



美軍戰車排標準作業程序－作戰篇（譯文）

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提要

- 一、本篇譯文-「戰車排戰鬥間現行作業程序(TANK PLATOON SOP)」，乃美陸軍裝甲兵學校所編 ST3.20.153 號準則，為美陸軍裝甲部隊最基層編制單位所用之教範。
- 二、本篇為『指揮管制、戰術行軍』譯文篇之延續，文章第一段為攻擊，從戰車排接敵運動為開端，接續說明戰車排運動技巧、攻擊戰術行動、手段等各項標準程序、檢查表及對突發狀況處置作為。
- 三、本篇第二段乃從防禦為起始，文中表列戰車排執行防禦行動各項檢查要項及對突發狀況處置程序。

關鍵字：戰車排(TANK PLATOON)、標準作業程序(SOP)、攻擊行動(OFFENSIVE OFFENSIVE)、接戰作為(ACTIONS ON CONTACT)

前言

本篇譯文-「戰車排戰鬥間現行作業程序(TANK PLATOON SOP)」，乃美陸軍裝甲兵學校所編 ST3.20.153 號準則，此本雖為美陸軍裝甲部隊最基層編制單位所用之教範，然其內容包含指揮管制、計畫作為、戰術行動（行軍、攻擊、防禦）、城鎮作戰、勤務支援等標準程序，且條文內容經美陸軍裝甲部隊實戰驗證，故實屬為我陸軍裝甲幹部重要參考文獻之一；囿於全書篇幅，筆者將其區分四篇譯文，俾供讀者參酌運用。

譯文

一、攻擊行動-接敵運動 OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS – TACTICAL MOVEMENT

通常排所執行的戰術運動及運動技巧受到連級部隊的作戰命令所規範。排長所在位置必須要能最有效地掌控部隊。

The platoon normally executes tactical movement using the formation and movement technique specified in the company/troop OPOD. At all times, the platoon leader positions himself where he can best control the platoon.

（一）隊形 FORMATIONS

排在執行戰術運動時，使用下列六種基本隊形

The platoon executes tactical movement using six basic formations:

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1.縱隊 Column | 2.交織縱隊 Staggered column | 3.契形隊 Wedge |
| 4.V 形隊 Vee | 5.梯隊 Echelon | 6.橫隊 Line |

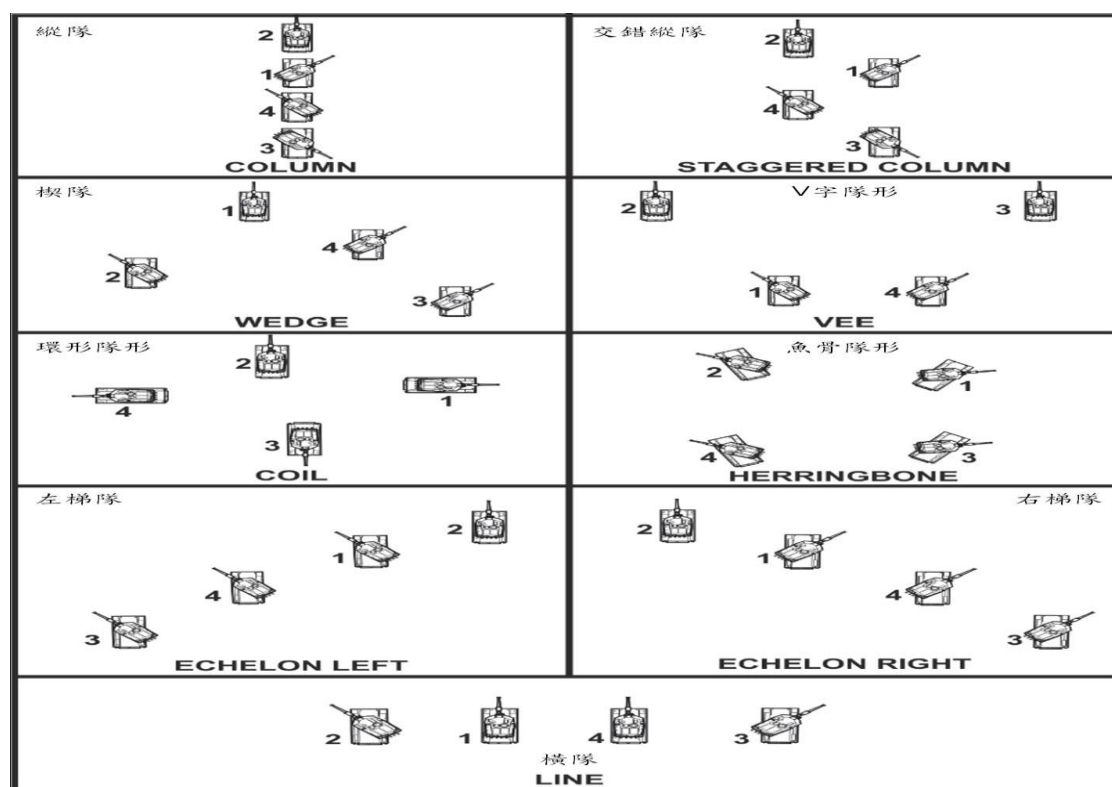
此外，當排必須停止戰術運動時，排應當使用以下的防禦隊形(環形與魚骨隊形)。

In addition, the platoon uses the following protective formations when it must halt during tactical movement:

戰術運動隊形在下列圖表說明(提示：排長在隊形中的所在位置須隨戰況改變，並且排長所在位置必須要能最有效率地掌控部隊)

The formations of tactical movement are shown in the following illustrations. (NOTE: The position of the platoon leader in each formation will vary based on the tactical situation. As noted, the platoon leader always positions himself within the formation where he can best control the platoon.)

圖 1、戰鬥隊形



(二) 運動技巧 MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES

排長可以運用這三種運動(移動)技巧(戰術)。

The platoon leader can employ one of three movement techniques.

1、行軍 Traveling

具有連續移動且最小火力掩護(防護力加安全性)之特性，行軍技巧通常使用在與敵接觸可能性低且需前進速度時。

Characterized by continuous movement of all elements and providing minimal security, the traveling technique is used when speed is desirable and contact is unlikely.

2、行軍掩護 Traveling overwatch

這項技巧提供更多的防護力(安全性)，並使用在有可能接觸敵人且仍需前進速度狀況下。尾隨的車輛以不同的速度移動並可能週期性的停止以掩護並引導車輛。

This technique provides additional security when contact is possible but speed is still desirable. The lead element moves continuously. The trail element moves at various speeds and may halt periodically to overwatch the lead element.



3、躍進掩護 Bounding overwatch

躍進掩護是的使用在預期接敵的狀況下，每次只能分段前進，排長可以選定使用任何一種躍進掩護技巧(交叉如圖 3 或逐次如圖 4)。在交互要進掩護技巧下，躍進組需移動至超越掩護組；在逐次躍進掩護技巧下，躍進組則需移動至與掩護組並排。

Bounding overwatch is used when contact is expected. Only one section moves at a time. The platoon leader designates which bounding technique (alternate or successive) will be used. In the alternate technique, the bounding element moves past the overwatch element in each bound. In successive bounds, the bounding element moves abreast of the overwatch element each time. The two techniques are shown in the illustrations on the following pages.

注意：排必須重複交互或逐次躍進之步驟直到與敵接觸或到達目標區。

NOTE: The platoon repeats the steps for alternate or successive bounds until it makes contact or reaches its objective.

圖 2、交叉要進

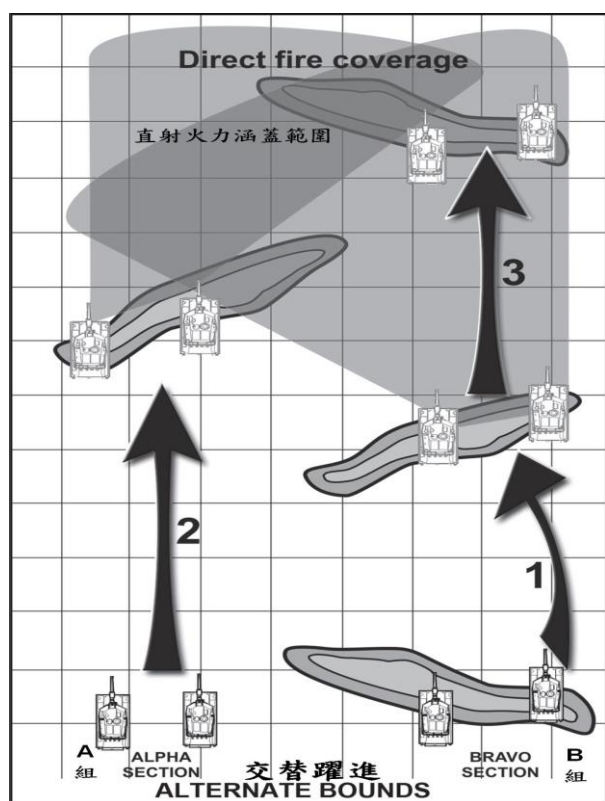
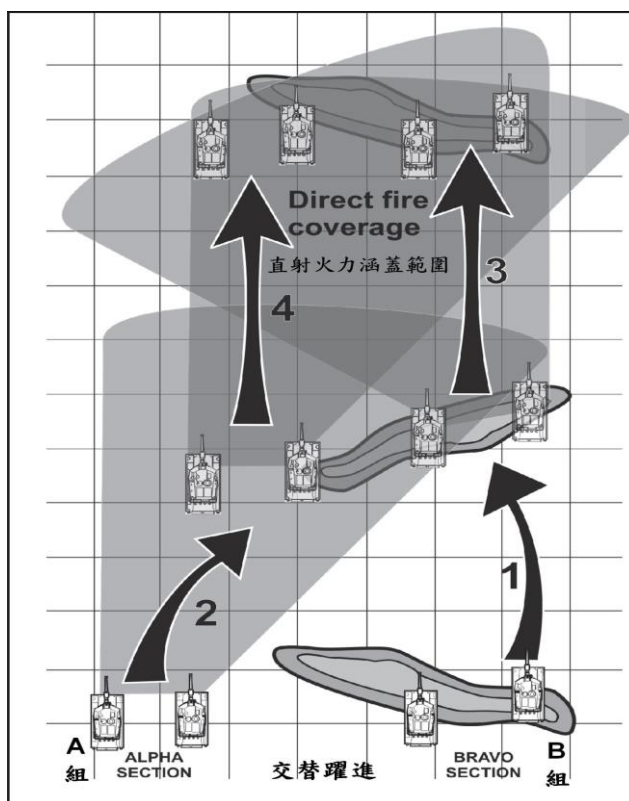


圖 3、逐次要進



二、攻擊行動-接戰作為 OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS – ACTIONS ON CONTACT

接戰發生在排發現敵軍車輛時；觀測遭受直射或曲射武器攻擊時；必須採積極或消極手段回應敵軍之狀況時(包含接敵回報)

Contact occurs when the platoon observes enemy personnel or vehicles, observes or receives direct or indirect fire, or encounters situations (including reports of enemy contact) that require active or passive response to the enemy. 接戰作為四步驟 FOUR STEPS OF ACTIONS ON CONTACT

- 1、部署及回報 Deploy and report
- 2、評估/發展局勢 Evaluate/develop the situation
- 3、選定行動方案 Choose a COA.
- 4、建議/執行行動方案 Recommend/execute a COA.

(一) 接戰程序(附範例) EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS ON CONTACT

以下範例說明兩個可能的接戰作為狀況，這些範例組織性說明執行接戰作為的四步驟。

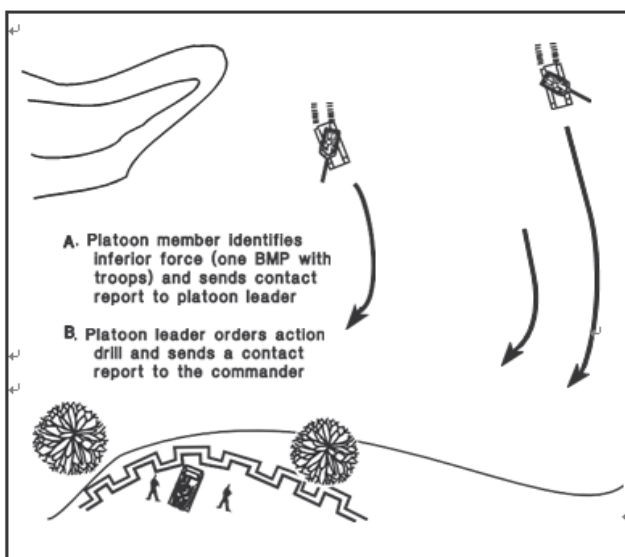
The following examples illustrate actions on contact for two potential situations. The illustrations are organized to show the four-step process for executing actions on contact.

1、計畫性接戰劣勢敵軍 Actions on contact with an anticipated inferior force

以下說明當排遭遇劣勢敵軍之接戰作為，在這案例，指揮官及排長已經預期與劣勢敵軍交戰，並對於交戰已經有行動方案和排練。

The following illustrations show actions on contact when the platoon encounters an inferior enemy element. In this case, the commander and platoon leader have anticipated contact with such a force and have planned for actions on contact by including possible COAs in their OPORDs and/or rehearsals.

