



The Command and Control of health

MAJ Rohan Kain OC 8 CHC

1st Health Battalion





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 Commander, 2nd Health Brigade.
- The presenters have no conflicts of interest to disclose.





Why does it matter?



 Command and Control (C2) are critical to mission success.

 Army Health is a unique contributor to the land domain, providing multiple, highly technical trades and effects to the battlespace.

 The effective planning and control of these effects supports commanders to win the land battle.





Framing the discussion



- The C2 of Army's health capabilities and effects has *atrophied* due to a number of factors.
- Army's Command and Control (C2) structures are changing.
- It is critical to review emerging C2 concepts as the basis for Army's Health C2.

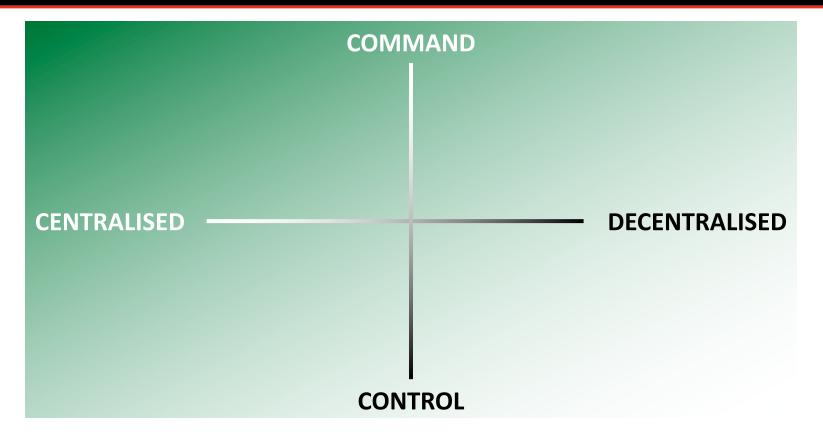


1 CHB conducts contracted AME rehearsals, 2017



Where are we now?





- Readiness
- Force assignment
- Casualty regulation

- Clinical assurance
- Prevention
- Treatment

- Casualty evacuation
- Raise, train, sustain
- Health planning





What does our Doctrine say?





• ADDP 1.2 notes the requirement for Operational health support to have *centralised command* and *decentralised control*.

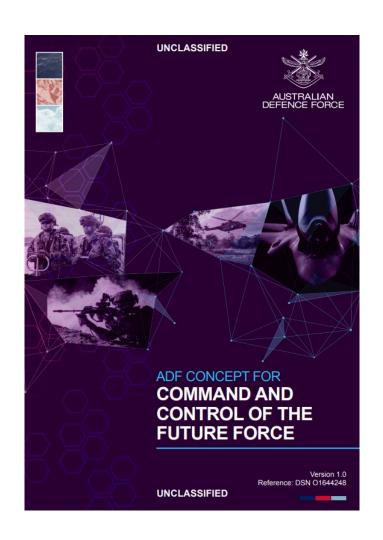
• It requires the establishment of **supported** and **supporting relationships** to achieve this.





Emerging C2 concepts





 Planning for larger scale operations highlights the need to review emerging C2 concepts as the basis of health C2.

• The ADF Concept for Command and Control of the future force (2019) proposes a central theme:

"Hierarchical Command – Agile Control"



(Re)Defining our terms



- **Command.** The authority that a military member lawfully exercises through rank or appointment to *determine what is to be achieved* by subordinate forces.
- Control. The act of coordinating forces towards outcomes determined by Command. Control is undertaken by elements that integrate the actions of forces necessary to achieve Command intent.
- Agile Control. An Agile Control system can *proactively transition between* centralised or decentralised relationship models to optimise force integration for the operating environment and mission.



Mission Command



• The *Mission Command* philosophy continues to be critical to the functioning of command and control in the Australian context.

"[Mission Command is] a philosophy for command and a system for conducting operations in which subordinates are given clear direction by a superior of their intentions"

• Agile Control seeks to update the definition to include:

"Under mission command, commanders direct what is to be achieved but leave controllers free to decide how to achieve assigned tasks."



Agile Control



This concept changes the current idea of control from being the authority exercised by a commander to an idea where control is the authority delegated to someone who is not a commander but must coordinate the action of forces.

