Optimizing Civil Affairs through Reorganizing the Force

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Current Situations
- Two Questions
- Updated Doctrine
- Force Allocation FM 3-57
- Force Allocation FM 3-0
- Staffing challenges
- Equipping challenges
- Four Plus one and CTC
- 5 Recommendations
- Possible Outcomes

Current Situation

- No longer conducting Counterinsurgency.
- “Four plus one” or a “near peer” fight.
- Readiness is our watchword.
- Prepared to shoot, move, communicate, sustain, and survive in an austere environment.

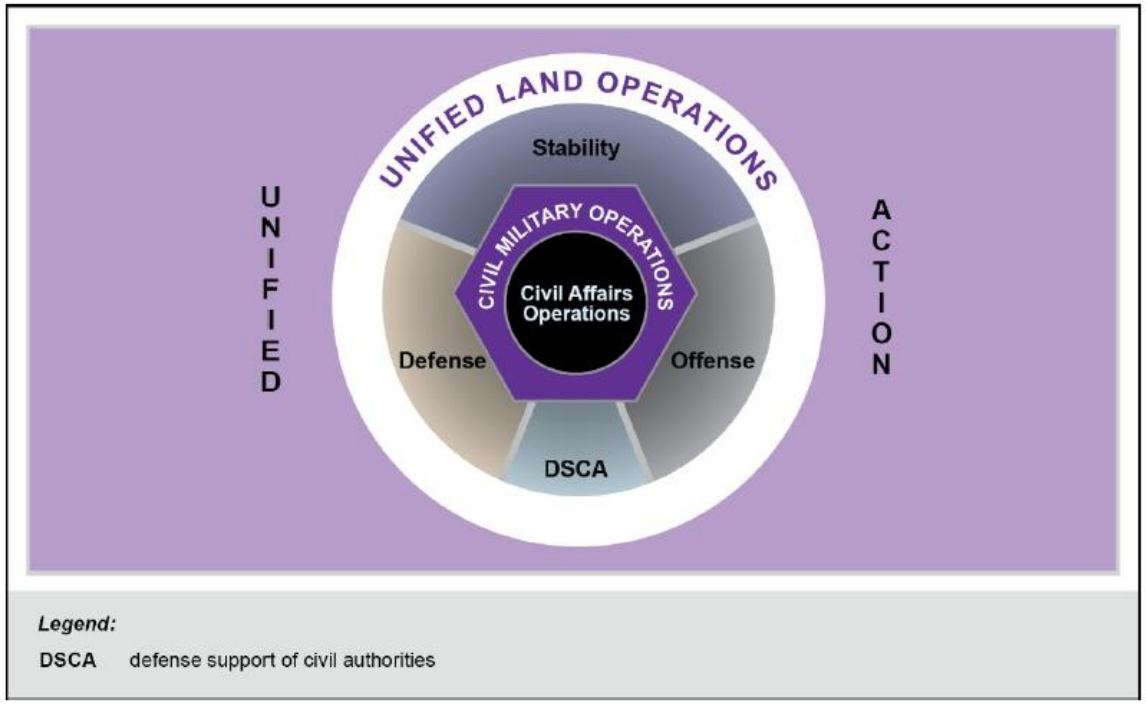


Figure 2-1. Civil Affairs operations’ contribution to unified action

Two Primary Questions

1) What does the CA Regiment stand to gain by updating the USACAPOC (A) CA BN and Company task organization and modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) in the face of the changing Army force structure?

2) How can the CA Regiment adjust their focus through DOTMLPF-P to address how the Army will fight and win future wars?

Updated Doctrine FM 3-57 (MAY 2018)

- Engage and influence

  -Unified Action Partners (UAP)

  -Indigenous Populations and Institutions (IPI),
- Conduct Military Governance Operations (MGO)
- Enable Civil Military Operations (CMO)
- Provide civil considerations expertise through the planning and execution of Civil Affairs Operations (CAO).

