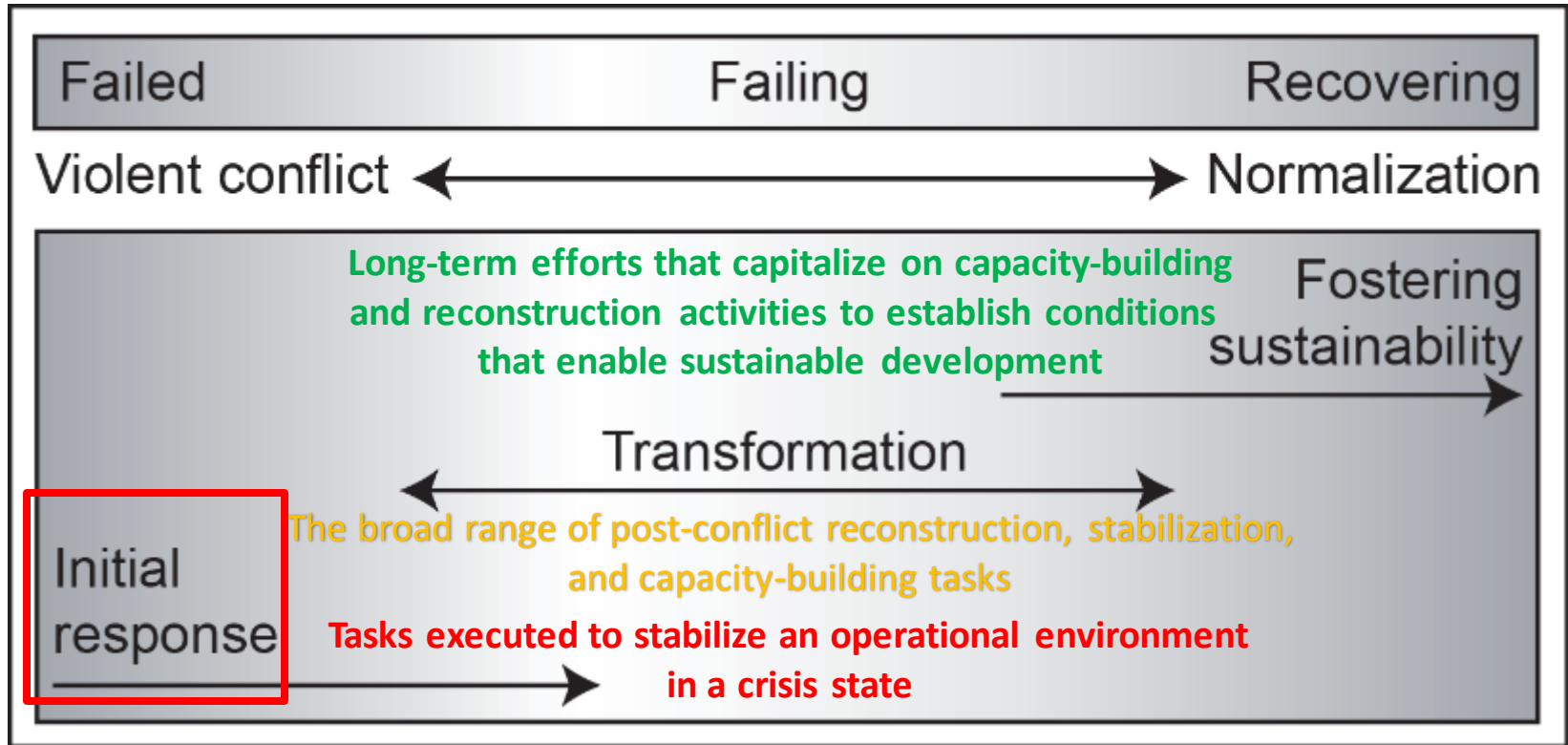
UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE





# Stability Framework

Military forces can engage at any point along this spectrum.



ADRP 3-07 August 2013 P 1-13

Military operations focus on stabilizing the environment and transforming conditions of the environment and the state toward normalization.