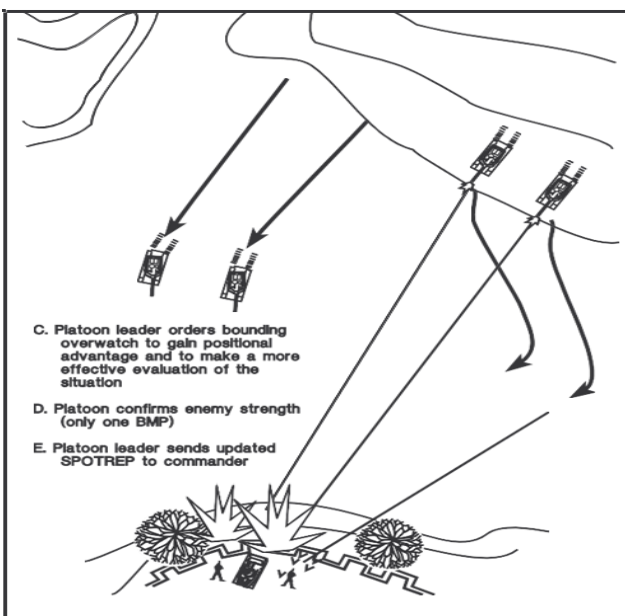
圖 4、排先行初期交火，並行作戰部置排組和回報



A. 排組成員識別出劣勢敵軍後(部隊附步兵戰鬥車)，回報排長遭遇敵軍。

B. 排長下令作戰並回報給指揮官(連長)

圖 5、排發揚局勢 Platoon develops the situation



C. 排長下令躍進掩護以取得優勢位置，並具體地判斷局勢

D. 排確認敵軍實力(只有一台步兵戰鬥車)

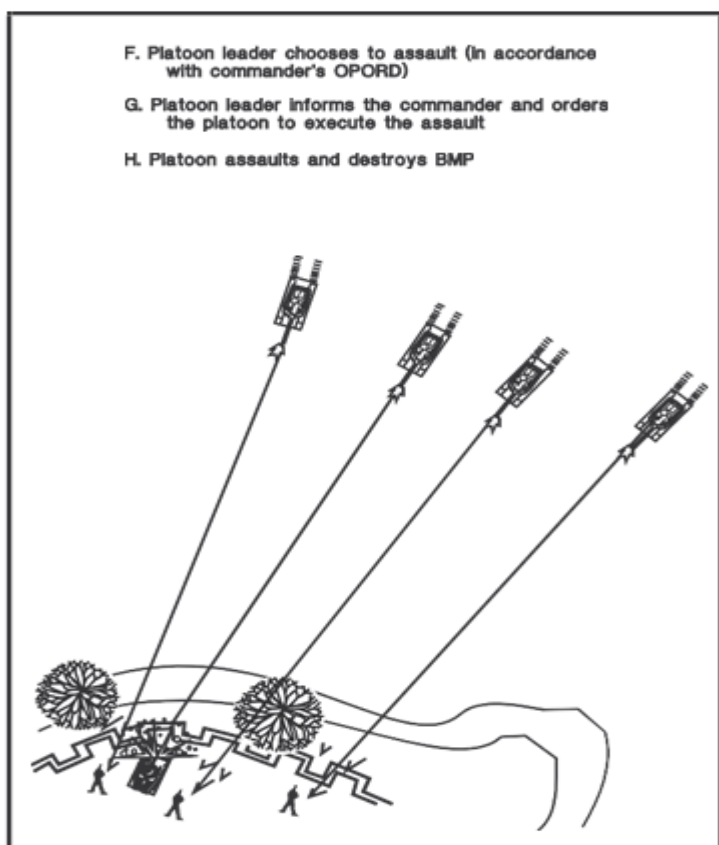
E. 排長更新戰場情況回報給指揮官

補充說明：SPOTREP 是(Spot Report)的縮寫，它指的是戰情回報其內容如下列所述：

1. 日期時間 2. 回報之單位 3. 敵軍規模
4. 敵軍行動 5. 敵座標 6. 敵單位
7. 回報時間 8. 敵裝備 9. 回報者訊息
10. 其他附註 11. 確認(簽名)



圖 6、選擇行動方案；排執行突擊 Platoon leader chooses a COA; platoon executes the assault.



F. 排選擇突擊

(與連長作戰命令一致)

G. 排長報告連長並下令排執行突擊

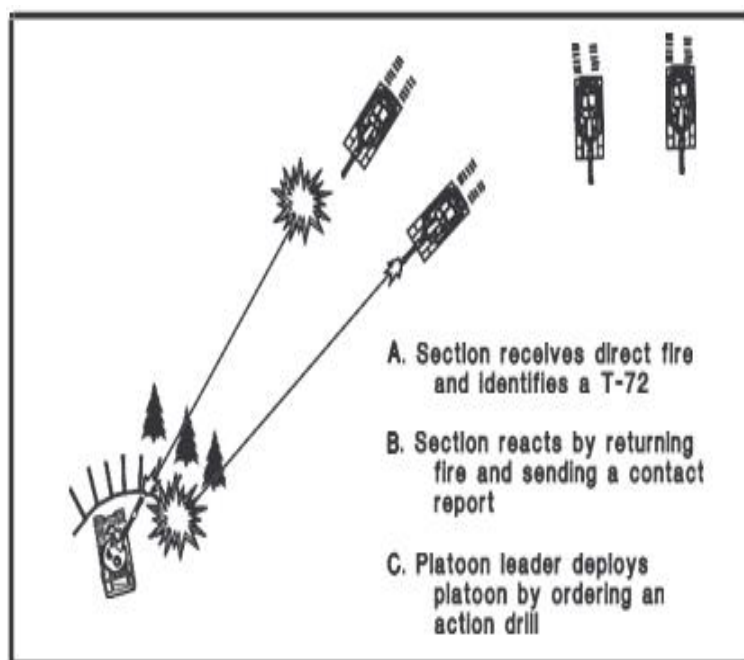
H. 排執行突擊並摧毀敵步兵戰鬥車

2、臨機性接戰優勢敵軍 Actions on contact with an unanticipated superior force

以下說明排不預期地遭遇優勢敵軍之交戰作為

The following illustrations show actions on contact when the platoon unexpectedly encounters a superior enemy force.

圖 7、排先行初期交火，並作戰部署和回報 Platoon makes initial contact, deploys, and reports.



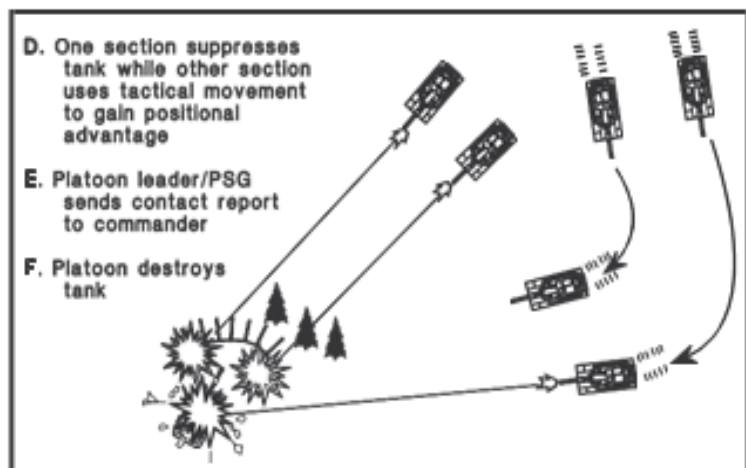
A. 戰車排之一組遭直射武器攻擊並識別初期為 T-72 坦克

B. 戰車組以火力回擊並戰情回報

C. 排長部署全排至並命令作戰

圖 8、排長執行戰鬥；當執行時，排長評估戰場狀況。

Platoon executes a battle drill; platoon leader evaluates the situation as the drill is executed



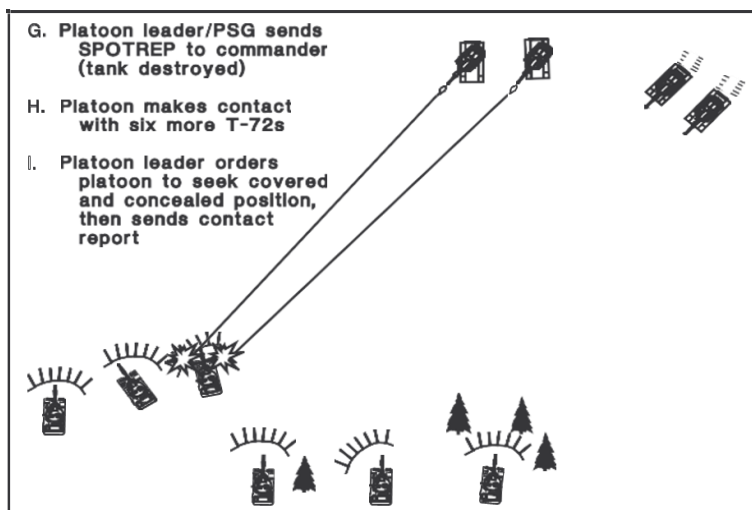
D.一組先火力制壓坦克，其他組實施戰術運動以奪取優勢位置

E.排長/車長回報給指揮官
(連長/排長)

F.全排摧毀坦克

圖 9、排長選擇跟建議可替代的行動方案；全排執行新的行動方案

Platoon leader chooses and recommends an alternate COA; platoon executes the new COA.



G.排長/車長戰鬥情況回報
(SPOTREP)給連/排長

H.全排遭遇 6 輛 T-72，排長下令尋找隱掩蔽後，回報狀況給連長

(二) 戰鬥教練 BATTLE DRILLS

排執行 7 種可適合特定情況的基本戰鬥教練/細節程序請參考 FM-3. 20/

這些戰鬥教練在以下說明：

The platoon executes seven basic battle drills, which can be modified as necessary to fit a particular situation. Refer to FM 3-20.15 for detailed procedures. The battle drills (some shown in the following illustrations) are

1. 隊形變換(戰鬥教練 1)	Change of formation drill (battle drill 1).
2. 交火訓練(戰鬥教練 2)	Contact drill (battle drill 2)
3. 戰鬥訓練(戰鬥教練 3)	Action drill (battle drill 3)
4. 遭敵砲擊訓練(戰鬥教練 4)	React to indirect fire drill (battle drill 4)
5. 遭敵空襲訓練(戰鬥教練 5)	React to air attack drill (battle drill 5)
6. 遭敵核子武器攻擊訓練(戰鬥教練 6)	React to a nuclear attack drill (battle drill 6).
7. 敵化學武器攻擊訓練(戰鬥教練 7)	React to a chemical attack drill (battle drill 7)



圖 10、隊形變換訓練(戰鬥教練 1)

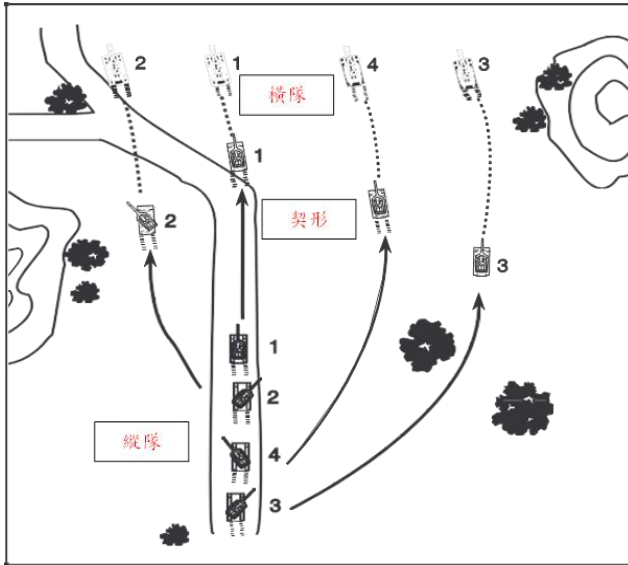


圖 11、交戰演練(戰鬥演習 2)

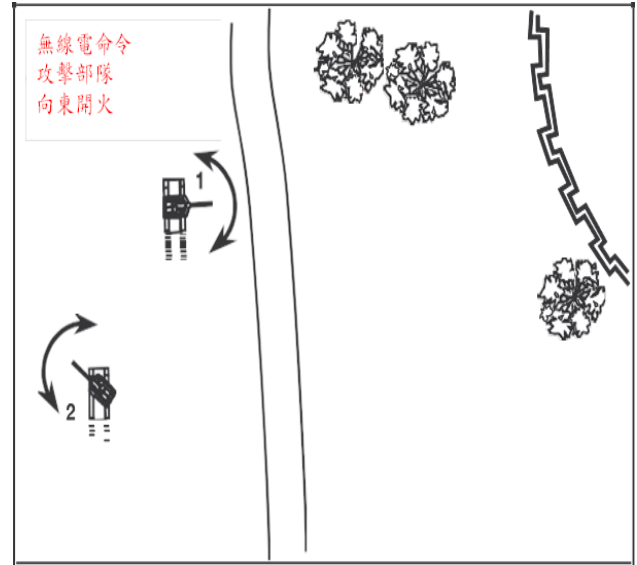


圖 12、無敵情狀況下演習(戰鬥演習 3)

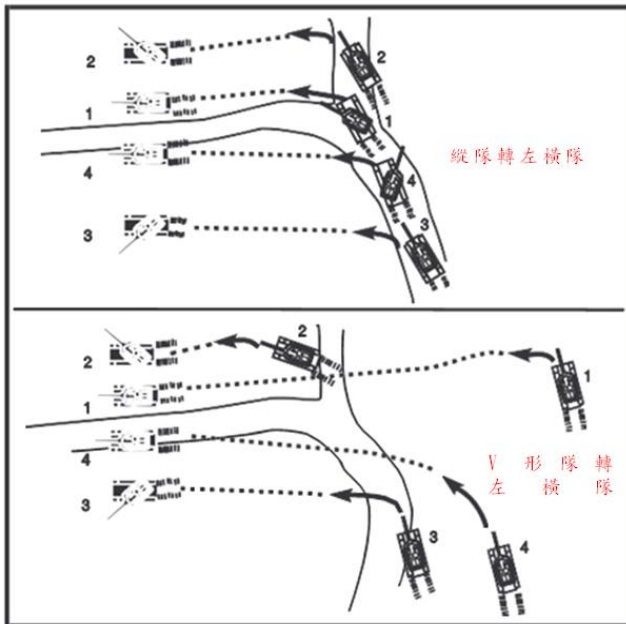


圖 13、有敵情狀況下演習(戰鬥教練 3)

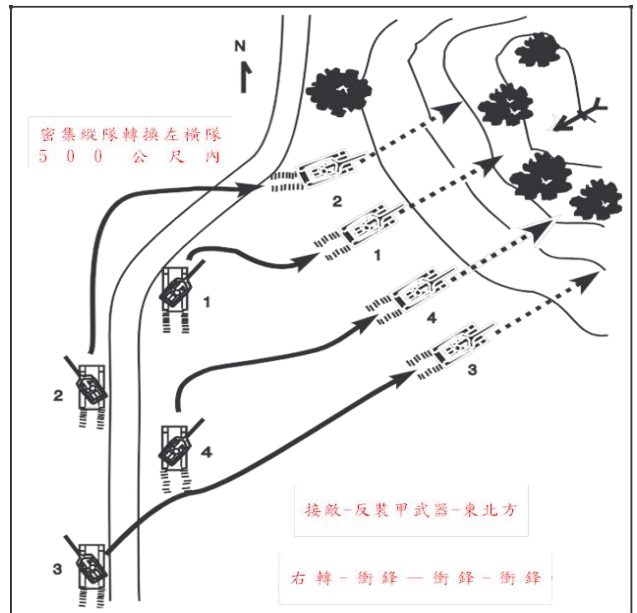


圖 14、受曲射武器攻擊時對應演習(戰鬥教練 4) React to indirect fire drill (battle drill 4).

