

安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在大規模作戰行動中的部署構想

Concepts for Security Force Assistance Brigade Company Task Forces in Large-Scale Combat Operations

取材：美國《軍事評論》雙月刊，2023 年 11-12 月號
(Military Review, November-December 2023)

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Preface

During every significant conflict in U.S. history, the military has employed advisors in some capacity. Advisors have played a critical role for the U.S. Army in conflicts from Baron Friedrich von Steuben advising the U.S. Army at Valley Forge and Gen. Joe Stillwell in China during World War II to the Military Assistance Advisory Group in Vietnam and current security force assistance brigades (SFAB) in Afghanistan. As large-scale combat operations (LSCO) loom again, SFABs should continue identifying potential roles in LSCO and develop the doctrine and concepts needed to perform those functions effectively. While there are many potential roles an SFAB could fill during a LSCO conflict, this article focuses on an SFAB company task force (TF) fighting on the front line to enable and support a partner force (PF) battalion.

前言

在美國歷史上每一場重大衝突期間，軍方都運用了軍事顧問團這種能力，軍事顧問團人員一直在美軍衝突中扮演重要角色，諸如獨立戰爭期間普魯士軍官斯圖本男爵在福吉谷為大陸軍提供建言、二戰期間史迪威上將派駐中國後促成駐越軍事顧問團，以及近期美軍安全部隊援助旅（或稱安全合作旅）派駐至阿富汗等案例都是如此。當前隨著大規模作戰行動的未來作戰格局底定，安全部隊援助旅應致力於找到在大規模作戰行動中的定位，同時發展所需的準則與部署構想，才能有效發揮各項軍事職能。雖然安全部隊援助旅在大規模作戰行動中足以擔綱諸多可能的角色，但本文著重於討論安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在前線作戰時，應如何協助與支援盟軍營級單位。

The recommendations and analysis in this article are based on experiences gained in training before and during National Training Center

rotation 23-04 (10–18 February). During this rotation, 1st Battalion, 2nd SFAB, conducted LSCO while partnered with portions of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR). This was the first rotation where an SFAB battalion TF served under a U.S. division headquarters and partnered with a force other than a conventional U.S. brigade combat team. During the rotation, Company A, 1st Battalion, partnered with an Atropan mechanized infantry battalion from the 11th ACR, which would probably represent a Tier II partner as defined in this article. In training before the rotation, including multiple field training exercises and command post exercises, and during the rotation, Company A tested multiple methods and concepts to identify better ways to operate in LSCO.

本文之分析與建議為根據國家訓練中心 23-04 梯次（2023 年 2 月 10 至 18 日）進訓部隊經驗，本次為第 2 安全部隊援助旅 1 營與第 11 裝甲騎兵團這兩個單位共同進訓，協同進行大規模作戰行動的科目演練。本次進訓也代表著安全部隊援助旅營特遣隊（在美軍師部指揮下）首次有別以往與常規的旅級戰鬥隊進行聯訓。第 2 安全部隊援助旅 1 營 A 連與第 11 裝甲騎兵團阿特羅皮亞機械化步兵營之聯訓模式，本文將其定調為第二級夥伴合作關係，部隊在進訓前的訓練包含各類野戰訓練演習、指揮所演習，接著在進訓期間，A 連對各種方法與部署構想進行一系列測試，以利找出在大規模作戰行動中的最佳用兵之道。

Based on Company A's training, an SFAB Company TF should utilize the second concept for LSCO when working with a Tier II or Tier III partner because of the improved sustainment and endurance, command and control (C2), and ability to conduct U.S. functions in combat. However, SFABs should train on both concepts that follow to maximize flexibility for the TF and higher headquarters.

以 A 連的進訓而言，當安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊與第二級或第三級夥伴進行合作時，應採用本文所提出第二種適用於大規模作戰行動的部署構想，因為這樣可以提升後勤與作戰持續力、指揮與管制，以及讓美軍軍事職能在戰鬥中發揮作用。因此，安全部隊援助旅應對本文所提的兩種部署構想進行訓練，才能發揮連特遣隊並賦予指揮高層的作戰靈活性。



Figure 1. Partner Capabilities for Tier I and Tier III Partners

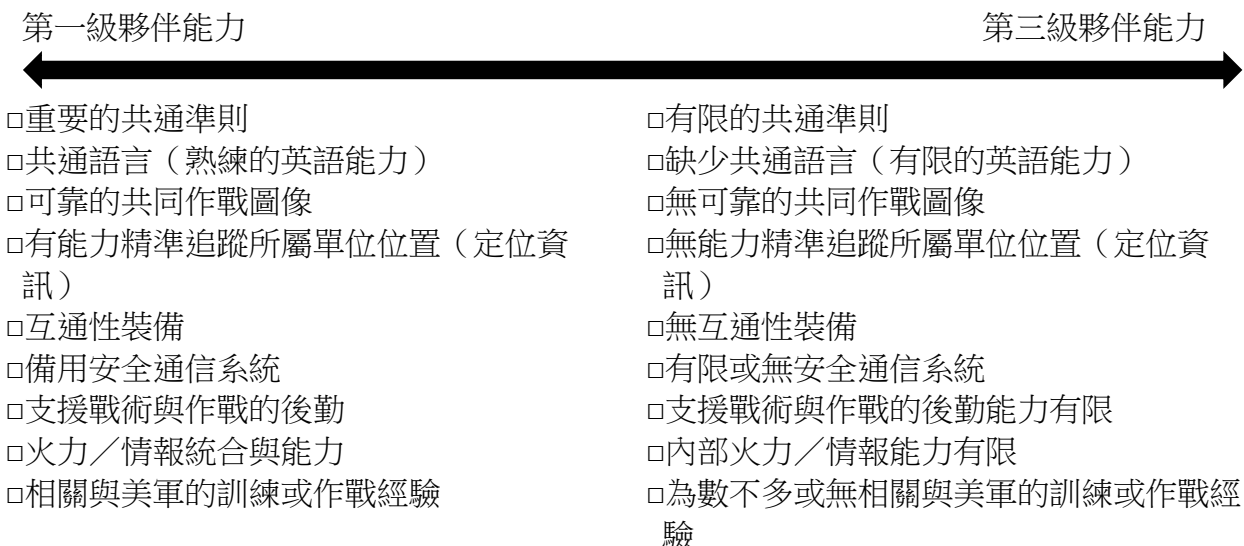


圖 1 第一級與第三級夥伴能力

資料來源：作者整理繪製

說明：由於第二級夥伴能力介於第一級與第三級之間，也就是說僅具有一些能力，由於無一定能力選項，圖中未列出其相關能力選項。

The first section of this article defines partner capabilities and critical functions that drive how an SFAB employs its capabilities in LSCO. The second section explains the two concepts for operating with a Tier II or Tier III PF battalion. The first concept follows a more conventional and traditional SFAB alignment with each team partnered with a specific unit. The second concept is more dynamic and focuses on operating as an SFAB company TF, emphasizing sustainment and U.S. C2 to support and enable the PF battalion. The final section analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of each concept. Before discussing the different concepts though, leaders must develop a

common understanding of Tier I through Tier III partners and the required functions of an SFAB TF in LSCO.

本文第一部分先對夥伴能力與關鍵軍事職能做定義，因為它們推動著安全部隊援助旅如何在大規模作戰行動中運用自身能力。第二部分為說明配屬第二級或第三級盟軍營級單位的兩種顧問團部署構想，第一種部署構想屬於較常規或傳統，說明安全部隊援助旅如何與特定單位的部隊進行夥伴合作；第二種部署構想屬於變動性較大，著重於安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的運作，強調後勤與美軍指管如何支援與協助跟盟軍營級單位的合作。第三部分為分析與比較這兩種部署構想的優缺點。我們在討論這兩種部署構想之前，領導幹部必須先認識第一至三級夥伴的各項能力，以及了解安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在大規模作戰行動中需要哪些軍事職能。

Partner Force Capabilities and SFAB Task Force Functions

The critical requirement that drives how an SFAB TF would operate in LSCO is its partner-unit capability. Defining partner capability into general categories could allow an SFAB to determine the required task organization rapidly. In one option, doctrine could define partner capabilities in terms of Tier I through Tier III using the capabilities listed in figure 1. These capabilities focus on doctrine, language, common operating picture, C2, equipment, tactical and operational sustainment, fires and intelligence capability, and experience conducting training or operations with U.S. forces. Tier I partners possess significant capability across all those areas and are largely interoperable with and trained in a similar manner as the U.S. Army. Essentially, the more self-sufficiency a PF has, the more toward the Tier I side of the spectrum it is. Potentially the most critical Tier I partner capabilities are the ability to maintain an accurate common operating picture and possessing redundant secure communications with forward units. Units with these capabilities require a smaller SFAB TF organization that would focus more on the headquarters level to provide liaison functions and some support from the associated U.S. Army headquarters. Potential examples of Tier I PFs are most ground forces from countries like the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and South Korea.¹

