

## CHAPTER 5

### ■ Barrier and denial operations.

**CONCEPT.** In Phase I insurgency, operations in border areas are normally a function of police, customs, and other government organizations. Armed and paramilitary forces may assist these organizations, particularly in remote areas. In Phases II and III, denial of external support for the insurgency may require combat operations in border areas. These operations require close coordination and cooperation between the armed forces, paramilitary forces, and all government agencies involved.

■ Physically sealing the border may not be possible since it could require the commitment of more government forces and materiel than overall national resources permit.

■ Since placing forces and barriers at all possible crossings or entry sites may be impossible, priorities should be established. Natural barriers must be used wherever possible. Using patrols, sensors, and obstacles in selected areas will increase the effectiveness of natural barriers. Herbicides, if approved for the area of operations, may be used to enhance the visibility in vegetated areas.

■ Barrier and denial operations are established after careful consideration of the threat, the environment, and the location of the infiltrator's probable targets and methods of operation.

**ORGANIZATION.** National border forces may be composed of border police and guards and may include paramilitary forces and regular armed forces with supporting or direct responsibility for portions of the international border.

**COMMAND AND CONTROL.** Border operations are planned, directed, and supervised from the national level. Authority to conduct these operations may be delegated to subnational and other area commanders.

**STRUCTURING.** Border task forces are tailored units designed to meet requirements in their assigned areas. They should contain sufficient combat support and combat service support elements to support operations for extended periods.

**OPERATIONS.** Restricted zones or friendly population buffer zones can be established if needed. Either of these operations, which could require relocating many persons, must be carefully planned. Although armed forces may assist, civil authorities normally are responsible for planning and carrying out a relocation program. Forced relocation should be held to a minimum. The 1949 Geneva Conventions prohibit forced population resettlement unless there is CLEAR MILITARY NECESSITY.

■ **SURVEILLANCE.** Continuous and detailed surveillance is required to determine infiltration and exfiltration routes and support sites, frequency and volume of traffic, type of transportation, number and type of personnel, amount and type of material, terrain and traffic conditions, and the probable location of base areas and sanctuaries. Aerial reconnaissance, unattended ground sensors, and ground reconnaissance patrols may be employed to insure adequate reconnaissance and surveillance of remote areas. Sur-