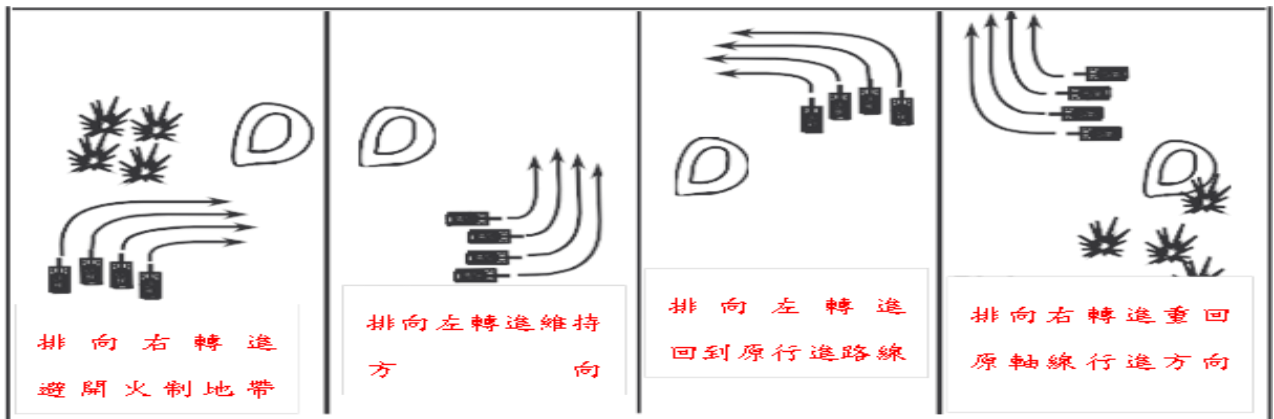
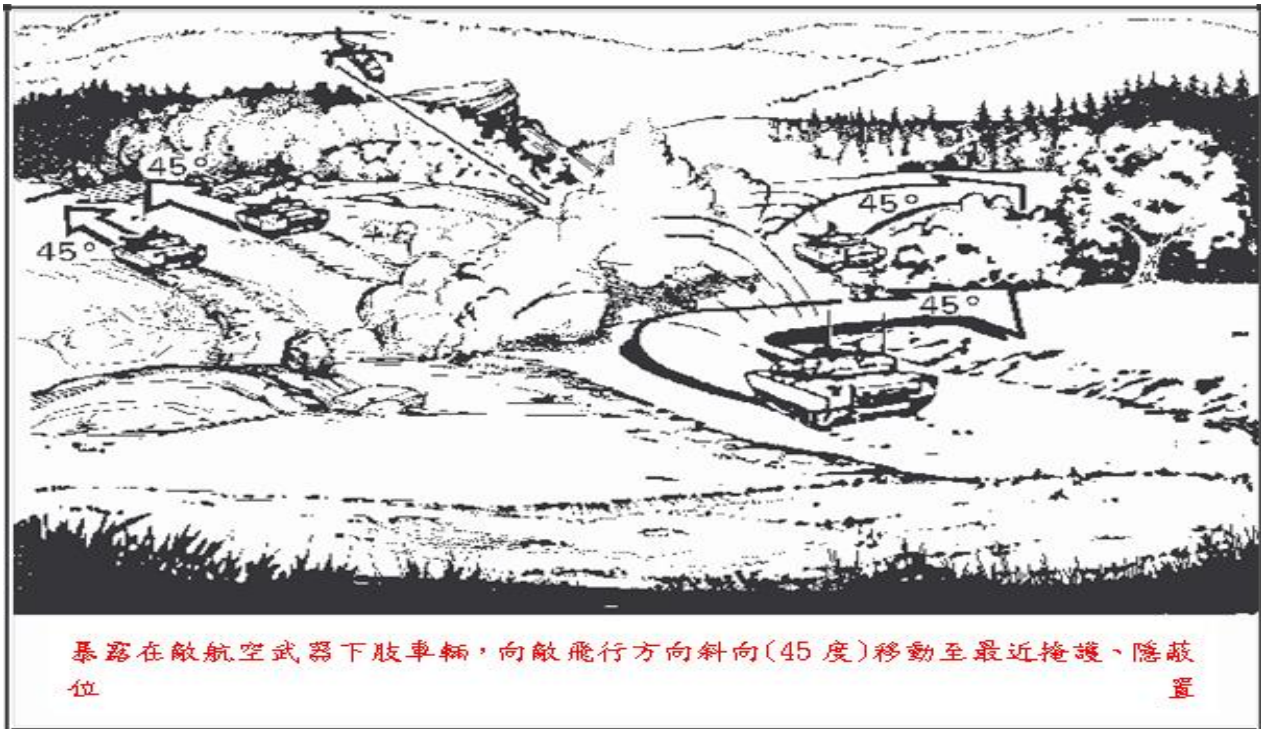


圖 15、受空襲對應演習(戰鬥教練 5) React to air attack drill (battle drill 5).



(三) 排級戰術行動 PLATOON TACTICAL TASKS

執行攻擊行動時，指揮官可以對排進行以下戰術行動指導。根據

FM3-20.15 細節步驟實施。

During offensive operations, the commander may direct the platoon to execute one of the following tactical tasks. Refer to FM 3-20.15 for detailed procedures.

1、繞越 Bypass

表格內列舉繞越敵控制地帶、障礙的步驟。繞越方式在下圖中解釋。

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in bypassing an enemy element or obstacle. The bypass operation is shown in illustrations on the following pages.



步驟	繞越行動	STEP	ACTION – Conduct a bypass
1	根據任務分析要件，2 車為排之偵查車，如果指揮官未規定 1 車偵查。	1	Based on analysis of METT-TC factors, Tank 2 conducts reconnaissance to locate a bypass route if one is not designated by the commander.
2	B 組佔領繞越或火力支援要點，並編成火網，完成後向排長回報。	2	Bravo section occupies a hasty BP or SBF position, establishes sectors of fire, and reports “SET” to platoon leader.
3	A 組進行戰術行軍繞越(部隊有可能於繞越時交火)。	3	Alpha section conducts tactical movement along the bypass route. (NOTE: The platoon may have to execute a contact drill during the bypass.)
4	B 組進行煙幕及榴彈砲射擊掩護繞越	4	Bravo section calls for indirect fires/mortar smoke to mask the bypass.
5	A 組行進間向 B 組回報。	5	Alpha section reports movement status to Bravo section.
6	B 組提高射角/斜射，煙幕施放至 A 組佔領清除 SBF 要點。	6	Bravo section lifts/shifts indirect fires/smoke after Alpha section clears the bypass route and occupies an SBF position.
7	B 組脫離交戰並重新與 A 組會合。	7	Bravo section disengages and displaces to rejoin Alpha section.
8	排長或副排長向指揮官回報。	8	Platoon leader/PSG sends SITREP (digital or voice) to the commander.

圖 16、繞越 1 (part 1).

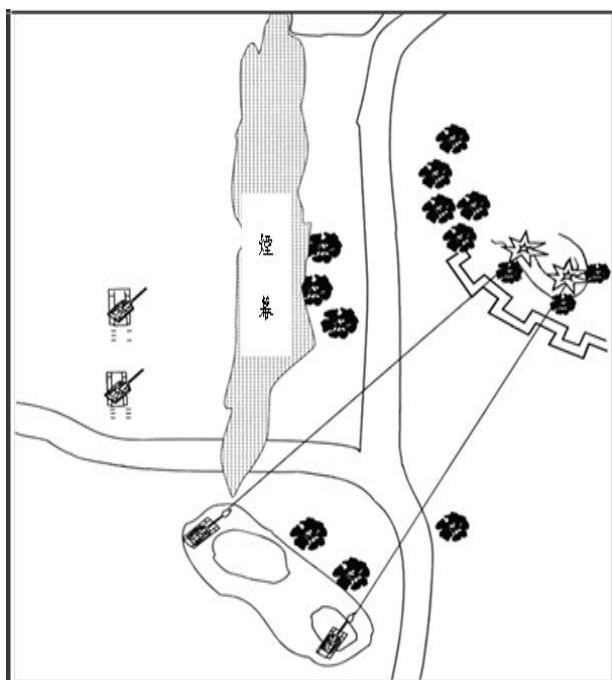
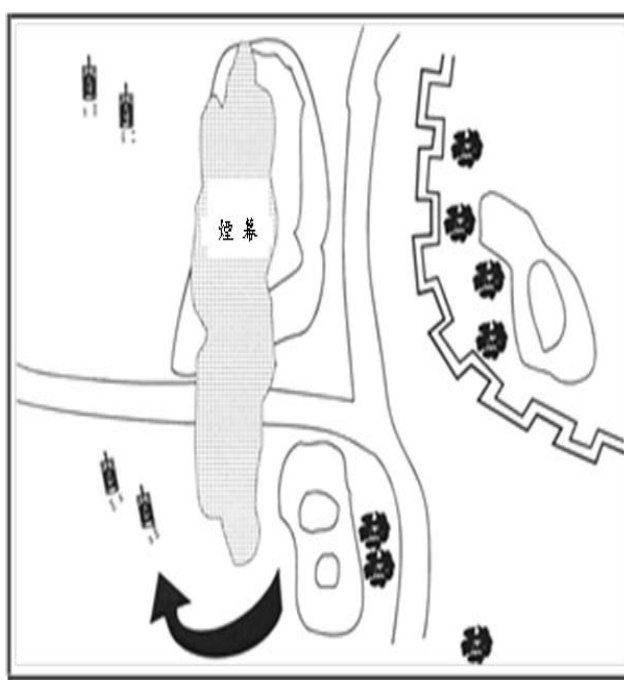


圖 17、繞越 2 (part 2)



2、掩護繞越 Support a bypass

以下表格為支援友軍單位繞越的步驟。

The following table lists steps the platoon takes to support the bypass operation of another unit.

步驟	掩護繞越行動	STEP	ACTION – Support a bypass
1	排佔領 BPs or SBF 位置，車長回報排長「好」	1	Platoon occupies hasty BPs or SBF positions. TCs report “SET” to platoon leader.
2	排長靈活變換火力分配，並以火力管制道路進出口、主要、次要火制點。	2	Platoon leader establishes sectors of fire, fire control pattern, primary/alternate firing positions (with routes in and out), and displacement criteria.
3	排長需與繞越部隊負責人保持通聯並了解其行軍繞越狀況。	3	Platoon leader maintains communications with lead and trail elements of the bypass unit to monitor movement status.
4	掩護排排長，應在繞越部隊清除繞越路線時給予掩護。	4	Platoon leader lifts/shifts indirect fires/smoke as necessary after trail element has cleared the bypass route.
5	以訊息或視訊方式回報排長	5	TCs send SITREPs (digital or voice) to platoon leader.
6	排長以訊息或視訊方式回報指揮官	6	Platoon leader sends SITREP (digital or voice) to the commander.

3、火力搜索 Reconnaissance by fire

以下表格列舉排執行火力搜索時之步驟。

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in executing the reconnaissance by fire.

步驟	火力搜索行動	STEP	ACTION – Reconnaissance by fire
1	依照任務分析要領，適時派出火力搜索或佔領要點。	1	Based on METT-TC factors, recommend a reconnaissance by fire position or occupy position as designated by the commander.
2	排長標記可疑敵出沒地點，設定為部隊搜索熱點。	2	Platoon leader identifies suspected enemy locations and designates them as platoon TRPs.
3	佔領並監視要點	3	Occupy an overwatch position.
4	請求曲射武器支援，如果可以使用的話。	4	Employ indirect fire, if available.
5	如果沒有曲射武器支援，或是砲擊無法迫使敵人轉進，則使用 50 或同軸機槍掩護射擊。	5	If indirect fire is not available or did not force the enemy to maneuver, fire short bursts of caliber .50 (turret down) and/or coax (hull down) machine gun rounds and/or main gun rounds.
6	分工觀測與射擊(2、3 射擊，1、4 車觀測)以殲滅被迫轉進之敵。	6	Use the observed fire technique (Tanks 2 and 3 fire; Tanks 1 and 4 observe) to destroy any enemy elements forced to maneuver from the position.
7	當敵已殲滅或無敵情被觀測，排長宣布停火。	7	Platoon leader announces “CEASE FIRE” after the enemy has been destroyed or if no enemy is observed.
8	車長回報狀況給排長或副排長(資深車長)	8	TCs send SITREPs (digital or voice) to platoon leader/PSG.
9	排長看需求回報指揮官	9	Platoon leader sends a SITREP (digital or voice) to the commander as necessary.
10	繼續依照指揮官意圖、命令或部隊作業流程執行任務。	10	Continue the mission IAW commander’s guidance, OPORD/FRAGO, or unit SOP.



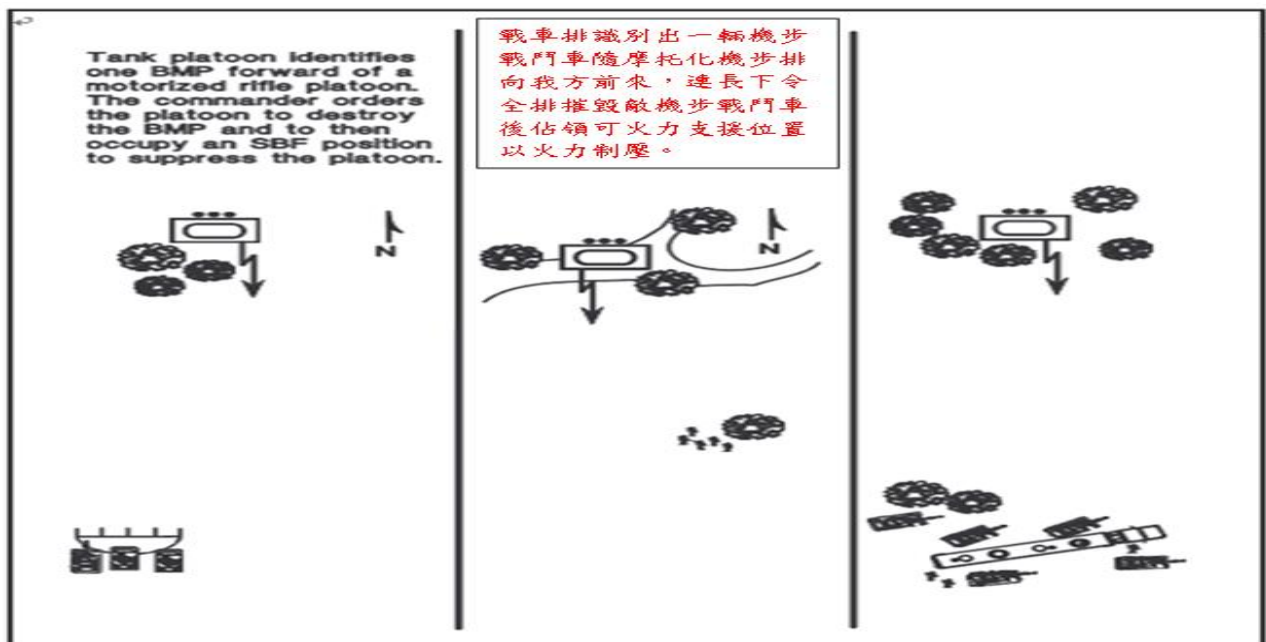
4、殲滅劣勢敵軍 Destroy an inferior force

以下表格列舉殲滅列勢敵軍之步驟，行動方案以圖表示。

The following table lists steps the platoon takes to destroy an inferior enemy force. This operation is shown in the illustration on the following page.

