

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS SCHOOL
WEAPONS TRAINING BATTALION
TRAINING COMMAND
2300 LOUIS ROAD (C478)
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134-5043

STUDENT OUTLINE

SUPPORT TO CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

0530-CAS-116

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER COURSE

M020A3D

SEPTEMBER 2015

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

a. **Terminal Learning Objective.** Given a mission and Commander's intent, provide Support to Civil Administration (SCA), to reinforce or restore a civil administration that supports U.S. and multinational objectives. (CACT-EXEC-2015)

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b. **ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

(1) Without the aid of references, define support to civil administration (SCA) operational environments, in accordance with MCRP 3-33.1A, Ch 5. (CACT-EXEC-2015a).

(2) Without the aid of references, define CA supporting tasks to SCA, in accordance with MCRP 3-33.1A, Ch 5. (CACT-EXEC-2015b)

(3) Without the aid of references, define the six CA functional specialties, in accordance with JP 3-57, Ch 1. (CACT-EXEC-2015e)*

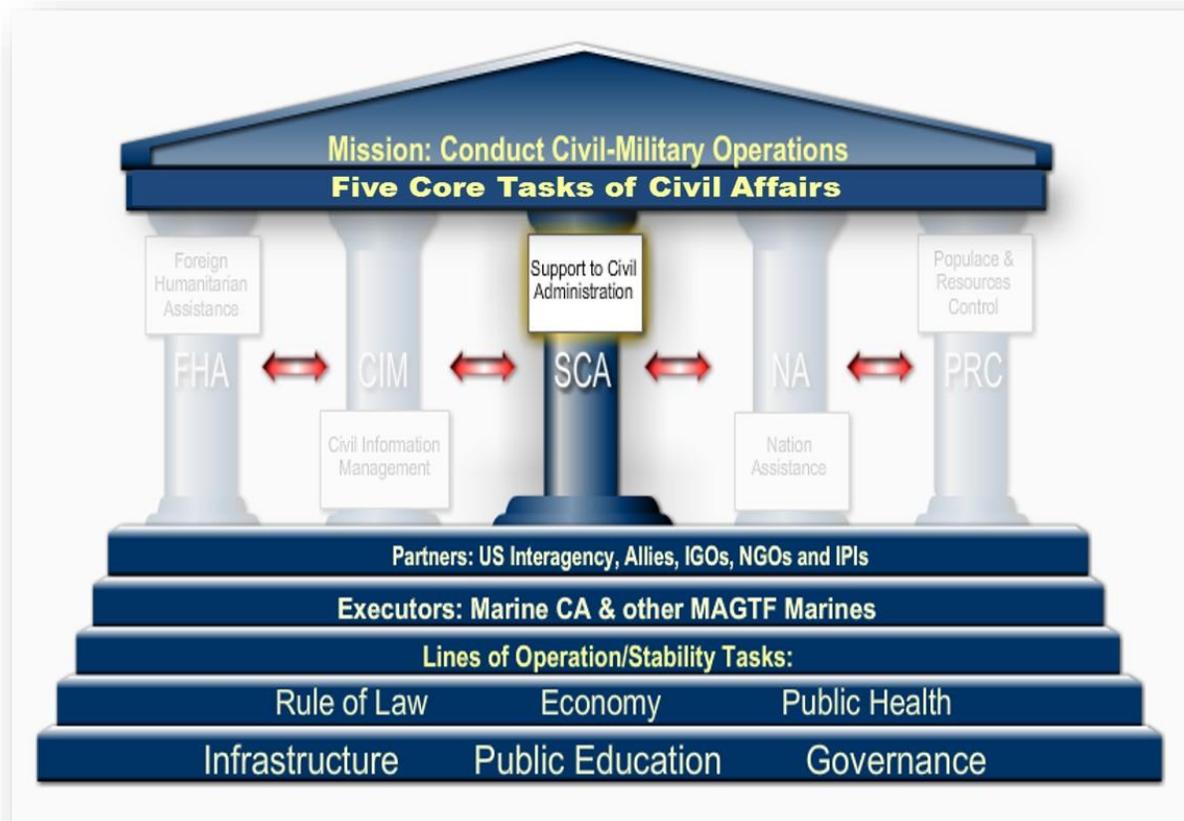
(4) Given a scenario in the assess phase of CA Methodology, conduct CPB, in accordance with the PE checklist. (CACT-EXEC-2015c)

(5) Given a scenario in the deliver phase of CA methodology with role players, recommend programs/projects that support civil administration, in accordance MCRP 3-33.1A Ch 2. and the PE checklist. (CACT-EXEC-2015d)

1. **SUPPORT TO CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (SCA)**

Defined. SCA are military operations that help to stabilize or continue the operations of a governing body or civil structure of a foreign country, whether by assisting an established government or by establishing military authority over an occupied population (MCRP 3-33.1A).

a. **SCA is a CA Core Task.** SCA is part of the core CA mission, which utilizes the whole of government approach to achieve its objectives. CA Marines will coordinate with members of the interagency, NGOs, IGOs, and most importantly the host nation.



