Chapter 5
Reconnaissance and Security

This chapter covers Korean People's Army (KPA) reconnaissance and security—essential components to any mission. It discusses how the KPA uses reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition (RISTA) as essential elements to successfully meet its reconnaissance and security requirements. It also addresses the KPA intelligence process. The section on security provides information on how the KPA protects its units from being surprised by the enemy. Examples of reconnaissance and security organizational structures and the types of missions conducted by both types of units are found throughout the chapter.

RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY OPERATIONS

5-1. Reconnaissance and security operations are integrated functions to obtain information and create practical knowledge in order to enhance tactical decision making and actions and protect designated units, activities, and KPA combat power. Reconnaissance and security measures continuously sustain situational awareness and understanding of an operational environment (OE), including friendly forces, enemies, adversaries, and civilian populations. Security operations provide early and accurate warning of adversarial actions, intent, or other OE conditions that could impact mission accomplishment, and provide KPA leaders with time and maneuver space to preempt or react to conditions. The KPA considers reconnaissance and security as primarily offensive actions.

5-2. Reconnaissance and security missions are typically interwoven in combined arms mission tasks. While the KPA considers reconnaissance to be a military activity, it requires a variety of information not only about the enemy's military, but its politics and economics, as well as an OE's geography and weather. Reconnaissance is a specified or implied task for all KPA activities. In addition to the inherent continuum of reconnaissance and security actions, KPA leaders designate specified missions with appropriate capabilities and ensure that reconnaissance and security efforts complement the coordinated intelligence mission effect with higher- and lower-echelon headquarters and units.

5-3. Reconnaissance and security tasks combine the functional capabilities of organizations to provide the best possible collection and tactical effects to achieve assigned purpose and intent. Capabilities are typically a combination of ground and aerial resources and sensors. An extensive suite of technical sensor systems at various KPA echelons supports specified reconnaissance, surveillance, information collection, intelligence production, target acquisition, and fires tasks. Resource capabilities can overlap in coverage to provide redundancy or mitigate possible shortcomings of a particular system. Functional areas often integrated for reconnaissance and security operations include but are not limited to—

- Cyberspace and electromagnetic spectrum.
- Artillery rangefinding and signals target acquisition.
- Aircraft collection systems.
- Space system collection downlinks and interface into tactical systems.
- Air defense integrated early warning and target acquisition.
- Engineer mobility and countermobility.
- Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN).
- Human observation and collection.

5-4. Mission tasks occur for the KPA within an area of operations (AO) and can include a zone of reconnaissance responsibility (ZORR). See chapter 2 for more discussion on control measures. Special

reconnaissance missions can occur in areas contiguous or noncontiguous to other KPA operations. The basic mission of KPA reconnaissance is to not only to gather necessary information about the enemy's military, but also local geography, waterways, ports, and weather, to better understand trends that influence civilian population, politics, and the economy.

RECONNAISSANCE, INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND TARGET ACQUISITION SYSTEM

5-5. The KPA retains a simple concept and effective description of enabling leader decision making and application of combat power. Situational awareness and understanding are products of a functional system of RISTA. The KPA continues to refine an integrated system to collect information, create and update timely intelligence, and identify capabilities to monitor, target, and strike an enemy at an advantageous time and location. An attack with fires in tactical operations can often require near real-time or immediate execution to achieve effective results. The RISTA system also provides subsequent data and analysis to estimate or confirm battle damage assessment on targets.

5-6. RISTA unites the individual functional systems to create a system of systems. The reconnaissance, intelligence, and surveillance of an area or point of interest are an integrated group of functions and activities that prioritize and optimize available sensors to locate, study, and exploit a potential or assigned target. These capabilities combine to indicate when and how to most effectively attack an acquired target. The decision to attack is often a time-sensitive action, but can also be a decision conducted only when specific conditions are confirmed.

5-7. The KPA recognizes that defeating the ability of enemy maneuver, RISTA, or fires systems can be problematic without pinpointing or monitoring the location of the enemy's units. Notwithstanding the tactical challenges, RISTA combines KPA capabilities and actions to apply relevant intelligence in compressed decision cycles to achieve selective situational understanding of an enemy, adversary, or an OE to complete the desired intent to achieve a specific mission. The KPA also considers a more inclusive use of multiple RISTA capabilities. In addition to providing a high degree of reliability to committing fires on high-payoff targets, RISTA and its complement to electronic intelligence warfare (EIW) effects can cause predictable impacts on the cognitive agility of an enemy. Deceiving or decreasing the skills, moral resolve, and ability of an enemy to act effectively is a fundamental aspect of the KPA seizing the initiative, creating tactical opportunities, and applying combat power in an integrated and synchronized manner.

RECONNAISSANCE FIRES SYSTEM

5-8. The reconnaissance fires system is a fires-executing entity of the RISTA system and integrated fires system (IFS) in tactical-echelon operations. The intelligence and situational understanding resulting from RISTA processes enable KPA decision makers to conduct precise point or area targeting with near real-time fire missions on high-value and high-payoff targets. Selective capabilities can provide semiautonomous or autonomous fire mission execution or can be controlled in a standardized approval process by authorized KPA leaders. Semiautonomous or autonomous fire missions are pre-approved fire missions that a maneuver commander can execute upon the identification of a target or a specific target without going through the standard fire-request chain. Precision fires are a norm for attacking targets in dynamic tactical situations; however, massed artillery fires often have effects beyond destruction of a particular target. Massed fires can cause a profound paralysis or psychological trauma on individuals experiencing or witnessing such an attack. Selected targets are typically engaged with fires of short duration that are task-organized for maximum destruction or other effects. In either point target or area fire missions, the coordinated firing units quickly disperse from firing locations to alternate sites within a firing position area to avoid effective enemy counterfires. The exception is when the Korean People's Army Ground Forces (KPAGF) fire their artillery from hardened artillery sites—reinforced firing positions built into mountains, which lessens their susceptibility to counterartillery fire. See chapters 4 and 7 for more information on subterranean operations, including hardened artillery sites.

5-9. High-payoff targets are detected, monitored, and selected in conjunction with RISTA for attack throughout an AO, and can include but are not limited to:

- Condensed groupings of tactical maneuver formations.
- Command and control (C2) and communications nodes.

- Artillery or rocket unit concentrations.
- Systems with precision-guided munitions.
- Logistics sites with critical bulk commodities, such as ammunition and fuel.
- Air defense weapon or target acquisition nodes.
- Systems specialized for space downlink of navigational or other C2 data.
- Sensor systems with specialized optical, electro-optical, radar, thermal-imaging, acoustic, or other collection and targeting devices.

5-10. The integration and timely coordination of fires in support of tactical missions uses a suite of redundant C2 and communications, complemented by the presence of KPA fires force commanders at critical locations to make timely decisions with and for the maneuver force commander. This fires support is typically a tactical artillery commander in a command observation post (OP) co-located with or near a supported maneuver commander. Technical system capabilities assist both commanders in mutual situational awareness and understanding, and often include both manned and unmanned sensors to augment real-time human observation and integrated digital communications at forward observation locations.

5-11. An IFS and its reconnaissance fires system links enhance semiautomated or automated C2 and communications systems to provide effective fires support. High-payoff targets in operational-echelon operations and at far distances from a tactical AO are typically engaged by an operational- or strategic-echelon headquarters and its reconnaissance strike system. The IFS for these fires uses appropriate long-range reconnaissance and strike systems as a norm under the C2 and communications of an operational- or strategic-echelon headquarters, but can also direct a tactical-echelon IFS to support fires as part of a reconnaissance strike system fire mission.

5-12. Both of these fires systems form a network-centric system that integrates operators, reconnaissance assets, C2, communications, selective semiautomated or automated decision-making capabilities, and a full range of fires systems that include cannon and gun artillery, mortars, multiple launch rocket artillery, surface-to-surface ballistic or cruise missiles; attack aviation; and may include naval or coastal seaborne fires.

INTEGRATED FIRES SYSTEM

5-13. The IFS is the combination of standing C2 and communications structures and the task organization of constituent and dedicated fire support units, as well as other capabilities—such as an integrated air defense system—to enable effective fires in support of military operations. Selective centralized and decentralized options exist for semiautonomous or autonomous fires based on RISTA engagement criteria. When near real-time or immediate fires is not required, a standardized approval process by authorized KPA leaders can also be employed.

5-14. A KPAGF division and higher headquarters operate an IFS with functional staff, command posts, communications and intelligence architecture, and automated fire control system. Task-organized divisions can have rotary-wing attack assets in a supporting role and can also request fixed-wing sorties for direct air support through the IFS to higher-echelon headquarters. At regimental level, attack helicopters supporting a mission would typically remain under control of the KPAGF division commander.

5-15. Support of fixed- or rotary-wing assets for a battalion mission would come from a higher-echelon headquarters. A battalion does not have constituent rotary-wing assets and normally does not have a dedicated forward air controller. If aviation support is provided for a mission to a battalion, the brigade or division would provide a forward air controller to the battalion for air support coordination in conjunction with the IFS.

5-16. An IFS exercises C2 of all constituent and dedicated fire support assets retained by its level of command. This includes army aviation, artillery, and missile units. It also exercises C2 over RISTA assets allocated to it. Components of EIW apply to all plans and actions of an IFS. Based on mission requirements, a division or higher-headquarters commander can place maneuver forces under the C2 of the IFS commander.

5-17. Conditions could exist that require fire support relationships among service, joint, or combined forces. An example of possible task organization would be to direct an IFS to command a division-echelon disruption force, an exploitation force, or any other functional force whose actions must be closely coordinated with fires delivered by the IFS.

RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY METHODS

5-18. KPA leaders determine the appropriate combination of dismounted, mounted, aerial, and other technical sensor systems to employ in order to accomplish a mission. Reconnaissance and security methods apply the KPA fundamentals and principles for efficient and effective configuration and employment of resources over the duration of a reconnaissance or security mission. The configuration of capabilities and timing of employment consider at least three key aspects of collecting information: cueing, mixing, and redundancy.

5-19. Cueing is integrating one or more types of reconnaissance or surveillance systems so that one system prompts another to collect additional or more-detailed information on an objective or target. A particular reconnaissance or surveillance action, once prompted for execution by a pre-identified condition, also needs to be timed in conjunction with the KPA leader priorities of effort and systems availability.

5-20. Mixing is combining two or more different capabilities to collect against the same intelligence requirement. Employing two or more systems increases the probability of effective collection and the ability to determine deceptive measures by a foe.

5-21. Redundancy is using two or more similar assets to collect against the same intelligence requirement. Redundancy improves the probability of collecting required information and indicators and provides depth in the event that one unit becomes compromised.

DISMOUNTED RECONNAISSANCE

5-22. KPAGF dismounted reconnaissance can provide detailed information collection about the enemy, terrain, civil considerations, and infrastructure, using human observation and technical systems. While dismounted action is typically the most time-consuming method by ground and air units, the terrain on the Korean Peninsula—with mountain ranges that typically run north-south—makes it an excellent method for reconnaissance with a lesser chance of detection by enemy units. There are four primary dismounted reconnaissance formations used by KPAGF reconnaissance squads, with the standard squad being 10 soldiers, based on the terrain: semi-open, open, defile, or hilltop.

Semi-open

5-23. In semi-open terrain and at night, the KPAGF reconnaissance squad moves in a column formation with the squad leader in front, leading the group. The interval between each soldier is 10 to 20 paces in the daytime and 3 to 5 paces at night, depending on terrain and visibility.

Open

5-24. In open terrain or when an area reconnaissance is needed, the squad breaks into three teams. The squad leader takes one team, the assistant squad leader leads a second team, and one of the more experienced soldiers takes charge of the third team. The distance between the squad members remains the same. The squad leader designates a route for each of the three groups to take and then a linkup point for the three groups. The three groups communicate with each other through hand and arm signals, clapping hands, whistling, lighting matches, or using blinking flashlights. After meeting at the linkup point, the patrol reforms and continues its reconnaissance mission.

Defile

5-25. If the reconnaissance patrol knows it will pass a chokepoint, the squad will use a defile formation. The squad leader will send a three-soldier team ahead while the others wait in a hidden location and provide security. If the lead team receives enemy fire, the squad leader will decide what to do based on the amount of enemy fire. If the enemy weapon fire is light, the remainder of the patrol may move forward to fire and maneuver on the enemy. If the fire is too heavy, the lead team will attempt to break contact and return to the rest of the reconnaissance patrol. The squad leader will then decide what to do based upon the volume of fire and the patrol's mission.

Hilltop

5-26. When a squad wants to reconnoiter a hilltop or a ridgeline, the squad leader will assign two soldiers to cover a side of the hill or ridge. The rest of the squad will move to another side of the hill in column, usually 90 degrees from the security team, and walk single-file to the military crest of the hill. At the military crest, the squad will spread out to both flanks of the squad leader and, together, the soldiers will top the hill. If occupied, the reconnaissance squad will take the hill from the enemy and then have the two soldiers from the security team join it. If there is contact on the hilltop, the squad leader will decide whether to attack or withdraw based on the mission, with the security team providing covering fire.

MOUNTED RECONNAISSANCE

5-27. KPAGF mounted reconnaissance can typically employ systems with greater collection range and stand-off capabilities, and can enhance collection abilities based on the speed or range of mounted systems. Mounted and dismounted methods are usually configured as a mixed method. The KPA normally uses dismounted patrols, but in certain circumstances may use a combination of motorcycles, trucks, or armored vehicles to conduct reconnaissance.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

5-28. KPA aerial reconnaissance enhances mounted and dismounted ground capabilities to collect, with increased speed, range, and altitude of its systems. Tactical reconnaissance incorporates fixed-wing and rotary-wing aerial platforms along with an expanding role for unmanned aircraft (UAs), from low-level micro-platforms to high-altitude or space platforms with downlinks to other reconnaissance, surveillance, and weapons systems. The KPA may employ multiple rotary- and fixed-wing UAs. See appendix B for additional information on UAs.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM TECHNICAL SENSORS RECONNAISSANCE

5-29. The KPA possesses older sensor systems that complement its abilities to monitor, intercept, track, and collect information for reconnaissance and surveillance purposes. Electromagnetic radiation is classified by wavelength into radio wave, microwave, terahertz (or submillimeter) radiation, infrared, the visible region (perceived as light), ultraviolet, X-ray, and gamma ray. Dismounted, mounted, aerial, cyberspace, and electromagnetic sensors provide flexibility for the mixture and redundancy of technical assets and methods in order to focus special or unique capabilities on a comprehensive reconnaissance task. While North Korea lacks some capabilities, such as space assets, the KPA would likely be assisted by partners and allies with such capabilities. The KPA could also augment space-based intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance through commercially purchased imagery.

RECONNAISSANCE BY FIRE

5-30. Reconnaissance by fire is a method in which direct or indirect fires are placed on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose its presence by movement or return fire. This type of engagement can be direct, indirect, or a combination of direct and indirect fires. When available, indirect fires support a KPA reconnaissance unit that remains undetected as it observes possible enemy reactions. Reconnaissance by fire does not ensure that an enemy will disclose itself, and is typically used only when other reconnaissance means are not available or timeliness of intelligence collection requires this action.

RECONNAISSANCE AMBUSH

5-31. A KPAGF reconnaissance ambush is a method accomplished by surprise attack from cover for the purpose of seizing prisoners, documents, and samples of weapons or equipment. Typical targets for ambush are solitary enemy soldiers or small groups moving on foot or in vehicles. The more favorable conditions for finding such isolated targets are when the enemy is preparing for an attack or when it is regrouping or relieving units. Information collection is the most common purpose of an ambush conducted by reconnaissance patrols. Patrols also may execute an ambush, however, to delay reserves or to inflict damage

on a target of opportunity. Reconnaissance ambushes can occur in all kinds of battle, on any terrain, at any time of day or year, and under various weather conditions.

RECONNAISSANCE ATTACK

5-32. The reconnaissance attack is the most ambitious—and least preferred—method to gain information. When other means of gaining information have failed, a reconnaissance unit can undertake an attack. The attack may be force-, terrain-, or facility-oriented, but the overall objective is force-oriented. The KPA commanders understand that their enemy will take necessary measures to prevent them from gaining critical intelligence, so their reconnaissance assets will need to fight to gain that information. See chapter 6 for how to execute a reconnaissance attack.

RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY PLANS, PREPARATION, AND EXECUTION

5-33. For the KPA, reconnaissance is a critical component of combat support. In modern combat, especially on the Korean Peninsula, the battlefield will not always develop in a contiguous manner. Units cannot rely on the security of their flanks or rear—in fact there may not be "flanks" or a "rear." Friendly and enemy units can become intermingled, with the combat situation developing and changing quickly. Reconnaissance units must warn KPA commanders of developing threats and identify enemy strengths and vulnerabilities. The KPA organizes reconnaissance to acquire continuous, timely, and accurate information on the OA. This includes information about—

- The enemy's CBRN and precision weapons, unit disposition, and intentions.
- Terrain and weather.

5-34. This information is vital to the KPA decision-making and planning process. Reconnaissance can decisively influence the outcome of a battle. Since the enemy typically defends vital information with security actions and camouflage, concealment, cover, and deception (C3D) measures, KPA reconnaissance plans will always contain a provision for defeating the enemy's efforts to protect itself.

RECONNAISSANCE PLANNING

5-35. The purpose of reconnaissance planning is to thoroughly coordinate the actions of all reconnaissance organizations and levels of command. Ultimately, the planning must ensure that missions, targets, times, forms of action, ZORRs, and the exchange of information are fully coordinated.

5-36. Each tactical-level unit down to the battalion level has one or more ZORRs. This zone is a combination of the unit's AO and the area outside of the AO that can be observed by the unit's technical sensors. The ZORR may extend into adjacent unit AOs. This results in overlapping coverage, which can prevent surprise and the KPAGF's enemy exploiting the seams between AOs. Within its ZORR, the unit must be able to monitor enemy activity sufficiently to ensure that unexpected enemy moves do not disrupt its own plans. Reconnaissance in this zone should provide early warning of potential enemy movement into the AO from any direction.

5-37. The chief of reconnaissance develops a reconnaissance plan for the commander within the framework of the higher headquarters' mission and the higher commander's decisions. The chief of reconnaissance combines this information with—

- The higher headquarters' instructions regarding reconnaissance missions.
- Information currently available on the enemy.
- The status of reconnaissance assets.

5-38. Depending on the situation, the reconnaissance plan may include—

- The AOs of KPA units.
- The commander's concept and mission.
- All available information regarding known and suspected enemy groups and intentions.

- A list of tasks—including obtaining new information, confirming previously available information, battle damage assessment, and calling for fire on targets of opportunity.
- A list of priority targets for reconnaissance.
- The deployment of reconnaissance assets in terms of these tasks and targets.
- The time and sequence for executing the tasks.
- Restrictions on reconnaissance actions during specific times or in certain areas.
- The method and time for reporting.

5-39. The content of reconnaissance missions depends on the KPA commander's information requirements. These, in turn, depend on the nature of the KPA unit's combat mission. In offense, reconnaissance must establish the enemy's effective combat strength, affiliation, combat effectiveness, and whether or not it has CBRN or precision weapons. Reconnaissance must discover firing positions for weapons, strong points, gaps, and the nature of engineer preparation of defensive positions. It is also important to locate and track enemy reserves and possible axes for counterattacks. Reconnaissance must also identify terrain that may present trafficability problems for advancing KPAGF units.

5-40. In the defense, reconnaissance must cover enemy preparation for an attack and determine the possible time of the attack. The reconnaissance effort must establish the makeup of the enemy grouping and identify the axis of its main attack and the nature of its maneuver. It is especially important to determine the locations of firing positions of artillery and other weapons, as well as locations of C2 and communications facilities, the combat effectiveness of enemy troops, and their affiliation. The plan should include reconnaissance tasks for the entire course of defensive actions as well as tasks that support an eventual transition of the KPAGF back to the offense.

INFORMATION FLOW AND COMMUNICATIONS

5-41. The KPAGF commander's instructions, the unit's reconnaissance plan, and the unit's combat orders to reconnaissance units identify information requirements and specify how and when to report this information. To minimize radio traffic from overloading a certain frequency, the flow of information both up and down the chain of command will normally take place on a designated reconnaissance channel. KPA commanders determine how frequently they wish to receive various types of situational data.

5-42. KPA reconnaissance units typical report to the commander of their parent reconnaissance unit, the chief of reconnaissance, or the chief of staff of the maneuver unit that dispatched the reconnaissance unit. In exceptional cases, however, a reconnaissance leader may skip an echelon and report to a higher level if directed in the unit's specific instructions. There are two types of reconnaissance reports. Periodic reports are submitted regularly at a set time, and aperiodic reports are submitted when there are significant changes in the situation. The reconnaissance subsection under the chief of reconnaissance's direction conducts the following activities—

- Evaluates and summarizes incoming information for its unit commander.
- Disseminates this information to other command and staff elements in the unit, including higher headquarters, and adjacent units.
- Studies all available information from all sources before reaching conclusions.
- Studies even false information, as it contradicts information from other sources or does not correspond to the developing situation; this false information can reveal the enemy's deception plans.

5-43. KPA commanders and staffs receive reports from reconnaissance units or chiefs of reconnaissance. Depending on the situation, these reports may be in the form of briefings, radio communications, or written reports. The term reconnaissance report applies to a specific document prepared by a KPA headquarters for reporting information about the enemy to a higher headquarters. It may be a periodic reconnaissance report forwarded every few hours as specified in instructions. It may also be an aperiodic report prepared at the initiative of the subordinate commander or upon special request from the higher KPA commander. In any case, the report includes, at a minimum, the following components—

- The general nature of enemy activities throughout the reporting unit's entire ZORR.
- The disposition and grouping of enemy units in each area or axis within the ZORR.

- Significant changes that have occurred since the previous report.
- The reporting unit's conclusions about possible enemy actions based on its analysis of indications within its ZORR.
- The source of the data and the time received.

5-44. The reconnaissance summary is a report, prepared by a KPA unit at regimental level or above, that contains information about the enemy covering a given period of time. The reporting unit sends this summary to the higher headquarters at times established in its instructions. It is normally provided no more than once per day as a narrative of the highlights of the past 24 hours. The reconnaissance summary is also sent to adjacent and subordinate headquarters for information purposes. The reconnaissance summary normally contains the following components—

- The general nature of enemy activities in the KPAGF unit's ZORR.
- Data about the enemy's CBRN and precision weapons and their employment.
- The positions of enemy units at the time of the preparation of the summary.
- Information about the enemy's air and naval forces, air defense, command posts, radar equipment, logistics installations, obstacles, and field fortifications.
- The KPA reporting unit's general assessment of the disposition, activities, and condition of enemy units and the nature of forthcoming enemy activities.
- Information gaps to be addressed during further reconnaissance activities.

5-45. The summary may also include significant results from prisoner interrogation or from the exploitation of captured enemy documents or equipment.

RECONNAISSANCE FUNDAMENTALS

5-46. Reconnaissance fundamentals focus plans and actions to effectively employ reconnaissance and associated security tasks. These fundamentals complement the general principles stated in chapter 1.

RECONNAISSANCE OBJECTIVE

5-47. The reconnaissance objective focuses a reconnaissance task as a clearly stated requirement for specified information. The object of the requirement is often a terrain feature, geographic area, enemy unit, adversary capability or limitation, or information on a different variable of an OE. The requirement may also include a professional assessment based on human observation and data collection. The available resources and priorities of effort will determine what specific objectives are assigned to units to inform the commander or confirm or deny information on the enemy in order to conduct intelligence preparation of current and projected operations. In achieving the reconnaissance objective, the KPA leader understands the risk expected in developing the tactical situation while retaining freedom of movement and maneuver. This assessment of risk and decision making in reconnaissance operations includes higher-headquarters guidance on engagement, disengagement, displacement, tactical task handover, or bypass criteria for a particular mission.

CONTINUITY

5-48. Reconnaissance provides constant coverage of selected variables in an OE. Continuous reconnaissance improves the corroboration or confirmation of accurate and reliable information and intelligence, and provides multiple indicators to suspect and then counter adversary or enemy deception efforts. The KPAGF unit maintains contact with its reconnaissance target with overlapping, successive, or alternating resources.

5-49. KPA leaders determine how and when to commit capabilities to ensure constant reconnaissance. If coverage gaps emerge during preparation or execution of a mission, the KPA leader informs higher headquarters, acknowledges the gap and risk, and coordinates for capabilities to remedy the potential collection vulnerability. Reconnaissance plans and actions are a continuum focused by the KPA commander on critical information requirements and priority tactical issues.

AGGRESSIVENESS

5-50. Aggressiveness is a vigorous behavior to identify and collect required information in order to produce specified intelligence. KPAGF reconnaissance activities willingly fight for information when other forms of collection are inadequate to achieving a reconnaissance objective. KPAGF reconnaissance units may be required or directed to transition from reconnaissance to direct action tasks against a reconnaissance target.

TIMELINESS

5-51. Timely information reporting is critical to situational awareness and understanding in rapidly changing OEs. The ability to acquire, report, target, and deliver capabilities in near real-time with RISTA, a C2 element, and an IFS provides the KPA commander with the greatest opportunity to successfully complete the unit mission. Timely reporting enables a KPA commander and subordinate leaders to exploit temporary tactical opportunities and enemy vulnerabilities.

5-52. Timeliness also considers the speed, pace, and tempo required to efficiently and effectively collect and report information, decide on action, and act. Tempo, pace, and speed relate to the time period allowed to conduct a reconnaissance mission, the intent of covert and overt reconnaissance activities, and the level of detail anticipated from a focused collection effort.

ACCURACY

5-53. The KPA uses all available reconnaissance means to verify the accuracy and reliability of reported information. A KPA commander bases decisions on accurate and reliable reconnaissance information and professional experience in deciding and taking action. The accuracy and reliability of reconnaissance information are critical to the targeting and destruction of high-value targets, such as enemy CBRN capabilities, precision weapons, attack aviation, logistics centers, C2, and communications. The KPA achieves accuracy and reliability through the creation of overlapping coverage and the use of improved technologies.

RELIABILITY

5-54. Reconnaissance must reliably clarify the enemy situation in spite of enemy C3D and counterreconnaissance activities. Actions tailor reconnaissance efforts to the tactical situation. KPA commanders select and allocate reconnaissance units in accordance with their capabilities in terms of missions and targets. Subsequent actions are to compare, validate, and integrate reconnaissance reports from multiple sources. The study and integration of reconnaissance information collected by multiple sources can assist in identifying and assessing false targets and other false indicators of enemy actions or intentions.

MULTIDIRECTIONAL

5-55. Reconnaissance must occur in all directions. KPA units cannot become so focused on one direction that a unit is surprised from another direction. The KPA is limited in the number of sensors available and will likely use them on its reconnaissance objectives. It will use units, however, to perform reconnaissance, surveillance, and/or security tasks to protect the main body from surprise while still accomplishing primary reconnaissance missions.

RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS

5-56. KPA reconnaissance missions are usually grouped into three broad categories: area, zone, and route. A fourth category is special reconnaissance, which is typically conducted by special operations forces (SOF) or other designated units operating in the depth of an enemy AO or at selected sites. Table 5-1 on page 5-10 provides concise descriptions of reconnaissance missions.

Table 5-1. Reconnaissance mission descriptions

Mission	*Description*
Area reconnaissance	Obtain detailed information within a specified area identified by a boundary that includes terrain, enemy units, and relevant population considerations that can impact on mission success.
Zone reconnaissance	Obtain detailed information within a zone identified by a boundary that includes all routes, obstacles, terrain, enemy units, and relevant population considerations that can impact on mission success.
Route reconnaissance	Obtain detailed information on a specified route, trafficability, lateral routes, terrain, enemy units, and relevant population on or along the route that an enemy could use to impact movement or maneuver.

5-57. KPA doctrine further categorizes the different reconnaissance missions by branch or function. These categories include—

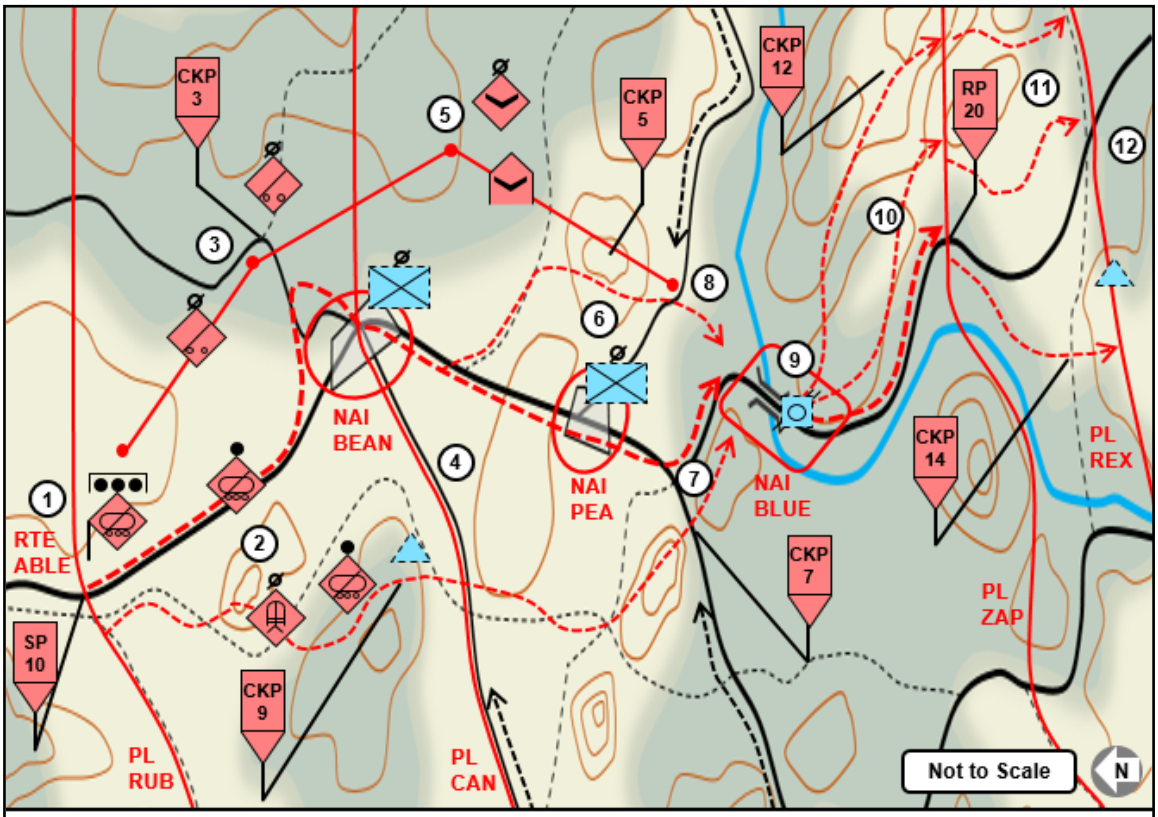
- Infantry.
- Armor.
- Field artillery.
- Signal corps.
- Engineers
- Chemical.
- Wireless technology.
- Rear area.
- Geographic.

AREA RECONNAISSANCE

5-58. KPAGF area reconnaissance is a mission to obtain detailed information about the terrain, adversary or enemy activity, civilian activities, infrastructure, or other OE features within a designated geographic area. The area may be identified as a single geographic point or a specified area defined by a boundary. One difference between an area reconnaissance and a zone reconnaissance is that an area reconnaissance focuses typically on a geographic area smaller than a zone.

5-59. Figure 5-1 provides an example of a reconnaissance platoon reinforced with engineer reconnaissance squads conducting an area reconnaissance oriented on possible river crossing sites. The reconnaissance may include the following requirements—

- Trafficability of primary and alternate access, approach, and exit routes to crossing sites.
- Sustainability of routes based on soil and slopes.
- Concealed locations for crossing support units.
- Lateral and overhead restrictions to staging, support, and readiness areas.
- Riverbank slope and reinforcement material.
- Water flow characteristics, velocity, and probable near- and far-bank saturation areas in heavy rains.
- River bottom characteristics.
- Seasonal wind direction for smoke obscuration use considerations.
- Bypass routes if two planned crossing areas become untenable.