盟軍各項能力與安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊所需軍事職能

安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在大規模作戰行動中的關鍵需求，其背後推動者

為盟軍單位的能力，而且將夥伴能力界定為通用類別，可以讓安全部隊援助旅快速決定所需的任務編組，其中一個作法是運用準則的意涵來定義夥伴能力，並將第一級至第三級夥伴能力逐項條列出來（如圖 1）。這些能力包含準則、語言、共同作戰圖像、指管、裝備、支援戰術與作戰的後勤、火力與情報能力、相關與美軍的訓練或作戰經驗。第一級夥伴擁有圖一各項條列的能力、與美軍的作業互通性高，以及受過類似於美軍的訓練。基本上，盟軍的獨立自主能力愈強，就愈能歸類在第一級夥伴的範疇，至於最關鍵的第一級夥伴能力可能是維持準確的共同作戰圖像，以及擁有與前進單位通聯的備用安全通信系統。盟軍需要搭配安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的顧問團編組，才能發揮圖中所列的各項能力，只是需要更多指揮高層來協助提供聯絡職能，以及來自美陸軍總部的一些相關支援。英國、德國、法國、南韓等國盟軍的大多數地面部隊都可以歸類為第一級夥伴。¹

Advising Guidance	
Separate: The advising team does not place themselves within the foreign security force's formation. In this capacity, they often monitor the mission from their counterpart's command post.	Enable: The advising team plans, coordinates, and provides external capabilities to their counterparts. These resources are generally beyond the capability or capacity of the foreign security force.
Accompany and Refrain Often used when working with a trained and equipped counterpart with sufficient capabilities to accomplish the mission without external support. - Advising team does not maneuver within their counterpart's formation. Often located at their counterpart's command post. - Advising team does not actively provide external resources to the foreign security force.	Accompany and Enable Typically used in a more hostile environment alongside a less competent or confident foreign security force that lacks the capabilities to accomplish the mission on their own. - Advising team maneuvers within the foreign security force's tactical formation. - Advising team directs external resources and capabilities in direct support of the mission.
Separate and Refrain Often used when working with a trained and equipped counterpart with sufficient capabilities to accomplish the mission without external support. - Advising team does not maneuver within their counterpart's formation. Often located at their counterpart's command post. - Advising team does not actively provide external resources to the foreign security force.	Separate and Enable Used when the foreign counterparts maneuver well but lack the supporting capabilities of the associated risks preclude advisors in the tactical formation. - Advising team does not maneuver within their counterpart's formation. Often located at their counterpart's command post. - Advising team provides external resources within their capabilities in direct support of the mission.
Refrain: The advising team does not actively provide external resources to the foreign security force. This allows the counterparts to gain confidence in their own processes, procedures, and equipment.	Accompany: The advising team maneuvers alongside the foreign security force within their tactical formation. Advisors provide confidence and immediate guidance to their counterparts while maintaining greater situational awareness for assessments and intelligence reports.

(Figure from Army Techniques Publication 3-96.1, Security Force Assistance Brigade [2020])

Figure 2. Advising Guidance and Definitions

¹ Reliable position location information using systems like the Joint Battle Command Platform or the Android Team Awareness Kit are critical capabilities on modern battlefields to quickly develop situational awareness of friendly forces locations. Partners without these or similar capabilities should almost automatically become Tier II or Tier III partners due to the increased difficulty managing a rapidly changing common operating picture. Without clear friendly situational awareness, enabling a partner battalion with fires, close air support, or Army attack aviation becomes extraordinarily difficult and creates one of the primary reasons that U.S. elements need to be on or close to the front line for the security force assistance brigade task force. 要獲得可靠的定位資訊可以使用像是「聯合戰鬥指揮平臺」或「安卓系統團隊感知工具包」，這些系統是現代戰場不可或缺的能力，用以快速建立盟軍所處位置的戰況覺知。未具備這些或類似能力的盟軍，幾乎可以自動歸類為第二級或第三級夥伴，因為他們在快速建立共同作戰圖像上有其困難。若沒有清晰良好的盟軍戰況覺知，在執行對盟軍營的火力支援、密接空中支援或申請陸航攻擊支援時會變得極為困難，這種情況將造成美軍各個顧問團必須位於或靠近前線的位置，才能執行安全部隊援助旅所賦予的編組職責。

顧問團指導

獨立：顧問團並非要取代盟軍的安全部隊編制，其職責為在盟軍指揮所協助監督任務之遂行

協助：顧問團提供盟軍規劃、協調及外部支援能量，這些支援往往是盟軍本身力有未逮的

伴隨與克制

該指導用於配屬訓練有素、裝備健全的盟軍，其具備自主完成任務能力，無須外部支援

- .顧問團不需要配屬盟軍編隊一同戰鬥，通常只配屬在盟軍指揮所
- .顧問團不主動提供盟軍外部資源

伴隨與協助

該指導通常是在敵情環境下，配屬能力較不足、自信心不夠的盟軍，其既有能力並不足以自主完成任務。

- .顧問團與盟軍戰術編隊一同機動
- .顧問團提供外部資源與各項能力，以利支援盟軍任務

獨立與克制

該指導用於配屬訓練有素、裝備健全的盟軍，其具備自主完成任務能力，無須外部支援

- .顧問團不需要配屬盟軍編隊一同戰鬥，通常只配屬在盟軍指揮所
- .顧問團不主動提供盟軍外部資源

獨立與協助

該指導用於盟軍具備作戰能力，但缺乏後勤支援能力，而且在風險權衡下，不允許顧問團配屬至盟軍戰術編隊

- .顧問團不會與盟軍編隊一同戰鬥
- .顧問團提供自身能力所及的外部資源，以利直接支援任務所需

克制：顧問團不主動提供盟軍外部資源，讓盟軍在自主制定流程、執行程序及裝備調度過程中建立自信心。

伴隨：顧問團配屬至盟軍戰術編隊一同作戰。顧問團賦予盟軍信心並提供立即指導，同時維持較廣的戰況覺知，以利戰場評估與情報作業

圖 2 顧問指導與定義

資料來源：Army Techniques Publication 3-96.1, Security Force Assistance Brigade [2020])

Tier III partners lack many of the capabilities that distinguish Tier I partners. The more a partner lacks self-sufficiency in the critical areas (as in figure 1), the more toward the Tier III side of the spectrum the partner is. Critically, Tier III partners likely require SFAB advisors directly on the front line working with their forward units to enable success through the application of U.S. joint firepower, sustainment, intelligence, and C2 capabilities. Tier III partners require closer support from a U.S. SFAB TF following guidance more associated with “accompany and enable” rather than supporting from the PF headquarters in a Tier I partner formation. These differences in guidance are captured in doctrine currently (as depicted in figure 2). Some extreme examples of Tier III partners are potentially forces from nations like Afghanistan or Iraq.²

第三級夥伴缺少第一級夥伴所擁有的各項能力，也就是說一個夥伴愈缺乏

圖 1 條列的各項能力，就愈會被歸類在第三級的範疇，要注意的是，第三級夥伴可能需要安全部隊援助旅的顧問團人員配屬至前線的前進部署單位，並藉由運用美軍聯合火力、後勤、情報及指管等能力來達成任務。安全部隊援助旅的顧問團對第三級夥伴的支援反倒是較屬於「伴隨與協助」模式，而不是像對第一級夥伴那種支援總部的模式，兩者區別可以從準則中的顧問指導看出（如圖 2）。至於阿富汗或伊拉克這類極端國家的案例都可歸類為第三級夥伴。²

Tier II partners fall between Tier I and Tier III in terms of capability. Tier II partners likely have some self-sufficiency but may not have all the required capabilities to fight effectively independent of U.S. support. Organizations that lack its own internal fire support capability, sustainment, or secure redundant communications might fall under the Tier II umbrella. Because Tier II partners are missing some critical capabilities, the SFAB company TF supporting its battalions should operate and function closer to the way an SFAB company TF would function for a Tier III partner. However, until we better define a Tier II partner capability, each PF would require individual analysis and planning to create the appropriate TF for support.

