

order. They also establish controls over the movement of personnel and supplies and secure critical food supplies and materiel during production and storage.



COMPLETION STAGE. The completion stage is marked by the speedup and spreading of internal development programs and by the local authorities becoming capable of defending against insurgent attack. Efforts are made to return all responsibility for local government to the local people. TFs gradually release unneeded armed forces and certain internal development cadre elements.

- As local administrators gain experience, outside cadres with the TF that have performed administrative functions can be released for other assignments. As the local police and local paramilitary force become more effective and assume more of the security responsibilities, TF security elements can be withdrawn and redeployed.
- Redeployment must not take place until local paramilitary, police, and intelligence forces are capable of defending the area and providing security. A local reserve force should be established and higher level reserves prepared to assist if they are needed.
- The government must also insure that it has adequate resources to carry out ongoing programs before extending the area under its control. Tactical operations to destroy insurgent forces and base areas may be conducted outside the controlled area to assist nearby populated areas.

STRIKE CAMPAIGNS

Strike campaigns consist of a series of major combat operations targeted against insurgent tactical forces and bases in contested or insurgent-controlled zones. Other internal defense activities may support tactical forces during an actual strike.

CONCEPTS. Strike campaigns are conducted in remote or contested areas by armed forces and are coordinated through appropriate area coordination centers. Since the