(1) A reconnaissance platoon conducts route reconnaissance on RTE ABLE from SP 10 on PL RUB. (2) Squads maneuver along the primary route and western trails while an ATGM team provides overwatch. (3) Motorcycle teams maneuver along the eastern trails, clear CKP 3, and receive updates on UAS reconnaissance along the eastern flank. (4) The squads clear CKP 9 and the western avenue of approach at PL CAN with no enemy; the ATGM team overwatches as a squad reconnoiters NAI BEAN with no enemy. (5) The UAS team indicates no enemy activity south of NAI BEAN and continues southward. (6) NAI PEA is found deserted as squads sustain parallel western coverage. The motorcycle teams clear CKP 5 and observe no human activity at the NAI PEA crossroad. (7) A squad and the ATGM team report CKP 7 has no enemy on the western avenue of approach; the squads approach NAI BLUE. (8) The motorcycle and UAS teams report no enemy from the eastern avenue of approach, and prepare to evaluate the bridge site as the squads overwatch. (9) The motorcycle teams dismount and confirm no demolitions are set at the bridge. The initial bridge classification and trafficability is report to the platoon leader. (10) The squads continue along RTE ABLE to RP 20. The ATGM team sets overwatch in the center while the motorcycle teams continue along the eastern flank to PL ZAP. (11) One squad continues southward; the motorcycle teams reconnoiter in the center and east and set observations posts. (12) The squad clears CKP 14 and continues to PL REX, finds it clear of any enemy, and sets an observation post.

ATGM	antitank guided missile	CKP	checkpoint	NAI	named area of interest
PL	phase line	RP	release point	RTE	route
SP	start point	UAS	unmanned aircraft system		

Figure 5-1. Area reconnaissance and tactical tasks (example)

ZONE RECONNAISSANCE

5-60. KPAGF zone reconnaissance is a mission to obtain detailed information on all routes, obstacles, terrain, and enemy units in a zone defined by boundaries. Operations validate the intelligence preparation of the battlefield process by confirming or denying items of interest such as natural and manmade obstacles, trafficability of routes, viability and utility of key terrain, and areas with possible or known CBRN contamination or other limitations that can affect a mission. Zone reconnaissance is a deliberate and intensive operation that takes more time to conduct than other forms of reconnaissance in order to refine detail and

understanding of an OE, adversary or enemy composition, disposition, and readiness, or civil considerations of a relevant population. Figure 5-2 provides an example of a zone reconnaissance with its associated tactical tasks.

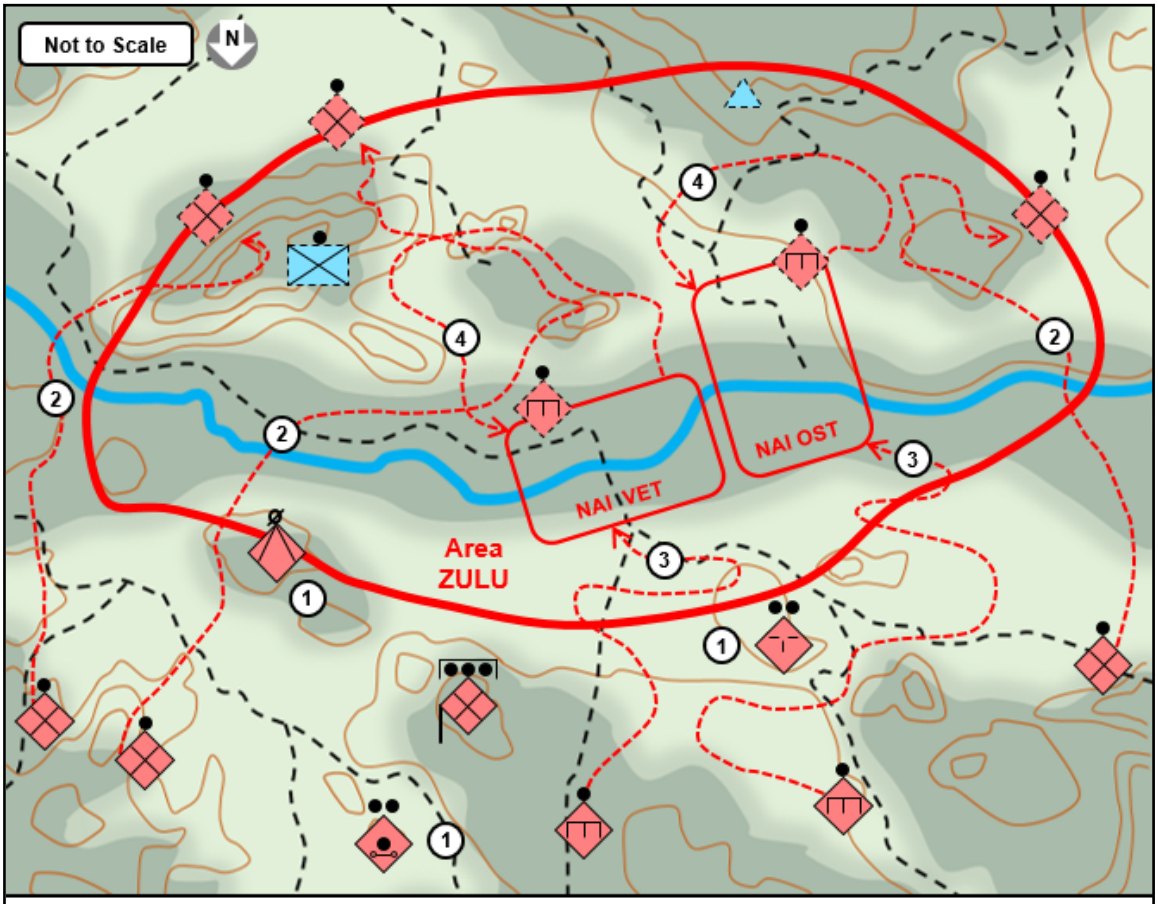
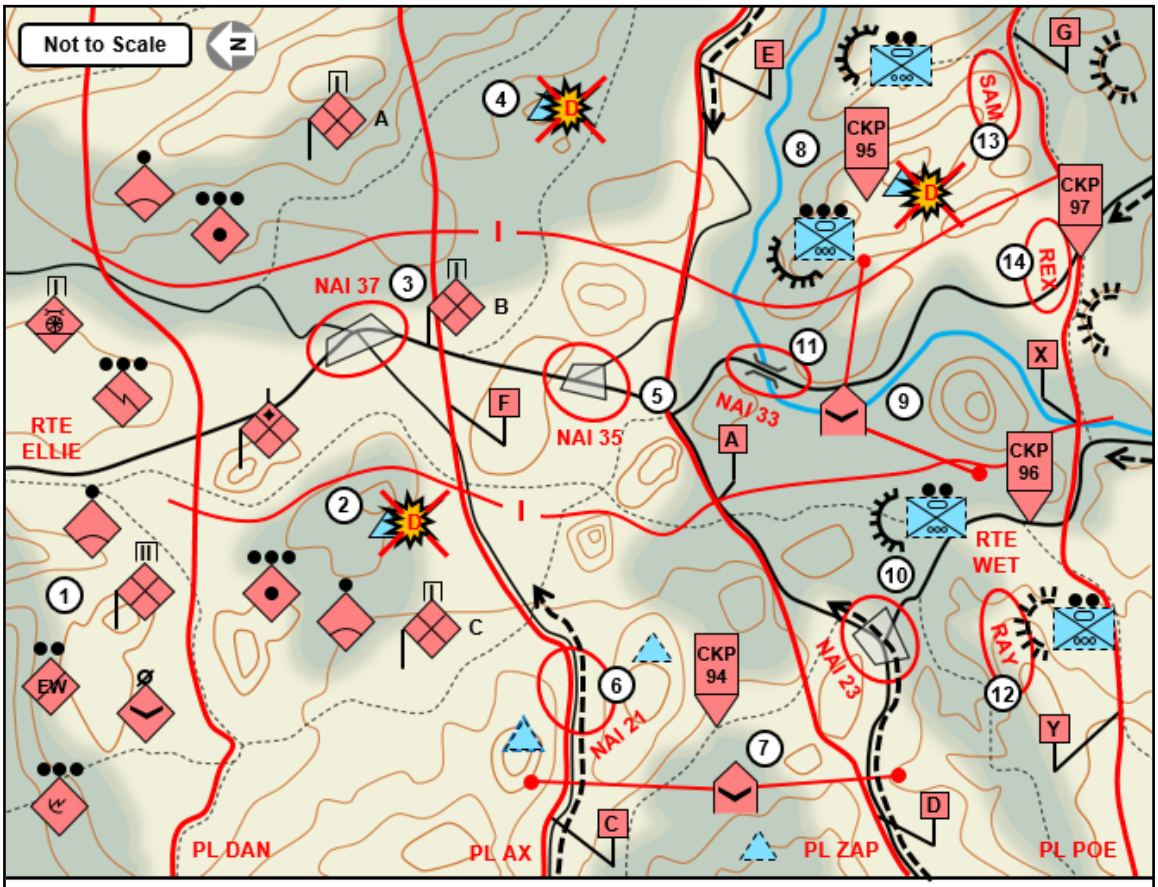


Figure 5-2. Zone reconnaissance and tactical tasks (example)

ROUTE RECONNAISSANCE

5-61. KPAGF route reconnaissance is a mission to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement or maneuver on or adjacent to a designated route. The route may be a manmade transportation feature, cross-country mobility corridor, or several routes in an axis of advance. A route reconnaissance can be a discrete mission task or a specified task within a zone or area reconnaissance. Route reconnaissance is not a route classification mission, which requires technical measurements and analysis typically performed by mission-tailored engineer reconnaissance teams. Basic route classification information can be collected, however, by other than engineer teams. Figure 5-3 provides an example of a platoon echelon route reconnaissance mission.



An infantry battalion conducts zone reconnaissance with three companies abreast: Co A in the east, Co B located centrally, and Co C in the west. The battalion expects possible ENY OPs near NAI 21 and ENY CSOPs north of PL ZAP. Unit priorities are to clear and secure RTE ELLIE from PL DAN to PL POE; warn of ENY on avenues of approach from the east or west into the zone; seize OBJs REX, RAY, and SAM; and defend along PL POE. (1) EIW forces support with signal and radar reconnaissance and EW. Air defense is MANPADS and all-arms air defense coverage. (2) Co C destroys ENY OP and continues toward PL AX and suspected ENY OPs. (3) Co B clears NAI 37 and continues along RTE ELLIE, with linkup at CP F. (4) Co A destroys an ENY OP north of PL AX and continues toward PL ZAP. (5) Co B clears NAI 35 with no urban ENY and continues north of PL ZAP. (6) Co C conducts linkup at CP C and confirms no ENY actions to the west and NAI 21 clear; Co C then continues toward CKP 94 and CP A. (7) The UAS team monitors PL AX, PL ZAP, and trail systems along the battalion's western boundary. (8) Co A conducts linkup at CP E, infiltrates across the river, finds abandoned BPs on high ground, and destroys an ENY OP near CKP 95. (9) The UAS team screens toward PL POE; no ENY is observed along RTE ELLIE. (10) Co C crosses PL ZAP, conducts linkup at CP D, clears NAI 23, and exploits an abandoned BP along RTE WET. (11) Co B evaluates the bridge and two fords west of it, and finds RTE ELLIE trafficability to be excellent. (12) Co C reconnoiters along RTE WET, reports crossing CKP 96, conducts linkup at CP Y, then occupies OBJ RAY oriented north. (13) Co A continues along high ground to linkup at CP G, coordinates with Co B, and occupies OBJ SAM oriented north. (15) Co B continues to CKP 97, conducts linkup at CP X with Co C, and occupies OBJ REX oriented north.

BP	battle position	CKP	check point
Co	company	CP	contact point
CSOP	combat security outpost	D	destroy
EIW	electronic intelligence warfare	ENY	enemy
EW	electronic warfare	MANPADS	man-portable air defense system
NAI	named area of interest	OBJ	objective
OP	observation post	PL	phase line
RTE	route	UAS	unmanned aircraft system

Figure 5-3. Route reconnaissance and tactical tasks (example)

SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE

5-62. KPA special reconnaissance includes reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments to collect or verify information of strategic or operational significance. This type of reconnaissance usually employs military capabilities not resident in regular units. SOF typically provide this type of reconnaissance operations support and liaison to a senior KPA commander of regular or combined forces. Special reconnaissance can occur prior to, during, or after regular forces entering an AO. These actions provide an additional capability for commanders to supplement other conventional reconnaissance and surveillance actions. Irregular units affiliated to KPA regular or SOF can employ a wide range of reconnaissance skills from simple human observation and collection to use of sophisticated sensor systems. Surveillance by irregular units can occur over extended periods of time and complement SOF or regular units at selected points in time as regular and irregular units operate within an AO or ZORR.

RECONNAISSANCE METHODS

5-63. The KPA employs a variety of different methods when conducting reconnaissance. Many of these types of reconnaissance are very specific, but a unit may conduct more than one at the same time. These reconnaissance methods include—

- Surveillance: either direct observation or through surveillance equipment (binoculars, night-vision scopes, or similar equipment).
- Listening: hear the enemy or use wiretapping equipment.
- Raid: make contact with enemy static position to acquire weapons, supplies, or technical equipment.
- Ambush: make contact with moving enemy to acquire weapons, supplies, or technical equipment.
- Searching: find targets during a specific mission, such as engineers searching for information for a bridge crossing.
- Filming: use photography or video to report on a target.
- Combat: at brigade or divisional level, attack the enemy to acquire data on how the enemy reacts.
- Acoustic: measure the sounds of artillery to determine locations of firing batteries.
- Direct inspection: unit(s) conduct a detailed investigation of a particular enemy unit.
- Electromagnetic detection: used often by antiaircraft units to determine target's location with electromagnetic equipment.
- Radio direction-finding: method used to determine the location and operational procedures of enemy electronic equipment.
- Artillery fires: fire artillery so the enemy reveals its positions.
- Interrogation (questioning): question enemy prisoners in order to obtain timely information on their unit.
- Examination of enemy papers, weapons, and technical equipment: examine captured enemy equipment and documents for intelligence value.

RECONNAISSANCE FORMATIONS

5-64. KPA reconnaissance exists as a function at every echelon of KPA formations, beginning with an individual observer and extending to all KPA activities, task organizations, and unit echelons. Some KPA reconnaissance formations are designated reconnaissance units. Functional maneuver units, such as infantry or tank units, can be augmented with additional capabilities for specified reconnaissance mission tasks. In either case, reconnaissance formations are typically combat or combat support capabilities task-organized to conduct reconnaissance operations.

5-65. KPA reconnaissance mission analysis and guidance on reconnaissance methods identify the capabilities to be provided to a designated unit headquarters. Formations may receive a mission to operate independently, or be directed to conduct synchronized reconnaissance actions as a task-organized unit with specialized capabilities not organic to the unit. KPAGF reconnaissance requirements may necessitate

augmentation for additional combat power such as infantry, armor, aviation, artillery, engineer, chemical, or other combat support and rear service expertise. Sustained logistics support is a factor in designating task organization and asset allocation for a mission.

OBSERVER TEAM AND OBSERVATION POST

5-66. KPA reconnaissance observation is an expectation of every member of a unit or activity. At a small unit activity such as squad or platoon, a recurring task is reconnaissance in conjunction with security measures. Although one individual can act as an observer, the typical configuration is to use at least two individuals as a team in order to observe and report, with specified responsibilities, as well as sustain team security.

5-67. An OP is a position within which a team of varied size and capability conducts surveillance of activities in a given zone or location. An OP receives communications assets and sensors based on mission requirements to ensure the ability to locate, track, and report on its reconnaissance targets and assigned areas of interest. An OP can be stationary or may periodically shift location to accomplish its purpose and intent.

5-68. The size, number, and location of OPs depend on the mission, duration of tasks, and available capabilities in the KPA force. While all units practice security, KPAGF battalions and regiments normally establish one to two OPs. KPAGF divisions will establish two to three OPs and the soldiers assigned to them will receive observation equipment and a compass. The number of corps OPs will depend on the mission, but these soldiers will also carry a sketch of the target plus an observation journal, map, communications equipment, and a watch. The location of the OPs will only be known to the soldiers manning it, the commander, and those intelligence officers with a need to know.