# Stability Tasks and Purpose

Stability
<b>Tasks:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish civil security</li><li>• Establish civil control</li><li>• Restore essential services</li><li>• Support to Governance</li><li>• Support to economic and infrastructure development</li><li>• Conduct security cooperation</li></ul>
<b>Purposes:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide a secure environment</li><li>• Secure land areas</li><li>• Meet the critical needs of the population</li><li>• Gain the support for the host-nation government</li><li>• Shape the environment for interagency and host-nation success</li><li>• Promote security, build partner capacity, and provide access</li><li>• Refine intelligence</li></ul>

**3-15.** ...Commanders are *legally required to provide the minimum essential stability tasks* when controlling an area of operations where populations exist. These essential services provide for minimal levels of security, food, water, shelter, and medical treatment. **ADRP 3-0, pg 3-4 ,11 November 2016**



# The Overlap of Civil Security and Civil Control Subordinate Tasks

## Establish Civil Security

- Enforce cessation of hostilities, peace agreements, and other arrangements
- Determine disposition and composition of national armed and intelligence services
- Conduct disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
- Conduct border control, boundary security, and freedom of movement
- Support identification
- Protect key personnel and facilities
- Clear explosive and other hazards

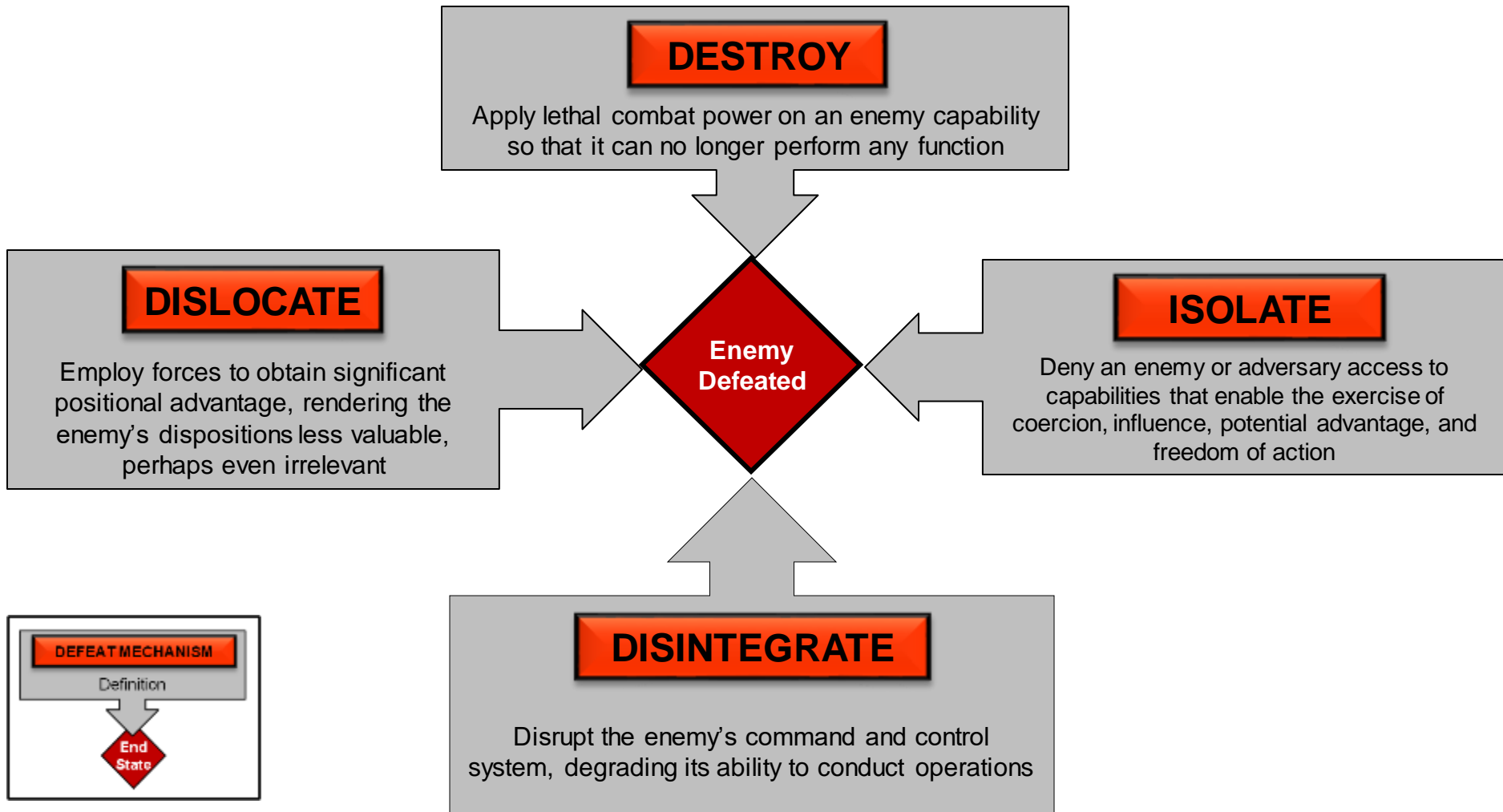
## Establish Civil Control

- Establish public order and safety.
- Establish interim criminal justice system.
- Support law enforcement and police reform.
- Support judicial reform.
- Support property dispute resolution process.
- Support justice system reform.
- Support corrections reform.
- Support war crimes courts and tribunals.
- Support public outreach and community rebuilding programs.

