

DOWNLOAD PDF MEDICAL RISK IN THE FUTURE FORCE UNIT OF ACTION

Chapter 1 : David E. Johnson: used books, rare books and new books @ theinnatdunvilla.com

AMEDD subject matter experts supported the workshop and examined the ability of an envisioned UA medical structure to support Future Force combat operations in a hour combat simulation provided by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

You can help by adding to it. Relaxing the C requirement to allow vehicles to be transported in a stripped down configuration allowed the weight cap to be increased from 18 tons per vehicle, to 24 tons. Design[edit] Chassis and components. Most vehicles were protected with Hard-kill active protection systems capable of defeating most threats. Protection from higher caliber rounds as well as anti-tank guided missiles would be provided by an active protection system manufactured by Raytheon known as " Quick Kill ". Use of a common chassis was to reduce the need for specialized training of personnel and allow for faster fielding of repairs. The MGV platform utilized a hybrid diesel-electric propulsion system. The MGV also employed numerous weight-saving features, including composite armor, composite and titanium structural elements, and continuous band tracks. Early Northrop Grumman wheeled concept firing a solid state laser. FCS-Wheeled was an early concept designed to demonstrate hybrid-electric drive system and two-man cockpit workstation. The vehicle would have also had some type of active protection system. The arrangement of the turbine and drive motor provided for a two-man, side-by-side cockpit and a sizable payload compartment. Reconnaissance and surveillance vehicle[edit] XM Reconnaissance and Surveillance Vehicle RSV The XM Reconnaissance and Surveillance Vehicle RSV featured a suite of advanced sensors to detect, locate, track, classify and automatically identify targets under all climatic conditions , day or night. The suite included a mast-mounted, long-range optoelectronic infrared sensor, an emitter mapping sensor for radio frequency interception and direction finding , chemical sensor and a multifunction radio frequency sensor. The RSV also features the onboard capability to conduct automatic target detection , aided target recognition and level-one sensor fusion. This required the use of an integrated sensor network to detect enemy forces. It would be capable of providing direct support to the dismounted infantry in an assault, defeating bunkers , and breaching walls during tactical assaults. The NLOSC provided networked, extended-range targeting, and precision attack of point and area targets in support of other combat units with a suite of munitions that include special purpose capabilities. The Non-Line-of-Sight Cannon provided sustained fire for close support and destructive fire for tactical standoff engagement. It was an ton class vehicle that would have been a replacement for current vehicle systems in the ton weight class. It would provide a level of air transportability that current M systems cannot at present match. The system as proposed looked to add capabilities that the current M systems do not offer. One of the proposed systems advantages was the ability to switch shell types quickly on a one by one basis allowing an illumination round to be followed by a point detonation round, to be followed by an area effect round. This would have given the system the ability to fire different rounds as required by different fire calls or to change types of shells. For instance, destroying a building then engaging anyone fleeing the area with the next round. The rate of fire in the proposed system would have enabled more rounds sent downrange in a given amount of time, allowing more firepower per system than available with the current M system. A MRSI mission is where the cannon fires several rounds at different trajectories allowing the rounds to impact on the same target at the same time, resulting in little or no reaction time for the enemy to adjust its position. This was accomplished by including the autoloader from the Crusader project which achieved the goals of a much improved fire rate with a reduction in required crew. Navigation of the vehicle and targeting information were provided via GPS and networked information systems. This also allowed the system to use a crew of two instead of five. This was desirable, as staffing continues to be a major contributor to life cycle cost of any combat system. Prototype 1 made its first public appearance on the National Mall in Washington on June 11, A total of eight prototypes were delivered to the U. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, by It had a fully automated firing control system and a manually assisted, semi-automated ammunition loading system. It uses a crew of 3. As part of an

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NLOS-M battery, individual NLOS-M vehicles will provide precision-guided rounds to destroy high-value targets, protective fires to suppress and obscure the enemy, and illumination fires. All of these will be in close support of infantry maneuver units. The FCS command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance C4ISR network enables the NLOS-M fire control system to conduct semi- to autonomous computation of technical fire direction, automatic gun lay, preparation of the ammunition for firing, and mortar round firing. The recovery vehicle is designed to hold a crew of three with additional space for three additional recovered crew. The ICV featured a crew of 2 and space for 9 passengers. All four platform versions have similar exteriors to prevent targeting of a specific ICV versions. The ICV can move, shoot, communicate, detect threats, and protect crew and critical components under all climatic conditions, day or night. The squad would have access to Army and joint fire delivery systems from external sources e. Networking with other components of the unit of action permits rapid identification of targets and improves situational awareness. The Medical Vehicle serves as the primary medical system within the unit of action UA and will have two mission modules: The time-sensitive nature of treating critically injured soldiers requires an immediately responsive force health protection system with an expedient field evacuation system. Command and control vehicle[edit] XM Command and Control Vehicle C2V The XM Command and Control Vehicle C2V was to provide for information management of the integrated network of communications and sensor capability within the unit of action and provide the tools for commanders to synchronize their knowledge of combat power with the human dimension of leadership. It was to be located within the headquarters sections at each echelon of the unit of action down to the company level, and with its integrated command, control, and communications equipment suite, was to make command and control on the move possible. The C2Vs were to contain all the interfaces required to enable the commander to leverage the power of the C4ISR network and provides the means for leaders at all levels to achieve information superiority and situational understanding. In addition, the C2Vs were meant to make possible the establishment, maintenance and distribution of a common operating picture fused from the friendly, enemy, civilian, weather and terrain situations while on the move. The crew was to use its integrated C4ISR suite communication, computers and sensor systems to receive, analyze and transmit tactical information via voice, video and data inside and outside the unit of action. The C2V was also planned to employ unmanned systems, such as unmanned aerial vehicles UAVs to enhance situational awareness throughout the unit of action.