(1) Three of the five Civil Affairs Core Tasks are supporting tasks to SCA operations:

- (a) Population Resource Control (PRC)
- (b) Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)
- (c) Nation Assistance (NA)

(2) Civil Information Management (CIM) is performed continuously throughout SCA and is essential for transition.

b. **MAGTF and SCA.** MAGTF Support to Civil Administration helps to build progress toward achieving or restoring effective, legitimate governance in the wake of conflict or disaster. SCA focuses on restoring public administration and resuming public services while fostering long-term efforts to establish a functional, effective system of political governance. These efforts to reestablish local civil services with similar, related actions will establish a safe, secure environment.

c. **Support.** The support provided by the MAGTF helps to shape the environment for extended unified action by other partners. These efforts *may* enable the host nation (or occupied foreign nation) to develop an open political process, a free press, a functioning civil society, and legitimate legal and constitutional frameworks. However, they are not a guarantee of success. Malign actors and various cultural and environmental factors may disrupt any progress you have made. SCA works best when it is integrated into a whole of government approach.

2. **SCA OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS**

SCA helps continue or stabilize management by a governing body of a FN's civilian authorities by assisting an established government, or by supporting establishment of a transitional military or civilian authority over an occupied population until an indigenous civil government can be established. SCA consists of planning, coordinating, advising, or assisting the commander with those activities that reinforce or restore a civil administration that supports U.S. and multinational objectives. SCA occurs most often during stability operations. Some SCA activities may be used during PRC, FHA, and NA.

a. **Friendly Territory.** Civil administration in friendly territory includes advising friendly authorities and performing specific functions within the limits of authority and liability established by mutual agreements, or treaties and agreements administered under the authority of an IGO (e.g., United Nations [UN]). The host nation should be willing to accept support and this support should complement the host nation's expectations.

b. **Occupied Territory.** Civil administration in occupied territory encompasses the establishment of a temporary military government, as directed by SecDef, to exercise executive,

legislative, and judicial authority over the populace of a territory that U.S. forces have taken from an enemy by force of arms until a civil government can be established. This may be solely a USG effort, or USG acting under the authority of an IGO; or a multinational effort not under the auspices of an IGO. U.S. forces should establish a government that supports U.S. objectives, train reliable civilians, and seek to transfer control to a duly recognized government as soon as possible.

Military Government. The form of administration by which an occupying power exercises governmental authority over occupied territory. The necessity for such government arises from the failure or inability of the legitimate government to exercise its functions on account of the military occupation, or the undesirability of allowing it to do so. The occupying power usually issues an edict or proclamation declaring that the country is under formal occupation and that military authorities will take necessary action required by international law to ensure the safety and security of the population.

(1) Military Governor. The military commander or other designated person who, in an occupied territory, exercises supreme authority over the civil population subject to the laws and usages of war and to any directive received from the commander's government or superior.

(2) Military Government Ordinance. An enactment on the authority of a military governor promulgating laws or rules regulating the occupied territory under such control.

3. USMC CIVIL AFFAIRS SCA CAPABILITIES

a. CA forces support the MAGTF Commander and his operations with respect to the continuity of government in a Foreign Nation (FN) and/or Host Nation (HN) with planning expertise, embedded advisors/mentors, facilitators, and Liaison Officers. CMO support to SCA should occur across the spectrum of conflict and during each phase of a campaign. During wartime, support occurs primarily during Phases IV-V of major combat operations or throughout COIN or stability operations.

b. The conduct of SCA requires a high degree of knowledge of how civilian systems function, plus the skills needed to carry them out. These are called functional specialty skills. The MAGTF often lacks practical experience in these areas; therefore, MARFORRES may search worldwide for individuals that possess these skills. Marine CAGs have only a *limited*

functional specialty capability in the following areas: Rule of Law (led by Judge Advocate assigned to each CAG) and Public Health & Welfare (led by USN Preventive Medicine Officer).

c. MAGTFs can train to carry out certain functional specialty related tasks; but it is best to request outside experts. These functional specialty skills reside in the Joint CA community, or in the interagency community (DoS, USAID, USDA, DoJ, etc.).

4. CA SUPPORTING TASKS TO SCA

a. Generally, CA Marines perform the following tasks in support of SCA:

(1) Identify, validate, or evaluate FN/HN infrastructure (essential services) through assessments and civil reconnaissance using the acronym SWEAT-MSO:

- (a) Sewer
- (b) Water
- (c) Electricity
- (d) Academics
- (e) Trash
- (f) Medical
- (g) Safety
- (h) Other considerations

(2) CA Marines understand the needs of the Indigenous Populations and Institutions (IPI) in terms of the Lines of Operation (LOOs) or the six CA functional specialties.

(3) Monitor and anticipate future requirements of the LOOs or functional specialties.

(4) Build capacity with HN government officials.

(5) Perform liaison functions between military and civilian agencies.

(6) Coordinate and synchronize collaborative interagency or multinational support to civil administration operations.

(7) Participate in the execution of selected support to civil administration operations, as needed or directed.