ATP 3-07.5 Stability Techniques Aug 2012

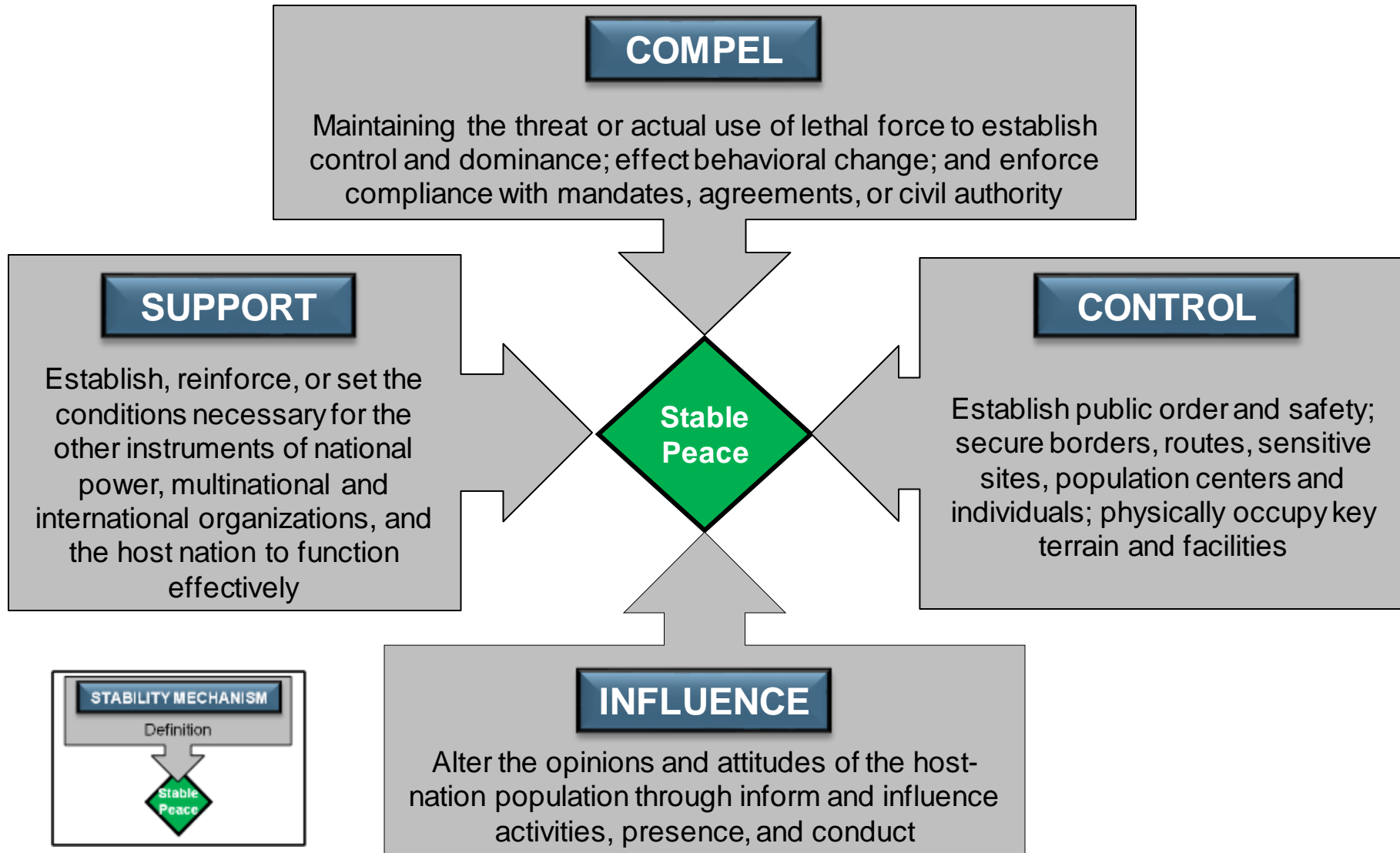


# Defeat Mechanisms



Defeat mechanisms are the primary methods through which friendly forces accomplish their mission against enemy opposition.

# Stability Mechanisms



Stability mechanisms are the primary methods through which friendly forces affect civilians in order to attain conditions that support establishing a lasting, stable peace.



# What is the Brigade Combat Team's Role?

**Establish Civil Security (Brigade)  
(71-FC-6509)**





# Transition to a Focus on Stability Tasks

- “A transition to stability-centric operations occurs for several reasons. *A transition may occur from an operation dominated by combined arms maneuver to one dominated by wide area security.* Transitions also occur with the delivery of essential services or retention of infrastructure needed for reconstruction. *An unexpected change in conditions may require commanders to direct an abrupt transition between phases.* In such cases, the overall composition of the force remains unchanged despite sudden changes in mission, task organization, and rules of engagement. *Typically, task organization evolves to meet changing conditions; however, transition planning must account for changes in mission, also.* Commanders continuously assess the situation and task-organize and cycle their forces to retain the initiative. *Commanders strive to achieve changes in emphasis without incurring an operational pause.”*

FM 3-96 2015 Brigade Combat Team





# Stability Tasks: The Maneuver BCT Provides Security – Unity of Effort

“Military formations conduct operations focused on stability to transition the security and governance of populations to legitimate civilian authorities. *The BCT lacks the organic capability to stabilize an assigned area of operation independently*”.