Figure 2-2. Civil Affairs core competencies and nested functions

CA Allocation
FM 3-57 (MAY 2018)

X
CA BDE

XXX
CORPS

II
CA BN

XX
DIVISION

X
BCT

II
BN

CA Company

CA Team

4 x CA Line Companies

5 x CA Teams

2 Maneuver Divisions

3 Maneuver Brigade Combat Teams

3 Maneuver Battalions
1 Cavalry Squadron*

FM 3-0 (OCT 2017)

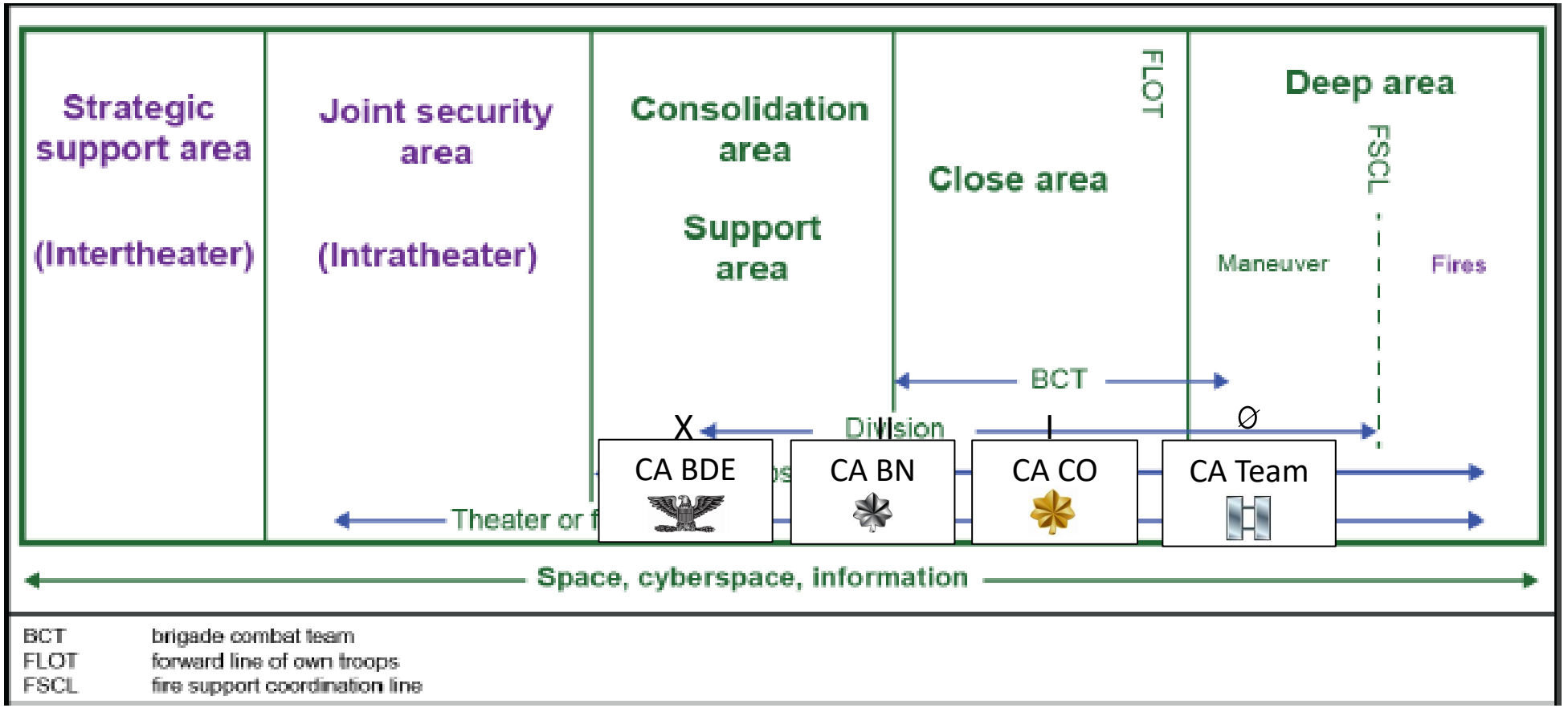
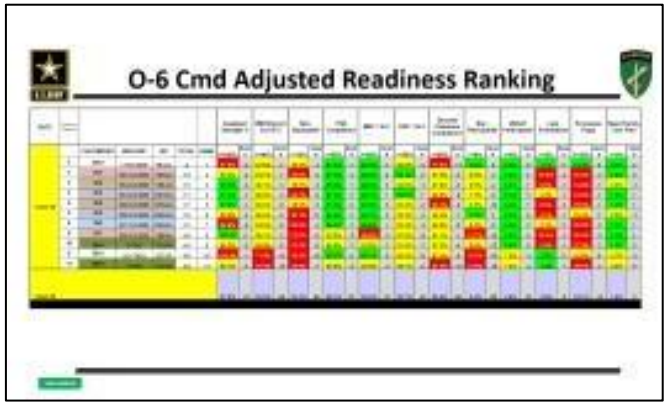