步驟	行動-殲滅列勢敵軍	STEP	ACTION – Destroy an inferior force
1	排長下達預備命令，並依序進行以下步驟。 ●排之一組遭遇敵軍。 ●目標之參考點，火制地區及隱掩蔽之道路。	1	Platoon leader issues the FRAGO, designating the following as required: A section in contact. TRPs, sectors of fire, and covered and concealed routes.
2	排長/車長要求砲擊敵陣地及煙幕(是需要下達 IAW 作戰命令/預備命令)。	2	Platoon leader/PSG calls for indirect fires and smoke on the enemy position (as necessary IAW OPORD/FRAGO).
3	使用下列指示執行戰術運動或突擊至目標區。 ●部署武器火力以殲敵。 ●視需要提高或轉移曲射武器。 ●繼續向目標區移動並奪取可防衛之地形，或繼續沿著分配軸線前進。	3	Conduct tactical movement or assault through the objective, using these guidelines: Employ all weapon systems to defeat the enemy in detail. Lift and shift indirect fires as necessary. Continue through the objective to occupy defensible terrain, or continue to move along assigned axis (IAW OPORD, FRAGO, or commander's guidance).
4	車長戰鬥情況回報(數位或語音)排長	4	TCs send SITREPs (digital or voice) to platoon leader/PSG.
5	排長戰鬥情況回報連長	5	Platoon leader sends a SPOTREP/SITREP to the commander.
6	合併統整作戰命令/預備命令	6	Consolidate and reorganize on the objective IAW OPORD/FRAGO.
7	繼續排之任務	7	Continue the platoon mission and/or prepare for subsequent actions.

圖 18、殲滅敵劣勢兵力之方案 Scenarios for destroying an inferior enemy force.



5、火力攻擊 / Attack by fire

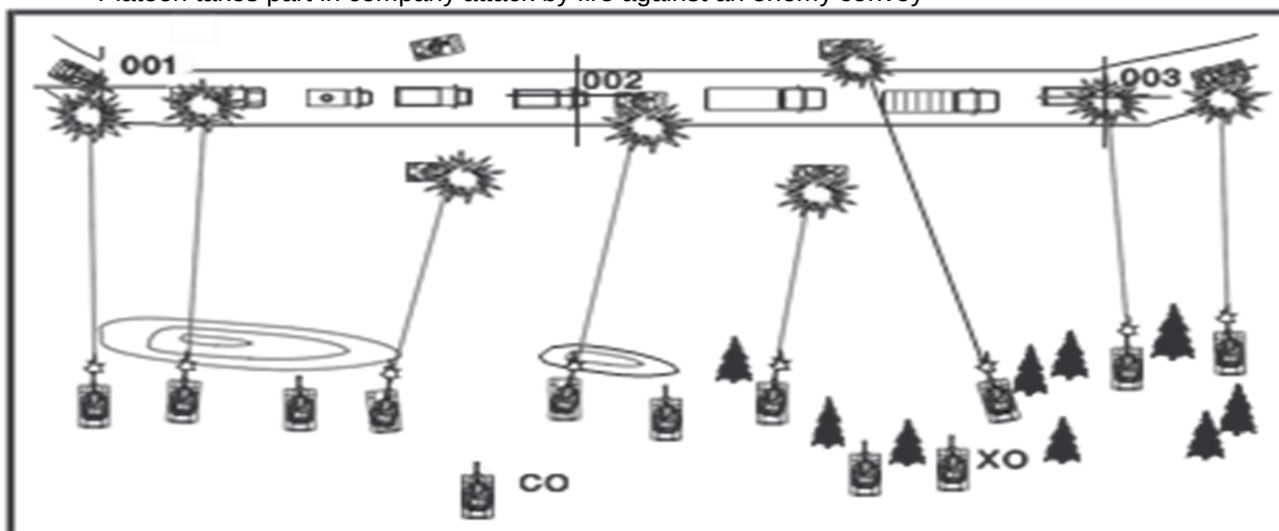
以下表條列排火力攻擊之步驟，此作戰圖解在圖表下頁

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in executing an attack by fire. This operation is shown in the illustration on the following page.

步驟	行動-火力攻擊	STEP	ACTION – Attack by fire
1	依據任務分析要領(METT-TC)排移至可配合火力發揚之射擊位置及可掩蔽之地形/依據作戰命令向指揮官回報準備好了	1	Based on METT-TC factors, platoon moves to an attack by fire position that incorporates weapon standoff and/or terrain that offers cover and concealment and firing positions IAW OPORD. Report “SET” to the commander.
2	排分配火制地區，目標參考點及初步射擊位置(主要/預備)。	2	Platoon leader designates sectors of fire, TRPs, and tentative firing positions (primary/alternate).
3	依以下三步驟實施火力攻擊。 1.建立火網、射速控制方法。 2.使用主武器和機槍制壓/摧毀敵可視目標。 3.如情況允許尋求曲射火力支援。	3	Conduct the attack by fire, taking these steps: Establish fire patterns, rate of fire, and control method. Use main gun and machine gun fire to suppress/destroy visible targets. Call for and adjust indirect fire, if available.
4	維持對敵目標持續火力攻擊，直至摧毀/壓制所有敵軍，或至上級指示停止攻擊。	4	Sustain attack by fire, maintaining continuous/consistent rate of fire on the enemy position, until all enemy elements are destroyed/suppressed or order to lift fires is received.
5	視需要移至預備射擊位置	5	Move to alternate firing positions as necessary.
6	當敵軍遭殲滅或收到指揮官命令時，排長下令停止射擊。	6	Platoon leader announces “CEASE FIRE” once the enemy is destroyed or on order of the commander.
7	排長回報戰鬥情況給指揮官	7	Platoon leader sends SITREP to the commander.

圖 19 排在連架構下火力攻擊敵人護衛隊

Platoon takes part in company attack by fire against an enemy convoy





6、火力掩護 Overwatch/support by fire

以下表條列排火力掩護之步驟。

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting overwatch/support by fire operations.

步驟	行動-火力掩護	STEP	ACTION –Overwatch/support by fire
1	依據任務分析(METT-TC)，排移動到武器可瞰制或可隱掩蔽之射擊點/回報「好」給戰場指揮官。	1	Based on METT-TC factors, platoon moves to a position that incorporates weapon standoff and/or terrain that offers cover/concealment and firing positions. Report “SET” to the commander.
2	排長分配火制地區、目標參考點、初期射擊位置(主要/預備)、射擊管制方式。	2	Platoon leader designates sectors of fire, TRPs, tentative firing positions (primary/alternate), and method of control.
3	組員審視排長賦予之火制地區及遠方目標參考點後回報	3	Crews scan sectors of fire designated by platoon leader and far target locator reports.
4	使用直射及曲射武器壓制已知敵可疑位置；透過友軍行動和信號調整火力，避免誤擊友軍。	4	Use direct and indirect fires to suppress known and suspected enemy positions, adjusting fires as necessary and using the friendly (supported) unit's movement and signals to prevent fratricide.
5	轉進至預備陣地避免與敵決戰。	5	Move to alternate firing positions as necessary to avoid becoming decisively engaged.
6	透過視號傳遞和通信，持續掌握敵我雙方位置。	6	Maintain situational awareness of friendly and enemy unit locations through visual contact and cross-talk.
7	排長下令『停火』後，排長進行戰鬥情況回報指揮官(以訊息或語音)。	7	Platoon leader orders “CEASE FIRE” and sends SITREP (digital or voice) to the commander.

(四) 破障行動 BREACHING OPERATIONS

1、單位組成 BREACH ELEMENTS

破障組成單位為支援單位、破障單位、突擊單位。戰車排依令執行以上三點的其中一個。

The elements in the breaching operations are the support force, the breach force, and the assault force. The tank platoon may be designated to execute breaching missions as any of the three elements.

2、破障指令 SOSRA ACTIONS

基本上破障行動可簡稱為 SOSRA(壓制、武力奪取、確保、清除障礙、突擊)。以下表格簡略表示行動。

At the most basic level, a breach includes actions summarized by the abbreviation SOSRA (suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, assault). The following table summarizes these actions.

步驟	行動-破障	STEP	ACTION – SOSRA breaching procedures
1	壓制敵部隊。	1	Suppress any enemy elements.
2	武力奪取、破壞敵觀測要點	2	Obscure the breach operations from enemy observation.
3	確保戰果，避免受到敵逆襲	3	Secure the breach site to prevent enemy interference.
4	清除障礙，使攻擊部隊及後續部隊通行。	4	Reduce the obstacle for the assault force and follow-on forces.
5	突擊並殲滅敵障礙物與部隊	5	Assault to the far side of the obstacle and destroy enemy forces in the vicinity.

3、戰車排破障 PLATOON OBSTACLE REDUCTION

以美式橄欖球術語為行動代號。下表為破障行動中不同行動、階段所代表之術語。

CODE WORD MATRIX -The following table summarizes the terms used during breaching operations to signal various actions and procedures of obstacle reduction.

代碼字	含意-破障	CODE WORD	MEANING – Obstacle reduction
踢球	代號	KICKOFF	codewords
第一次觸地	壓制/武力/取得達成	FIRST DOWN	SBF/suppression/obscuration achieved.
第二次觸地	地面部隊或排雷戰車就突擊位置	SECOND DOWN	Ground personnel or plow tank at the point of penetration.
第三次觸地	排雷犁戰車通過	THIRD DOWN	Lane plowed.
第四次觸地	地面確認安全	FOURTH DOWN	Lane proofed.
達陣	行進路線確認安全	TOUCHDOWN	Far side secured.
進攻重設	通過地標記，排繼續前進	TOUCHBACK	Lane marked; rest of platoon continues to move.

4、複雜障礙 Complex obstacle

如果排遭遇超出其排除能力之複雜障礙時，先確保火制地點後，可根據 FM 3-20.15 第 5 章細節所述，準備進行營級破障。

If the tank platoon encounters a complex obstacle beyond the capability of platoon assets, it remains at a support by fire position and prepares for a deliberate company breach. Refer to FM 3-20.15 (Chapter 5) for detailed procedures.

5、倉促防禦障礙 Point or hasty protective obstacle

排遭遇倉促防禦障礙時，執行以下行動。

If the platoon encounters a point or hasty protective obstacle, it executes the drill shown in the following table.

步驟		STEP	
1	前導車回報障礙跡象與樣子給繞越車隊。其餘部隊成魚骨隊形尋求最佳隱蔽、掩蔽。並回報障礙要點與敵可能出沒地點。	1	Lead vehicle reports obstacle sighting and looks for a bypass. Other vehicles assume herringbone formation in best available covered and concealed positions. Report the location and composition of the obstacle and known/suspected enemy locations.
2	判斷排是否有能力自行排除障礙。選擇人力或機械、戰具排除障礙。註：當無排雷器材時方可人力排除障礙。	2	Determine whether the platoon is able to reduce the obstacle with organic assets. Choose either manual or mechanical reduction method. NOTE: The manual method will be used only when the platoon has no countermine equipment.
3	選定突穿點	3	Identify the point of penetration (POP).



步驟		STEP	
4	A 組佔領火力支援點，並建立火網後回報『準備好了』	4	Alpha section occupies SBF positions, establishes sectors of fire, and reports "SET."
5	使用破障步驟『SOSRA』，A 組壓制敵軍並奪取，破障第 4 車獲取突穿點，3 車視情況使用人力或排雷犁破障，A 組突進後建立警戒。註 3 車通常為破障車附有排雷犁，4 車為輔。確定突穿點後 A 組進行 360 度警戒，B 組進行破障。	5	Use the SOSRA procedures (described earlier). Alpha section suppresses the enemy and obscures the breach with smoke hand grenades, smoke pots, or mortar smoke. Tank 4 secures the POP. Tank 3 reduces the obstacle, and Alpha section assaults through the lane and establishes breach site security. NOTE: Normally, Tank 3 is assigned to conduct manual or mechanical obstacle reduction using crewmembers or its plow; Tank 4 is the backup. Upon identification of the POP, Alpha section provides overwatch and 360-degree security, and Bravo section secures and reduces the obstacle.
6	B 組向 A 組行狀況回報，並準備通過障礙。	6	Bravo section sends SITREP (digital or voice) to Alpha section and prepares to maneuver through the obstacle.
7	當 B 組通過障礙後向 A 組回報狀況。	7	Bravo section moves through the lane and sends SITREP when it reaches the far side.
8	排長相指揮官回報狀況。	8	Platoon leader/PSG sends SITREP (digital or voice) to the commander.

三、防禦-陣地準備 DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS – PREPARATION OF A BP

在下達防禦命令後，排進行防禦準備。規劃優先順序時間軸以利排防禦準備。依照命令管制防禦準備時間。(可參考 24 頁之排準備時間軸)

Preparation of the platoon BP begins after the platoon leader issues his OPORD to the platoon. Priorities of work are executed using the platoon timeline to assist in managing the defensive preparation based on the "defend NLT" time in the OPORD. Refer to page 24 for an illustration of a sample platoon timeline.