INITIAL RESPONSE PHASE: “Initial response actions generally reflect activity executed to stabilize a crisis state in the area of operations. *The BCT typically performs initial response actions during, or directly after, a conflict or disaster in which the security situation prohibits the introduction of civilian personnel.*”



“*Initial response actions* aim to *provide a secure environment* that allows relief forces to attend to the immediate humanitarian needs of the local population. They *reduce the level of violence and human suffering* while creating conditions that enable other actors to participate safely in relief efforts.”

The *BCT's central role* in operations focused on stability is to *establish and maintain unity of effort* towards achieving the political objectives of the operation. . . . Essentially, the BCT *unifies governmental, nongovernmental, and elements of the private sector activities* with military operations to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative.





## The First Step: Consolidate Gains

- Unified Land Operations (The Army Operational Concept):  
*Simultaneous offensive, defensive, and stability or defense support of civil authorities tasks* to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative and *consolidate gains* to prevent conflict, shape the operational environment, and win our nation's wars as part of unified action. (ADRP 3-0)
- DEFINITION - Consolidate Gains:  
The activities *to make permanent any temporary operational success* and *set the conditions for a sustainable stable environment allowing for a transition of control to legitimate civil authorities.* (ADRP 3-0)







## CONSOLIDATE GAINS

“Consolidate gains is an integral part of winning armed conflict and achieving success across the range of military operations; *it is essential to retaining the initiative over determined enemies and adversaries.* To consolidate gains, Army forces reinforce and integrate the efforts of all unified action partners.”

