

APPENDIX C

Additional training requirements may be specified for each position on personnel authorizing documents such as Tables of Distribution and Allowances.

Specifically tailored elements may be deployed to assist in resolving training and technical problems.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE TEAMS (SAT)

SATs are Army personnel sent to a host country to train foreign personnel. SATs may also be formed to train host country personnel at US installations and facilities when equipment used for training is either owned or allocated for delivery to the host country. SATs are deployed to conduct:

- Specific training which is beyond the capability of the US Army advisory element in-country and for which bringing the team to the country is more practical and economical.
- Training associated with equipment transfers in which the recipient country may be assuming ownership of Military Assistance Program-furnished or Foreign Military Sales equipment, at other than a US facility.
- In-country training surveys to determine host country capability and needs if the assessment is beyond the capability of the host country. Normally, training surveys are associated with equipment deliveries or assistance leading to self-sufficiency.

Policy and procedures for SAT deployment are found in AR 550-50, Education and Training of Foreign Personnel by the US Army. The regulation also contains current policy and procedures pertaining to the administration of foreign training by the US Army.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCES TRAINING

The commander of the Security Assistance Force is responsible for training all assigned and attached units. Before augmentation detachments are assigned to a SAF, personnel are normally MOS qualified. Some personnel, however, will require service school training in specialized courses such as civil affairs, engineer, medical, military police, psychological operations, and intelligence. Area orientation and language training is a continuing requirement.

Special Forces, with their unconventional warfare mission, are prepared to organize, equip, train, and direct indigenous forces. Their knowledge of unconventional warfare tactics and techniques makes these forces particularly effective in FID operations. Predeployment training of Special Forces should include, as a minimum, area studies, language, host country IDAD operations, MOS cross-training, and refresher combat training for the individual soldier.

Where possible, augmentation elements of the SAF and Special Forces units should