RECONNAISSANCE TEAM

5-69. A KPAGF reconnaissance team is an element, typically at squad or platoon level, tasked from units such as SOF, an operational or strategic reconnaissance battalion, reconnaissance brigade, sniper brigade (army, air force, or navy), or a deep artillery reconnaissance battalion. Missions are typically conducted as independent actions at significant distances deep in adversary-occupied or enemy-held terrain. For SOF units, a team and detachment have a versatile ability to quickly task organize. Missions are often conducted with a very small number of task-organized individuals, but can also temporarily combine functional capabilities to conduct a mission as a large-scale grouping of combat power and subsequently dispersing back into smaller teams or detachments.

5-70. Other units can organize reconnaissance teams from within their task organization for tactical tasks in their AO. Typical tasks for a team can be to identify and collect information on targets such as precision munitions and weapon sites, CBRN capabilities, C2 and communications facilities, reserves, airfields, or other assigned priorities. A reconnaissance team may infiltrate dismounted or mounted, or be inserted by aerial or naval assets. Recovery of a team can use similar methods. Reconnaissance tasks for this type of team do not typically include direct combat action to collect reconnaissance. Figure 5-4 on page 5-16 provides an example of the composition of a long-range reconnaissance platoon.

5-71. The smallest KPAGF reconnaissance element is normally a 10-soldier patrol consisting of a squad leader with small arms. The patrol may receive additional equipment, such as a rocket-propelled grenade launcher or medium machine gun, if the patrol is part of the division reconnaissance company or the corps reconnaissance battalion. Approximately half the patrol may be dressed as civilians or in the enemy's uniforms to travel unimpeded or get closer to its assigned targets. If available and operating in a sector where the enemy speaks English, some of the reconnaissance members will understand that language. Those in KPAGF uniforms might wait in a hidden location for the others to return. Patrol squads operating semi-independently could come together to conduct an attack on a high-value target. The reconnaissance element provides its own security while on the move, at halts, or during actions on an objective.

5-72. A KPAGF reconnaissance patrol may consist of one or more of the following specialized teams. In smaller reconnaissance elements, some members may be assigned to one or more of the teams and serve more than one function. These teams are clearing and scouting, raiding, destruction, capture, security, and interdiction.

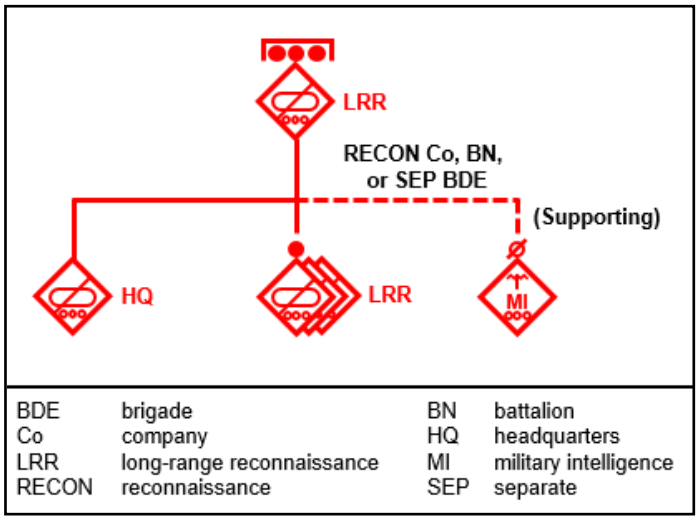


Figure 5-4. Task-organized long-range reconnaissance platoon (example)

5-73. The mission of the clearing and scouting team (clearing element) is to lead the patrol to traverse obstacles, participate in the raid, and cover the other teams' actions.

5-74. The raiding team (action element) is responsible for actions on the objective and to provide support to the capture and destruction teams.

5-75. The capture team (action element) is responsible for capturing enemy prisoners for future interrogation, collecting enemy documents, and taking control of equipment designated in the reconnaissance element's orders.

5-76. Members of the destruction team (action element) are skilled in the use of explosives and are responsible for blowing up the objective if that is part of the element's mission.

5-77. During the raid, the security team (security element) provides overwatch to those teams involved in the raid on the objective. Members of this team are especially skilled marksmen.

5-78. The interdiction team's (fixing element) primary mission during the actual raid is to prevent reinforcements from arriving at the target site. This could be by executing an ambush or by setting up mines or booby-traps on the most likely avenues that reinforcements would take. During the exfiltration of the reconnaissance element, the interdiction team (deception element) attempts to deceive any enemy following from the actual route or to block the enemy's pursuit through the use of obstacles, booby-traps, or ambushes.

RECONNAISSANCE PATROL

5-79. A KPAGF reconnaissance patrol is generally a platoon-size tactical reconnaissance element with the mission of acquiring information about the enemy and the terrain. The general intention of a patrol is to avoid direct fire action with an enemy; however, it is capable of self-defense and engagement with limited combat power. While a reconnaissance patrol varies in size depending on the commander's requirements, units available, and tactical situation, mission focus determines the functional capabilities and task organization of a patrol. Typical mission options and equipment are as follows:

5-80. KPA signals reconnaissance assets include radio intercept, direction-finding, and radar intercept systems. Technical equipment exploits signals from cellular, digital, satellite, fiber-optic, and computer network systems.

5-81. KPAGF engineer capabilities are usually configured as engineer specialists at squad or platoon level. Engineer reconnaissance focuses primarily on aspects of terrain in support of the mission and generally analyzes for mobility or countermobility tasks.

5-82. KPA chemical defense assets can establish chemical and radiological OPs to complement mobile CBRN reconnaissance to confirm or deny CBRN contamination. Chemical defense reconnaissance identifies and marks areas of CBRN contamination, determines the extent and nature of any contamination, locates potential bypass routes around contaminated areas, and conducts doctrinal CBRN monitoring to report and warn of terrain and downwind CBRN hazards. See appendix G for more information on CBRN operations.

5-83. KPAGF artillery reconnaissance capabilities can be included in a patrol or detachment with artillery-specific capabilities such as battlefield surveillance radars, target acquisition radars, counterfire radars, or sound-ranging and flash-ranging systems. Direct or indirect fires can be used for reconnaissance by fire with risk considerations for unmasking of KPA locations.

5-84. The KPAGF distinguishes between various types of patrols under the general descriptive term of reconnaissance patrol. Patrols are tasked with specialized functional capabilities when required, such as signals sensors, engineer mobility or countermobility assessments, or reconnaissance of CBRN presence. Figure 5-5 provides an example of the composition of a KPAGF reconnaissance platoon. Other types of reconnaissance patrols include:

- Commander's reconnaissance patrol.
- Officer reconnaissance patrol.
- Combat reconnaissance patrol.
- Independent reconnaissance patrol.

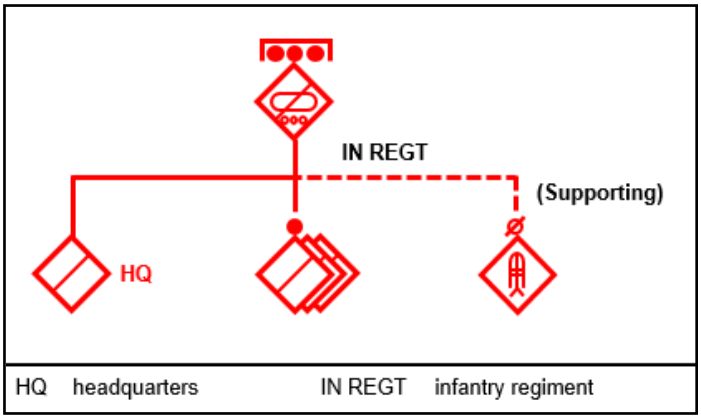


Figure 5-5. Task-organized reconnaissance patrol (example)

Commander's Reconnaissance Patrol

5-85. KPAGF tactical commanders typically conduct a personal reconnaissance as part of a mission planning and execution process. A KPAGF commander goes to a site in the vicinity of planned actions to conduct a visual study of the adversary, enemy, terrain, and other OE conditions. Subordinate KPAGF commanders and leaders, and special staff members or subject matter experts, accompany the commander in support of the reconnaissance task and purpose. During the reconnaissance, the KPAGF commander issues guidance to continue plans and actions as anticipated, or adjusts orders and coordination to enhance mission accomplishment.

Officer Reconnaissance Patrol

5-86. A KPAGF commander or staff activity can order an officer reconnaissance patrol to update information on tactical conditions and OE variables with on-site observation and sensor collection. A KPAGF officer reconnaissance patrol is typically small in size and can comprise one to three officers and two to five other members for operating communications equipment, providing specialized expertise, or ensuring local security to the patrol. This type of reconnaissance is limited in task scope and time duration.

Combat Reconnaissance Patrol

5-87. A KPAGF combat reconnaissance patrol is a platoon-size element that is typically task-organized from within a maneuver unit with an expectation that direct action combat may occur in order to achieve its reconnaissance objective. Nevertheless, the patrol typically avoids direct fire action with an enemy if possible. It normally operates within an area that can be supported by the indirect fires of the parent headquarters. When required to support a particular mission task, specialized capabilities such as engineer or CBRN can be allocated to the patrol. KPAGF units employ one or more patrols based on the tactical situation. Mission tasks may be to reconnoiter, conduct security, or conduct security functions for the unit the patrol supports. The KPAGF security function anticipates direct action combat and indirect fire support when an enemy is in the area of the patrol mission. Figure 5-6 provides an example of a combat reconnaissance patrol task-organized from within a maneuver unit.

Independent Reconnaissance Patrol

5-88. A KPAGF independent reconnaissance patrol is typically a reconnaissance or combat arms platoon, often augmented with engineers, CBRN specialists, or other task-organized expertise. A KPAGF tactical-level command at battalion or higher headquarters echelon can task and organize an independent reconnaissance patrol to conduct reconnaissance of an enemy, designated terrain, or other specified collection of OE conditions. These patrols can operate on multiple axes or focus on a primary axis, zone, area, or route. Figures 5-5 and 5-6 on pages 5-16 and below, respectively, provide examples of KPAGF independent reconnaissance patrols.

5-89. An independent reconnaissance patrol operates typically at greater distances than a reconnaissance patrol operates from its parent headquarters, and can remain on mission in an assigned area for longer time periods. Although reconnaissance is the priority mission, these patrols recognize that they may have to fight to obtain the information to be collected. An independent reconnaissance patrol can also support air assault defense actions in its mission area against enemy airborne or heliborne insertions. Detailed continuous communications by the headquarters controlling the patrol occurs with higher headquarters for coordinating or informing other units operating in the patrol zone of an AO.

Reconnaissance Platoon

5-90. The KPAGF infantry and mechanized infantry regiments are organized with a reconnaissance platoon. The infantry regiment's reconnaissance platoon operates primarily on foot, but is authorized trucks for long-distance transportation. The KPA sometimes tasks an infantry maneuver battalion to divide its subordinates units and for these units to perform duties as reconnaissance platoons. Additional capabilities may be task-organized to the reconnaissance platoon based on mission requirements. Figure 5-6 provides an example of a platoon tasked-organized into an independent reconnaissance patrol.

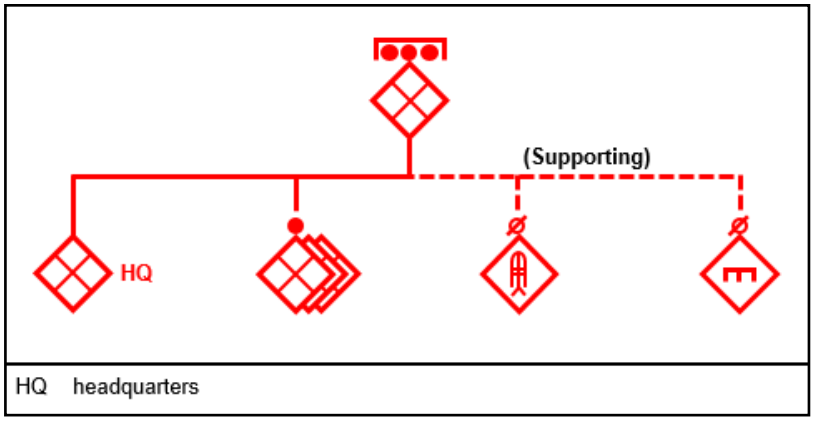
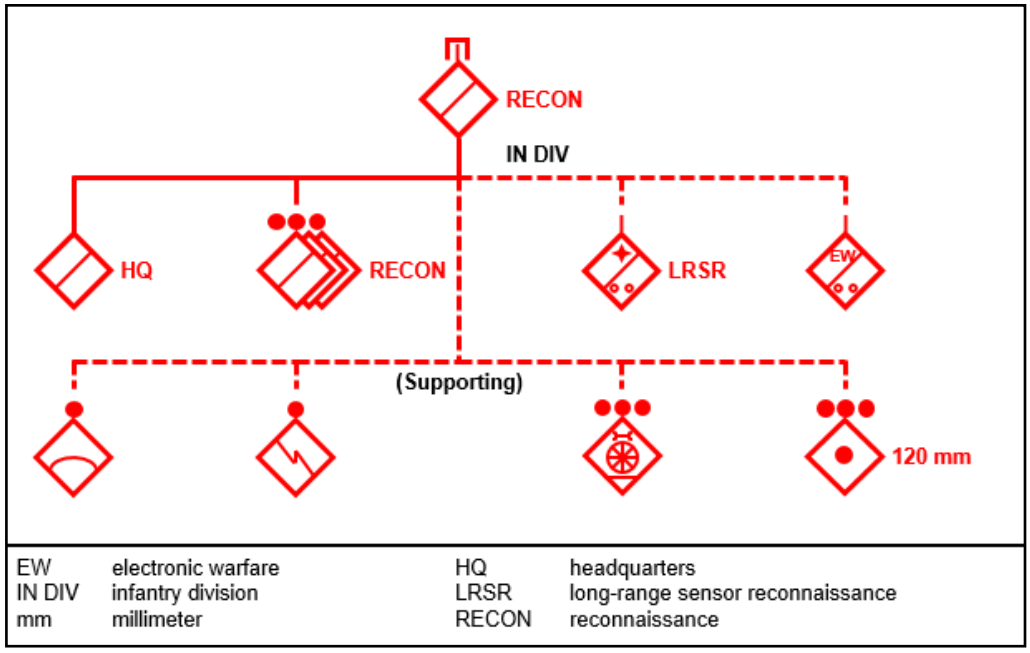


Figure 5-6. Task-organized independent reconnaissance patrol (example)

RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY

5-91. The KPAGF infantry or mechanized infantry division is organized with a reconnaissance company with significant capabilities. All division-size maneuver units have at least a reconnaissance platoon in their unit structure. Lead divisions in an attack may receive additional reconnaissance assets from higher headquarters. Figure 5-7 provides an example of an infantry division reconnaissance company with additional units added for a specific mission.



EW	electronic warfare	HQ	headquarters
IN DIV	infantry division	LRSR	long-range sensor reconnaissance
mm	millimeter	RECON	reconnaissance

Figure 5-7. Reconnaissance company detachment, infantry division (example)

RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION

5-92. The KPA Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB) fields eight reconnaissance battalions to conduct strategic, operational, or tactical missions in support of the overall KPA mission. The RGB may field another battalion that is tailored to conduct clandestine operations in other countries. This type of specially designed reconnaissance unit may, while highly unlikely, attempt to attack US military targets in Guam, South Korea, or Japan. Each of the four forward-deployed KPAGF corps (I, II, IV, and V) arrayed along the demilitarized zone (DMZ) receives an additional reconnaissance battalion from this group of eight battalions, in addition to its organic reconnaissance assets and any assets from the reconnaissance brigades. Each of these 500-man battalions will likely serve as the lead unit if an army corps crosses the DMZ into South Korea. These units' missions will be to gather tactical, operational, and strategic intelligence, attack strategic targets, and assassinate military and political leaders. Other missions could include sniper shootings to create panic among the civilian populace, attacks against C2 and communications centers, and assessing the reactions of the civilian population.

RECONNAISSANCE DETACHMENT

5-93. The reconnaissance detachment is the largest element that KPAGF maneuver units typically employ at the tactical level to supplement other reconnaissance units. A combat arms company or battalion is the basis for a detachment task organization. The primary mission is reconnaissance; however, a reconnaissance detachment is task-organized with the capabilities to fight for information in order to accomplish its mission. A division or regiment that forms a reconnaissance detachment normally employs it in a security zone of an AO; however, missions can be assigned throughout a security or defense zone. Figure 5-8 on page 5-20 provides an example of an RGB reconnaissance battalion.