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Chapter 2 : Future Combat Systems Manned Ground Vehicles - Wikipedia

Medical Risk in the Future Force Unit of Action: Results of the Army Medical Department Transformation Workshop IV by David E. Johnson, Gary Cecchine Documents the Army Medical Department's process of identifying and addressing medical issues related to the Army's transformation to the Future Force.

Several concrete challenges must be overcome to satisfy this requirement. The Army organization and force structure is not optimized for full spectrum strategic responsiveness. The STRIKE FORCE mission would be to deploy globally with a mission tailored force package of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces to conduct strategically responsive operations in support of joint contingencies. Capable of commitment across the full spectrum of conflict, the STRIKE FORCE is optimized to conduct small-scale contingency operations and to deter or contain crises, employing the full range of Army, joint, multinational, and interagency capabilities. In October Chief of Staff Gen. Shinseki announced that the Army will develop two technology-enhanced, fast-deployable and lethal brigades at Fort Lewis WA using knowledge gained by Force XXI experiments and off-the-shelf technology available from the private sector. Additionally, heavy tracked vehicles like armored personnel carriers and tanks would be replaced out by lighter, faster, more fuel-efficient wheeled vehicles. He said the Army will develop the capability to put brigade combat teams anywhere in the world within 96 hours after liftoff, a division on the ground in hours, and five divisions within 30 days. The new Initial Brigades build on the Strike Force concept, which focused on the ability to deploy, almost immediately, a lethal modular force, tailored to operational requirements. The majority of the interim force will be oriented toward the Pacific. The interim force will not be an early-entry force. Tactical leader training for IBCT officers and noncommissioned officers is underway. Company training and brigade and battalion staff-level training was scheduled to begin at Fort Lewis in September. While development of the future combat system proceeds, the IBCT will be equipped with an interim armored vehicle. Initially, the IBCT worked with armored vehicles borrowed from several other countries as surrogates for the interim armored vehicle. According to Army officials, the Army should attain the technological innovations needed to create the objective force as projected. Key among these are the technologies required to produce the future combat system, which will be a replacement for the ton M1 Abrams tank that will have the same lethality and survivability but will weigh only 20 tons. Michael Andrews, predicts, "By the end of [20]05, early [20]06, we will have a future combat systems demonstration. It is employed in all operational environments against all projected future threats. However, it is designed and optimized primarily for employment in small-scale contingency operations in complex and urban terrain, confronting low-end and midrange threats that may employ both conventional and asymmetric capabilities. The IBCT deploys very rapidly, executes early entry, and conducts effective combat operations immediately on arrival to prevent, contain, stabilize, or resolve a conflict through shaping and decisive operations. The IBCT participates in war with augmentation as a subordinate maneuver component within a division or a corps and in a variety of possible roles. The IBCT also participates with appropriate augmentation in stability and support operations as an initial-entry force or as a guarantor to provide security for stability forces by means of its extensive capabilities. The IBCT is a divisional brigade. It is designed to optimize its organizational effectiveness and to balance the traditional domains of lethality, mobility, and survivability with the domains required for responsiveness, deployability, sustainability, and a reduced in-theater footprint. Its two core qualities are its high mobility strategic, operational, and tactical and its ability to achieve decisive action through a dismounted infantry assault. The major fighting components are its motorized infantry battalions. Encompassing a personnel strength of about 3, and preconfigured in ready-to-fight combined-arms packages, the entire IBCT can deploy within 96 hours of "first aircraft wheels up" and begin operations immediately upon arrival. There are already more than Strykers at Lewis. Under current plans, the next units to convert to the Stryker would be the 1st Infantry Brigade stationed at Ft. The Army plans to shift one of the two Ft. Each of the two divisions has two

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maneuver brigades located in Germany, while the 1st Airborne Brigade is stationed in Italy. Such an assignment would mean either retasking one of the six already-planned BCTs, or adding a seventh brigade. Rumsfeld directed the Army to prepare the plan in a Dec. Additionally, the plan reviewed basing options for the brigades and the desirability of associating Stryker brigades with Air Force aerial expeditionary forces to facilitate development of joint doctrine, training, and deployment.

Chapter 3 : Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) / Interim Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT) /

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Chapter 4 : - NLM Catalog Result

This report documents the Army Medical Department's (AMEDD's) process of identifying and addressing medical issues related to the Army's transformation to the Future Force.

Chapter 5 : Unit of action - Wikipedia

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