To consolidate gains, Army forces take specific actions. These actions include—

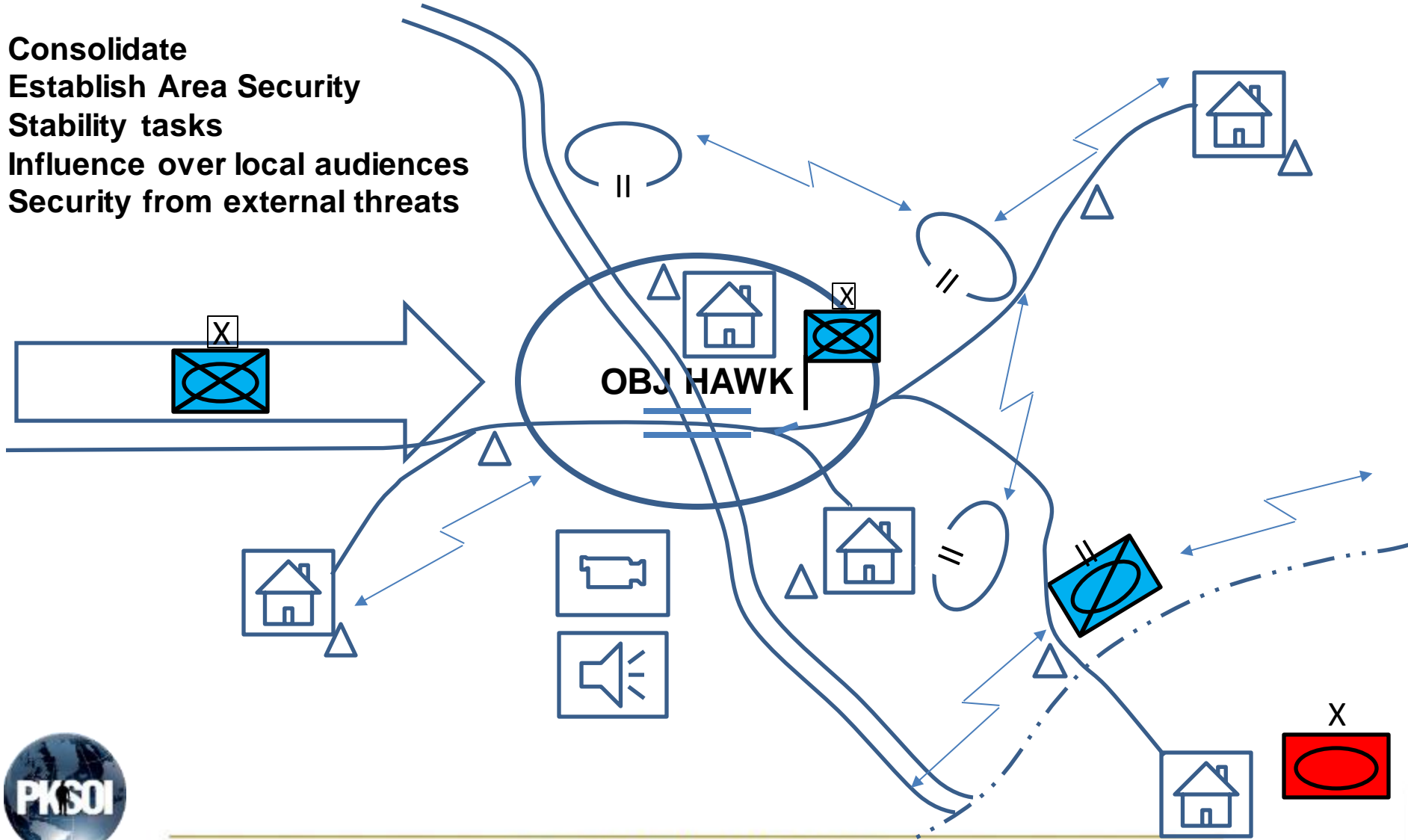
- **Consolidation:** Forces organize and strengthen their newly occupied positions so that they can be used for subsequent operations.
- **Area security:** Forces conduct security tasks to protect friendly forces, installation routes, critical infrastructure, populations, and actions within an assigned area of operations.
- **Stability tasks:** *Forces first conduct minimum-essential stability tasks, then maintain or reestablish a safe and secure environment and provide essential governmental services, emergency infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian relief.*
- **Influence over local and regional audiences (when authorized):** Commanders ensure that supporting and credible narratives are developed and communicated to the intended population to assist them in understanding the overall goal of military actions and the benefits of those actions for the population.
- **Security from external threats:** Commanders use forward presence in an area of operations to allow a transition in operations to occur without disruption from nascent threats.