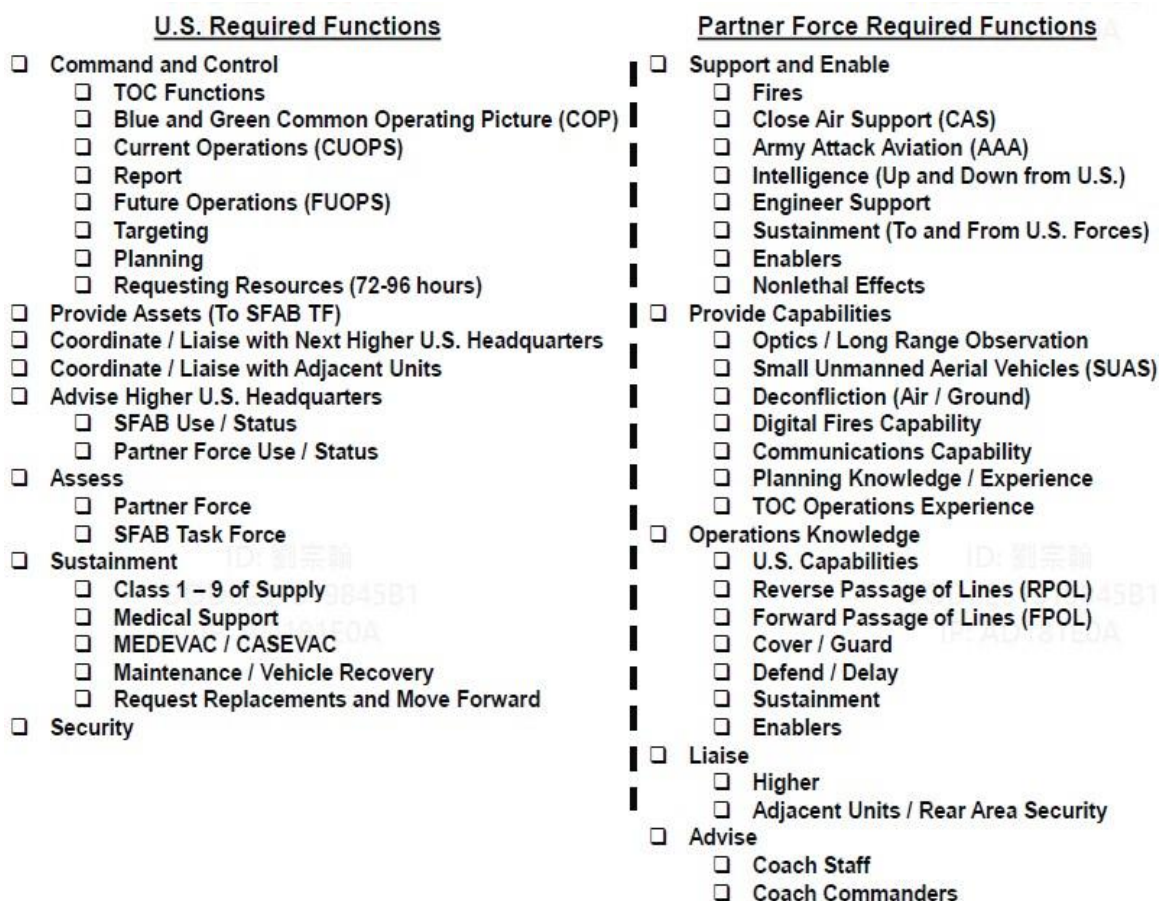
第二級夥伴所擁有的能力介於第一級與第三級夥伴之間，其可能已具備一些獨立自主能力，但在尚未具備全部所需能力之下，並無法脫離美軍支援而獨立自主作戰。所以，第二級夥伴的範疇可界定為內部火力支援能力不足、缺少支援戰術與作戰的後勤或是備用安全通信系統不健全。鑒於第二級夥伴缺少一些關鍵能力，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在支援這類營級盟軍單位時，應採用更接近第三級夥伴的支援模式。不過，由於第二級夥伴能力尚未完成定義，我們需要對每個盟軍單位進行個別分析並做好規劃，才能讓連特遣隊提供更適切的支援。

In addition to supporting and enabling the PF, each SFAB TF must conduct numerous other functions to support itself and continue operations. Many of the critical functions related to both U.S. requirements and the PF are depicted in figure 3. Some portion of every SFAB TF must focus on internal C2 functions along with liaison activities with the higher U.S. headquarters and adjacent

² Army Techniques Publication 3-96.1, *Security Force Assistance Brigade* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office, 2020), 4-39.

units. The SFAB TF should also advise the higher U.S. headquarters on the SFAB TF employment and partner unit capabilities and utilization. The SFAB TF must also maintain some form of sustainment structure because our partners are often unable to sustain additional forces, and many partners do not have reliable logistical capabilities.

除了支援與協助盟軍能力外，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊也要建立自身的各項軍事職能，才能維持自身的作戰持續力，美軍與盟軍所需各項軍事職能如圖 3 所示。安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的各個顧問團編組必須強化內部指管職能，才能有效與美軍指揮高層和鄰近單位進行聯絡，還應該就自身部署情況與盟軍能力及其運用方式，向美軍指揮高層提出建議。此外，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊必須保有一定程度的後勤能力與架構，因為盟軍單位可能無法額外編配兵力來維持可靠的後勤能力。



(Figure by author)

Figure 3. SFAB Required Functions for U.S. Element and Partner Force Support

美軍要求所需具備的軍事職能 □ 指管 □ 戰術作戰中心職能 □ 地空共同作戰圖像 □ 當前作戰情勢 □ 戰場回報 □ 未來作戰情勢 □ 目標處理 □ 計畫作為 □ 請求資源(72-96 小時) □ 提供裝備(給安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊) □ 與上一級美軍總部協調/聯繫 □ 與鄰近單位協調/聯繫 □ 向美軍指揮高層提供建議 □ 安全部隊援助旅之部署與狀況 □ 盟軍之部署與狀況 □ 評估 □ 盟軍 □ 安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊 □ 後勤 □ 第一至九類補給品 □ 醫療支援 □ 醫療後送/傷亡後送 □ 保修/車輛救濟 □ 替代品需求與前支 □ 安全	支援盟軍所需具備的軍事職能 □ 支援與協助盟軍 □ 火力支援 □ 密接空中支援 □ 陸航攻擊支援 □ 來自美軍的情報傳遞 □ 工兵支援 □ 來自美軍的後勤支援 □ 擔任協助者 □ 非致命性手段 □ 提供盟軍各項能力 □ 光電/長程觀察能力 □ 小型無人飛行載具 □ 排除空地衝突 □ 數位火力能力 □ 通信能力 □ 計畫作為的專業知識與經驗 □ 戰術作戰中心的運作經驗 □ 提供盟軍作戰知識 □ 美軍能力 □ 反向超越接替 □ 前進超越接替 □ 掩護/護衛 □ 防衛/遲滯 □ 後勤 □ 擔任協助者 □ 提供聯絡 □ 向上一級聯絡 □ 鄰近單位/後方地區安全 □ 提供建議 □ 指導參謀 □ 指導指揮幹部
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圖 3 安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊對美軍與盟軍所需各項軍事職能
資料來源：作者整理繪製

For the PF, the SFAB TF must have significant capability to help ensure success and integration with a U.S. Army organization. These capabilities include supporting and enabling through the application of U.S. joint firepower, intelligence, sustainment, and other enablers for lethal and nonlethal effects. Each SFAB TF itself should provide internal equipment capabilities, along with knowledge about planning, command For the PF, the SFAB TF must have significant capability to help ensure success and integration with a U.S. Army organization. These capabilities include supporting and enabling through the application of U.S. joint firepower, intelligence, sustainment, and other enablers

for lethal and nonlethal effects. Each SFAB TF itself should provide internal equipment capabilities, along with knowledge about planning, command center operations, and conducting complex operations like a forward passage of lines. SFAB TFs should also provide liaison functions to the higher headquarters, especially U.S. headquarters, and adjacent units. Finally, SFAB TFs should provide coaching to the commanders and staffs in the PF unit when needed. Given these definitions of partner capabilities and required functions, we will now examine two potential concepts for an SFAB company TF supporting a Tier II or Tier III PF battalion in LSCO.

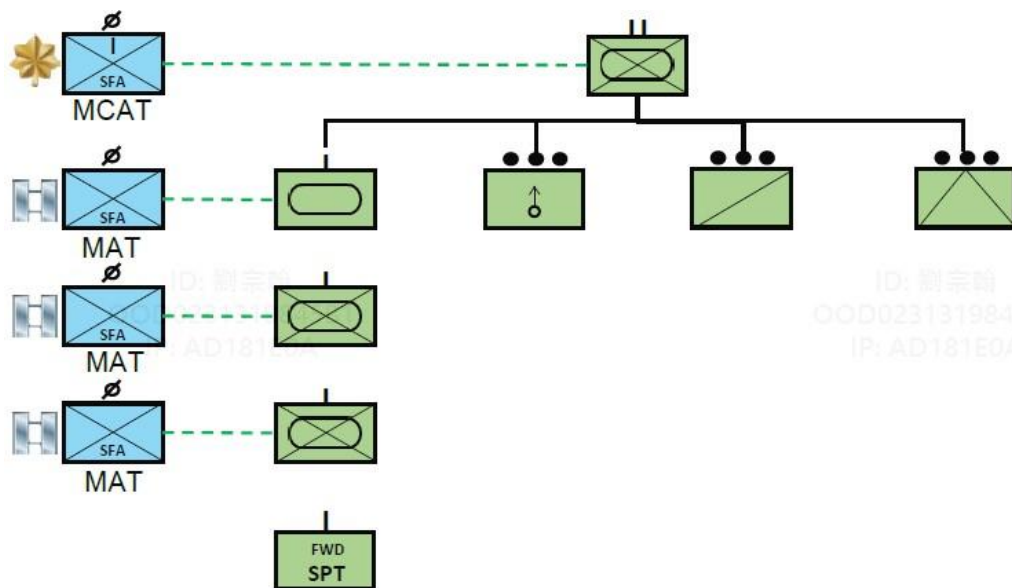
安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊必須具備顯著的軍事職能，才能成功讓盟軍與美軍編組完成整合，這些支援與協助盟軍的能力包含美軍聯合火力、情報、後勤，以及美軍要擔任致命與非致命性手段運用之協助者。基本上，連特遣隊應具備提供給盟軍裝備的能力，並擁有計畫作為、指揮中心作業的專業技能，以及有能力執行像是前進超越接替等複雜的戰術行動。另外，也應有橫向（鄰近單位）與縱向（美軍指揮高層）的聯絡功能。最後一點，連特遣隊在必要時也要有能力對盟軍的指揮幹部與參謀進行指導。至此，我們已完成各級夥伴能力以及美軍與盟軍所需各項軍事職能的定義，接下來要檢視兩種可行的部署構想，如何運用於安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在大規模作戰行動中，對第二級或第三級盟軍營級單位的支援。

SFAB Company Task Force Concepts

The first concept to support and enable a Tier II or Tier III PF battalion is the simplest. In this concept, an SFAB company TF partners with the PF battalion (as depicted in figure 4). The maneuver company advisor team (MCAT) partners with the battalion headquarters, providing support and enabling its functions from the partner unit headquarters. Each of the three maneuver advisor teams (MATs) partner with an individual maneuver company to enable its success and facilitate resources.