Figure 1-7. Corps area of operations within a theater of operations

Staffing Challenges

- 12,500 Soldiers assigned to USACAPOC (A).
- RFX (DMD management)
- 80% of the overall CA forces in the U.S. Army under the reserve umbrella.
- 8,000 of those Soldiers work within the four Civil Affair Commands (CACOMs).
- 200 CA Soldiers are in ten countries, supporting real world missions.
- 90 CA Soldiers are in five other countries supporting overseas development training (ODT).
- The 2018 MTOE for a USAR CA BN authorizes 203 Soldiers.
- USAR CA BNs are task organized with four 32-Soldier CA line companies and a Headquarters and Headquarter Company (HHC).
- Each CA line company consists of a headquarters section, a CMOC, and five civil affair teams (CATs).
- Inside the HHC 29 Soldiers have the military occupational specialty code (MOS) of 38A or 38B. BN Command section, Operations Section, CIM, CAPT, CLT and FXSP.

USACAPOC(A) SUB slide 5



USACAPOC(A) SUB slide 6

Equipping Challenges

- Night vision.
- Tactical communications.
- Satellite communications equipment.

“Four Plus One Framework”

- “4 +1 framework” guides the prioritization of countries and groups to include Russia, China, North Korea, Iran, and transnational violent extremists.
- Regards to emerging threats, the Army published the Decisive Action Training Environment (DATE) 2.2 in April 2015 and later DATE 3.0 in July 2017.
- The Combat Training Centers (CTCs) previously focused on preparing Soldiers and units to conduct COIN operations in Iraq and Afghanistan out of Forward Operating bases (FOBs). In the shift, The CTCs now utilize the DATE scenarios in expeditionary environments (or other near peer scenarios) for their rotations.