# Consolidating Gains

Consolidate  
Establish Area Security  
Stability tasks  
Influence over local audiences  
Security from external threats





# Establish Civil Security: End State

- Civil security requires five necessary conditions:
  - **Cessation of large-scale violence:** Large-scale armed conflict has come to a halt.
  - **Public order:**
    - Laws enforced equitably.
    - Lives, property, freedoms, and rights of individuals protected.
    - Criminal and politically motivated violence reduced to a minimum.
    - Criminal elements pursued, arrested, and detained.
  - **Legitimate state monopoly over the means of violence:**
    - Major illegal armed groups identified, disarmed, and demobilized.
    - Security forces vetted and retrained.
  - **Physical protection:**
    - Political leaders, ex-combatants, and general population free from threats to physical safety.
    - Refugees and dislocated persons can return home without fear of retributive violence.
    - Women and children protected from undue violence.
    - Key historical or cultural sites and critical infrastructure protected from attack.
  - **Territorial security.**
    - People and goods can move freely through the country and across borders without harm.
    - Military forces protect the country from invasion, secure borders from infiltration by insurgent or terrorist elements and illicit trafficking of arms, narcotics, and humans.





## Task Number: 71-BDE-8600

# Task Title: Establish Civil Security for Brigades

### Subtasks:

- (1) Enforce cessation of hostilities, peace agreements, and other arrangements.
- (2) Establish Public Order and Safety.
- (3) Determine disposition and composition of national armed and intelligence services.
- (4) Conduct disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration.
- (5) Conduct border control, boundary security, and freedom of movement.
- (6) Support identification.
- (7) Protect key personnel and facilities.





# THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE



## Subtask (1) Enforce cessation of hostilities, peace agreements, and other arrangements.

<i>Initial response</i>	<i>Transformation</i>	<i>Fostering sustainability</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enforce ceasefires</li><li>• Supervise belligerent disengagement</li><li>• Identify and neutralize adversaries</li><li>• Provide security for negotiations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish and control buffers</li><li>• Build host-nation capacity</li><li>• Coordinate as needed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement additional measures</li></ul>

ATP 3-07.5 August 2012 P. 2-3





## Subtask (2) Establish Public Order and Safety.



<i>Initial response</i>	<i>Transformation</i>	<i>Fostering sustainability</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protect population</li><li>• Ensure access to endangered populations</li><li>• Perform civil police functions</li><li>• Safeguard witnesses and evidence</li><li>• Control crowds and civil disturbances</li><li>• Secure criminal justice and security institutions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build host-nation capacity to protect military infrastructure</li><li>• Build host-nation capacity to protect public institutions</li><li>• Build host-nation capacity for emergency response</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transfer responsibility to host nation</li><li>• Monitor and report</li><li>• Support host-nation modernization</li></ul>

ATP 3-07.5 August 2012 P. 3-4





## Subtask (3) Determine disposition and composition of national armed and intelligence services.

<i>Initial response</i>	<i>Transformation</i>	<i>Fostering sustainability</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implement a plan for disposition of security institutions</li><li>• Identify future roles, missions, and structures</li><li>• Vet officials</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct security force assistance</li><li>• Build host-nation capacity to protect military structure</li><li>• Establish defense institutions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transition to an end state and advisory presence</li><li>• Transform the host-nation military</li><li>• Monitor and report</li></ul>