安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的兩種部署構想

第一種也是最簡單的部署構想（如圖 4），可供安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊用來支援與協助跟第二級或第三級盟軍營級單位的合作。安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊編組連部顧問團與排部顧問團（編制數為三），前者與盟軍營部共同合作，旨在藉由向盟軍總部提供支援，以利促進其相關軍事職能，後者分別與獨立作戰連合作，以確保任務成功並提供所需資源。



(Figure by author)

Figure 4. SFAB Maneuver Company Task Force Concept 1 Organization

圖 4 安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊各個顧問團編組情形（第一種部署構想）

資料來源：作者整理繪製

In the first concept, the MATs report vertically to the MCAT, which is collocated with the PF battalion headquarters and the partner commander. In addition to supporting and enabling the PF battalion from the headquarters, the MCAT could send an element forward with the partner commander if it deploys a tactical action center. The MCAT would also have to assume most of the duties required for U.S. support including any required sustainment functions, planning, targeting, reporting, and supporting the subordinate MATs that are forward. The forward MATs would also have to help complete any of the required U.S. functions like sustainment, casualty treatment and evacuation, vehicle recovery, maintenance, and reporting. For the partner unit, the MATs could provide updated location information, redundant reporting capability to the MCAT and battalion headquarters, asset control, and additional support or enabler requests as needed.

在第一種部署構想中，排部顧問團對上的權責單位是連部顧問團，至於連部顧問團會派駐到盟軍營部與營長底下，其功能除了支援與協助盟軍運作之外，若盟軍開設連戰術行動中心，也會指派排部顧問團前往支援。對美軍而言，連部顧問團職責是統管所需要支援的項目，包含後勤勤務、計畫作為、目標處理、戰場回報，以及支援前進部署的排部顧問團。前進部署的排部顧問團也要協助完成美軍要求的軍事職能，諸如後勤、戰傷救護與後送、車輛救濟、保修及戰場回報。

對於盟軍單位而言，排部顧問團可以協助提供最新定位資訊、向連部顧問團與盟軍營部回報戰況、裝備調派管制，以及協助處理支援請求。

On the battlefield, an SFAB company TF using this concept might array itself (as depicted in figure 5). The MCAT is located with the PF battalion headquarters and might have a small element with the partner tactical action center. Each MAT remains consolidated with its partner company on or near the front line and provides situational awareness to the MCAT and battalion headquarters or controls assets as required. From this simpler concept, we will now transition to the second more complex concept for an SFAB company TF.

在戰場上運用第一種部署構想的安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊，其部署方式可能會如圖 5 所示，也就是說連部顧問團位於盟軍營部，排部顧問團會前進部署至盟軍的連戰術行動中心。每個排部顧問團都會與盟軍連級單位在前線或前線附近維持密切關係，以利為連部顧問團與盟軍營部提供戰況覺知，或是視需要進行裝備調度。在了解完較簡單的第一種部署構想後，我們接下來要說明較複雜的第二種部署構想，其也可供安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊加以運用。

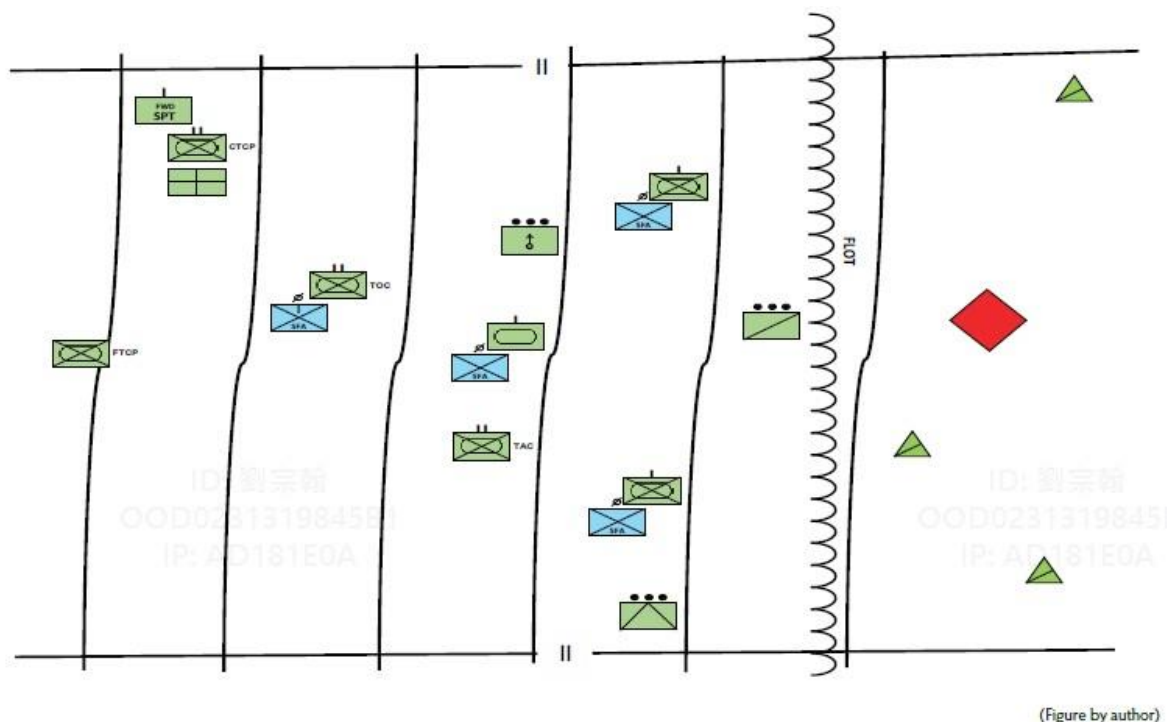


Figure 5. SFAB Company Task Force Concept 1 Battlefield Array

圖 5 安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊各個顧問團作戰配屬情形（第一種部署構想）

資料來源：作者整理繪製

The second concept to support and enable a Tier II or Tier III PF battalion focuses on providing additional C2 and sustainment support while still enabling

the partner. The SFAB company TF aligns responsibilities (as depicted in figure 6). The MCAT remains detached from a partner unit or headquarters to better provide U.S. C2, and complete the functions required for a U.S. unit in combat. Separation allows the MCAT to focus on C2, planning, reporting, targeting, providing assets, and controlling or coordinating assets when needed. Staying separated from the partner headquarters also gives the MCAT more freedom of maneuver to position itself in the best location for communications to the higher U.S. headquarters and reduces the targetable signature of both the MCAT and the PF battalion headquarters.

支援與協助第二級或第三級盟軍營級單位的第二種部署構想，旨在提供額外的指管能力與後勤支援，以利協助盟軍的運作。安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的職責如圖 6 所示，圖中連部顧問團與盟軍單位或營部保持分開部署，主要是為了能有效提供美軍指管能力，並達到美軍在作戰中所要求的軍事職能。這種分開部署模式讓連部顧問團得以專注於指管、計畫作為、戰場回報、目標處理，裝備調度，以及控管或協調所需裝備。遠離盟軍營部的部署方式，不僅讓連部顧問團可以自由選擇最合適與美軍指揮高層通聯的位置，而且也能避免連部顧問團與盟軍營部的信跡遭敵人發現。