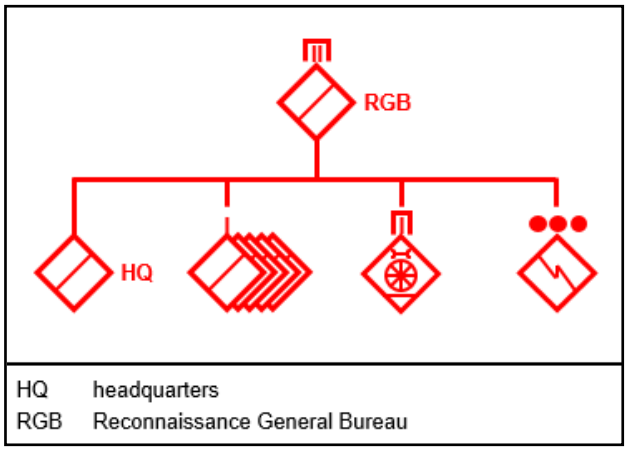


Figure 5-8. Reconnaissance battalion detachment, RGB (example)

RECONNAISSANCE BRIGADE

5-94. The KPAGF reconnaissance brigade is a separate SOF brigade at the operational- or strategic-echelon headquarters, and has capabilities that can be selectively task-organized to support tactical operations. KPAGF reconnaissance brigade forces operating in or beyond a tactical force's AO can include long-range reconnaissance, long-range sensor reconnaissance, intelligence and electronic warfare, mounted and dismounted reconnaissance. When directed, these brigades can augment capabilities with selective mechanized, armor, antitank, artillery, air defense, sniper, or engineer support. Aviation, air assault, and unmanned aircraft system units of a reconnaissance brigade can also be in support of tactical operations.

5-95. The KPAGF fields three brigades comprised of a total of 17 reconnaissance battalions, all distributed among the KPAGF's forward-deployed corps and mechanized divisions. Often a long-term relationship exists between the reconnaissance battalion and the unit it supports, with a view toward engendering an improved quality of performance. It is likely that the operational SOF units will rely on ground infiltration along predesignated routes, since strategic SOF units will receive a higher priority for air support. Some of this infiltration could be through preconstructed tunnels under the DMZ, with just the final few yards needing to be dug to reach an egress point. An estimated 16–30 tunnels may exist under the DMZ; four tunnels have already been discovered and blocked by South Korea. SOF personnel used in this manner may wear enemy coalition uniforms or civilian attire to avoid confrontation with enemy units. It is believed that most of the reconnaissance brigades' soldiers can speak English, and some subordinate units are comprised exclusively of females. The reconnaissance battalions will attempt to determine the enemy coalition's disposition and intentions, and serve as indirect fire observers. Reconnaissance battalion missions may also include attacking high-value targets such as airfields, naval bases, port facilities, petroleum, oils, and lubricants storage facilities, or missile sites. Figure 5-9 provides an example of the structure of a possible RGB reconnaissance brigade.

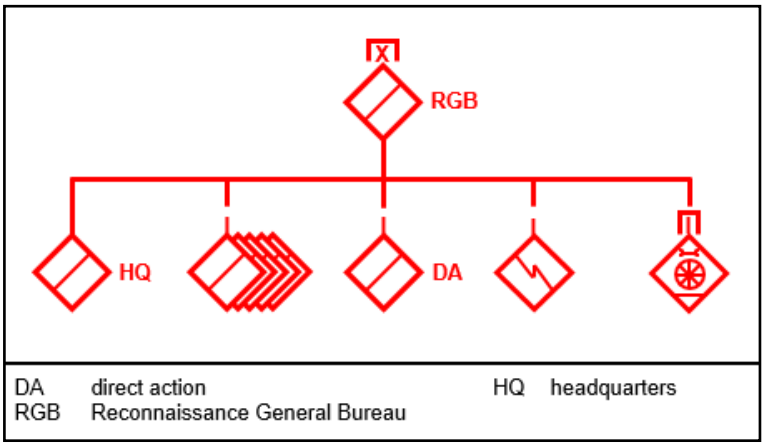


Figure 5-9. Task-organized reconnaissance brigade, RGB (example)

SECURITY FUNDAMENTALS

5-96. KPA security operations protect a supported unit with a designated level of early warning and combat power. KPA security and reconnaissance complement each other in developing and sustaining situational awareness and understanding of an OE and conditions that impact on mission success. The intent of KPAGF security operations is to give the KPAGF commander the freedom to select the best course of action to complete the mission without enemy interference.

5-97. KPA security operations focus on several tactical missions, the primary ones being screen, guard, and cover. Other KPA security tasks include area security and local security. Counterreconnaissance is a mission task inclusive to security actions. See table 5-2 for a comparison of the three types of security missions.

Table 5-2. Security mission functions by mission type

	Mission Type		
Mission Function	***Screen***	***Guard***	***Cover***
Provide early warning to the supported unit	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prevent observation of the supported unit	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prevent direct fire on the supported unit	No	Yes	Yes
Prevent indirect fire on the supported unit	No	No	Yes
Become decisively engaged by the enemy unit	No	Only to complete the mission	Only to complete the mission
Relative distance from the supported unit	Within the enemy's direct fire range	Outside the enemy's direct fire range	Outside the enemy's indirect fire range

5-98. KPAGF security units are assigned an AO in support of a unit to be protected with adequate early warning of an approaching enemy and to prevent enemy ground units from observing or engaging the protected unit with direct fires. Protecting the KPAGF unit from enemy indirect fires is problematic due to the various types of long-range weapon systems that are available to an enemy.

5-99. Primary security fundamentals include an objective, timely warning, and maintenance of enemy contact.

SECURITY OBJECTIVE

5-100. The KPAGF security objective is protection of the supported unit. All actions focus on accurate and timely warning of OE conditions that can hinder the mission of the supported unit and security actions that protect the same from an enemy. A KPAGF security unit understands and acts in conjunction with the supported unit's scheme of maneuver and mission. These factors cause the security unit to typically operate between the protected unit and suspected or known enemy units. A security unit conducts stationary or mobile actions depending on the mission of the unit to be protected. The level of combat power task-organized in a security unit is based on the level of required security and the degree of risk the tasking headquarters commander is willing to accept in assigning the mission.

TIMELY WARNING

5-101. Timely warning provides an effective alert of known, probable, or possible conditions that can adversely impact on a mission. Timeliness of reporting information and intelligence on a foe or other OE conditions enables informed decisions and actions to protect the supported unit. The KPAGF security unit detects, observes, and monitors OE conditions that can influence the protected unit's mission, and acts within its mission guidance to protect the supported unit.

MAINTAIN ENEMY CONTACT

5-102. Real-time and accurate information requires KPAGF reconnaissance and security units to gain and maintain contact with the enemy. Developing the tactical situation involves continuous activities that provide options in reaction time, available maneuver space, and shaping or placing an enemy at a disadvantageous position in relation to the protected unit. The duration required for a security mission task depends on the KPA protected unit's situation and mission guidance. The KPAGF security unit receives mission guidance that includes engagement, disengagement, or displacement criteria. Engagement and disengagement criteria identify when or how the security unit can attack enemy units and conditions that restrict engagement to preserve C3D measures of the protected unit. Displacement criteria state conditions, typically based on time and the tactical situation, that allow or deny movement or maneuver to subsequent locations or fighting positions.

SECURITY MISSIONS

5-103. KPAGF doctrine is unclear in differentiating between different types of security missions, but the KPAGF provide different levels of protection to varying units. The types of unit will typically relate to the positioning and distance of the security unit to the unit it protects. KPAGF security unit task-organized combat power indicates the expected level and type of contact with an enemy unit.

5-104. KPAGF units perform three basic types of security actions. Screen actions provide early warning to the main body of a supported unit without becoming decisively engaged by an enemy. Guard actions protect the supported unit main body with early warning and prevent enemy observation and direct fire on the same. A guard unit can accept decisive engagement if required to accomplish its security mission. Cover actions protect the supported unit main body from enemy observation and effective direct and indirect fires, and are typically tactical missions conducted at a significant distance from the protected unit. A cover unit accepts decisive engagement when required to accomplish its security mission.

5-105. Additional security missions that occur in an operation can include area and local security and their subsets. Area security actions protect friendly installations, routes, units, and facilities within an AO. Mission tasks identify specific requirements within a designated objective area or specified points in the area. Local security is a responsibility of all units and activities as a unit protection measure. Situational awareness and early warning to a protected unit provide time for proactive or reactive actions in support of a protected unit operation. Mission tasks identify specific requirements within a local security mission. Subsets of area and local security are route security and convoy security. See table 5-3 or the size of security unit used to protect each main body unit size.

Table 5-3. Typical type of security unit in support of main body force

Echelon	*Screen*	*Advance Guard*	*Flank or Rear Guard*	*Cover*
Battalion	Platoon (+)	Platoon	Squad (+)	n/a
Regiment	Company (+)	Battalion	Platoon	n/a
Division	Regiment	Regiment	Battalion	Battalion (+)
Corps	Division	Division	Regiment	Division
Note. Aviation fixed-wing and rotary-wing mission support is typically provided via coordination through an integrated fires system. Rotary-wing attack or light aircraft can be in mission support for specified missions; however, aviation assets could be in mission support only down to the maneuver regiment.				
n/a not applicable				

COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE

5-106. Counterreconnaissance is a tactical mission task that encompasses reconnaissance and security measures taken by a KPAGF commander to counter enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts. Counterreconnaissance is the sum of all actions taken at each echelon of KPA headquarters to protect KPA units, mission plans and intentions, unit dispositions, and ongoing actions. The purpose of a counterreconnaissance mission is to destroy, defeat, or repel all enemy reconnaissance units throughout an assigned AO and ZORR.

5-107. The counterreconnaissance drill has four main subtasks:

- Plan.
- Prepare.
- Execute—find.
- Execute—report.
- Execute—make contact.
- Execute—destroy.
- Continue mission.

Plan

5-108. The plan subtask includes the following:

- Identify counterreconnaissance objective(s).
- Collect current information on enemy unit capabilities and limitations and OE information to be obtained or confirmed in an AO.
- Analyze action, enabling and support functions that must be performed to achieve mission success. Consider tasks to deceive, disrupt, suppress, delay, fix, contain, breach, neutralize, defeat, or destroy.
- Determine the functional tactics to be applied by action, enabling, and support elements.
- Identify situational awareness and understanding requirements for collection and analysis by ground maneuver, aviation, or other technical capabilities.
- Task-organize units for counterreconnaissance by function.
- Determine how and when functional units act, enable, or support the counterreconnaissance or transition to other tasks or subtasks.

Prepare

5-109. The prepare subtask includes the following:

- Evaluate ongoing reconnaissance, surveillance, and counterreconnaissance actions to provide situational understanding or shape OE conditions required for destruction of enemy reconnaissance units and capabilities.
- Coordinate the combined arms integration of available RISTA assets for continuous and overlapping coverage of designated areas, counterreconnaissance zones, routes, probable enemy locations, kill zones, or special objectives in a security zone or defense zones of an assigned AO.
- Coordinate for situational awareness and understanding among friendly units in an AO and its ZORR, such as long-range reconnaissance units; SOF; mounted, aerial, and dismounted units operating in the same AO or ZORR; and signals reconnaissance intelligence units.
- Assess current counterreconnaissance actions to prevent enemy RISTA from obtaining situational understanding of KPA intentions.
- Conduct mission and task rehearsals of action, enabling, and support units.
- Confirm secure communications requirements and capabilities.
- Execute EIW in support of the mission.

Execute—Find

5-110. The execute—find subtask includes the following:

- Coordinate counterreconnaissance ground maneuver, aviation, and other technical collection, disruption, or electronic warfare assets of enemy RISTA to locate, monitor, and set the conditions for actions against designated enemy units or capabilities.
- Conduct undetected and sequenced movement and maneuver by counterreconnaissance units through or into an AO to locate and report enemy reconnaissance, surveillance, and other security units in counterreconnaissance zones, reconnaissance zones, routes, predicted enemy locations, kill zones, or special counterreconnaissance objectives. When identified during counterreconnaissance, report enemy main forces, reserves, rear service units, and C2 and communications units.
- Conduct undetected and sequenced movement and maneuver by counterreconnaissance units through or into an area occupied by enemy units in an AO to locate and report information as tasked on OE conditions such as key terrain, natural and man-emplaced obstacles and chokepoints, landing or drop zones, route trafficability and restrictions, bridges, fords, designated urban areas, facilities, or other aspects of the civilian population and AO.
- Conduct undetected and sequenced movement and maneuver by support units through or into an area occupied by enemy units in the AO to provide direct and indirect fires in order to support the counterreconnaissance mission.
- Conduct undetected and sequenced movement and maneuver by support units through or into an area occupied by enemy units in the AO to coordinate combat support and rear service units' support to the counterreconnaissance mission.
- Conduct undetected movement and maneuver by action unit(s) through or into an area occupied by enemy units in the AO to occupy a position(s), reconnoiter along routes and sites or in designated zones and areas, to accomplish assigned and implied counterreconnaissance tasks.
- Coordinate with counterreconnaissance units in the AO in order deceive, disrupt, suppress, delay, fix, contain, breach, neutralize, defeat, or destroy enemy security or response units as part of assigned counterreconnaissance tasks.
- Determine if current tactical conditions require an adjustment to the counterreconnaissance mission.

Execute—Report

5-111. The execute—report subtask includes the following:

- Inform counterreconnaissance units with current information and intelligence to support the destruction of enemy RISTA.
- Report regular, periodic, and situational collection updates in a timely manner to satisfy the counterreconnaissance unit commander's critical or recurring reconnaissance, surveillance, and counterreconnaissance information requirements.
- Report regular, periodic, and situational collection updates in a timely manner to the next higher-echelon headquarters staff.
- Recommend if current tactical conditions require an adjustment to the time and or tempo allowed for the counterreconnaissance mission.

Execute—Make Contact

5-112. The execute—make contact subtask includes the following:

- Employ continuous reconnaissance and surveillance to sustain situational awareness and understanding of an OE and provide early warning of enemy activities that can influence the counterreconnaissance mission.
- Gain and maintain undetected contact with enemy RISTA units.
- Engage designated enemy to disrupt enemy tempo of actions in order to accomplish the KPA commander's counterreconnaissance mission intent.
- Engage the enemy to fix specified enemy units in order to accomplish the KPA commander's counterreconnaissance mission intent.
- Influence (deceive, degrade, disrupt, deny, or exploit) enemy tactical decision making before and during execution of counterreconnaissance tasks through coordination for and conduct of EIW capabilities.
- Maintain contact with the enemy through observation or technical sensor reconnaissance and surveillance means in order to sustain current situational awareness and understanding of an OE and enemy.

Execute—Destroy

5-113. The execute—destroy subtask includes the following:

- Destroy enemy RISTA in designated objective area, zone, or specified area.
- Defeat designated enemy counterreconnaissance, when situational conditions require engagement of these units, in order to accomplish the KPAGF counterreconnaissance mission to destroy enemy RISTA.

Continue Mission

5-114. The continue mission subtask includes the following:

- Conduct timely movement and maneuver of KPAGF counterreconnaissance units by stealth, deception, or clandestine means to enhance freedom of maneuver of follow-on KPAGF units.
- Execute tasks with stay-behind KPAGF counterreconnaissance units, as directed, that can include but are not limited to: surveille, disrupt, delay, suppress, neutralize, defeat, or destroy.
- Report information and intelligence updates to satisfy the KPAGF commander's counterreconnaissance mission intent.
- Conduct continuous stay-behind unit counterreconnaissance in designated zones or areas, as directed, in support of the KPA commander's counterreconnaissance mission intent.

SCREEN

5-115. A KPAGF security screen provides early warning to the main body of its associated force in a tactical operation. Screen mission tasks combine offensive and defensive actions to disrupt and possibly delay enemy

units and counterreconnaissance to defeat or destroy enemy reconnaissance attempting to collect information and intelligence on the main body force. The screen orients on enemy avenues of approach into the KPA unit's assigned area as an economy-of-force action that supports security to a main body force, facility, or area. KPA units that conduct a screen will likely engage in more combat than those U.S./allied forces that conduct screens for their units.