(一) 準備程度 LEVELS OF PREPARATION

連長/部隊指揮官，下達防禦準備等級。排長可提升準備等級，但不得降低等級。以下為三個不同的準備階段。

The company/troop commander assigns the level of preparation for the platoon BP. The platoon leader may raise the level of preparation, but may not lower it. The three levels of preparation (in ascending order of complexity and time/asset requirements) are the following:

- 偵查階段：排長於計畫進行時，指派必要之地面偵查(如果時間較為不足也可行圖上偵查)。

Reconnoiter. The platoon leader conducts the steps necessary for a ground reconnaissance (or a map reconnaissance, if less time is available) during the planning phase.

- 準備階段：包含計畫與準備；開始引導部隊進入防禦陣地。

Prepare. This level includes steps conducted during the planning and preparation phases for deliberate occupation of a BP.



●佔領階段：依照防禦命令之時間限制，完成最初防禦陣地戰領。

Occupy. This is the complete preparation of the BP from which the platoon will initially defend. Positions designated at this level have first priority for reconnaissance and preparation prior to the “defend NLT” time specified in the OPORD

若時間、狀況許可時，戰鬥工兵可加強戰車掩體，以增加其生存能力。各車車長負責確保戰車位置、所在地形以利戰鬥工兵佔據有利位置。副排長負責規劃敵火下作業動線。

NOTE: If the situation/time permit, engineers can enhance platoon survivability by improving hide, turret-down, and hull-down positions. Each TC is responsible for ensuring that the location, orientation, and depth of the “hole” in the position are correct before the engineer departs for the next fighting position. The PSG is the “CINC dozer,” in charge of bulldozer movement and operations.

(二) 設立接戰區 BUILDING THE ENGAGEMENT AREA

接戰區為指揮官意圖殲滅敵人之地點。排長分為七個階段建立接戰區。

建立接戰地區的依據為任務分析之內容。以下表格為建立接戰區之步驟。

The EA defines the location where the commander intends to kill the enemy force using direct/indirect fires. The platoon leader uses seven steps in building the EA, beginning with an evaluation of the factors of METT-TC and OCOKA. The following table lists the steps the platoon leader takes in building the EA.

步驟		STEP	
1	進行任務分析並對交戰點實施偵查。	1	Conduct mission analysis and reconnaissance of the BP.
2	判別敵設定之交戰點，並設立曲射武器火力發起線。	2	Identify the BP from the enemy side. Identify and mark indirect fire trigger lines.
3	排長進行各組協調與火力編組。設立交戰開始線。並預劃轉進陣地。	3	Platoon leader establishes platoon sectors of fire, fire pattern/method of engagement, TRPs, trigger lines, and disengagement criteria.
4	確認曲射武器能覆蓋視野死角與掩體後方。	4	Identify and mark obstacles/dead space to ensure indirect fire coverage.
5	排長/組長熟悉交戰區，射手調製射擊諸元圖。	5	Platoon leader/TCs drive the EA. Gunners develop range cards.
6	與火力支援單位協調	6	Coordinate with adjacent units and tie in supporting fires.
7	排長設立火制要點，組長決定最初射擊位置。	7	Platoon leader designates primary/supplementary fighting positions. TCs select alternate positions.
8	照需求設立警戒兵	8	Position infantry as needed.
9	組長確定射手射界可觀測射擊死角。	9	TCs verify that gunners can observe obstacles/dead space.
10	完成計畫呈報指揮官	10	Complete platoon fire plan (digital) and compile infantry fire plan. Submit fire plans to the commander.



四、防禦-急迫防禦 DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS – HASTY OCCUPATION OF A BP

排在各種情況下進行倉促佔領，例如：

The platoon conducts hasty occupation in a variety of situations, such as the following:

在運動過程中接觸	During a movement to contact.
當承擔火力攻擊時	When assuming attack by fire positions.
當在反擊任務中	During counterattack missions
當負責消滅一支運動中的敵軍時	When tasked to destroy a moving enemy force
脫離並移至後續的目標	After disengaging and moving to a subsequent BP.
回應命令或任務變更	In response to a FRAGO or change of mission

在進行繞越時排長需要了解以下情報。

As a minimum before occupying a hasty BP, the platoon leader must know the following:

指揮官預劃殲敵地區	Location where the commander wants to kill the enemy.
重要火力分配觀察要點	Designated TRPs that define the EA/sectors of fire.
繞越可能路線	Tentative location of the BP

以下表格為排進行繞越前須佔領目標之步驟。

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting a hasty occupation of a BP.

步驟		STEP	
1	排長向排下達預備命令，如果時間上不許可人員集合，可用無線電下達。	1	Platoon leader issues a FRAGO to the platoon, in person if time permits; otherwise, he uses the radio or digital system.
2	向最後或有可疑敵情之方向警戒。	2	Orient toward last known or suspected enemy location.
3	進行開火前準備	3	Conduct prepare-to-fire checks.
4	依據任務分析情資，從後方或側方接近繞越路線。依照低敵火威脅下之假設，成縱隊行軍。	4	Based on METT-TC, approach the BP from the flank or rear in a modified line formation; assume turret-down positions (LOWSKY).
5	如時間許可，將以下要點完善 1.排火力分配 2.對陣地進出道路實施隱蔽掩護 3.律定管制方式，開始射擊線、殲敵區域、射擊模式。 4.脫離戰場計畫、突破點、備用陣地、至備用陣地路線。	5	Continue to develop the situation. Designate the following as time permits: Platoon sectors of fire. Covered and concealed routes into/out of and between primary, alternate, and supplementary fighting positions. Trigger lines, engagement criteria, fire patterns, and method of control. Disengagement criteria/plan, break point, and displacement routes to subsequent BPs.
6	依命令移動到隱蔽位置，掃描敵火力分配，必要時與敵人交戰並殲滅敵人。	6	On order, move to hull-down positions (TOPHAT), scan sectors of fire, and engage and destroy the enemy as necessary.
7	向指揮官回報『以建立』	7	Report "ESTABLISHED" to the commander.
8	如果時間許可或當下無敵情威脅，可以建立防守要點。	8	If time permits or the enemy has not reached the trigger line, the platoon leader may initiate the necessary steps for a deliberate occupation.

五、防禦-周密防禦 DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS – DELIBERATE OCCUPATION OF A BP

當下列條件存在時可以實施周密防禦

Deliberate occupation is conducted when the following conditions exist:

時間許可時	Time is available. AND EITHER
無敵情威脅、敵不在射擊範圍內。	The enemy is not expected or has not been located within direct fire range. OR
前方有友軍單位提供掩護	A friendly element forward of the BP provides security for the platoon.

以下為實行周密防禦步驟。

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting a deliberate occupation of a BP

步驟		STEP	
1	在防禦陣地後方佔領隱蔽位置	1	Occupy a hide position behind the BP.
2	依任務分析情報，編成 360 度警戒，依戰場情況可熄火。	2	Assume a formation that provides 360-degree security based on METT-TC and OCOKA factors; shut down engines simultaneously.
3	集合各車車長於車後行偵察報告。排長先行對該車成員下達預備命令，以備遭遇敵火或偵察部隊未按時歸隊時。	3	TCs dismount and meet at the platoon leader's tank for reconnaissance of the BP. Platoon leader prepares and briefs his gunner and OPs on actions in case contact occurs or the reconnaissance party does not return by specified time (actions are METT-TC dependent).
4	排長依狀況集合副排長	4	Platoon leader/PSG emplace mounted and/or dismounted OPs as necessary.
5	排長於至高點進行交戰區觀察，並了解防禦陣地概況。排長要推進至陣地前要有指揮官的授權。	5	Conduct leaders reconnaissance, beginning from a vantage point on the ground overlooking the EA and looking toward the BP. NOTE: The platoon leader must ask the commander for permission to move in front of the BP.
6	排長律定各車火力編組，砲兵火力參考點、決定點與障礙，並提供清晰明確的預想殲敵地點。	6	Platoon leader assigns sectors of fire to the sections; marks artillery TRPs, decision points, and obstacles; and provides the platoon with a clear understanding of where he wants to kill the enemy.
7	於繞越點研究火力編組、交火射界與脫離時交火的具體計畫，進出陣地路線與戰鬥陣地	7	Move back to the BP. Discuss the platoon fire plan, trigger lines, engagement/disengagement criteria/plan, and routes into and out of fighting positions and to subsequent BPs.
8	與鄰接部隊協調火制死角與殲敵區域	8	Coordinate with adjacent elements to establish overlapping fields of fires and to eliminate gaps and dead space between elements.



步驟		STEP	
9	重組車隊，按現地情況向前推進。從隱蔽點到下個掩護位置，各車車長可使用 50 機槍瞄準具或 M1A2 車長熱源成像儀觀測戰場情況。	9	Remount vehicles, start engines with a short count, and on order, simultaneously move forward from hide positions to turret-down positions (LOWSKY), allowing the TCs to scan the EA using the caliber .50 sight or CITV (M1A2).
10	排長要求全員就射擊位置，觀察戰場並繪製射擊諸元圖	10	Platoon leader orders the platoon to occupy hull-down positions (TOPHAT), orient on the EA, and complete sketch cards.
11	各車車長繳交射擊諸元圖給排長，各自將戰車駛入隱蔽位置，並進行反覘。	11	TCs complete sketch cards and deliver a copy to the platoon leader, move vehicles individually into hide positions, and assume appropriate REDCON status. NOTE: Platoon leader may leave one vehicle as a mounted OP in the LOWSKY position to take advantage of the M1A2's CITV capabilities.
12	排長回報指揮官『已建立』，並附上排火力配置圖。	12	Platoon leader reports "ESTABLISHED" and forwards a platoon fire plan (digital or traditional) to the commander.
13	排長在時間許可下依照以下項目要求副排長加強戰鬥陣地。 ●完成開火準備與保養。 ●設立生化警報器、迷彩偽裝、彈藥與補給前置存放。 ●工兵進行陣地防禦強化 ●射界清掃。	13	Platoon leader/PSG direct platoon to improve the BP as time/situation permit. Actions include the following: Perform maintenance and prepare-to-fire checks. Emplace M-8/M-22 chemical alarms, PEWS, decoys, camouflage, hot loop, and prestock ammunition/supplies. Supervise engineers. Clear fields of fire.
14	排長進行防禦演習與規正。依照命令完成防禦準備。	14	Platoon leader/PSG conduct rehearsals and boresighting (as time/situation permit) and ensure the platoon is prepared to defend by the "defend NLT" time specified in the OPORD.

六、火力支援 FIRE SUPPORT

排長呼叫連長進行火力支援。使用 FBCB2 系統(有保密)進行部隊通聯。
The platoon leader or PSG calls for all indirect fires through the company/troop FIST. Digital platoons send this request using the FBCB2 system; otherwise, a secure radio transmission is required.

(一) 支援手段 MEANS OF INDIRECT FIRE

砲為排主要之曲射火力支援手段，故排長必須密切協調曲射武器支援。
Mortars are the primary means of indirect fire support to the tank platoon; therefore, the FIST and the platoon leader/PSG must work together closely to plan and coordinate indirect fires

(二) 觀測 IMPACT SENSING

曲射武器觀測以排長為主，第 2 車為預備。
During sensing for indirect fire impact, the platoon leader will be the primary observer and Tank 2 the alternate observer.

(三) 簡化射擊要求 SIMPLIFIED CALL FOR FIRE

當狀況危急時，排長可要求立即的火力制壓，透過精簡化的射擊要求。

When time is critical, the platoon leader issues a simplified call for fire to call for immediate suppression (see the following example). The simplified call for fire contains three elements:

- 觀察單位識別 Identification of observer. ● 警報 Warning order
- 目標位置 Target location.

範例

E6T83 這是 D3W45，立即行火力壓制，開闊地，固定目標，坦克。

“E6T83, THIS IS D3W45, IMMEDIATE SUPPRESSION, STATIONARY TANKS IN THE OPEN, OVER.

E6T83 這是 D3W45，授權 A-G-T，完了。

D3W45, THIS IS E6T83, AUTHENTICATE ALPHA-GOLF-TANGO, OVER.”

我授權，完了。

“I AUTHENTICATE MIKE, OUT.”

(四) 完整射擊要求 STANDARD CALL FOR FIRE

除火力制壓，排長於任何狀況皆應提交完整射擊要求。包括 6 個項目分

三次回報。以下表格為項目分配與分組回報之範例。

The platoon leader uses a standard call for fire in all situations except immediate suppression. It contains six elements sent in three transmissions. Refer to the following chart showing how elements are grouped for transmission. An example is also shown on the following page.

範例-部隊備有 FBCB2，開火要求在數位藍-1 報告

順序	傳輸	內容	TRANSMISSION	ELEMENT	CONTENT
第一	識別警告	所見任務種類 目標位置，火力 要求。	First	Identification Warning order	Call signs Type of mission, method of target location, any request for increased volume of fire
第二	目標位置	座標，已知點轉 移，極座標法	Second	Target location	Grid, shift from a known point, or polar plot method
第三	目標參數 接戰方式與信 管類別	觀察所見，建議 彈種、射角彈 道。聽我命令，瞄向 目標，發射前示 警。(如果不需要 管制此區可省 略)	Third	Target description Method of engagement Method of fire and control	Verbal “picture” of what the observer sees Recommendations for types of ammunition, sheaves, and trajectory “AT MY COMMAND”; “TIME ON TARGET”; “REQUEST SPLASH” (If no method of fire control is desired, this element may be deleted)



範例-通訊語音報告

E6T83 這是 D3W45，效力射，完了。(最初回報包含觀測官識別與警告)

座標 ES 317445，完了。(第二次回報目標位置)

4 輛坦克 3 輛步兵戰鬥車固定目標，於開闊地，地對地導彈，效力射擊，完了。

(第三次回報目標參數、打擊方法、射擊管制)

E6T83 這是 D3W45，授權 A-G-T，完了。

我授權，完了。

“E6T83, THIS IS D3W45, FIRE FOR EFFECT, OVER.” (First transmission includes identification of observer and warning order.)

“GRID ES 317445, OVER.” (Second transmission includes target location.)

“4 TANKS AND 3 BMPS STATIONARY IN THE OPEN, DPICM IN EFFECT, OVER.” (Third transmission includes target description, method of engagement, and method of fire and control.)

“D3W45 THIS IS E6T83, AUTHENTICATE ALPHA-GOLF-ECHO, OVER.”

“I AUTHENTICATE DELTA, OUT.”