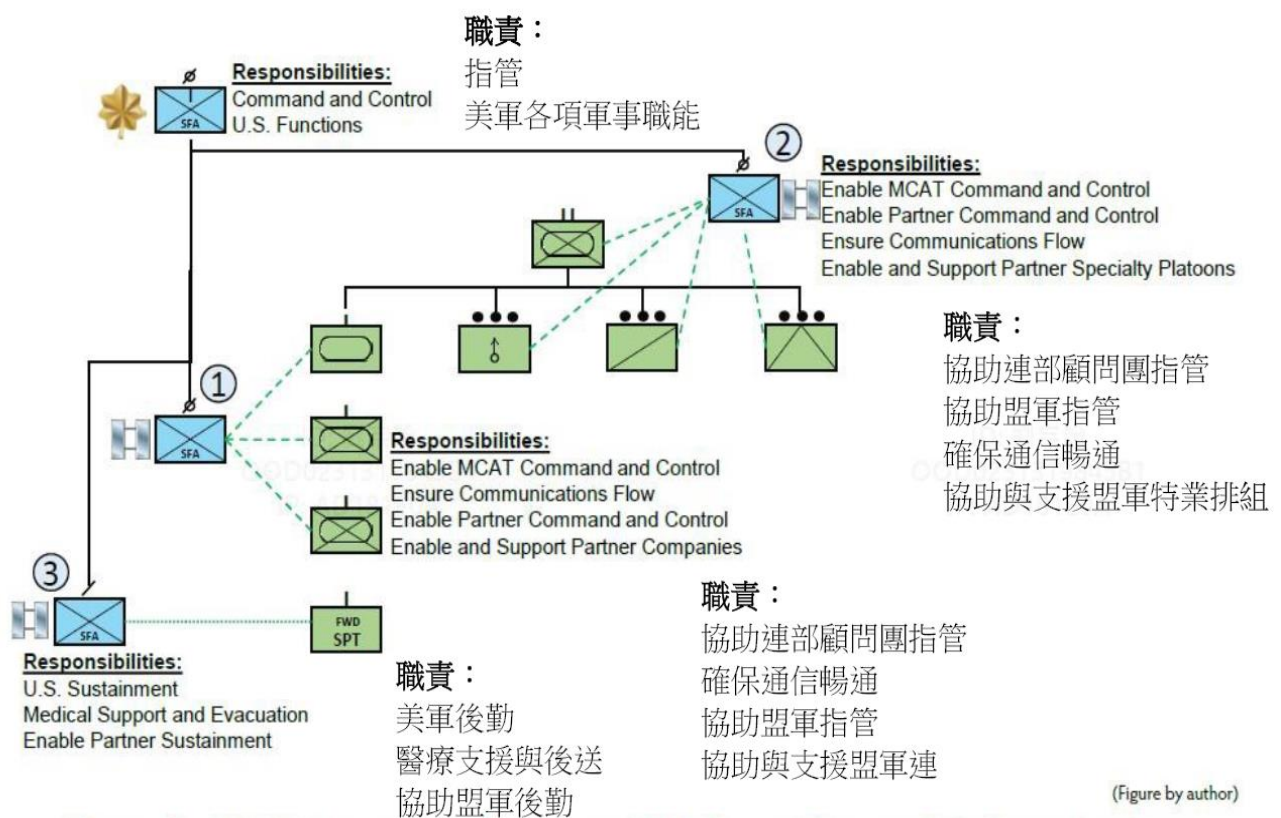


圖 6 安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊各個顧問團編組情形（第二種部署構想）

資料來源：作者整理繪製

The first MAT operates with all three partner maneuver companies to support and enable them. The team operates in three-to-four-person elements using one or two vehicles each per partner company. The MAT maintains a presence with each company and maintains situational awareness of the front line and ongoing operations. This MAT serves as a critical link to the MCAT by providing situational awareness across the front line and potentially controlling assets and enablers as required. The team leader for the first MAT may also separate himself and establish a small C2 node to create a synthesized picture of the entire maneuver company fight and front line. This command node can also serve as an alternate headquarters if the MCAT must displace or receives contact or casualties.

在支援與協助盟軍時，第一排部顧問團會配屬至盟軍的三個作戰連，也就是說排部顧問團會再拆分成 3 至 4 人的顧問伍（配置一至兩輛車），並前進部署至盟軍的每一個作戰連。藉由這種部署方式，排部顧問團可以獲得前線的戰況覺知並隨時掌握戰事發展，成為連部顧問團向外延伸的一個關鍵節點，將有助於裝備控管並成為盟軍的支援隊。第一排部顧問團也要建立一個獨立的小型指管節點，以利獲取盟軍作戰連的作戰暨前線的綜合圖像，萬一不幸連部顧問團必須進行躲避轉移、遭攻擊轉移或是傷亡轉移時，這個節點還可以當成備用指揮所使用。

The second MAT focuses on the PF battalion headquarters and C2 nodes. This MAT also operates in three- or four-person elements using one or two vehicles each. The second MAT maintains a presence in both the battalion tactical operations center and tactical action center and may dispatch elements to partner with the mortar platoon, scout platoon, or other enabler elements as required. This MAT's primary function centers on providing situational awareness and a clear common operating picture to the MCAT C2 node. The MAT's second critical function is to ensure clear communication and understanding between the elements at the front with the first MAT and the PF battalion headquarters.

第二排部顧問團配屬至盟軍營部並負責指管節點，其一樣拆分成 3 至 4 人的顧問伍並配置一至兩輛車。排部顧問團配屬至營戰術作戰中心與連戰術行動中心，視情況所需也會前進部署至盟軍的迫砲排、偵察排或其他支援的編隊。第二排部顧問團主要功能為向連部顧問團的指管中心，提供戰況覺知及清楚的共

同作戰圖像，至於次要功能為讓在前進部署的顧問伍也可以跟第一排部顧問團與盟軍營部之間有良好聯繫與共識。

The third MAT focuses on U.S. sustainment for the SFAB company TF but may also assist in coordinating the PF sustainment and casualty care and evacuation. This MAT also maintains a casualty evacuation capability to support the TF and can assist with vehicle recovery operations. The third MAT maintains all the extra equipment for the SFAB company TF and conducts resupply missions from the rear area to deliver needed supplies to the forward MATs or the MCAT. The third MAT should also maintain an alternate C2 function if the MCAT repositions or gets destroyed or damaged.

安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的第三排部顧問團主要任務為提供連特遣隊所需的後勤支援，但也會支援盟軍的後勤需求、協助傷患照護與後送，甚至是進行車輛救濟保修作業。其保管所有額外裝備並執行從後方至前方的前支運補任務，以滿足其他位處前線的另兩個排部顧問團或連部顧問團的需求。第三排部顧問團也具有備援指管中心功能，萬一連部顧問團必須進行躲避轉移、遭攻擊轉移或是傷亡轉移時，就可以派上用場。

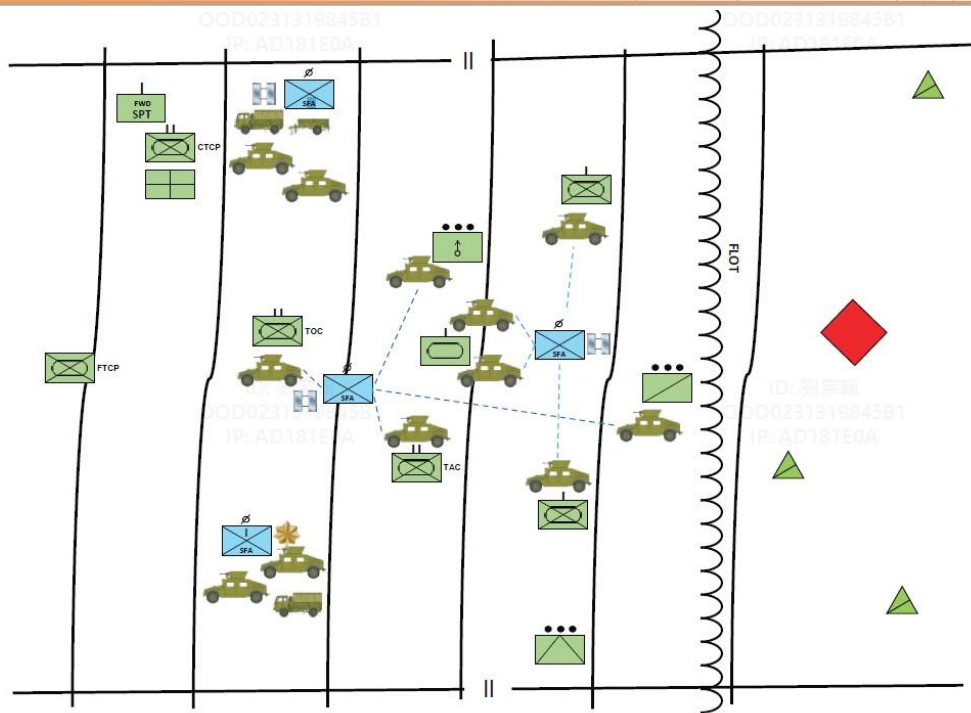
If needed, the SFAB company TF can task organize within teams to provide the best capabilities for each element. One option could include consolidating the support personnel and some medical capability in the third MAT focused on sustainment. Additional mechanics in a consolidated location off the front line would significantly extend the SFAB company TF's endurance and ability to maintain its vehicles. Consolidating a few medics would also potentially give the SFAB company TF a capability to create a small medical support area where it could treat and package casualties before evacuating them. The SFAB company TF could also consolidate some of the maneuver and fires personnel in the first MAT to provide better forward observer capabilities near the front line. Finally, the second MAT and MCAT could use additional intelligence and communications personnel to perform more robust C2 functions at the partner headquarters and the U.S. C2 node. While not required, task-organizing personnel for the mission could increase the capabilities of each team focused on its specific mission during LSCO. The risk of task-organizing personnel is breaking teams apart that have trained together and established standard operating procedures and should only occur on a

case-by-case basis.

安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊也可依任務屬性編成最有作戰能力的編隊。其中一個選項是可以對本身就負責後勤事務的第三排部顧問團，再強化其保修人力與醫療救護能力。這樣一來，額外編配的技工可以在前線附近增設一個保修站，隨時對損壞車輛進行維修，以利強化安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的作戰持續力，至於額外編配的醫務兵也可以為安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊建立小型醫療支援站，以利在傷患撤離之前對其進行治療與包紮。安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊也可以強化第一排部顧問團的編組，額外編配一些戰鬥與火力人員，以利在前線附近提供更佳的前線觀測能力。此外，第二排部顧問團與連部顧問團也可以額外編組情報與通信人員，以利在盟軍營部與美軍指管節點之間建立更強大的指管功能。雖然依任務所需的額外附加編組並不是必要的，但這種作法可以讓各個顧問團在大規模作戰行動中更專注於其所屬任務上。不過，將附加人員納入任務編組的風險，即為拆散已一同進行訓練並建立標準作業程序的團隊，所以此執行作法應該是要視個別情況而定。

On the battlefield, an SFAB company TF using the second concept might array themselves as depicted in figure 7. Many of the teams and advisors will move around the battlefield in small elements, often three personnel in one vehicle. Their security and survivability depend on their dispersion and situational awareness, and on the partner's security posture. This organization provides significantly more U.S. C2 and headquarters capability, along with sustainment and medical support that helps give the SFAB company TF more endurance. The distributed elements can also greatly increase situational awareness by maintaining U.S. presence in many different locations simultaneously. Based on these concepts, we will now examine the strengths and weaknesses of each potential course of action.