5-116. OPs and mounted, dismounted, or aerial patrols in a zone ensure observation and surveillance of an assigned area in order to gain and maintain enemy contact without becoming decisively engaged. Indirect fires for the screening force are typically provided from the main body force as a complement to the former's direct fires. The intent is to prevent the screening force from being decisively engaged by an enemy as it displaces and reduces its direct fire capabilities.

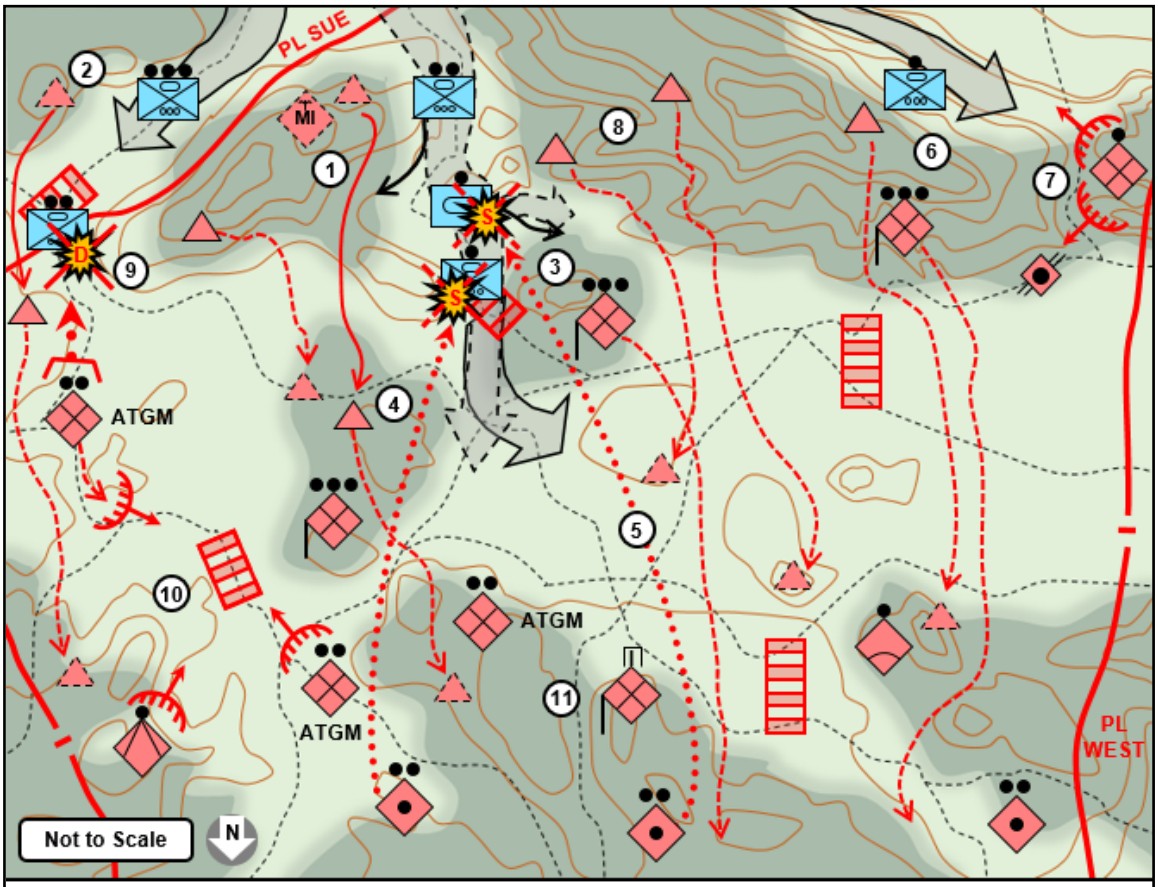
5-117. A screen is typically assigned to the flanks or rear of a KPAGF main body force, though it can also be forward; however, a screen does not occur forward of a moving main body force. In the case of a maneuvering force, forward security to the main body force occurs as a zone reconnaissance mission, reconnaissance in force, or guard mission. KPAGF screen missions can be assigned when tactical operations have extended flanks, coverage gaps occur between major subordinate maneuver units of a force, or when required to provide early warning in areas not considered critical enough to require security tasks of greater combat power.

5-118. The depth of a KPAGF screen zone is typically terrain dependent in order to prevent direct observation of the main body by enemy units. Depth provides the main body with more time to react to approaching enemy maneuver units and allows for reconnaissance and security handover. A KPAGF screening force employs depth by positioning OPs and other sensor collection assets between a designated forward-oriented limit of advance and the rear boundary of the security force. The number of OPs or patrols required by the screening force considers zone depth, width, duration of mission, and orientation of the screen to the main force. Available time and allowable distance from the main body are significant additional factors in planning and conducting a screen, reconnaissance handover, or battle handover of a screening force to another force.

5-119. A KPAGF screen displaces to subsequent positions based on event or time criteria stated in a mission order. A rearward passage of lines continues defensive actions and maintains enemy contact while conducting the passage and handover. These passage actions may or may not be conducted under enemy pressure. The force accepting handover typically accepts control of the AO forward of a handover line after two-thirds of the screening force's combat units clear designated passage points. Execution of a screen requires forces proportional to the level of protection directed by the main body force commander. Execution considerations for a screen include—

- Conducting surveillance of all avenues of approach that can affect the main body's mission.
- Detecting and reporting all enemy forces approaching the screen zone.
- Conducting counterreconnaissance to disrupt, defeat, or destroy all enemy reconnaissance units.
- Delaying enemy maneuver of ground forces in the screen zone.
- Disrupting enemy movement or maneuver of aerial forces in the screen zone.
- Identifying probable enemy main effort.
- Providing the protected force with early warning of enemy activities, locations, and movement or maneuver.

5-120. A KPAGF screen is designated as either a stationary screen or a moving screen. A screening force is typically assigned a zone with a wide frontage, with subordinate forces normally deployed abreast. A screening force conducts a moving flank or rear screen similar to a stationary screen, but employs movement and maneuver dependent on the tactical situation of the main body force. Figure 5-10 provides an example of a defensive screen with delay actions conducted by an infantry company detachment.



(1) Signals intelligence identifies enemy axes into security zone; the CDET provides early warning to the regiment; an OP reports enemy units have entered the CDET's security zone and are in the central and eastern corridors. (2) Another OP observes armored wheeled enemy eastward in the corridor south of PL SUE; it alerts ambush elements and displaces northward. (3) A third OP reports lead enemy armored wheeled and tank elements maneuvering north in the center of the zone; the nearby platoon displaces northward to avoid decisive engagement. (4) Indirect fires suppress enemy elements; an OP adjusts fire as the enemy attempts to maneuver out of the kill zone. (5) Additional indirect fires suppress enemy elements; the enemy main effort appears to be in the center of the security zone and moving northwest. (6) An OP reports armored wheeled enemy moving toward PL WEST in the southwest; the OP updates the security squad at the southwestern ambush site and a nearby platoon displaces northward to avoid decisive engagement; the enemy main effort appears oriented westward. (7) The security squad prepares an ambush for the southern corridor if the enemy continues west, or in the ridge gap if the enemy turns north. (8) OPs displace sequentially to subsequent positions. (9) Enemy elements continue to move across PL SUE in the southeast. Direct fire and ATGMs destroy the lead enemy element as it crosses PL SUE. (10) Antitank elements are prepared in multiple ambush positions if the enemy maneuvers north and approaches the kill zone. (11) The CDET is prepared to execute fires to turn the enemy main effort to the western corridor and to fire on enemy maneuver; it will maintain enemy contact without becoming decisively engaged and conduct battle handover with the neighboring CDET at PL WEST.

ATGM	antitank guided missile	CDET	company detachment	D	destroy
MI	military intelligence	OP	observation post	PL	phase line
S	suppress				

Figure 5-10. Company defensive screen (example)

Stationary Screen

5-121. A KPAGF stationary screen mission requires terrain-oriented and time-duration guidance. Air and ground force integration enable security-area coverage and acceptable risk as determined by the force commander. A phase line located along identifiable terrain identifies the forward limit of advance of the

screen. Phase lines also identify lateral and rear limits of advance. The screening force is responsible for the area between the screened force and the screen rear boundary. The rear limit of advance can be a reconnaissance handover or battle handover line. Other phase lines control forward, lateral, or rearward movement and maneuver of the screening force in its mission. The screening force uses checkpoints, contact points, named areas of interest, and other control measures as required to identify specific areas of interest and to coordinate RISTA and movement or maneuver. Engagement, disengagement, and displacement criteria prompt actions of the screening force.

5-122. The screen orients to a forward limit of advance and is considered a restrictive control measure that requires coordination when forces move beyond it into a ZORR. Key considerations include the maximum range of supporting indirect fires, possible fields of fire, requirements to observe specific named areas of interest or target areas of interest, and control measures for area target acquisition, fire support, and airspace or air defense support. Considerations for occupying a screen zone include time available and the KPAGF situation, and methods used are typically infiltration or tactical road march. When conditions allow, a zone reconnaissance is the norm for collecting information and intelligence as a screening force occupies terrain and identifies any enemy forces already in the screen zone.

5-123. The screening unit will receive equipment, units, and assistance to conduct its missions. These include, but are not limited to the following—

- Multiple sensors from the main body force or higher headquarters to collect and monitor an OE.
- Aerial reconnaissance acting as a supporting or independent screen for early warning of approaching enemy or enemy presence in selected areas of the security zone.
- Fire planning, including the integration of direct and indirect fire, attack aviation, and other direct air support.
- Designation of kill zones along likely enemy avenues of approach.
- Engineer assets to provide mobility, countermobility, and survivability capabilities for specific tasks, such as road and trail improvement, obstacle emplacement, or OP survivability construction.
- Coordination of KPAGF obstacles with fires to assist in the disruption or delay of enemy units.
- Mine-dispensing systems that can rapidly and precisely emplace a minefield with predetermined self-destruct times.
- Logistics support tailored to meet screening unit(s) requirements.

Moving Screen

5-124. Maneuver and movement of a KPAGF moving screen orients on the main body force and specified mission tasks assigned for early warning on the enemy. Coverage for a KPAGF moving flank screen begins at the front of the main body lead combat unit and ends at the rear of the protected force. Front and rear security forces are responsible for their own early warning protection. A line of departure integral to the main body force separates the screen mission from the main body force and becomes the initial rear boundary of the moving screen.

5-125. As the main body force maneuvers, its screening force occupies a series of successive screens with four basic movement method options:

- Alternate bounds by individual OPs.
- Alternate bounds by subordinate security units.
- Successive bounds.
- Continuous march.

5-126. The screening force adjusts to time and distance factors as required by the KPAGF main body force commander and as determined by the terrain. Coordination is continuous with other KPAGF security forces that may be protecting the main body force beyond the screening force, such as a guard force or covering force.

GUARD

5-127. Guard is a KPAGF security mission task to protect the main body by fighting the enemy in order to create reaction time and maneuver space for the main force. The KPAGF guard force also observes and reports information on its AO and ZORR, and prevents enemy ground observation of and direct fire on the main body force. A force conducting a guard mission cannot operate independently, as it relies on additional fires and other functional support from the main body force. A guard force expects contact with an enemy and provides protection to the main body force that a screen force cannot provide. Figure 5-11 on page 5-30 provides an example of an offensive flank guard with delay actions conducted by a mechanized infantry battalion detachment as part of a task-organized brigade attack.

5-128. A KPAGF guard force conducts multiple mission tasks, both stationary and moving, to include reconnaissance. Counterreconnaissance by a guard force is to destroy enemy reconnaissance within the security zone. A KPAGF guard force is prepared to accept decisive engagement with an enemy and can attack, defend, or delay to enable reaction time and maneuver space to the protected main body force. Three types of guard missions are—

- Advance guard.
- Flank guard.
- Rear guard.

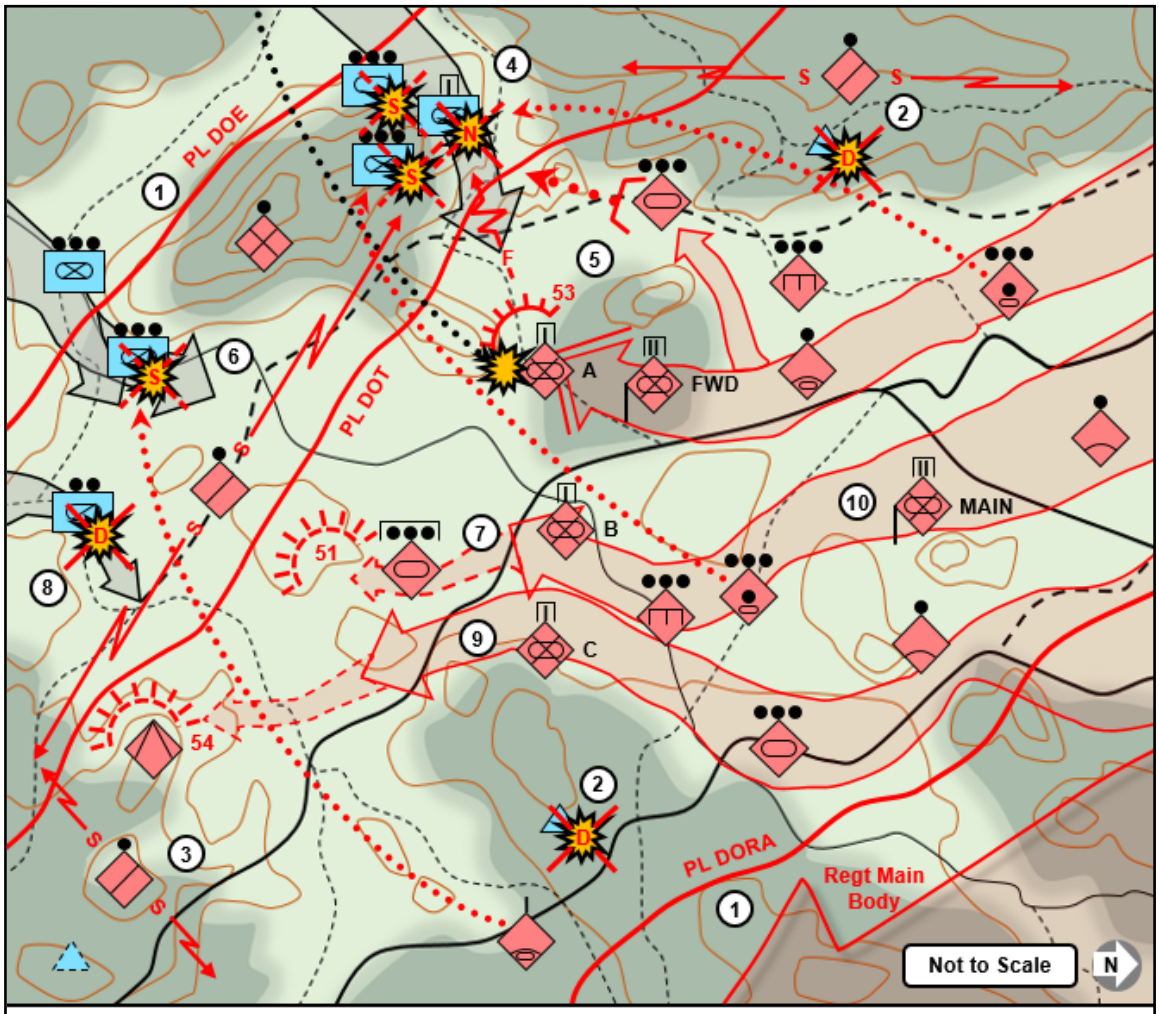
5-129. A KPAGF guard force operates within the range of designated indirect fire weapons of the main body force and accomplishes all the tasks of a screen, but operates over a narrower zone frontage to permit the concentration of combat power. The KPAGF guard force differs from a screen in that the guard force contains sufficient combat power to defeat, cause to withdraw, or fix lead enemy forces before they can engage the protected main body force. Battalion detachment or larger-echelon groups are the norm for guard missions, based on the combat power required to counter an anticipated enemy. Aerial assets typically support a guard force by screening between gaps and in front of force arrays or battle positions that the guard force establishes in its security zone. Aviation tasks can include:

- Reconnoiter the area between the guard force and the main body force.
- Maintain contact between any security units to their front and the main body force.
- Provide early warning and a degree of security to the guard force.