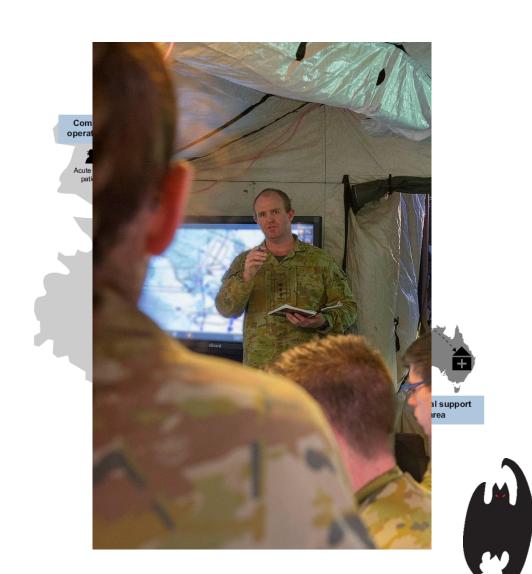




Exploring the health context



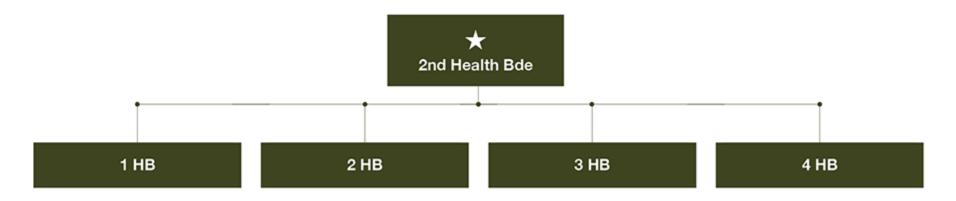
- Health elements operate across the entire battlespace.
- Health C2 relationships are by extension variable.
- The command relationship (COMREL) of health capabilities and effects is often poorly understood when using traditional command status descriptors.





2nd Health Brigade





- The Health formation seeks to optimise the Health workforce across Army...to achieve greater oversight, governance and clinical readiness.
- It is *optimised to support combat operations* as part of the Joint Force and contributes to mission success.
- Each subordinate unit...is *responsible for the provision of combat health support* (excluding Garrison health support) of Forces Command, [1 AS Div], Special Operations Command and 2 AS Div.





OS control (in the Cbt Bde)



OS BOS – TACTICAL TASKS

- **Direct support,** which provides fire requested by the supported unit.
- **Reinforcing,** which augment fire of another artillery unit.
- General support, which supports the whole.
- General support reinforcing, which supports the whole with fire augmentation of another artillery unit.



"OS control is the ability to apply the desired OS effect through the assignment of a particular artillery tactical task"



Health control (in the Cbt Bde)



CSS (Health) BOS – *Proposed* TACTICAL TASKS

- **Direct support,** which provides *Health effect* requested by the supported unit.
- **Reinforcing,** which augment *Health effects* of another *Health capability*.
- General support, which supports the whole.
- General support reinforcing, which supports the whole with Health effect augmentation of another Health capability.



"Health control is the ability to apply the desired Health effect through the assignment of a particular Health tactical task"





Exploring other C2 models







• Army

- The role of Cbt Bde and 1 AS Div Health staff, planners and controllers
- OS and MS BOS
- Combined/Joint
 - Joint Health Command
 - CJTMC
 - Aeromedical Evacuation Control Centre (AECC)
- Coalition (US, UK, CAN, NZ)
 - Role of the Surgeon General
 - Specialist Health Commands
 - Organic health effects at R1 and below





What could it look like?



Supported Commander



Battle Group COMD (Unit Command)



Combat Bde COMD (Brigade Command)



DIV COMD (Divisional Command)



Coalition/Corps COMD (Corps Command)



Coalition/CJOPS (Theatre Command)







CHC OC (Bde HQ LO) OSC OC (Bde Log LO)

SURG COY OC (R2 FORCE ASSIGNED)



Health Bn CO (DIV HQ Staff/LO)



Health Bn CO (Corps HQ Lvl Staff/LO)



Health Bde COMD (Theatre HQ Staff/LO)

Supporting Commander/Health Effect Controller

Continuing the C2 discussion

• Health may not always *command* the mission, though through the effective *control* of health effects when supporting others, it is able to contribute greatly to mission success.

• By looking critically at C2 systems and language, health will be able to better exercise *agile control* of an essential and finite enabler.

 Evolving health C2 will better enable health elements to play their part in achieving mission success in support of the future force.







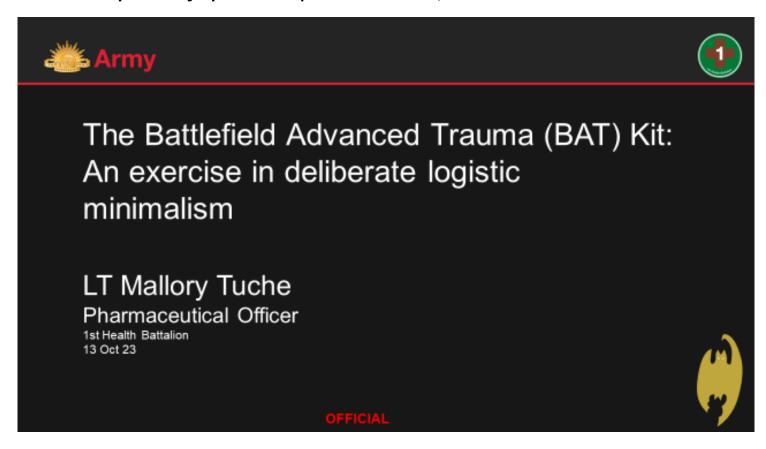
Questions/Discussion







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