在戰場上，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊或許可考慮採用第二種部署構想（如圖7），也就是說將各個連部、排部顧問團再拆成三人一組的小單位並配置一輛車輛。至於美軍人員的安全與存活取決於是否有做好自身分散部署、戰況覺知，以及盟軍安全部署。第二種部署構想可以提供更多的美軍指管點、強化指揮中心能力，以及在後勤與醫療的有效支援下，有助於提升安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的作戰持續力，況且在各個不同地點派駐美軍各個小組的分散部署作法，也有助於提升戰況覺知能力。基此，接下來我們將檢視這兩種部署構想中各行動方案的優缺點。



(Figure by author)

Figure 7. SFAB Company Task Force Concept 2 Battlefield Array

圖 7 安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊各個顧問團作戰配屬情形（第二種部署構想）

資料來源：作者整理繪製

Concept Analysis and Comparison

Overall, based on Company A's experience at the National Training Center, I recommend an SFAB company TF employ the second concept for LSCO in most situations because of the improved sustainment and endurance, significantly higher C2 capability, and the ability to complete U.S. required functions. However, SFAB company TFs should train both concepts so they are flexible enough to operate in either manner depending on the operation or situation. To analyze the two concepts, sustainment provides the first significant difference between them.

兩種部署構想之分析與比較

基於 A 連在國家訓練中心的進訓經驗，整體來說本文建議在多數情況下，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊應採用第二種部署構想，以因應大規模作戰行動，因為該部署構想是一種經改良的後勤與作戰持續力、明顯強化的指管能力，以及符合美軍所要求的軍事職能。雖然如此，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊仍應同時對這兩種部署構想進行訓練，才能根據作戰情勢變化來靈活運用。兩種部署構想的第一個顯著差異就是後勤。

Sustainment. The first concept faces many challenges and potential

struggles in sustainment and operational endurance compared to the second concept for the SFAB company TF. Teams executing the first concept struggled during LSCO training to remain supplied, especially when the partner unit's sustainment systems were degraded, which can occur often for Tier II and Tier III partners in LSCO. During our training using the first concept, as the PF sustainment system degraded, approximately half of each advisor team became focused on sustainment. This included the company first sergeant, who had to take an element back to the next higher level of U.S. sustainment each day to pick up all classes of supply and retrograde equipment or other materials. Assistant team leaders that were forward also had to bring small elements back to link up with the company first sergeant to receive all classes of supply and retrograde materials. These efforts to sustain the SFAB company TF effectively removed approximately half the advisors for much of each day to make logistical trips that could include extended distances to the next higher level of U.S. support.

後勤：相比於第二種部署構想，第一種部署構想對於安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊而言，其會在後勤與作戰持續力上面臨諸多挑戰與潛在困難。在大規模作戰行動的訓練想定中，一旦發生盟軍單位的後勤遭受破壞，執行第一種部署構想的連部、排部的顧問團往往會在後勤支援上無以為繼，這種情況經常發生在第二級與第三級夥伴身上。在使用第一種部署構想的訓練中，盟軍後勤體系遭受破壞時，連部、排部的顧問團就得要分出約一半人力來從事後勤維持工作，像是連特遣隊士官長每天就得帶著一組小隊往返上一級美軍後勤支援單位，以領取各類補給品或進行軍品回運。前進部署的各排部顧問團排副也要帶著一組小隊返回連上與士官長會合，以接收各類補給品並順帶做軍品回運。安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的後勤維持工作，讓一半左右的顧問團人力每天都要花很多時間在後勤運補上，包含在這個運補過程中可能還會涉及到往返上一級美軍後勤支援單位。

In the second concept, an entire advisor team focuses on maintaining a sustainment cell to support the SFAB company TF. This team can execute the logistical convoys back to the next higher level of U.S. sustainment support and bring supplies forward or retrograde equipment and material as needed. The team can then either provide a service station or tailgate resupply to the forward elements as directed by the SFAB company TF commander or first sergeant.

If task organized, this team could maintain a small maintenance support area for the SFAB company TF to prevent retrograding equipment or vehicles unnecessarily. Finally, this team could go a long way to ensuring the PF sustainment system does not degrade rapidly during LSCO, enabling the partner's operational endurance.

第二種部署構想是讓連部、排部的顧問團專注於維持一個後勤小組，用以支援安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊之需求。這個後勤小組可以編組後勤護衛車隊，往返於上一級美軍後勤支援單位，同時也可以進行前進運補並執行軍品回運。此外，該後勤小組可以在連特遣隊隊長與士官長指令下，成立一個勤務站或尾門再補給站（意指補給品不落地，僅放下補給車尾門來搬運物資），而且在適當編組一定人力，還可以成立一個小型保修支援站，讓連特遣隊可以就地對損壞的裝備或車輛進行維修，不必進行回運作業。最後，這個後勤小組可以在大規模作戰行動期間維持盟軍後勤體系的效能，進而增強夥伴的作戰持續力。

Medical support. For medical support, the first concept also struggles compared to the second concept. During training for the first concept, the medical support plan focused on utilizing the PF medical evacuation and treatment capabilities. Relying on PF capabilities worked when the partner system functioned. However, in LSCO, the PF often receives heavy casualties or other factors degrade the medical system, and during training, teams rapidly transitioned to self-treatment and evacuation. Often, the assistant team leader, if available, moved the casualties to the SFAB company TF first sergeant who would either evacuate the casualties to the partner medical treatment facility or back to the next higher level of U.S. medical care. This system became extremely difficult and cumbersome, especially when elements were already executing logistical movements to resupply teams.

醫療支援：就醫療支援來說，第一種部署構想面臨的挑戰會比第二種部署構想來得多。在第一種部署構想的訓練中，醫療支援計畫著重於利用盟軍的醫療後送與治療能力，也就是說當盟軍醫療體系運作良好時，美軍依賴盟軍當然沒問題，但在大規模作戰行動中，盟軍往往也會面臨重大傷亡或是一些其他因素造成整個醫療體系效能低落，所以顧問團訓練重點是在自我治療與自行後送。此時，各排部顧問團排副的職責(如果情況允許的話)是要將傷患先送回連特遣隊士官長那邊，再由他輾轉將傷患後送至盟軍醫療站或是上一級美軍醫療照護單位。這套

流程走下來，實在是既不方便又繁瑣，尤其是同時間各部隊人馬都正在進行後勤的補給配送。

In the second concept the support team should maintain a casualty evacuation capability that can retrieve casualties or establish a casualty exchange point if needed. The support team can then either evacuate casualties to the SFAB company TF consolidated medical support area to conduct prolonged field care, move casualties to the PF medical treatment facility, or evacuate the casualties to the next higher level of U.S. care. During major combat operations with potentially significant casualties, this method is much more effective and reliable in most situations and increases the chances of U.S. soldiers surviving injury.

至於第二種部署構想的醫療支援編組旨在維持傷患後送能力，也就是說在需要時能撤離傷患或設立傷患交換站。該編組人員可以選擇將傷患送至安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的綜合醫療支援區來進行延長野戰照護，或是將傷患送至盟軍醫療站，又或者將傷患送至上一級美軍醫療照護單位。在可能出現重大傷亡的大規模作戰行動中，這種方法在大多數情況下較為可靠有效，同時也能提升美軍官兵的生還機會。

Whichever concept an SFAB company TF uses for sustainment, the Army should develop a doctrinal concept of support that is reliable and functional for an SFAB TF in LSCO, especially when the PF sustainment system either does not exist or gets degraded. A functional doctrinal concept of support is especially important for Tier II and Tier III partners that will likely either lack effective sustainment systems or will get degraded during operations. Finally, even with Tier I partners, many U.S. systems do not effectively have common parts or logistics that a PF can provide. SFAB members will often need external water support, fuel, batteries, maintenance, and other supplies based on U.S. sustainment. The SFAB TF dependence on U.S. sustainment leads to the next area of comparison, C2, which must also link the SFAB TF to the next higher U.S. headquarters.

無論安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在後勤上使用哪一種部署構想，美陸軍都應為其在面對大規模作戰行動時打造一個既可行又可靠的準則式支援構想，尤其是當盟軍後勤體系遭受破壞或無法運作時。對於第二級與第三級夥伴而言，研擬

一個可行的準則式支援構想至關重要，因為他們後勤體系可能會在作戰中遭受破壞並失去效能。最後，即使是與第一級夥伴合作，由於美軍與盟軍後勤體系缺少共通性，這會讓損壞裝備的零組件替換成為一大問題。安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊通常需要來自美軍後勤的各項支援，諸如水、油料、電瓶、保修等，這種依賴性也引導出下面要探討的指管領域，也就是說連特遣隊必須與上一級美軍總部完成構連。

Command and control. For an SFAB company TF, the first concept is much weaker in terms of C2 during LSCO. In the first concept, teams will have to complete all the required U.S. functions on its own while simultaneously working with its partner unit (see figure 3). Most teams struggle conducting planning, organizing for seventy-two-to-ninety-six hours in the future, reporting, targeting, and maintaining tactical operations center functions while working with partner units during active combat operations. Our current doctrine recognizes that teams can conduct C2 or tactical operations center operations, but these efforts will come at the expense of partnering simultaneously with another unit.³ During operations, MATs working with companies are often moving or are unable to establish a proper C2 node with significant over-the-horizon communications capabilities. Further, many Tier II and Tier III partner battalion headquarters are much smaller and more mobile than U.S. headquarters. These smaller headquarters often rely on basic voice communications systems and do not account for controlling significant enablers such as fires, close air support, Army attack aviation, or deconflicting ground and air assets. The lack of experience controlling these systems often mean they do not place themselves in an optimal location for an MCAT to establish significant U.S. communications systems or maintain a footprint effectively to control assets or enable an operation during LSCO.