七、 防空 AIR DEFENSE

戰車排必須要用多種方法，保護自己在任何時候不受空中武力攻擊。The tank platoon must be able to protect itself from enemy aircraft attacks at all times. It uses a variety of means, including the following:

地面對空防禦警告	Local air defense warnings.
實施巡邏與觀察報告	Use of battle drills and SPOTREPs.
被動防空建立	Passive air defense measures.
主動防空，利用防空武器控制狀況	Active air defense measures, including effective use of the air defense weapon control status.

(一) 局地防空警報 LOCAL AIR DEFENSE WARNING

地區防空警報區分三階段。

The three local air defense warning levels are the following:

1. 炸藥(代碼)：敵航空部隊接近準備攻擊中。
DYNAMITE. Aircraft are inbound or attacking locally now.
2. 注意(代碼)：敵航空器在附近，無威脅，有反應時間。
LOOKOUT. Aircraft are in the area but not threatening, and there is time to react.
3. 雪人(代碼)：無敵航空部隊威脅。
SNOWMAN. There are no aircraft posing a threat at this time.

(二) 回報 REPORTING

對任何敵空行動進行觀察報告(使用自己部隊通信器材執行觀察報告)

Report all enemy air activity using the SPOTREP format. (NOTE: Digitally equipped platoons use their digital systems to send SPOTREPs.)

(三) 消極防空 PASSIVE AIR DEFENSE 被動防空主要有兩個部分。)

There are two categories of passive air defense measures:

- 迴避攻擊(避免受到敵偵測的行動)
Attack avoidance (actions taken to prevent the enemy from detecting the platoon)
- 損害控制(減少敵火攻擊影響的行動)
Damage-limiting measures (actions taken to limit or reduce the effects of enemy munitions).

(四) 積極防空 ACTIVE AIR DEFENSE

排用密集、協調火力編成火網見滅敵機。交火與否是取決於戰場情況與排的武器火力組成，並衡量敵航空武器之載運量與攻擊能力。可視敵輕航空時可使用機槍與主砲對應。

The platoon uses massed, coordinated volume of fire, directed at an aim point, to destroy enemy aircraft. The decision to engage is based on the situation and the capabilities of the platoon's organic weapon systems; the platoon leader must weigh these factors against the capabilities and vulnerability of the attacking aircraft. Depending on the type of attacking aircraft, the platoon may use either machine gun or main gun fire.

(五) 防空武器管制狀態 AIR DEFENSE WEAPON CONTROL STATUS

以下為三個等級的武器管制 The three levels of weapon control status are the following:

- 武器無限制：向任何非友軍單位航空器開火。
WEAPONS FREE. Fire at any air target not positively identified as friendly.
- 武器限制：對標記為敵機發動攻擊。
WEAPONS TIGHT. Fire only at air targets positively identified as hostile IAW hostile criteria.
- 武器停用：不得開火。除非自我防禦或收到攻擊命令。
WEAPONS HOLD. Do not fire except in self-defense or on order.

(六) 空中攻擊警報及信號 AIR ATTACK ALARMS AND SIGNALS

排按照以下指示步驟發布空襲警報。

The platoon uses the following guidelines and procedures for issuing alarms and signals in an air attack.

1、無線電/聲號 Radio/vocal

以下為警報：接敵，土匪(基本方向)。例子：接敵，土匪，由東向我飛來。
The alarm is given as "CONTACT, BANDITS, (cardinal direction)." Example: "CONTACT, BANDIT, EAST, OUT."

2、視號 / Visual

使用手勢表示空襲。依據第一級士兵技術手冊 (STP 17-19K1-SM)

Use the hand-and-arm signal for an air attack. Refer to the skill level 1 soldier's manual for MOS 19K (STP 17-19K1-SM).

八、核生化狀況下作戰 / NBC OPERATIONS

(一) 作戰編組 / ORGANIZATION FOR COMBAT

2 車配賦有 M256 偵測器、化學警報器(含備用電池)、ZN-93 輻射偵測儀、IM-174 加碼輻射偵測儀、攝影機。並測量於輻射污染區排除所承受之輻射量。

As the platoon's NBC tank, Tank 2 handles all matters pertaining to NBC operations. It carries the M256 detector kit box and the chemical agent alarm with replacement batteries, as well as an IM-93 dosimeter, IM-174 radiacmeter, and a CAM. Tank 2 also monitors radiation exposure when the platoon enters a nuclear contaminated area.



(二) 防護等級 / MOPP LEVELS

排長可視戰術需求提升防護等級。以下表為防護等級說明

The platoon leader can increase the MOPP level for his platoon when required by the tactical situation. MOPP equipment is used as shown in the following illustration.

預備(MOPP READY)	防護面具攜行、防護裝備(譯者補充：包括防護服、防護鞋套、防護手套)置於週邊
第 0 級(MOPP 0)	防護面具攜行、防護裝備隨手可得
第 1 級(MOPP 1)	穿著防護服。
第 2 級(MOPP 2)	穿著防護鞋、防護服。
第 3 級(MOPP 3)	穿著防護鞋、防護服、配戴防護面具。
第 4 級(MOPP 4)	穿戴防護鞋、防護服、防護手套、配戴防護面具。

(三) 核生化警報及信號 / NBC ALARMS AND SIGNALS

排利用以下指示與步驟來發布核生化警示與信號

The platoon uses the following guidelines and procedures for issuing alarms and signals in NBC situations.

(四) 化學武器攻擊 Chemical attack

無線電：警告：『毒氣、毒氣、毒氣』

Radiol vocal The alarm is given as "GAS, GAS, GAS."

視號：使用手勢表示生化攻擊

Visual Put on the protective mask, and use the hand-and-arm signal for an NBC attack. For more information, refer to the skill level 1 soldier's manual for MOS 19K (STP 17-19K1- SM).

聲號：重複播放警報

Digital Audible The alarm is rapid beating of metal on metal or sounding of the M8 alarm horn.

數據傳輸：FBCB2 戰術顯示器會在該區以代號標記化武攻擊區

The FBCB2 tactical display will display a chemical icon to show the location of the attack.

(五) 核子武器攻擊 / Nuclear attack

無線電/口令-警告：『解散、解散、解散』

Radiol vocal -The alarm is given as "FALLOUT, FALLOUT, FALLOUT."

視號-使用手勢表示受到核武攻擊

Visual -Use the hand-and-arm signal for an NBC attack. For more information, refer to the skill level 1 soldier's manual for MOS 19K (STP 17-19K1-SM).

聲號-重複播放警報

Audible- The alarm is rapid beating of metal on metal

數據傳輸-FBCB2 戰術顯示器會在該區以代號標記核子毒區

.Digital-The FBCB2 tactical display will display a chemical icon to show the location of the attack.

(六) 解除信號 "ALL CLEAR" signal

無線電呼號為全面淨空，呼號需授權才可以在非加密波段播放。

Radiol vocal The signal is given as "ALL CLEAR." The "ALL CLEAR" signal must be authenticated in all cases when given over a nonsecure radio.

視號由核准人員公布核生化攻擊解除。

Visual-The signal is unmasking by an authorized individual.

(七) 逕行配戴防護面具程序 / AUTOMATIC MASKING PROCEDURES

戰車乘員在下列狀況會配戴防毒面具為範例

Tank crewmen will don their protective masks without further direction under the following conditions:

- 觀測到或收到遭曲射武器生化攻擊回報。
Indirect fires/smoke rounds are sighted or reported.
- 戰車進入核汙染區。
They are sprayed by overflying aircraft
- 受到飛越之航空器噴灑戰劑。
The tank's on-board NBC warning activates
- M8/M-22 警報器被觸發。
The M-8/M-22 alarm is activated
- 有不明原因死亡之野生動物。有污染可能的液體、氣體或沙塵。
A suspicious odor, liquid, or dust is detected, or unexplained dead wildlife is sighted.
- 排準備要進入有汙染可能性的地區。
The platoon prepares to enter a suspected contaminated area.
- 指揮官或排長下令戴防護面具。
The commander or platoon leader orders masking.
- 不明身體反應如胸口緊、視力損失、流鼻水與呼吸不順。
Unexplained symptoms appear, such as runny nose, choking, tightness of chest, or dimming of vision.

(八) 卸除防護面具程序 / UNMASKING PROCEDURES

除非有生化或毒區之威脅，戰車乘員應盡快脫除防毒面具。只有排長可以下令脫除防毒面具。當接收到『無毒區威脅』情況時，排長必須要獲得授權或見到指揮官本人確認狀況。

Soldiers should unmask as soon as possible except when a live biological or toxin attack is expected. Permission to unmask may be given only by the commander through the platoon leader. When he receives a message to assume "ALL CLEAR" status, the platoon leader must always require authentication unless he has made face-to-face contact with the commander. Use the following procedures to determine if unmasking is safe.

(九) 使用 M256 偵檢包

使用 M256/ M256A1 偵檢包來協助判斷是否可脫除面具。該偵檢設施無法檢測所有的毒物，所以可適當耗時 15 分鐘脫除面具。以下表格為脫除面具步驟。

Unmasking with the M256 kit

If an M256/M256A1 detector kit is available, use it to supplement the unmasking procedures. The kit does not detect all agents; therefore, proper unmasking procedures, which take approximately 15 minutes, must still be used. The following chart lists unmasking steps with the kit.

步驟		STEP	
1	確定偵檢器顯示為陰性	1	Check the kit to confirm the results are negative.
2	派遣 2 員至隱蔽處	2	Move one or two soldiers to a shady area.
3	解除面具 5 分鐘	3	Unmask for 5 minutes.
4	清潔、收回面具	4	Clear and reseal masks.
5	觀察脫除面具人員狀況	5	Observe the soldiers for 10 minutes.
6	若無中毒狀況，向指揮官回報『無毒威脅』	6	If no symptoms, report results to commander and request "ALL CLEAR."
7	注意後續可能之身體反應	7	Watch for delayed symptoms.



(十) 不使用 M256 偵檢包

如果無 M256/ M256A1 偵檢包時，約會使用 35 分鐘來完成脫除面具之步驟。當攻擊一段時間，可找一個隱蔽地點使用 M8 試紙進行偵檢。以下為未備有 M256 偵檢包時脫除面具之步驟。

Unmasking without the M256 kit

If an M256/M256A1 kit is not available, the unmasking procedures take approximately 35 minutes. When a reasonable amount of time has passed after the attack, find a shady area and use M8 paper to check the area for possible liquid contamination. The following chart lists unmasking steps without the kit.

步驟		STEP	
1	派遣 2 員士兵到隱蔽區	1	Move soldiers to shady area.
2	要求他們深呼吸並憋氣	2	Take a deep breath and hold it.
3	將防護面具稍微撥開並保持眼睛打開 15 秒	3	Break the mask seal and keep eyes open for 15 seconds.
4	重新戴好面具	4	Clear and reseal masks.
5	觀察人員 10 分鐘	5	Observe the soldiers for 10 minutes.
6	如無症狀，將面具稍微撥離並進行 2-3 次呼吸	6	If no symptoms appear, break seal and take 2 or 3 breaths.
7	重新戴好面具	7	Clear and reseal masks.
8	觀察人員 10 分鐘	8	Observe the soldiers for 10 minutes.
9	如無異常狀況，脫除面具 5 分中再戴上	9	If no symptoms appear, unmask for 5 minutes and remask.
10	如 10 分鐘後無異常，向指揮官回報並要求下達『完全淨空』	10	If no symptoms appear after 10 minutes, report results to commander and request "ALL CLEAR."
11	注意延遲狀況	11	Watch for delayed symptoms.

九、通過汙染地區 / CROSSING A CONTAMINATED AREA

(一) 通過準備 / Preparations for the crossing

以下為通過汙染區所需要之準備步驟。

The following chart lists steps the platoon takes in preparing to cross an NBC contaminated area.

步驟		STEP	
1	貼上 15 至 30 公分之 M9 檢驗試紙在 50 機槍、頭燈罩護架、M240 機槍架上。確保是只能在閉門下觀測。	1	Place 6-to-12-inch strips of M9 paper on the caliber .50 mount, the headlight guards, and the loader's M240 mount. Ensure all M9 paper strips can be seen while buttoned up.
2	於車內保存偵檢器材	2	Stow any external equipment inside tanks or cover it with a tarp.
3	假設已於進入汙染區前 500 公尺，穿上防護等級 4 之裝備	3	Assume MOPP 4 approximately 500 meters (terrain/mission dependent) from entering the contaminated area.
4	開啟戰車之濾毒通風系統	4	Place tank in combat configuration to prevent chemical agents from entering crew compartment.
5	閉門駕駛，並開啟高壓保護系統	5	Close all hatches and turn on overpressure protection system.

(二) 通過生化污染地區 / Crossing a chemical/biological contaminated area

以下為排通過化學、生化毒區之步驟

The following chart lists steps the platoon takes in crossing an area in which chemical or biological agents are expected or have been detected.

步驟		STEP	
1	保持車距 125 公尺，並以 5M 之速度行軍。如果視線不良可縮短車距至 50 公尺	1	Maintain the proper interval (125 meters) and speed (5 mph). NOTE: For limited visibility operations, reduce the interval to 50 meters.
2	避免穿行樹林與陰影區	2	Avoid brushing trees or branches or driving through puddles.
3	當狀況安全後偵測毒物	3	After clearing the area, check for contamination.
4	確認乘員無中毒反應	4	Observe crewmembers for signs of chemical poisoning.
5	排長於通過毒區後回報。(含人員狀況)	5	Platoon leader reports to commander when the crossing is complete, including personnel status.

(三) 通過核子污染地區 / Crossing a nuclear contaminated area

以下為通過核污染地區之步驟

The following chart lists steps the platoon takes in crossing an area in which nuclear contamination has been detected.

步驟		STEP	
1	戰鬥裝填主砲，閉門駕駛，打開高壓系統	1	Battle-carry main gun ammunition, button up hatches, and turn on the overpressure system.
2	將感測器材收入車內或用膠布包覆	2	Stow all external equipment inside or cover it with a tarp.
3	限制速度與車距，減少核子污染塵量。可視能見度縮減車距	3	Limit speed and interval to reduce contaminated dust; reduce distance in limited visibility.
4	行駛最短距離	4	Use the quickest and most direct route.
5	核污染偵測車每 15 鐘回報輻射指數給排長	5	NBC tank takes dose rate readings every 15 minutes from a short halt and reports results to the platoon leader.
6	當狀況安全後檢視乘員狀況	6	After clearing the area, check crewmembers for signs of contamination and render first aid.
7	進行人員、裝備清除作業	7	Perform immediate decontamination of personnel and equipment.
8	進行面具脫除步驟	8	Perform unmasking procedures when ordered.
9	視狀況更換空氣濾芯	9	Replace contaminated filters as necessary.
10	排長在通過毒區後向指揮官回報。報告內容包含人員狀況	10	Platoon leader reports to commander when crossing is complete, including personnel status.