ATP 3-07.5 August 2012 P. 2-8

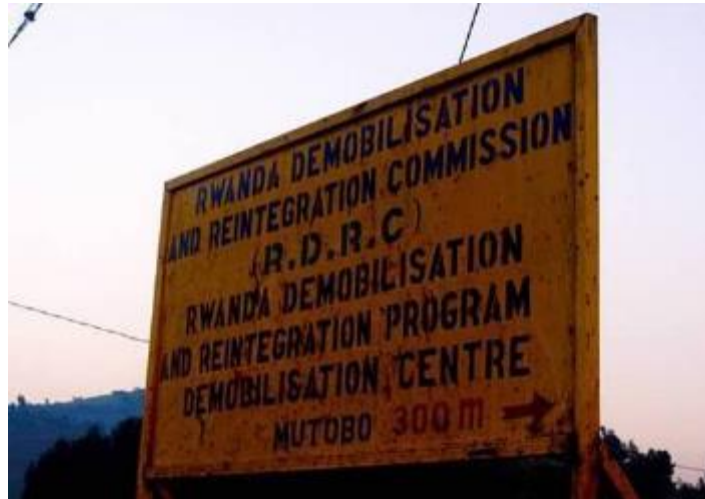




## Subtask (4) Conduct disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration.

<i>Initial response</i>	<i>Transformation</i>	<i>Fostering sustainability</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Negotiate terms</li><li>• Establish weapons control programs</li><li>• Reassure disarmed factions</li><li>• Establish a monitoring program</li><li>• Establish demobilization camps</li><li>• Ensure needs are met</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disarm combatants</li><li>• Reduce unauthorized weapons</li><li>• Ensure safety of personnel and families</li><li>• Reintegrate combatants and dislocated civilians</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manage disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration effectively</li><li>• Transition responsibility to host nation</li><li>• Secure, store, and dispose of weapons</li><li>• Develop host-nation arms control</li></ul>

ATP 3-07.5 August 2012 P. 2-12







# THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE

## Subtask (5) Conduct border control, boundary security, and freedom of movement.



<i>Initial response</i>	<i>Transformation</i>	<i>Fostering sustainability</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish border control and boundary security</li><li>• Establish rules of movement</li><li>• Dismantle roadblocks and establish checkpoints</li><li>• Ensure freedom of movement</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Train and equip border control and boundary security forces</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transition border security to host-nation control</li></ul>

ATP 3-07.5 August 2012 P. 2-17





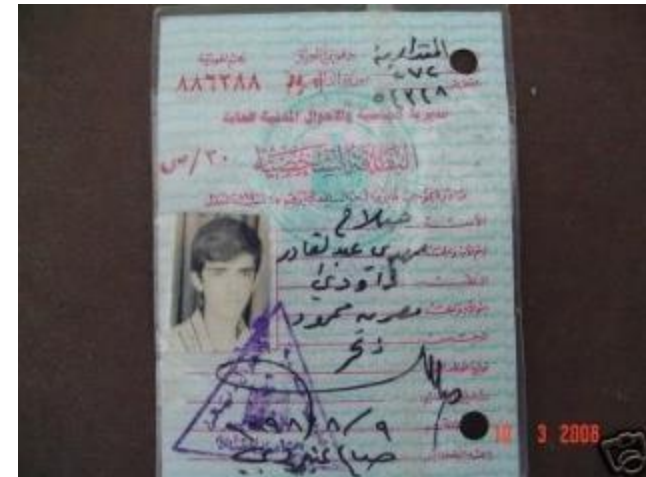
# THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE

## Subtask (6) Support identification.



<i>Initial response</i>	<i>Transformation</i>	<i>Fostering sustainability</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secure documents</li><li>• Establish identification program</li><li>• Enforce identification program</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop mechanisms for dispute resolution</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expand identification programs with government functions</li></ul>

ATP 3-07.5 August 2012 P. 2-19





## Subtask (7) Protect key personnel and facilities.

<i>Initial response</i>	<i>Transformation</i>	<i>Fostering sustainability</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protect stabilization and reconstruction personnel and resources</li><li>• Provide emergency logistic support</li><li>• Protect cultural sites</li><li>• Protect and secure critical infrastructure and civil records</li><li>• Protect and secure important institutions</li><li>• Protect military facilities and means of communications</li><li>• Identify, secure, protect, and dispose of munitions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build host-nation capacity to protect</li><li>• Advise and assist host-nation security forces in protection</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transition responsibility to host nation</li></ul>



ATP 3-07.5 August 2012 P. 2-22





# Questions/Discussion





# THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE



## Mission Analysis:

**CATS Task: STABILITY OPERATIONS - BRIGADE (BDE-FC-SO)**

**Focus:**

Establish Civil Security (Brigade) (71-FC-6509)

**PKSOI**

Overall classification of this brief:

**UNCLASSIFIED**