指管：在大規模作戰行動中，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在指管上採用第一種部署構想時，會呈現戰力弱化的情況，而且連部、排部的顧問團還必須先完成美軍要求的軍事職能，才能與盟軍單位進行協同合作（如圖 3）。連部、排部的顧問團在主動作戰時必須與盟軍單位協同進行計畫作為、未來 72 至 96 小時的編組、戰場回報、目標處理，以及維持戰術作戰中心等事項，雖然美軍當前準則認為連部、排部的顧問團可以獨自遂行指管或是維持戰術作戰中心運作，但當情況

變成要與盟軍單位協同合作時往往就力不從心了。³在作戰行動期間，配屬至盟軍連的排部顧問團在移動時，往往無法建立合適的指管節點，導致無法發揮遠距通信這種重大能力。第二級與第三級夥伴的營部雖然比美軍的要小得多，但優點是具備靈活機動性，缺點是只能靠基本的語音通信系統，無法有效運用重大支援能力，諸如火力支援、密接空中支援、陸航攻擊支援，或是降低地空武器平臺衝突。由於未具備運用這些支援能力的經驗，這意味著盟軍將無法處於一個有利位置，連帶會影響連部顧問團建立重要的美軍通信系統、無法有效管制武器運用，甚至會讓在執行大規模作戰行動時無以為繼。

The second concept allows the MCAT maximum flexibility to establish a C2 node that effectively conducts all the required U.S. functions during LSCO. Because the MCAT is not tied to the partner battalion headquarters, the MCAT and SFAB company TF commander can choose locations that best enable U.S. communications systems and focus on providing C2 and controlling assets for the subordinate teams. Further, the support team that is further away from the front line can also maintain a second C2 node for redundancy. This allows the elements working with the partner to remain highly mobile and focus on supporting the partner units.

第二種部署構想可為連部顧問團提供最大靈活性，並使其在大規模作戰行動中有效建立指管節點，協助執行各項美軍戰場所需的軍事職能。由於連部顧問團並未配屬於盟軍營部，其可以自行或依特遣隊隊長命令選擇最有利於美軍通信系統的位置，以利提供三個排部顧問團所需指管功能並進行裝備調度。此外，由於連部顧問團位置遠離前線，也可以開設第二個備用的指管節點，這可以讓各個顧問伍與盟軍的協同合作保持高機動性，進一步強化對盟軍單位的支援。

The second concept also enables the survivability of the SFAB company TF by reducing the visual and electronic signature the enemy can target. In the second concept, the MCAT can operate farther away from the front line and can choose terrain more flexibly while operating a small C2 node. The MCAT also has more flexibility for when and where they reposition for survivability. The other teams are often more survivable because they can remain highly mobile using vehicle-mounted communications systems or dismounted systems. Further, while teams are operating in smaller elements, the visual

³ Ibid., 1-6.

presence of U.S. forces remains limited, which could reduce the likelihood of targeting by the enemy. While the dispersed nature of the second concept increases survivability, the last area of analysis—focused on local security, team integrity, simplicity, and partnership—favors the first concept.

第二種部署構想可藉由減少會被敵發現的目跡與電子信跡，以強化安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的戰場存活率。連部顧問團可以選擇在距離前線更遠地方作業，也可以更彈性選擇適合開設小型指管節點的地形，也就是說時間與地點的彈性選擇與部署，有助於提升戰場存活率。至於排部顧問團可以維持較高戰場存活率，原因在於他們使用高機動性的車裝通信機或是人攜式通信機。此外，當排部顧問團拆分成 3 至 4 人的顧問伍配屬盟軍時，由於小組行動的目標較小，有助於降低遭敵標定的可能性。雖然第二種部署構想的分散配置可以提升戰場存活率，但說到當地安全、顧問團整體性、訓練簡便性，以及與盟軍一致性時，第一種部署構想似乎較佔優勢。

Local security, team integrity, simplicity, and partnership. The areas where the first concept significantly surpasses the second concept are local security, advisor team integrity, simplicity, and potential partnership consistency. In the first concept, theoretically, each team remains together or in proximity as a complete team. This means that rather than three or four personnel as the unit size in most areas, there are nine to twelve advisors in proximity with potentially multiple vehicles. Proximity and increased element size ensures that each SFAB team can provide greater local security if the situation warrants. However, while using the second concept during training, we often consolidated teams when executing a rest cycle or during reduced operations, which allowed the SFAB company TF to maintain a reasonable level of security.

當地安全、顧問團整體性、訓練簡便性，以及與盟軍一致性：第一種部署構想在當地安全、顧問團完整性、訓練簡便性，以及與盟軍一致性等面向顯然較第二種部署構想來得好。在第一種部署構想中的當地安全，各個顧問團理論上都保持在一起或是彼此鄰近的一個完整體，也就是說在大多數配屬盟軍的區域中，顧問團規模並不是 3 至 4 人，而是 9 至 12 人鄰近在一起、多輛配車部署在一起，鄰近在一起的好處是可以讓單位規模變大，有助於在情勢動盪時能集體提供當地更大的安全防護。然而，在運用第二種部署構想時，由於各個顧問團為分散部署態勢，往往必須在戰事停歇或是行動減少之際，強化各個顧問團之間的安全聯

繫，才能維持安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的整體安全水準。

The second area that the first concept excels in is team integrity. The second concept involves many small elements on the battlefield operating relatively independently. Small units and independent operations can put soldiers at risk if they are inexperienced or poorly trained. The first concept maintains teams as an integral unit and ensures increased leadership presence with teams moving around the battlefield.

顧問團整體性在第一種部署構想中表現較為突出，因為在第二種部署構想中的戰場主體係 3 至 4 人的顧問伍各自獨立作業組成，這種小組獨立分散部署模式，若是成員的訓練或經驗不足，會讓自己陷入險境。由此可見，第一種部署構想較有利於維持顧問團整體性，並確保在顧問團戰場移動過程中，發揮有效的領導力統制。

Simplicity and ease of training also favors the first concept. Because teams operate as a complete team, each element will generally have more leaders, more people, and more diverse capabilities than if the team utilized the second concept. The second concept requires significant training where each small element of three-to-four advisors can maintain their communications, move tactically, enable the partner, and make good decisions on their own. These independent small elements would require significantly more training to ensure their effective capability as part of the SFAB company TF. Thus, the first concept remains much simpler and easier to execute at the MAT level.

訓練簡便性也是在第一種部署構想中較為有利，第一種部署構想的各個顧問團並不像第二種部署構想會再細分為 3 至 4 人的顧問伍配置，也就有較多領導幹部、較多人員，以及更多各種專業能力，相較於第二種部署構想。在第二種部署構想中，顧問伍需要接受大量訓練，才能有效維持其通信、戰術移動、協助盟軍及做出良好決策，而且這些獨立在外的小組也要更多專業性訓練，才能在安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的任務下維持有效運作。由此可見，以排部顧問團為主體的第一種部署構想是較為簡便的。

The first concept is also generally stronger when it comes to partner consistency. While the second concept could have consistent partnerships, this requires maintaining the same element of three-to-four advisors with each partner element. In the first concept, an entire team partners with each unit and

provides more robust relationships and capabilities.

與盟軍一致性的程度在第一種部署構想中較高，因為在第二種部署構想中，較多分組（排部顧問團再拆分成 3 至 4 人的顧問伍）要與盟軍維持一致性較不容易，反觀以排部顧問團為主的第一種部署構想，較少分組會更容易與盟軍建立密切關係與一致性。

Each concept has internal strengths and weaknesses along with optimal situations to employ them. SFAB company TFs should operate using the first concept when its training level is low, the partner retains significant capabilities in sustainment and C2, there are limited assets or enabling forces to control, the operation remains relatively static or there is a temporal space between operations, and the operation is shorter in duration. An SFAB company TF should employ the second concept for longer duration operations, or when there are significant amounts of assets and resources to control, the operation is dynamic and mobile, and when the PF lacks significant capabilities in sustainment, fires, C2, or other critical areas.

本文所提出的兩種部署構想都有其各自優缺點，我們應視當前情況選擇適合的部署構想。舉例來說，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊應採用第一種部署構想的時機：當連特遣隊的屬於低戰備訓練水準、盟軍在後勤與指管方面擁有較強能力、裝備調度與支援能力有限、作戰相對靜態或軍事行動之間有時間間隔、作戰期程較短。至於採用第二種部署構想的時機：作戰期程較長、需要做大量裝備調度與資源管控、戰場具動態性與機動作戰屬性，以及盟軍在後勤、火力、指管或其他重要領域的能力不足。

Conclusion

An SFAB company TF should utilize the second concept for LSCO when partnering with a Tier II or Tier III partner in most situations because of the improved sustainment and endurance, C2, and ability to conduct U.S. functions in combat. However, SFABs should train on both concepts to maximize flexibility for the TF and higher headquarters. While there are numerous variations of each of these two concepts, these two concepts cover the broadest range of options for an SFAB company TF. The most significant conceptual alternations include either a smaller or larger SFAB company TF. If an SFAB TF partners with a Tier II or Tier III unit in LSCO with a smaller element,

commanders should clearly define which functions the TF will not perform because of diminished capabilities.