(四) 對砲射/空投毒劑之應變 / RESPONDING TO AN ARTILLERY-OR AIR-DELIVERED
CHEMICAL AGENT

以下為對砲射/空投毒劑之應變步驟

The following table lists steps the platoon takes to check for and respond to contamination after an artillery or air attack.

步驟		STEP	
1	當攻擊結束，回報狀況、人員點名，引導全體人員繼續執行各自任務	1	Once the attack has ended, report status, account for all personnel, and direct all crews continue to perform their missions.
2	排長引領偵銷車(通常為第2車)打開艙門，但依狀況仍保持防護穿著等級4	2	Platoon leader directs the NBC tank (normally Tank 2) to open hatches, but to remain in MOPP 4.
3	化學偵搜隊使用 M256 工具及 M8 試紙檢查污染物，並回報結果。	3	Chemical detection teams check for contamination using the M256 kit and M8 paper and report results.
4	假使污染物沒被發現，排長執行以下行動 ●當回報指揮官結果時，建議卸除面具 ●當獲得上級許可時，引導戰車乘員執行適當之卸除面具之步驟並回報結果	4	If no contamination is found, the platoon leader takes the following actions: Recommend unmasking procedures when he submits the report to the commander. When he receives permission, direct the NBC tank crew to conduct proper unmasking procedures and report the results.
5	若卸除面具發現有異，排長執行以下行動 ●對傷患實施救護 ●回報結果給指揮官	5	If results of unmasking are positive, the platoon leader takes the following actions: Direct treatment of casualties. Report results to the commander.
6	若卸除面具後發覺化學毒氣已排除，向連長回報已清除	6	If unmasking results are negative, report results to the commander and recommend "ALL CLEAR."
7	當收到已清除，全排卸下防杜面具繼續執行任務	7	When "ALL CLEAR" is signaled, platoon unmask and continues the mission.

(五) 消除 / DECONTAMINATION

以下表格列出消除之步驟；關於立即消除及徹底消除之細節可參考 FM 3-20.15 附錄 E

The following table lists actions the platoon takes when decontamination is necessary. Refer to FM 3-20.15 (Appendix E) for detailed information on immediate, operational, and thorough decontamination procedures.

步驟		STEP	
1	符合標準作業程序下，1 分鐘內消除皮膚或眼睛周圍之污染 註記：單兵應有可執行力及消除之 M291 消除包	1	Begin immediate decontamination of skin and/or eyes (personal decontamination) within one minute of contamination exposure IAW unit SOP. NOTE: Each soldier must have an M291 decontamination kit for immediate decontamination.
2	當消除完畢後，實施裝備立即消除。 註記：各車應攜帶可執行立即消除之 M292 消除包 2 具。裝備消除之優先順序為乘員作戰操縱工具、彈藥儲存箱、瞄準具、艙口、引擎通氣孔蓋。	2	Perform immediate decontamination of equipment when personal decontamination is completed. NOTE: Each vehicle must carry two M292 decontamination kits for immediate decontamination. Priority for equipment decontamination is crew operating controls, followed by ammunition storage racks, sights, hatches, and engine access covers.
3	在完成上述之人員消除後，使用 M13 消除噴霧對裝備實施污染物消毒。 註記：此噴灑方式注重在人員常接觸的地方如艙門握把、駕駛、射手控制握把及各式工具	3	After completing the immediate decontamination procedures, perform operator's spraydown with the M13 decontamination apparatus (DAP). NOTE: Spraydown focuses on removing/neutralizing contaminants on surfaces that operators must touch frequently, such as hatch handles, operator controls, steering mechanisms, engine covers, and tools.
4	對於輻射污染物，乘員使用方塊刷或馬桶刷等器具刷除裝備上污染物後用水沖刷。	4	For radiological decontamination, crewmen brush or scrape contamination away with on-hand equipment or flush contamination with water and wipe it away.

十、鞏固與整頓 / CONSOLIDATION AND REORGANIZATION

(一) 攻擊之鞏固 / CONSOLIDATION IN THE OFFENSE

以下表格列出排執行攻擊之鞏固作戰之步驟

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes to conduct consolidation following offensive operations.

步驟		STEP	
1	消滅敵軍各部隊及顧守戰俘	1	Eliminate enemy elements and secure EPWs.
2	依作戰命令/預備命令，佔領/重建暫時的防禦位置後，回報指揮官當前新位置	2	Occupy/reestablish defensible hasty positions as designated in the OPORD/FRAGO and inform the commander of the new positions.
3	戰車將主砲指向敵最後已知位置	3	Tanks orient main guns toward last known enemy position.
4	分配射界以確保週圍 360 度之安全	4	Assign sectors of fire to ensure 360-degree security.
5	與鄰近單位協調以準備反擊	5	Coordinate with adjacent units to prepare for counterattack.
6	回報狀況給指揮官	6	Report status to the commander.



(二) 防禦之鞏固 / CONSOLIDATION IN THE DEFENSE

以下表格列出排執行防禦之鞏固步驟

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes to conduct consolidation following defensive operations.

步驟		STEP	
1	消滅敵軍反抗	1	Eliminate enemy resistance IAW commander's intent.
2	重建射界及警戒	2	Reestablish new sectors of fire and security.
3	車長傳送數位訊息給副排長	3	TCs send digital status reports to PSG.
4	顧守敵戰俘	4	Secure EPWs.
5	車長監督傷患急救	5	TCs supervise first aid for wounded crewmen.
6	修護或更換障礙	6	Repair and/or replace obstacles.
7	改進位置及建制工作順序	7	Improve positions and establish priorities of work.
8	為敵持續攻擊作準備	8	Prepare for continued enemy attacks.
9	副排長傳送數位訊息給副連長及連士官長	9	PSG sends digital roll-up report/request to XO or 1SG.

(三) 整頓 / REORGANIZATION

攻擊跟防禦整頓的程序基本上相同。以下論述了排級每個領導者都應有的特定職責

Offensive and defensive reorganization procedures are substantially the same. Each leader in the platoon has specific responsibilities as outlined in this discussion.

1、排長職責-排長行整頓行動之步驟

Platoon leader-The platoon leader takes the reorganization actions listed in the following table.

步驟		STEP	
1	回報排之狀況報告予連長。	1	Forward a consolidated SITREP (voice or digital) to the commander.
2	視需要重新調配人員，以維持排之戰備狀態	2	Redistribute crewmen; reestablish platoon chain of command.
3	與失連單位連繫。	3	Reestablish communications with elements that are out of contact.

2、副排長職責-副排長整頓作為之步驟

Platoon sergeant-The PSG takes the reorganization actions listed in the following table.

步驟		STEP	
1	從各車長處彙整狀況，統一回報給連士官長(語音)、排長(語音、數位訊息)	1	Compile SITREPs from the TCs and submit a rollup/consolidated SITREP to the 1SG (voice) and the platoon leader (voice, digital, or messenger).
2	監督戰場傷患集中及撤離	2	Oversee consolidation and evacuation of WIAs.
3	集中作戰死亡人員並與連士官長協調撤離	3	Consolidate KIA remains and coordinate with the 1SG for evacuation.
4	指揮排內平行橫向調整補給	4	Direct cross-leveling of supplies within the platoon.
5	指揮排內平行橫向分配彈藥	5	Direct cross-leveling of ammunition within the platoon.
6	協調戰俘至戰俘集合點之行動	6	Coordinate movement of EPWs to the EPW collection point.
7	呈送黃和紅回報單給連士官長	7	Submit yellow and red reports to the 1SG.

3、車長職責-車長整頓作為之步驟

Tank commanders-TCs take the reorganization actions listed in the following table.

步驟		STEP	
1	重新裝填武器、分配彈藥	1	Reload weapons and redistribute ammunition.
2	對戰場傷患實施急救，將他們移至掩蔽位置並要求撤離。	2	Provide first aid to WIAs, move them to a covered position, and request evacuation.
3	傳送狀況回報給副排長	3	Forward a SITREP to the PSG.
4	執行必要之維修	4	Conduct essential maintenance.
5	繼續改善現在位置	5	Continue to improve the position.

4、駕駛職責-駕駛整頓作為之步驟

Drivers-Drivers take the reorganization actions listed in the following table.

步驟		STEP	
1	對外殼及懸掛裝置執行預防保養檢查及維修。	1	Conduct PMCS of hull and suspension.
2	對引擎執行預防保養檢查及維修。	2	Conduct PMCS of engine.

注意：整頓期間至少一個排必須提供提供保養車輛之局部防禦

NOTE : During PMCS, at least one platoon vehicle must provide local security for those conducting maintenance.



5、裝填職責-裝填手整頓作為之步驟

Loaders-Loaders take the reorganization actions listed in the following table.

步驟		STEP	
1	重新裝填彈藥至預備架直至滿載	1	Reload the ammunition ready rack to full capacity.
2	重新連結預備彈藥至同軸機槍至滿載狀態	2	Relink the ready ammunition for the coaxial machine gun to full capacity.
3	視需要檢查，重新固定調整砲塔裝填計畫。	3	Inspect, resecure, and adjust turret load plan as necessary.

十一、勤務支援 / CHAPTER 3 SERVICE SUPPORT-補給及相關勤務 / RESUPPLY AND RELATED SERVICES

(一) 輜重 / TRAINS

以下考量適用於排輜重之獲得補給及支援

The following considerations apply regarding the trains from which the platoon obtains supplies and support:

- 符合作戰命令，戰鬥輜重經常在連/戰鬥隊後方之地形要點
Combat trains are normally positioned one terrain feature behind the company/troop IAW OPORD
- 野外輜重在旅輜重地區，主要補給執行任務部隊
Field trains operate with task force trains in the brigade support area (BSA).

(二) 補給分類 / SUPPLY CLASSES

以下重要考量適用於相關補給品分類

The following considerations apply regarding critical supply classes.

1、一類 / Class I

符合各單位標準作業程序狀況下，各車裝載3-5日第一級配給及至少10加侖水

Each vehicle maintains a three-to-five-day supply of rations and a minimum of 10 gallons of water IAW unit SOP.

2、三類 / Class III

當燃料水平低於50%(半滿)時，車長回報給副排長/各車應保持第三類

補給品數量如下：

TCs report to the PSG when fuel levels are at 50 percent (half full). Each vehicle maintains the following quantities of POL products:

- 5加侖(20夸脫)傳動油
5 gallons (or 20 quarts) of transmission oil.
- 10夸脫渦輪軸發動機油
10 quarts of turboshaft fluid
- 8夸脫防火液壓油
8 quarts of fire-resistant hydraulic (FRH) fluid.
- 2.5磅或4管黃油
2.5 pounds or 4 tubes of GAA.

3、四類 / Class IV

各車保留4捲鐵絲網，6支尖樁(長短尖樁)及1捲工程膠帶/排之各組各

自保留1組尖樁組。

Each tank keeps a stock of four rolls of wire, six pickets (a combination of long and short pickets), and one roll of engineer tape. The platoon maintains two picket pounders (one per section).

4、五類 / Class V

各車攜帶基本重輕型武器彈藥，在每次主要交戰後或基本彈藥裝載低於60%時，車長回報狀況給副排長/依據符合單位標準作業程序狀況下，可提供緊急再補給之需求。

Each vehicle carries a basic load of main gun and small arms ammunition. TCs report to the PSG after each major engagement and whenever the basic load is under 60 percent. Emergency resupply is usually available upon request IAW unit SOP.

5、九類 / Class IX

各車保留備用輪胎、備用車輪及金屬排雷犁帶(放於排雷車)/補給要求參考合適的作業手冊

Each vehicle maintains spare track parts, one spare road wheel, and mine plow lifting belts (on plow tanks). Refer to the appropriate operator's manual (-10) for supply requirements.

(三) 預置補給 / PRE-POSITIONING (PRESTOCK)

以下表格提供排執行預置補給作業之步驟

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in conducting prestock resupply operations.

步驟		STEP	
1	在偵查及演練期間確認預備補給位置	1	Verify prestock locations during reconnaissance and rehearsals.
2	如果戰術情況允許下，使用以下步驟執行補給訓練 1. 當戰3、4車消耗達50%預備彈藥時，將3、4車機動至砲塔掩蔽陣地或躲避陣地執行補給。 2. 當補給結束後，戰3、4車返回戰鬥位置 3. 依命令戰1、2車執行相同補給程序	2	If the tactical situation permits, conduct a replenishment drill, using these steps: When Tanks 3 and 4 expend 50 percent of ready ammunition, they move to a turret-down or hide position and conduct replenishment from semiready ammunition. Tanks 3 and 4 return to fighting positions when transfer is complete. On order, tanks 1 and 2 conduct replenishment in the same manner.

(四) 機動中油料整補 / REFUEL ON THE MOVE (ROM)

以下表格提供排執行機動中油料整補之步驟

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in conducting a ROM operation.

步驟		STEP	
1	移動至機動中油料整補地點並建立局部警戒(魚骨隊形活圓形防禦)	1	Move to the ROM site and establish local security (herringbone formation or hasty perimeter defense).
2	戰車油料整補依據作戰命令、預備命令(註：作戰命令應指定地點時間及各車配賦之油量)	2	Vehicles refuel IAW OPORD/FRAGO. (NOTE: The OPORD/FRAGO should designate location, time, and amount of fuel for each vehicle.)
3	若時間充裕，乘員執行作戰中保養檢查及第三類補給品補充	3	As time is available, crews conduct during-operation maintenance checks and replenish POL supplies.
4	排長回狀況給連長	4	Platoon leader reports status to commander.

(五) 一般整補 / ROUTINE RESUPPLY



一般整補包含 1、3、5、9 類及其他所需物品。在戰術狀況許可下一般整補為每日執行。連士官長及副排長會依排之補給需求分配各車補給先後順序。以下為一般整補之兩種補給方法：單位補給法、補給點補給法。
Routine resupply covers Classes I, III, V, and IX, mail, and other items as requested. It is conducted daily as the tactical situation permits. The PSG and 1SG may prioritize the order in which vehicles are resupplied according to the platoon's supply requirements. The following discussion focuses on the two methods of routine resupply: tailgate and service station.