(8) Perform quality control assessments of support to civil administration operations and costs.

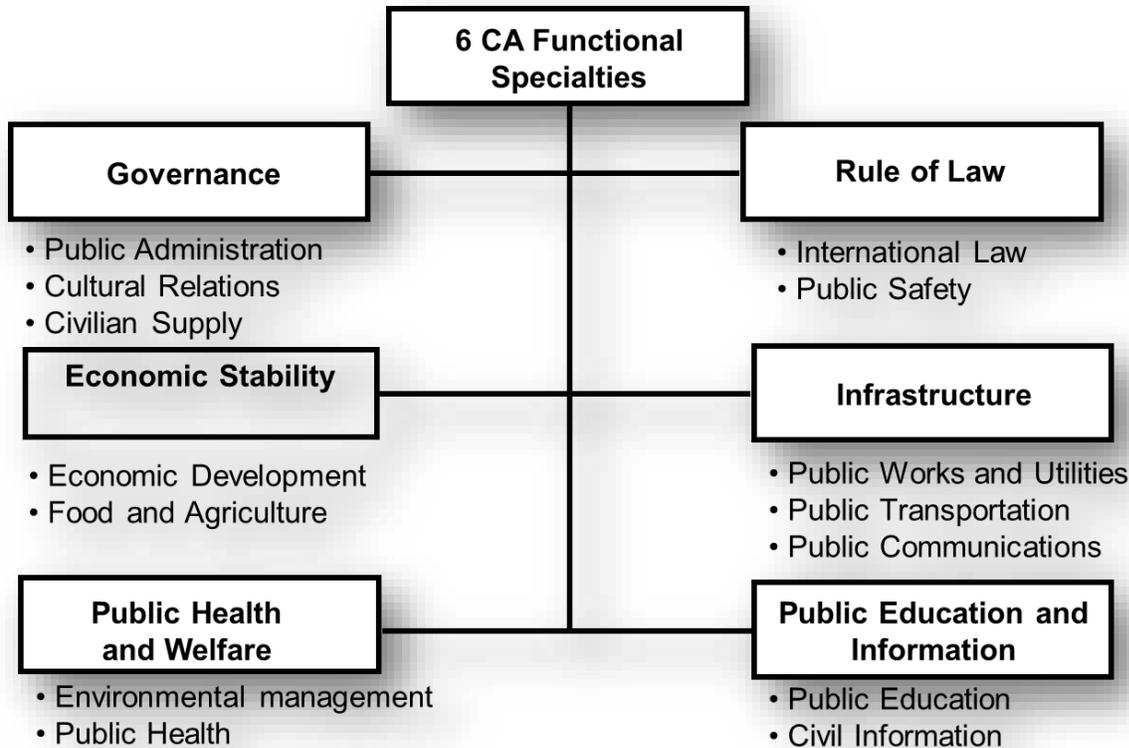
(9) Assist in the arbitration of problems arising from the execution of support to civil administration operations (negotiation and mediation).

(10) Coordinate and synchronize transition of support to civil administration operations from the MAGTF to the indigenous government, international community or interagency partners.

5. **LINES OF OPERATION (LOO)**. A LOO will link multiple tasks and missions to focus efforts toward establishing the conditions defined by the desired end-state. LOOs are essential in stability operations, where physical, positional references to an enemy or adversary are less relevant. Understanding relationships of the LOOs are essential in helping commanders visualize how the MAGTF can best support civil authorities with available assets.

CA Marines are often the most appropriate individuals and/or organizations within the MAGTF for conducting planning and coordinating along these LOOs: Rule of Law, essential services, governance, economic and infrastructure development.

6. **CA FUNCTIONAL SPECIALTIES**. CA functional specialists advise and assist the commander and can assist or direct subordinate civilian counterparts. There are six functional specialties areas: Governance, Rule of Law, Economic Stability, Infrastructure, Public Health and Welfare, and Public Education and Information. The USMC has limited capability in Rule of Law and Public Health and Welfare.



a. Governance. Governance creates, resources, manages, and sustains the institutions and processes through which a society is governed, is protected, and prospers.

b. Rule of law. Rule of law pertains to the fair, competent, and efficient application and fair and effective enforcement of the civil and criminal laws of a society through impartial legal institutions and competent police and corrections systems.

c. Economic stability. Economic stability pertains to the efficient management (for example, production, distribution, trade, and consumption) of resources, goods, and services to ensure the viability of a society's economic system.

d. Infrastructure. Infrastructure pertains to the design, construction, and maintenance of the organizations, systems, and architecture required to support transportation, water, communications, and power.

e. Public health and welfare. Public Health and welfare pertains to the systems, institutions, programs, and practices that promote the physical, mental, and social well-being of a society.

f. Public education and information. Public education and information pertain to the design, resourcing, and implementation of education and information programs and systems through media and formal education institutions.

REFERENCES:

JP 3-07 Stability Operations

JP 3-28 Civil Support

JP 3-57 Civil-Military Operations

MCWP 3-33.1 MAGTF Civil Military Operations

MCRP 3-33.1A Civil Affairs Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