結論

當在與第二級或第三級夥伴合作時，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在大多數情況下應採取第二種部署構想來因應大規模作戰行動，才能有效提升後勤與作戰持續力、指管，以及在戰場中發揮軍事職能。然而，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊應針對這兩種部署構想進行訓練，才能在戰場靈活運用顧問團編組並賦予指揮高層彈性部署。雖然這兩種部署構想各有不同的編組配屬方式，但幾乎已涵蓋安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊所有可能會用到的編組形式，其中最重要的部分是顧問團編組可以選擇較大的排部顧問團或是較小的顧問伍。值得注意的是，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在大規模作戰行動中與第二級或第三級夥伴合作，若採取較小的顧問伍編組，指揮帶隊者必須明確認知到較小編組的能力較為不足，勢必無法執行某些軍事職能。

Neither concept in this article addressed the need for an SFAB team at the next higher U.S. headquarters. However, a team at the next higher U.S. headquarters is critical for the success of each SFAB TF in LSCO. The team at the higher U.S. headquarters must enable communications, provide employment advice on the SFAB TF and partner unit, provide situational awareness, and support the flow of resources to and from the SFAB TF and partner unit for effective operations. For example, using the second concept to advise a Tier II or Tier III partner, an SFAB company TF working directly under a U.S. brigade combat team should include a fourth MAT to provide C2 and liaison duties at the brigade headquarters (see figure 8). In general, the minimum size SFAB TF employed during LSCO should include three teams. One team should work with the PF, usually the headquarters (e.g., with a Tier I partner unit). The second team provides support and sustainment or fills gaps for the team working with the PF. The third team should collocate with the next higher U.S. headquarters to ensure smooth communications and support to the SFAB TF and partner unit. This minimum structure ensures the basic capability of the TF in LSCO and could provide a sound doctrinal basis to build future SFAB TFs as required.

不管是第一種或第二種部署構想，都未提到在上一級美軍總部中設置一個安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的編組（第四排部顧問團），其對於大規模作戰行動的

成功至關重要。第四排部顧問團必須確保通信暢通、提供安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊與盟軍關於部署的建議、提供戰況覺知，以及在連特遣隊與盟軍之間扮演資源調度者，以利作戰行動之遂行。舉例而言，當採用第二種部署構想來協助第二級或第三級夥伴時，直接隸屬美軍旅級戰鬥隊的安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊應增設第四排部顧問團，以利在配屬旅部時提供指管與聯絡職能（如圖 8）。一般而言，安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在面對大規模作戰行動時至少會編組基本的三個排部顧問團：第一排部顧問團通常配屬至盟軍營部（例如與第一級夥伴）；第二排部顧問團提供作戰與後勤支援，或是適時填補其他編組顧問團與盟軍合作時的缺口；第三排部顧問團配屬至上一級美軍總部，以確保連特遣隊與盟軍的通信暢通並適時提供支援。這種基本編組架構讓安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊在面對大規模作戰行動時得以維持基本作戰能力，同時也能作為未來在編組顧問團時的範式參考。

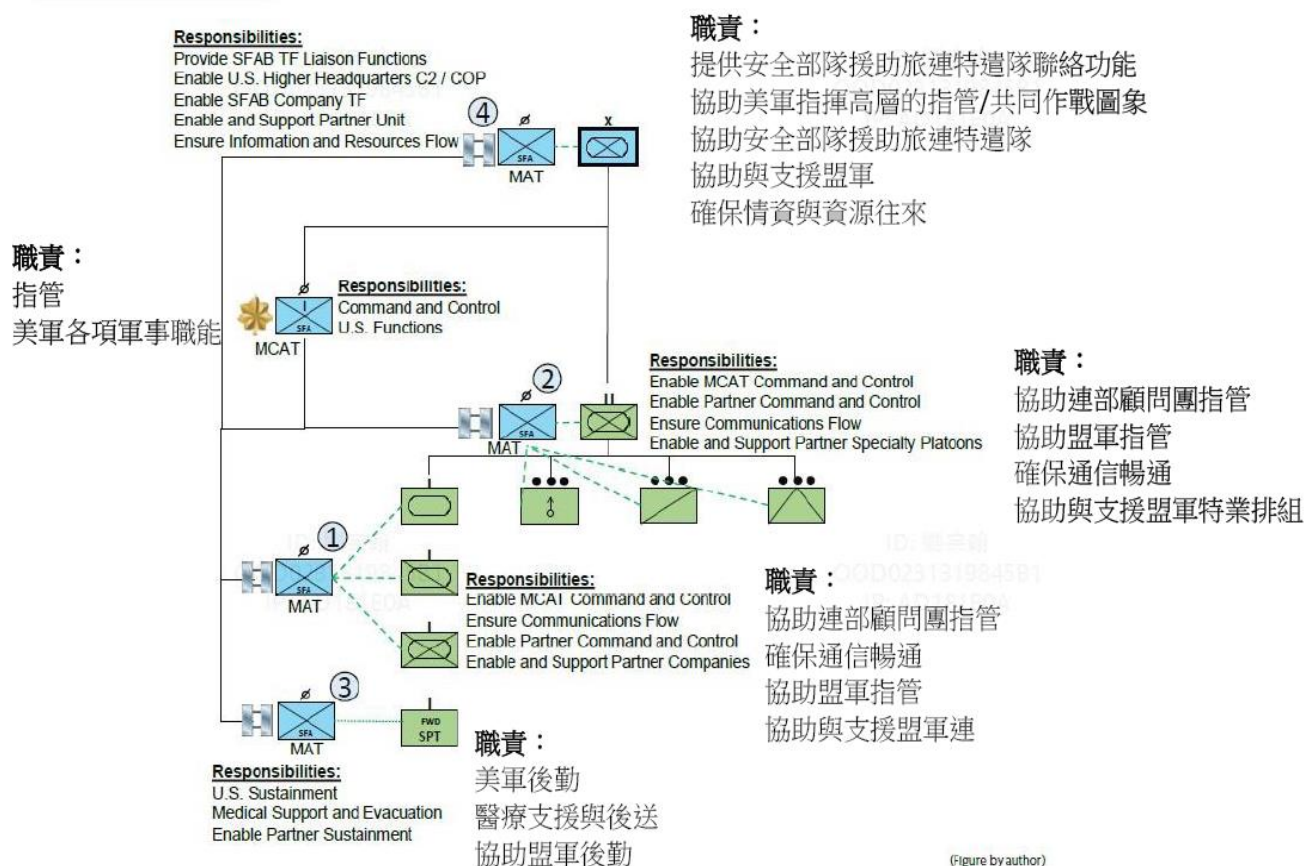


Figure 8. SFAB Company Task Force Partnered with Tier II or Tier III Battalion Under U.S. Brigade Combat Team

圖 8 隸屬旅級戰鬥隊的安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊與第二級或第三級盟軍營的協同合作

資料來源：作者整理繪製

Visualizing the future battlefield and how units will operate in those environments is one of the Army's sacred duties.⁴ SFAB leaders should continue developing and testing concepts for an SFAB TF operating in LSCO

so that we can better train, man, and equip those elements before a conflict begins. Further, developing doctrinal models will enable units training to a standard that will facilitate SFAB interoperability and ensure our readiness to fight together in LSCO if required. Finally, SFABs should work to develop a doctrinal concept of support that functions effectively in LSCO when a PF sustainment system fails or becomes ineffective. Without developing and testing these concepts, SFABs will find themselves limited during LSCO and will constrain future options for employment.

美陸軍的神聖職責之一，為預測未來戰場與部隊在這類環境中的作戰方式。⁴安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊的領導幹部應持續發展並試行可以用於大規模作戰行動的部署構想，才能在未來衝突發生之前，顧問團可以提早接受完整訓練，適切安排人裝編組。再者，發展準則式的訓練方法，將有助於單位達成合格標準、促進安全部隊援助旅連特遣隊和盟軍的協同合作，以及確保雙方在大規模作戰行動的戰備水準。最後，安全部隊援助旅應致力於發展準則式支援構想，才能在大規模作戰行動中有效因應盟軍後勤體系無法運作或發揮既有效能的情況。唯有持續發展並測試這些部署構想，安全部隊援助旅才不會在大規模作戰行動中處處制肘，從而限縮未來美軍部署的選項。

譯後語

安全部隊援助旅（或稱安全合作旅）轄下所編組的顧問團旨在協助地主國部隊，藉由半介入方式支援盟軍完成其國內任務，軍事顧問團的作法由來已久，每每在衝突中扮演重要角色。然而，隨著作戰環境的轉變，美軍未來勢必會面臨大規模作戰行動，既然與以往戰場環境不同，安全部隊援助旅的部署方式也應與時俱進，所以本文提出兩種部署構想供領導幹部選擇，也說明應該視情況所需來選擇最佳部署作法，未來更應持續發展各種可行的部署方式，才能超敵勝敵。安全部隊援助旅配屬至盟軍的編組方式、各編組顧問團職責、應具備的各項軍事職能等面向，可供國軍相關單位參考運用，其對我國未來軍事交流將有所助益。

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⁴ U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Pamphlet 525-3-1, *The U.S. Army Operating Concept: Win in a Complex World, 2020–2040* (Fort Eustis, VA: TRADOC, 31 October 2014), iii.

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