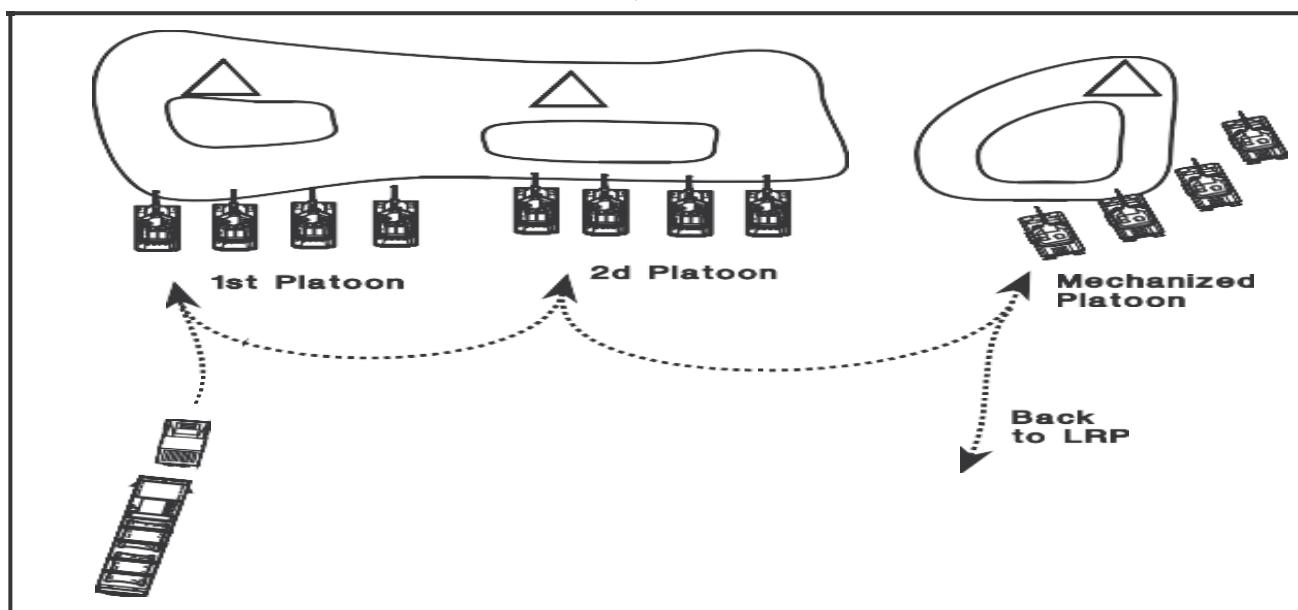
(六) 單位補給法 / Tailgate resupply

單位補給法適用於補給道路可連接至各車位置及沒有在敵火力威脅與敵交戰之可能下。以下圖表列出排執行單位補給法之基礎步驟

The tailgate method is used when routes leading to vehicle positions are available and either enemy contact is unlikely or the unit is not under direct enemy fire. The following table lists basic steps for tailgate resupply, which is shown in the illustration on the following page.

步驟		STEP	
1	副排長與連士官長協調後勤補給事項	1	PSG coordinates with the 1SG for linkup with the LOGPAC.
2	排組依連長指示或連之標準作業程序，提供後勤補給活動警戒	2	Platoon or other elements provide security for LOGPAC activities based on guidance from the commander or in accordance with company SOP.
3	連士官長攜帶補給品至後方處，排之各別位置實施補給	3	Platoon vehicles resupply as the 1SG brings the LOGPAC to the rear of individual positions.
4	副排長與連士官長協調其餘需求事項	4	PSG coordinates with the 1SG for additional requirements.
5	排長在補給作業中，仍需待命連長通知	5	Platoon leader keeps the commander informed on status of resupply operations.

圖 20、單位補給法

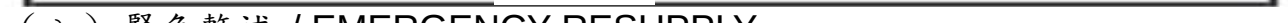


(七) 補給點補給法 / Service station resupply

補給點補給法用於有與敵軍交戰之可能。1 次補給 1 個戰車組或 1 個戰車排。以下圖表列出排執行補給點補給法之基本步驟

When enemy contact is possible, the 1SG will use the service station method, resupplying one section or tank at a time. The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in conducting service station resupply, which is shown in the illustration on the following page.

步驟		STEP	
1	當後勤車隊到達時，連士官長引導排至補給點	1	When the LOGPAC arrives, the 1SG directs the platoon to move to the resupply point.
2	戰車排之各組依序派兩輛戰車至補給點其餘兩輛留在戰鬥位置上實施警戒(範例：排長移至再武裝地點，副排長僚車至油料補給點)各車再武裝或油料補給點後，再移至已知點	2	Two tanks, one from each section, move to the resupply point, with the other two tanks remaining in position to maintain area security of the BP. (For example, the platoon leader moves to the rearm point and the PSG's wingman to the refuel point.) Each vehicle conducts resupply at the rearm or refuel point, then moves to the other point.
3	已完成補給之戰車返回戰鬥位置實施警戒。其餘兩輛車移動至再武裝或油料補給點，執行補給如步驟。	3	The resupplied tanks return to the BP and assume area security. The other two tanks (in the example above, the PSG and the platoon leader's wingman) move to the rearm/refuel points and conduct resupply as specified in Step 2.
4	副排長回報連士官長實際狀況及預期後勤需求	4	PSG reports to the 1SG with actual and anticipated logistics requests.
5	排之車輛分別將作戰傷亡人員送至醫務所及補給士官處	5	Platoon vehicles turn WIA and KIA personnel over to the medics and supply sergeant, respectively.
6	排之車隊從補給點攜帶已包裝之一類及其他補給品	6	Platoon vehicles pick up prepacked Class I and additional supplies at the resupply point.
7	副排長回報各車補給狀況給連士官長	7	PSG reports status to the platoon leader and 1SG when all vehicles are resupplied.



以下表提供排執行緊急整補之基礎步驟

The following table lists basic steps the platoon takes in requesting and conducting emergency resupply.

步驟	STEP
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十二、勤務支援 / CHAPTER 3 SERVICE SUPPORT-醫療及人事勤務 / MEDICAL AND PERSONNEL SERVICES

(一) 急救及後送 / FIRST AID AND EVACUATION

以下表格統整在作戰中要求醫療後送及傷患後送之考量及程序

The following table summarizes considerations and procedures that apply when the platoon requires medical services, including medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) or casualty evacuation (CASEVAC), during an operation.

步驟		STEP	
1	排組乘員及戰鬥醫療人員必須準備好管理緊急醫療	1	Platoon members and combat lifesavers must be prepared to administer immediate first aid as required.
2	副排長使用 FM 調頻或 FBCB2 系統傳送醫療要求	2	The PSG transmits MEDEVAC requests using FM voice or by FBCB2 (M1A2). (NOTE: Refer to the format for the MEDEVAC request, the Red-3 report, in Annex B.)
3	在支援許可下，武裝救護車或急救直升機會被派遣至排之位置。	3	An armored ambulance or MEDEVAC helicopter will be dispatched to the platoon's location if support is available.
4	若無法提供醫療、傷患後送，在戰況許可下，排集中戰場傷患在一台戰車上，並後送傷患至傷患集中區。	4	If MEDEVAC/CASEVAC is not available, platoon consolidates WIAs on one tank and evacuates them to the casualty collection point if the tactical situation permits.

(二) 遺骸處置 / DECEASED PERSONNEL (INCLUDING KIAs)

使用表列的步驟(搜索、紀錄、後送、掩埋)去幫助處理作戰中死亡人員及其他死亡人員。

Use the procedures outlined in the following table (search, recover, record, cover, evacuate, bury) to assist in the handling of KIA soldiers and other deceased personnel.

步驟	內容	STEP	CONTENT
搜索	搜索作戰死亡人員之作戰區域，特別注意以下地區： 1. 土丘及戰壕 2. 樹籬、灌木籬牆、樹木、落木 3. 河堤 4. 戰鬥位置及碉堡 5. 毀壞之建築物及毀壞車輛	SEARCH	Search the area of operations for KIA soldiers. Pay special attention to these locations: Mounds and trenches. Hedges, hedgerows, trees, and fallen logs. Stream banks. Fighting positions and bunkers. Ruined structures and wrecked vehicles.



步驟	內容	STEP	CONTENT
復原	當屍體被發現時採以下步驟： 1. 召集醫療人員(狀況允許下) 2. 使用各種可識別受害者之方法(ID 牌卡、衣服、裝備、標誌或視覺辯證) 3. 保留 ID 牌卡在陣亡人員身上 4. 集中陣亡人員屍體 5. 完成呈遞 DA 表格 1156(傷患提供報告) 註記：確認用來識別死者的物品皆歸還在死者身上。	RECOVER	Take these steps when remains are discovered: Summon medical personnel (if available). Establish identity of each victim using all available means (ID tags/cards, clothing, equipment, markings, or visual identification). Keep one ID tag belonging to each KIA. Consolidate the remains of KIA personnel. Complete/submit DA Form 1156 (casualty feeder report). NOTE : Proceed with extreme caution. Look for booby traps or antipersonnel mines on, near, or under remains. Request EOD support if required. NOTE : Ensure all items used to establish identity are left with the remains.
紀錄	紀錄陣亡戰士資料 1. 名字 2. 單位 3. 武器序號 4. 屍體之 8 碼座標 註記：將資料回報連士官長，並確認資料隨陣亡戰士後送或轉交給合適之指揮職人員。	RECORD	Record the following for each deceased soldier: Name. Unit. Weapon serial number. Eight-digit grid coordinates of the remains. NOTE : Report this information to the 1SG. In addition, ensure that it is evacuated with the remains or given to the appropriate leader.
覆蓋	用屍袋或陣亡戰士的睡袋或其他可用工具包裹屍體	COVER	Shroud each deceased soldier using a body bag, the soldier's sleeping bag, or other available material.
後送	優先將所有屍體後送至陣亡戰士處理區	EVACUATE	Move all remains to a mortuary affairs collection point at the earliest opportunity.
掩埋	當戰況不允許後送屍體的情況下，尋求指揮官同意後掩埋屍體。相關資訊參考 FM 10- 63-1 之基礎處理程序 1. 準備緊急掩埋陣亡人員之遺體相關事務 2. 確保墓地至少 3 又 1/2 英尺深 3. 標註墓地記號 4. 回報掩埋地之 8 碼座標位置及標誌墓地之方法給指揮職人員或	BURY	When evacuation of remains is not possible because of the tactical situation, request permission from the commander for burial. For detailed information, refer to FM 10-63-1. Follow these basic procedures: Prepare remains and personal effects for emergency burial. Ensure graves are at least 3-1/2 feet deep. Mark each grave site. Report eight-digit grid locations of burial sites and the method used to mark them to the leader or higher headquarters as soon as possible.

步驟	內容	STEP	CONTENT
	高階幹部。		

(三) 人事勤務 / PERSONNEL SERVICES

以下表格列出排有關人事勤務之考量及步驟

The following table lists considerations and procedures that apply regarding personnel services for the platoon.

步驟		STEP	
1	副排長監督人事勤務狀況，當排長或連士官長需要時回報。	1	PSG monitors the platoon's personnel status and forwards reports to the platoon leader and 1SG as required.
2	透過副排長呈建議獎勵名單給排長或連士官長。	2	Submit recommendations for awards through the PSG to the platoon leader/1SG.
3	透過副排長呈第 6 類補給需求給連士官長。	3	Submit requests for Class VI resupply through the PSG to the 1SG.

(四) 敵俘處置 / ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR (EPW)

以下表格列出敵俘處置之考量及步驟

The following table lists considerations and procedures that apply when the platoon captures EPWs.

步驟		STEP	
1	副排長車之位置為管制戰俘區。	1	The PSG's vehicle is the EPW holding location.
2	抓到戰俘人員必須卸除戰俘武裝，執行『5-S』之處理程序(搜索、隔離、緘默、急行及防衛)更多詳細之戰俘處理資訊請參考 FM 3-20.15。	2	The capturing crew must disarm EPWs and then implement the "five-S" handling procedures (search, segregate, silence, speed, and safeguard). Refer to FM 3-20.15 for detailed procedures for handling of EPWs.
3	副排長通知連士官長抓到戰俘之消息，並提供 8 到 10 碼抓到戰俘之座標。	3	PSG notifies the 1SG that the platoon has captured EPWs and provides an 8- or 10-digit grid of location of capture.
4	副排長確認戰俘上標註以下資訊(單位、日期、時間、地點即被抓到當下情況)。	4	PSG ensures that EPWs are tagged, listing the capturing unit and the date, time, place, and circumstances of capture.
5	獲取敵之情資也標註在上格資訊中。	5	Captured documents are tagged with the same information (AE Form 1301 can be used).
6	搜索完後，沒威脅之物品應歸還給戰俘。	6	Protective masks and clothing, ID cards, and personal items of no tactical value are returned to EPWs after they are searched.
7	戰俘應在警戒兵警戒下護送至戰鬥輜重地區轉交連士官長負責。	7	EPWs are transported under guard to the company combat trains, where the 1SG assumes responsibility for them.



十三、資材補給 / MATERIAL SERVICES

(一) 保修 / MAINTENANCE

以下表格列出保修之考量及步驟

The following table lists considerations and procedures for platoon maintenance operations.

步驟		STEP	
1	車長每日藉由副排長呈送 DA 表格 5998E，要求車子之保修協助。	1	TCs submit DA Form 5988E daily (or as required) to request maintenance assistance for individual vehicles through the PSG.
2	排長或副排長就由副排長或連士官長協助保修。	2	Platoon leader and/or PSG request company/troop-level maintenance assistance through the XO or 1SG.
3	除了必要之命令，排組成員應不離開各車。	3	Crews remain with vehicles unless otherwise ordered.

(二) 反資敵 / DESTRUCTION OF MATERIAL

在排長(需盡可能取得連長授命)授命或可能遭敵俘獲時，將裝備及文件銷毀。以下表格為反資敵之優先順序。

Equipment and documents can be destroyed only by permission of the platoon leader (who in turn obtains permission from the commander whenever possible) or when there is imminent danger of enemy capture. The following table lists the priority of destruction.

步驟		STEP	
1	分類裝備和文件	1	Classified equipment/documents.
2	通信裝備(包含 FBCB2)	2	Communications equipment (including FBCB2).
3	武器操作手冊	3	Weapons IAW operator's manual.
4	車輛操作手冊	4	Vehicles IAW operator's manual.
5	有戰術價值之物資，特別是第 3 及第 5 類補給品	5	Supplies of potential tactical value, especially those in Classes III and V.

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