5-130. Timely development of the tactical situation by a KPAGF guard force along the axis of advance of the main body force enables situational awareness and understanding of an OE. Maintaining tactical initiative in contact with the enemy allows the main body force the option to continue its primary mission, conduct an appropriate defensive task such as defend, or respond with an offensive task such as a counterattack.

5-131. A KPAGF guard force executes its mission with several tactical expectations. The intent of guard force actions include but are not limited to:

- Develop the tactical situation with early warning in order to provide the main body force commander with the optimum situational awareness and understanding for mission decisions.
- Prevent enemy observation of the KPAGF main body force.
- Prevent enemy direct fires on the protected KPAGF main body force.
- Maintain surveillance of avenues of approach into and in the security zone.
- Detect and report all enemy forces approaching the security zone.
- Conduct counterreconnaissance to destroy all enemy reconnaissance units.
- Defeat the enemy advance guard.
- Deny the enemy the ability to place effective direct fires on the protected force.
- Delay the enemy approach and cause the enemy main body to deploy.
- Defend the security zone.



A BDET conducts a flank guard to protect its Regt's attack and defeat or fix ENY forces as they enter the western flank security zone. (1) The Regt attacks to the southeast. The BDET orients its tempo to the Regt main body and uses continuous march of CDETs as it reconnoiters the security zone from PL DOE to PL DORA. (2) RECON forces destroy ENY OPs as the BDET maneuvers southeast. (3) RECON forces precede the CDETs to destroy ENY elements and provide security and screen support. (4) A RECON screen identifies an ENY CDET crossing PL DOE. (5) CDET A and the FWD CP move to BP 53 as the CDET directs a tank PLT flank maneuver; direct and indirect fires neutralize the ENY CDET. (6) Another RECON screen and security element identifies ENY mechanized PLTs crossing PL DOE; the element requests call for fires. The Regt responds and the RECON force adjusts fire and suppresses the ENY. (7) CDET B maneuvers south to block the ENY avenue of approach; its tank PLT rapidly occupies BP 51 and blocks until the CDET arrives. (8) The antitank force at BP 54 destroys an ENY recon element in its vicinity. (9) CDET C maneuvers to the south to occupy BP 54 and block the probable ENY approach in coordination with CDET B. The security and RECON element continues to screen southeast in the security zone. (10) The Regt main body continues the attack; the BDET reports to the Regt that it has blocked lead ENY forces west of PL DOT. The security and RECON elements continue moving screens between PL DOE and PL DOT.

BDET	battalion detachment	BP	battle position	CDET	company detachment
CP	command post	D	destroy	ENY	enemy
F	fix	FWD	forward	N	neutralize
OP	outpost	PL	phase line	PLT	platoon
RECON	reconnaissance	Regt	regiment	S	suppress

Figure 5-11. Flank guard and battalion detachment (example)

5-132. KPAGF guard forces deny enemy ground maneuver forces the ability to penetrate through the security zone. KPAGF indirect fire considerations for a guard force are similar to a screen and include, but are not limited to, the following—

- A guard force typically receives more indirect fire support.
- Engineers support the guard force with mobility, countermobility, and survivability tasks.
- Other combat support and rear service units are task-organized in depth throughout the security zone.
- Immediate logistics support forces move with the flank guard force.
- Additional logistics support move with the main body force axis or as directed by the KPAGF guard force commander.

5-133. In a noncontiguous AO, advance, rear, or flank guard forces can be based on cardinal direction or general orientation to an enemy. Mission tasks of defend, delay, and disrupt are typical for a rear guard, and may include a task to fix the enemy until other forces, such as a quick reaction force, arrive to help.

Advance Guard

5-134. A KPAGF advance guard for a moving force is offensive in actions to locate and defeat enemy forces along the axis of advance of the main body force it protects. An intention of a KPAGF advance guard is to enable uninterrupted movement of the protected main body force. Terrain appreciation of an AO and expected tempo of maneuver of the main force are key considerations of how far the guard force operates from the same.

5-135. Task organization internal to the advance guard provides capabilities in forward units to immediately engage and defeat or fix any enemy that might impede the momentum of the main body force. Based on timely combat reconnaissance patrol intelligence, these forward units mass task-organized direct and indirect fires and engineer mobility or countermobility support to set conditions for the remainder of the advance guard to maneuver and defeat or destroy the enemy. The KPAGF main body force should not have to deploy from its march or attack formations; however, if the advance guard cannot defeat the enemy force, it fixes the enemy to enable the main body force to bypass or deploy additional forces against the enemy.

5-136. A KPAGF advance guard for a stationary force is primarily defensive in nature and deploys forward of a main body force orientation. An advance guard provides similar protection in a security zone to a main body force and main defenses in a defense zone. Once the KPAGF guard force obtains and maintains contact, it defends, delays, or disrupts in support of the main body force. Typical mission tasks include:

- Deceive the enemy as to the location of the actual main defenses of the defense zone.
- Force the enemy to deploy its main body forces.
- Target critical enemy assets such as C2 and communications, artillery groupings, and mobile logistic sites such as refuel on the move points or ammunition transfer points.

5-137. Offensive actions such as ambushes, raids, or limited counterattacks can support advance guard security in an AO.

5-138. Depending on the terrain, the KPAGF advance guard—which consists of an infantry regiment with possible attachments—operates well out in front of the division main body. The first element is a scout squad called the front area scout element. An infantry platoon trails the scouting element within a reasonable distance (300–600 m). Following approximately 3–6 km after is the remainder of the lead infantry battalion. The rest of the regiment, composing the advance guard, follows 2–3 km later. An infantry platoon guards each flank of the lead regiment's main body.

Flank Guard

5-139. A KPAGF flank guard force protects a flank of the KPAGF main body force. The flank guard force responsibility typically begins at the trail element of an advance guard or at the lead combat element of the main body force, and ends at the rear of the protected main body force or at the lead element of the rear guard force.

5-140. A KPAGF flank guard force for a stationary force performs a zone or area reconnaissance when establishing its initial security positions. Upon reaching the initial battle positions or OPs, the flank guard force establishes a defensive array oriented on kill zones in probable or possible enemy avenues of approach. Once the flank guard force makes contact with an enemy force, it defends or delays to protect the main body force in compliance with the main body commander's criteria for guard force engagement, disengagement, and displacement.

5-141. The flank guard—often a regiment for a division—normally covers 2–4 km of terrain to the flank of the KPAGF main body, depending on the terrain. In keeping with the norm to make contact with the enemy with the smallest element possible, the flank point element is an infantry platoon. Approximately 1 km closer to the main body is the remainder of that platoon's battalion. The rest of the regiment is in column even nearer the main body, with a front area scout element and a rear area point element.

5-142. A KPAGF moving flank guard force mission task presents additional considerations and requirements. A KPAGF moving flank guard force has many of the same considerations as a moving flank screen; however, a moving flank guard can occupy a series of battle positions to protect a main body force axis of advance. The main body force commander assigns a security objective to orient the flank guard force in its security zone. Tasks for the moving flank guard include but are not limited to:

- Maintain continuous surveillance of enemy avenues of approach along the KPAGF main body force axis of advance.
- Establish a series of battle positions to guard the KPAGF main body force.
- Reconnoiter the zone between the KPAGF main body force and flank guard force battle positions and limit of advance.
- Maintain contact with the lead to rear units of the main body force and other security units protecting the KPAGF main body force.
- Conduct counterreconnaissance to destroy all enemy reconnaissance forces in the guard security zone.
- Protect the KPAGF main body force.

5-143. A KPAGF moving flank guard force conducts its maneuver in successive bounds, alternate bounds, or continuous marches. Occupation of battle positions is situationally dependent on the enemy threat to the main body force. In a sequential maneuver of a flank guard, the flank guard force crosses the line of departure separately and sequential to the main body force movement. A sequential method is typical when a main body force has already penetrated a line of contact or the main body force being protected is not in contact with an enemy. In a simultaneous method, a flank guard force crosses the line of departure within the main body force and then deploys from that same main body force axis into its flank security zone. A simultaneous action is appropriate when the main body force conducts its own penetration of enemy defenses along a line of contact. The flank guard force follows the lead combat elements of the protected main body force through the departure point(s) and deploys into its guard force array in the security zone. The lead element of a moving flank guard force conducts a zone or area reconnaissance with three key mission tasks:

- Maintain contact with the KPAGF main body.
- Reconnoiter the zone between the KPAGF main body force and moving flank guard force route or routes of advance.
- Reconnoiter the moving flank guard force routes in the flank security zone.

5-144. The KPAGF moving flank guard force maneuvers along the routes of advance to occupy battle positions and OPs parallel to the main body force axis of advance. Commanders establish phase lines that run parallel and perpendicular to the direction of the movement of the main body force. If the enemy attacks into the protected flank, the KPAGF guard force uses phase lines parallel to the main body force to control a delay or defense. Phase lines perpendicular to the main body force are used to control forward movement in the same direction as the main body force's axis of advance. The guard force regulates movement along its routes of advance by the pace of the protected main body force. The three primary methods of movement are successive bounds, alternate bounds, and continuous movement.

5-145. If the protected force stops, the KPAGF guarding force occupies blocking positions oriented to likely enemy axes of advance toward the KPAGF main body force. As the speed, pace, or tempo of the main body forces change, the guard force adjusts its movement and maneuver to provide protection accordingly. If the

guard force anticipates being overextended in its ability to protect, the guard force commander informs the KPAGF main body force commander and recommends one of the following courses of action:

- Reinforce the flank guard.
- Reduce the AO.
- Screen a designated area of the flank security zone and guard the remaining area.

Rear Guard

5-146. A KPAGF rear guard protects the rear of the main body force. Rear guards are appropriate when conducting offensive tasks, when the protected main body force breaks contact with friendly flanking forces, or during a retrograde operation. The KPAGF rear guard deploys and defends to protect moving and stationary main body forces. The tasks described for a stationary flank guard apply to a rear guard mission. The KPAGF rear guard for a moving force displaces to successive battle positions along phase lines in depth as the main body force moves and maneuvers.

5-147. The KPAGF commander establishes a rear guard during a main body force withdrawal, retirement, or delaying action in one of two typical ways:

- The KPAGF guard force relieves main body force units in place and occupies battle positions as the main body force moves or maneuvers in a direction away from an enemy.
- The KPAGF guard force establishes battle positions in depth to the rear of a main body force, and conducts multiple passages of the KPAGF main body force moving or maneuvering through the guard force defensive array.

5-148. When an infantry regiment assumes a rear guard mission, it places a rear point force (normally an infantry battalion) that is to delay the enemy's movement as the enemy attempts to pursue and catch the KPAGF main body. The rear guard infantry regiment also provides its own flank security to prevent envelopment of the main body by the enemy as well as a scout element, point company, and advance guard in the direction of movement to prevent the rear guard infantry regiment from being surprised by an enemy that manages to position itself between the rear guard and the main body. The distances between the rear, flank, and advance security elements will be terrain dependent. If a KPAGF rear guard cannot defeat an approaching enemy, it fixes the enemy force until the main body force can support additional security actions.

COVER

5-149. Cover is a KPAGF security mission task to protect the KPAGF main body by fighting the enemy to create reaction time and maneuver space for the KPAGF main body force. The typical mission intent is to defeat or destroy enemy forces within the covering force's capabilities. A covering force is tactically self-contained and task-organized for extended operations, and capable of operating independently from the KPAGF main body force it protects. It typically operates at a significant distance from the KPAGF main body force in order to—

- Develop the tactical situation with early warning in order to provide the main body force commander with the optimum situational awareness and understanding for mission decisions.
- Prevent enemy observation of the KPAGF main body force.
- Prevent enemy direct and indirect fires on the protected KPAGF main body force.

5-150. The covering force collects and reports information on its AO and ZORR in support of the protected main body commander's priorities, and may include system capabilities to disrupt or prevent selective enemy long-range indirect fires from affecting the main body force it protects.

5-151. A covering force conducts counterreconnaissance to destroy enemy reconnaissance within its security zone. As it develops the tactical situation at an extended distance from the protected main body force, mission tasks can vary between reconnoiter, screen, guard, disrupt, attack, defend, or delay in order to protect the main body force. A covering force anticipates decisive engagement with an enemy, if required, to achieve protection of the main body force, and does not allow enemy forces to bypass its force array. A KPAGF covering force expects to confront enemy combat power normally greater than that expected of a guard or screen mission force.

5-152. Integration of aerial assets is critical to task organization for a cover mission. Aviation assets assist in security tasks between a covering force and its main body force, maintain contact with the protected main body force when extended distances involve the security zone and defense zone, or screen to the front of the covering force.

5-153. A KPAGF covering force may be offensive or defensive in nature. All covering force actions employ an offensive orientation as opportunities evolve or are created in a tactical situation. The covering force executes its mission and intent as enemy-oriented reconnaissance throughout its assigned AO, and typically conducts security tasks in the context of guard or screen tasks.

Offensive Cover

5-154. An offensive KPAGF covering force retains or seizes the initiative to provide the main body force commander with time and the ability to maneuver. An offensive covering force can operate to the front or flanks of the main body force. Offensive covering forces conduct the following key tasks:

- Reconnoiter along the main body force axis of advance.
- Identify enemy dispositions, capabilities, and probable axes of approach.
- Maintain continuous surveillance of enemy avenues of approach.
- Destroy enemy reconnaissance and security forces in the AO.
- Deny the enemy information about the size, strength, composition, and objective of the main body force.
- Disrupt, fix, block, and defeat enemy forces in the cover security zone.
- Exploit tactical opportunities in support of KPAGF main body force fires and maneuver.
- Protect the KPAGF main body force from effective observation, surveillance, and direct and indirect fires.

5-155. The two forms of offensive cover are advance cover and flank cover. A KPAGF advance covering force is to locate and penetrate the enemy force's security zone and forward defenses. When the enemy is a moving or maneuvering force, a KPAGF advance cover destroys enemy reconnaissance and defeats advance guard units and first-echelon units of the enemy main body force. A KPAGF flank cover is conducted similar to a flank guard mission.

5-156. Differences between a KPAGF covering force and a guard force are the larger tactical scope of the cover mission, the significant task organization of forces for tactical operations, and the greater distance from the KPAGF main body force as a semi-independent or independent security mission. A KPAGF covering force typically clears the area between its route of advance and the main body; however, the main body force commander can assign missions to other security forces with zone responsibilities to protect the KPAGF main body force.

Defensive Cover

5-157. A KPAGF defensive cover forces the enemy to reveal its main effort, disrupts enemy offensive actions, and creates conditions for successful KPAGF main body force tactical actions. A KPAGF defensive covering force operates to the front, flanks, or rear of a main body force deploying into an AO or already deployed to defend. Planning and execution considerations are applicable to all three types of defensive cover. Mission tasks for defensive cover include—

- Maintain continuous surveillance of enemy avenues of approach.
- Destroy enemy reconnaissance and security forces in the security zone of the AO.
- Deceive enemy situational understanding of main body force dispositions and capabilities of the main body force defensive array.
- Determine the size, strength, composition, and direction of the enemy's main effort.
- Maintain contact with enemy forces and cause commitment of enemy second-echelon forces.
- Exploit tactical opportunities in support of main body fires and maneuver.
- Protect the main body force from effective observation, surveillance, and direct and indirect fires.

5-158. A KPAGF rear covering force protects a main body force that is moving away from the enemy. A rear covering force can be directed to conduct a relief in place of a main body force as integral to a deception plan, with covering forces deployed abreast and in depth. Another tactical option is a covering force deploying behind the main body force, supporting battle handover and passage of lines with the main body force in contact with the enemy, and conducting a defense or delay. A covering force typically displaces to subsequent phase lines in depth in accordance with the defensive mission. The KPAGF covering force maintains contact with the enemy until relieved of that task by the main body force commander.

AREA SECURITY

5-159. KPAGF area security is a security task conducted to protect friendly units, installations, routes, and actions within a specified area. Area security is essential to all operations. The security intention is to preserve the main body KPAGF force commander's freedom of maneuver in tactical missions, ability to move reserves and position fire support assets, and provide effective logistics and other sustainment actions. Area security degrades the enemy's ability to affect friendly actions in a specific area by denying the enemy's use of an area for its own purposes. The KPAGF commander may task subordinate units to conduct the following actions in support of area security operations:

- Area, route, or zone reconnaissance.
- Screen or guard security actions.
- Offensive and defensive tasks.
- Route or convoy security.
- Protection of high-value assets.

