Field Manual FM 55-93 FM 93 Long Range Surveillance Unit Operations June 2009

The purpose of this field manual is to provide doctrinal guidance for the conduct of long-range surveillance (LRS) unit operations. LRS units are organic to military intelligence (MI) battalions and brigades and provide the commander with the capability to conduct deep reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition (RSTA) operations in support of combat, stability, and civil support operations.

LRS units are highly trained and equipped to operate independently for extended periods of time in denied or hostile areas. They are capable of conducting a wide range of missions, including:



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by United States Government US Army

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* Reconnaissance and surveillance of enemy forces, terrain, and activities * Target acquisition and designation * Combat tracking of enemy forces * Direct action missions * Information operations * Unconventional warfare

LRS units are a valuable asset to the commander and can provide him with the information he needs to make informed decisions about the conduct of his operations.

Organization

LRS units are typically organized into teams of four to six soldiers. Each team is led by a team leader and consists of a variety of specialists, including:

* Observers * Snipers * Communications specialists * Medics

LRS teams are equipped with a variety of weapons and equipment, including:

* Rifles * Sniper rifles * Machine guns * Grenades * Radios * Night vision devices * GPS receivers

LRS units are also supported by a variety of vehicles and aircraft, including:

* All-terrain vehicles * Helicopters * Fixed-wing aircraft

Operations

LRS units conduct a variety of operations, including:

* **Reconnaissance and surveillance**: LRS teams conduct reconnaissance and surveillance of enemy forces, terrain, and activities. They collect

information on enemy strength, disposition, and movements. They also identify potential targets for attack. * **Target acquisition and designation**: LRS teams acquire and designate targets for attack by other units. They use a variety of methods to acquire targets, including:

* Visual observation * Thermal imaging * Radar

* **Combat tracking**: LRS teams track enemy forces in order to provide the commander with information on their movements and activities. They use a variety of methods to track enemy forces, including:

* Foot tracking * Vehicle tracking * Aerial tracking

* **Direct action missions**: LRS teams may conduct direct action missions against enemy forces. These missions may include:

* Raids * Ambushes * Assassinations

* **Information operations**: LRS teams may conduct information operations to influence the behavior of enemy forces. These operations may include:

* Psychological operations * Civil affairs * Unconventional warfare

* **Unconventional warfare**: LRS teams may conduct unconventional warfare operations in support of the commander's objectives. These operations may include:

* Guerrilla warfare * Sabotage * Terrorism

Training

LRS soldiers are highly trained and skilled in a variety of areas, including:

* Reconnaissance and surveillance * Target acquisition and designation * Combat tracking * Direct action * Information operations * Unconventional warfare * Survival * Evasion * Resistance and escape

LRS soldiers are also proficient in a variety of weapons and equipment.

Equipment

LRS units are equipped with a variety of weapons and equipment, including:

* Rifles * Sniper rifles * Machine guns * Grenades * Radios * Night vision devices * GPS receivers * All-terrain vehicles * Helicopters * Fixed-wing aircraft

LRS units are a valuable asset to the commander and can provide him with the information he needs to make informed decisions about the conduct of his operations. LRS soldiers are highly trained and skilled in a variety of areas, and they are equipped with a variety of weapons and equipment.



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