

**LONG-RANGE SURVEILLANCE
UNIT OPERATIONS**

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PREFACE

This manual provides doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures on how long-range surveillance units perform combat operations. Long-range surveillance units include long-range surveillance companies at corps, and long-range surveillance detachments in mechanized, infantry, airborne, air assault, and light infantry divisions. This manual is aligned with Army operations doctrine (FM 100-5). It is not a stand-alone publication. A knowledge of FM 7-8 is essential.

The primary audiences for this manual are corps and division commanders, corps and division G3s and G2s, military intelligence battalion commanders that have subordinate long-range surveillance units, long-range surveillance company and detachment commanders, platoon leaders, platoon sergeants, and team leaders. Secondary audiences include other infantry, armor, field artillery, and aviation leaders and staff officers, special operations forces leaders and staff officers, and service schools.

LRSU leaders should use this manual in developing methodologies for training, planning, coordinating, and executing LRS missions. By adhering to doctrinally sound methodologies, leaders significantly increase the unit's chance for mission success.

Tough, realistic training is the key to successful execution. The specifics of how to train the LRS company, detachment, and team are in ARTEP 7-93-MTP. ARTEP 7-8-MTP should also be used as a supplement in training LRS teams. These ARTEPs provide the tasks, conditions, and standards for training, and outline how to integrate individual, leader, and soldier tasks.

The proponent for this publication is the United States Army Infantry School. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 directly to: Commandant, US Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-RB, Fort Benning, Ga 31905-5430.

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used, both men and women are included.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Combat forces need accurate and timely intelligence about enemy forces, terrain, and weather. Commanders must make fast and accurate decisions to have the right combat force at the right place and time. Their decisions are partly based on information gathered for intelligence purposes. Long-range surveillance units are trained and equipped to gather this information.

Section I. OBJECTIVE

Human intelligence is a category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources (JCS Pub 1-02). Human intelligence has always been a primary source of information within the intelligence collection system. Frontline soldiers and reconnaissance patrols have always provided combat information to tactical commanders. Commanders at all levels need this type of information. The long-range surveillance teams are a primary source of human intelligence.

1-1. INFORMATION GATHERING

Information is collected from every source and disseminated immediately as combat information, or it is first processed into intelligence. Collection of information is one phase of the intelligence cycle. The cycle consists of direction, collection, processing, and dissemination. These phases may be conducted both sequentially and concurrently. While information is being processed, additional information is being collected. At the same time, the intelligence staffs plan and direct the collection effort to meet new requirements. Data gained from the intelligence cycle, coupled with existing data, enable intelligence staffs to predict battlefield events and enemy intentions. By comparing time with actual events, the G2 can provide the commander timely, complete, and accurate intelligence.

1-2. HUMAN INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES

Long-range surveillance units provide the corps with a dedicated company and the division with a dedicated detachment. These units are specially trained and equipped to collect human intelligence about forces deep in the enemy's rear. LRS units are part of the overall intelligence collection process. They augment and complement other collection systems that are more vulnerable to limitations such as weather, range, terrain masking, and enemy countermeasures. LRS units also allow corps and division