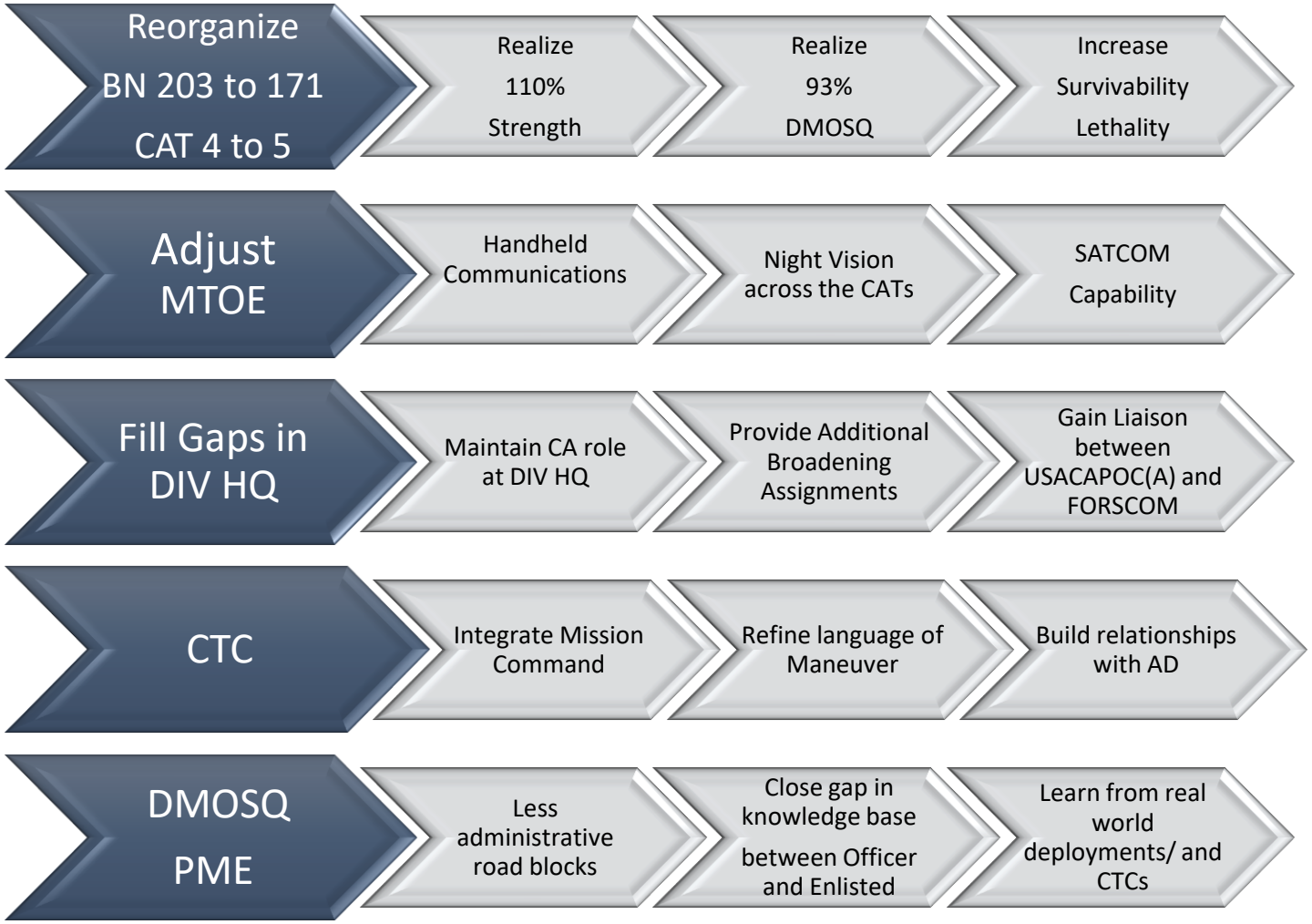
5 Recommendations

1. Deactivate one CA Company per BN and one CAT per company. Then increase a CAT from four to five personnel with a minimum of one CLS qualified Soldier on each team, or more ideally a qualified medic.

2. Adjust the MTOE for their CA BN and down trace companies in regards to night vision, tactical communications, and satellite communications equipment.

3. Engage the Department of the Army in regards to filling the gaps in AD Division G9 staffs utilizing Soldiers on Active Duty Operational Support Reserve Component (ADOS) tours and/or with Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) Soldiers.

4. Increase CA brigade (BDE) and BN integration with the AD during WFXs and maintain CA company participation at JRTC and NTC. Decrease the reliance of USAR Company Post Exercise Functional (CPX-F).

5. Continue efforts to streamline the process for the DMOSQ and PME pipeline for CA Soldiers and bridge the gap between officer and NCO training program of instruction (POI).

Possible Outcomes