5-160. KPAGF security actions at and within designated area security perimeters or areas, complemented with other reconnaissance and security tasks, are based on risk assessment of enemy-force capabilities and intentions and KPAGF units available to employ in missions assigned by the main body force commander. Area security can be assigned to a unit when tactical conditions dictate and can contain contiguous or noncontiguous perimeters and boundaries in an AO. The KPAGF commander positions reaction or reserve units in the AO for rapid response to probable enemy actions. Other missions or tasks in support of area security may include but are not limited to—

- Conducting route or convoy security of designated lines of communications.
- Monitoring and controlling movement with checkpoint or combat outpost operations in the AO or on critical lines of communications.
- Employing patrols to provide reconnaissance, intelligence, or security between secured perimeters.
- Maintaining an observable presence to the relevant population of an AO.

ROUTE SECURITY

5-161. KPAGF route security missions prevent enemy units from affecting freedom of maneuver along a protected route. A KPAGF route security unit operates on and to the flanks of a designated route. Route security operations are typically defensive in nature and are terrain-oriented to the protected route. A route security unit enables force traffic flow along a route, with actions that include—

- Conducting mounted, dismounted, and aerial reconnaissance and security tasks for designated routes and key locations along routes.
- Occupying key terrain along or near designated routes to prevent enemy observation and direct fire that could disrupt route operations.
- Conducting engineer reconnaissance and maintenance to ensure satisfactory trafficability for force operations.
- Cordoning sections of the route with periodic searches for suspected enemy materiel, actions, and intentions.
- Conducting offensive actions to ambush, disrupt, defeat, or destroy enemy units intent on affecting route security and freedom of KPAGF force movement.

5-162. Convoy security is a subset of area security and route security. KPAGF convoy security missions are offensive in nature and orient on the protected force. This type of security mission can be conducted in conjunction with route security operations. A KPAGF convoy security force operates to the front, flanks, and rear of a convoy moving along a designated route, and is typically integrated into the body of the convoy. A security force conducts tasks that include but are not limited to—

- Reconnoiter a route the convoy is to travel.
- Provide early warning of enemy presence along a designated route.
- Clear a designated route of obstacles.
- Prevent an enemy force from influencing convoy actions along a designated route.

5-163. KPAGF local security includes all actions to prevent or interdict enemy efforts. Local security is continuous in all missions, and essential to maintaining mission task initiative. Active patrolling and continuous reconnaissance are measures that support local security. Passive measures include C3D; noise and light discipline; standardized movement control; and concise standardized communications.

DEFENSIVE SECURITY FORMATIONS

5-164. KPAGF defensive security formations include—

- Combat reconnaissance patrols.
- Combat security outposts and OP teams.
- Counterreconnaissance detachments.
- Defensive screen forces.
- Defensive guard forces.
- Defensive cover forces.
- Forward detachments.

COMBAT RECONNAISSANCE PATROL

5-165. In the defense, the KPAGF will send out combat reconnaissance patrols to perform security and reconnaissance functions for the unit it supports. The KPAGF security function anticipates direct offensive action combat when an enemy is in the security zone of the patrol mission. As in offensive reconnaissance missions, a CRP is a typically platoon-size element that is task-organized from within a maneuver unit with an expectation that direct action combat will occur. The KPAGF CRP can be directed to avoid direct fire action with an enemy, or can be directed to initiate combat actions with an enemy for situational understanding of the enemy or to deceive an enemy. Normally within the indirect fire support range of the supported force, a KPAGF CRP can also have indirect fires task-organized within its maneuver and support units.

5-166. When required to support a particular mission task, specialized capabilities such as engineer or CBRN reconnaissance capabilities are allocated to the patrol. Forces employ one or more CRPs based on the tactical situation.

COMBAT SECURITY OUTPOST AND OBSERVATION POST TEAM

5-167. A KPAGF combat security outpost typically conducts defensive actions in a security zone in conjunction with the main body force defense zones. A grouping of such outposts, typically reinforced maneuver platoons, provides early warning along enemy probable main and secondary axes of advance in an AO. Combat actions can include—

- Identify approach and entry of the enemy into an assigned zone.
- Disrupt the momentum of enemy movement or maneuver.
- Defeat enemy reconnaissance.
- Support counterreconnaissance tasks to destroy enemy reconnaissance.
- Deceive the enemy regarding the actual location of the main body main defensive array.

- Act as a stay-behind capability to maintain situational understanding of follow-on enemy forces.
- Assist in movement and maneuver transition of the main body force between defensive and offensive missions.

5-168. A combat security outpost may receive additional support from its headquarters or higher units in order to complete its designated mission(s). These additional assets include, but are not limited to, the following—

- Engineer countermobility support and survivability construction in support of direct or indirect fire weapons that will concentrate into designated kill zones.
- Once kill zones are identified, the engineer units may help the outpost unit(s) create primary and alternate fighting positions and develop a comprehensive defensive all-round perimeter.
- Engineers may place obstacles of wire entanglements, tripwire, mines and demolitions, and other techniques to channel or contain the enemy.
- Time permitting, engineers will assist in the construction of interconnecting trench lines and overhead protection as part of cover, concealment, camouflage, and other deception and protection measures.
- Time permitting, engineers may assist the outpost(s) with the construction of subsequent and supplemental fighting positions.
- Time permitting, underground shelters within the outpost provide storage for munitions and materiel, as well as living quarters for the soldiers that are separate from their fighting positions.
- Attached weapon system positions may create or reinforce defilade protection.
- Field artillery observation teams provide visual and sensor awareness on activities in assigned areas of interest and kill zones, and support adjustment of direct and indirect fires on the enemy.

5-169. The defensive actions of combat security outposts in the security zone and security positions forward of the main defense zone enable a battle handover of the enemy to the main defensive array that continues to deceive the enemy as to the exact location of the main body force defense. The KPAGF main body higher headquarters can also direct selected outposts to remain in battle positions in the security zone or to preclude initial combat action until lead enemy forces have passed and follow-on forces are susceptible to outpost attack, disruption, defeat, or destruction of high-value targets.

5-170. The combat security outpost array can also support transition to KPAGF main body offensive actions from the defense. Sustained situational awareness of the enemy and terrain for intended tactical movement and maneuver provides the main body force with real-time human observation or sensor indications to support commander decision making and timing of actions.

COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE DETACHMENT

5-171. Counterreconnaissance can be a specified mission task and is conducted as a task-organized, combined arms action. The KPAGF often forms a counterreconnaissance detachment, typically based on a company or battalion combat arms headquarters, to accomplish this mission task. The detachment comprises constituent and dedicated units; however, a command and support relationship may be required to apply specialized capabilities for limited periods of time in execution of a mission. For example, a detachment might receive augmentation support for precision-capable fires in order to locate and destroy a critical target acquisition system and fires to an enemy fires support system. In another situation, a detachment might receive aviation support to conduct reconnaissance, confirm high-payoff target locations, and coordinate indirect fires and aerial attack missions. Figure 5-12 on page 5-38 provides an example of the structure of a mechanized (tracked or wheeled) infantry company augmented with multiple capabilities as a counterreconnaissance detachment.

5-172. A counterreconnaissance mission is integrated into all KPAGF actions. Control measures include counterreconnaissance zones, predicted enemy locations, and kill zones. Other norms can include check points, contact points, and phase lines.

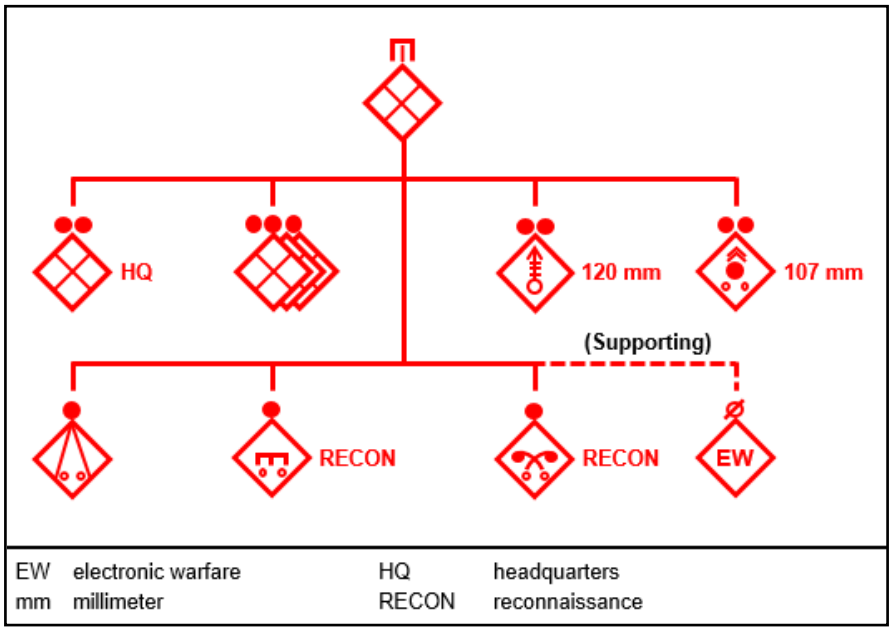


Figure 5-12. Counterreconnaissance detachment (example)

DEFENSIVE SCREEN FORCE

5-173. A KPAGF screen unit provides early warning to the KPAGF main body of the force that the screening unit is subordinate to in a tactical operation. In addition to fundamental aspects of ensuring a degree of local security in all unit echelons and preventing surprise by an enemy, defensive and offensive screening actions support counterreconnaissance to defeat or destroy enemy reconnaissance from collecting information and intelligence on the main body force. A KPAGF screening force maintains contact with the enemy without becoming decisively engaged, and conducts a battle handover of the enemy to the KPAGF main body force that the screening force supports. See paragraphs 5-115–5-126 for addition information on a screen force.

DEFENSIVE GUARD FORCE

5-174. A KPAGF guard force employs a task-organized formation, typically structured around on a maneuver battalion when part of a unit organized to protect a main body force in a prepared defense with a security zone to the main body force's front, either flank, or rear. Conditions and risk assessment can indicate that a task-organized company detachment can provide the required guard protection.

5-175. KPAGF defensive guard actions provide early warning of enemy activity in the assigned security zone, and include counterreconnaissance to destroy any enemy reconnaissance units that evade other security actions in the security zone. Protection prevents enemy situational understanding of KPAGF main body force actions and critical locations. A KPAGF defensive guard force is prepared to decisively engage enemy forces. If the guard force cannot defeat an approaching enemy, it fixes the enemy force in order to provide the KPAGF main body commander with time to decide on future defensive or offensive actions.

DEFENSIVE COVER FORCE

5-176. A defensive cover force is typically a regimental or larger force that protects a higher headquarters main body force such as a division, corps, or combined arms army in a prepared defensive position. Tactical conditions could exist for a maneuver battalion to be assigned a cover mission for a division with an additional mission task and supporting task organization. A KPAGF defensive covering force can be offensive or defensive in conduct and reflects the mission of the main body force it protects. It accomplishes all the tasks

of KPAGF defensive screening and guard forces, but has significant additional capabilities in force capability and use.

5-177. Figure 5-13 provides an example of the structure of a KPAGF infantry regiment task-organized for a defensive cover mission with additional support from a higher headquarters IFS, as well as affiliated and associated support in the tactical AO by possible unconventional forces.

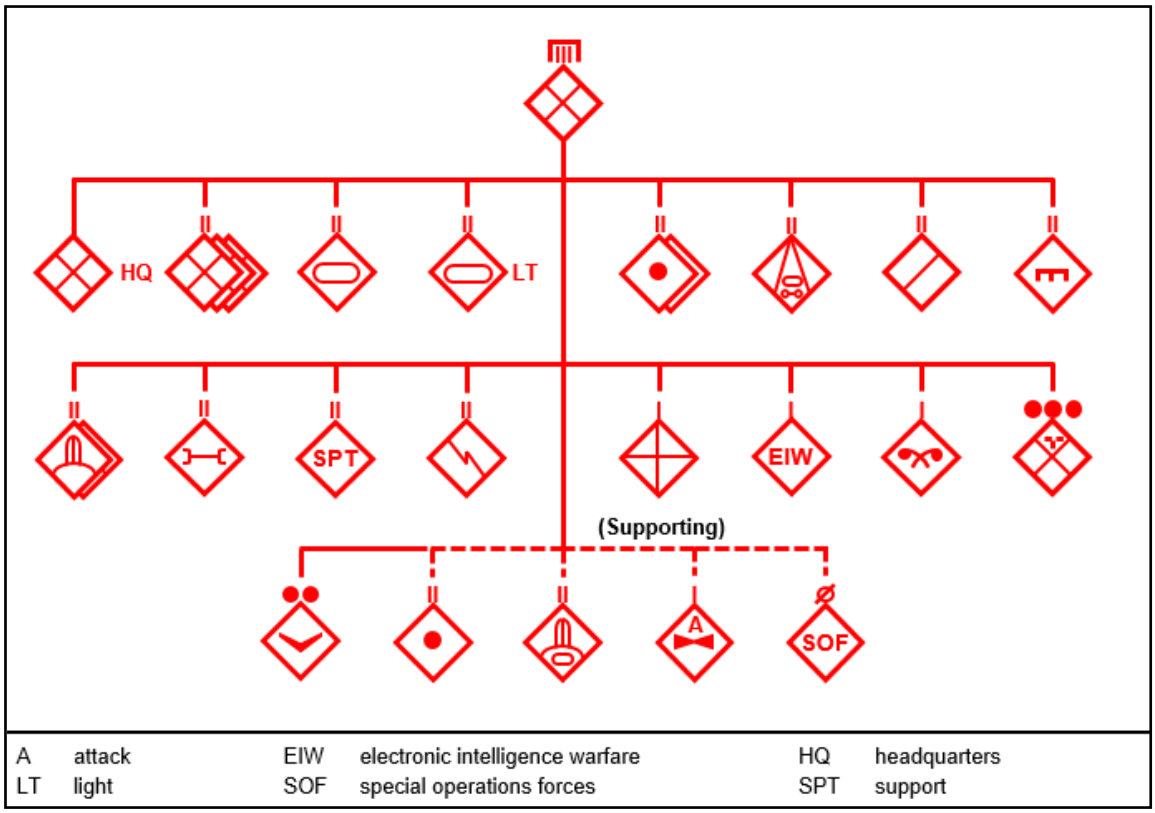


Figure 5-13. Regiment task-organized for a cover mission (example)

FORWARD DETACHMENT

5-178. A forward detachment is typically a task-organized battalion- or regimental-size unit capable of semi-independent or independent mission execution. The KPAGF higher headquarters assigning the mission and task organization synchronizes its other reconnaissance and security forces in the AO to inform the detachment mission on directional orientation and maneuver in relation to the enemy and an assigned objective.

5-179. In offensive operations, the forward detachment maneuvers to its objective on an axis other than the KPAGF main body force axis of advance. Maintaining situational understanding from higher headquarters reconnaissance forces to its front, the detachment avoids contact with enemy forces until it nears its objective. When directed, forces within a forward detachment can conduct raids and other offensive actions that support the rapid maneuver to and seizure or occupation of the objective. An example is linkup of a forward detachment and air assault forces on key terrain deep in an AO and behind enemy forces, which enables continued momentum of the higher headquarters main body force in its attack.

5-180. A variant of a forward detachment is an enveloping detachment. Given appropriate terrain and an enemy situation that allows a rapid envelopment, the objective is to attack a flank or rear of an enemy array that is in contact with another KPAGF main body force. Whether attacking an enemy flank or rear, or seizing an objective in the depth of the defense zone or security zone, the enveloping detachment is often under the C2 of a headquarters senior to the main body force attacking the enemy frontage.

5-181. In defensive operations, a forward detachment can be assigned defend, delay, or disrupt tasks in the security zone, usually along secondary enemy axes of advance. Tactical actions slow or halt enemy advances in a security zone and deceive the enemy regarding the location of the actual main defenses of a defense zone. Forces within the detachment can be directed to conduct ambushes or limited counterattacks in support of the security zone defenses.