MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND

Remarks by
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ENSURING COMBAT POWER GETS TO ITS PLACE OF BUSINESS

- As the Defense Department's Traffic Manager, ensuring combat power gets to its place of business is our mission, and our goal.

-- The ability of our nation to project force depends heavily upon the execution of MTMC's wartime mission to move units and supplies from origin to their air and seaports of embarkation.

- This central role makes MTMC the first leg of strategic mobility.
OSD/SECRETARY ARMY

- We interface with a number of agencies.
  -- the principle ones are shown here
  -- involvement ranges from emergency transportation planning to routine operations to joint exercises.
MTMC
MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND

MTMC's mission is global in scope. It includes our two CONUS area commands which provide freight traffic management for DOD shippers and management of our CONUS military ocean terminals and outports.

- We have field offices co-located with CINCPAC and CINCEUR which work personal property and provide wartime liaison.

- Our overseas commands are also portrayed here. I will show more detail on subsequent vugraphs.
The command is broken down functionally on this chart.

- We support 1 1/2 million freight shipments per year. We have established criteria of 10,000 lbs by surface and 1,000 lbs by air. Shipments below these amounts are managed by the shipper. Above these quantities we use guaranteed traffic, special negotiated contracts, or other traffic management techniques to provide quality low cost service.

- Because of our criteria, we provide routing instructions for only 20% of all shipments but that small number equates to 97% of the tonnage and 75% of the dollars. The money we save, we call cost avoidance, and it equaled $119 million in FY 85.

- Using the Contract Air program and passenger Standing Route Orders we moved 6 million passengers in FY 85 and saved $122.5 million.

- Through competitive contracting for labor and terminal services we saved $10 million in terminal handling cost in FY 85.

- Our personal property moves included over 800 thousand household goods shipments and 100 thousand privately owned vehicles.

- We saved $42 million.
TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

- DESIGN ACQUISITION INPUTS
- PERFORM TRANSPORTABILITY TESTING & CERTIFICATION
- DEVELOP USER PROCEDURES

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

- It is important for you to know that the transportation of a unit to the war begins with the design of that unit's equipment and the imbedded transportability considerations.

- MTMC makes inputs to the design of a new weapons system, does engineering testing to determine how to transport it safely and prepares transportability guidance technical manuals to tell the user how to transport it.
DIVISION HEAVY-UP

- PARADOX: BIGGER VS TRANSPORTABILITY
  - ALL OUT EFFORT: INCREASE AWARENESS

- ARMY
  - CDR MTMC VOTES IN ASARC
    - INPUT AT ALL MILESTONES
  - APPROVES ALL ARMY EQUIPMENT

- DOD
  - PROPOSENT FOR DOD/Joint REG’s
  - INPUT TO OTHER SERVICES

- In the context of that basic responsibility, we have become increasingly concerned that bigger, heavier equipment assigned to fight increasingly high tech warfare is becoming less transportable.

- Our emphasis has been on raising awareness as to Transportability Factors.

-- In the case of the army, our input is through the ASARC.
-- We also work with the other services as you know.
TRANSPORTABILITY ACTIONS IN THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACQUISITION CYCLE

- You can see the value of making transportability inputs early-on instead of at milestone III where it's really too late to have an impact.
MTMC INSTALLATION OUTLOADING CAPABILITY (IOC) STUDIES

IOC STUDIES

- EVALUATE OUTLOADING CAPABILITY VS REQUIREMENTS
- ADDRESS
  - FACILITIES
  - EQUIPMENT
  - MATERIEL
  - PROCEDURES
- RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED

MTMC INSTALLATION OUTLOADING CAPABILITY (COR) STUDIES

- Another of our important responsibilities in mobility is to assess each installation's capabilities to meet their wartime outload requirements.
- Our teams go to 000 installations and conduct outloading studies. These studies address facilities, equipment, material, and procedures...
The other facet of our engineering effort is worked by my assistant for Transportation Engineering.

The six programs for National Defense provide for identifying defense needs, and insuring that we act responsively to retain or upgrade the infrastructure to support defense needs.

We have identified 42,000 miles of interstate and another 12,000 miles of non-interstate highway which are critical to Defense needs. Our inputs on priorities influence which unfinished segments of the system receive the funding.

We have worked the Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation with the Federal Highway Administration and the convoy issue with FORSCOM.

Our engineers provide traffic flow recommendations to installation commanders.

Through our defense access roads program we certify defense needs for road upgrade and thereby release defense dollars which reduce the financial burden on the states.

We have proven the value of roadmarched tracked vehicles such as from Fort Stewart to the port of Savannah.

Within a reasonable distance, roadmarch saves rail cars and the time for positioning and loading. We now have a National Policy (American Association State Highway and Transportation Officials) supporting roadmarch.

As changes have occurred in the rail industry, defense support has been jeopardized.

We have participated in over 1100 adverse actions and have retained essential service to defense installations in all cases.
Thus far I have told you how we manage traffic in peace time and some of the mobility related engineering functions.

Now, I would like to zero in on contingency planning and execution.

This chart shows you where we fit in the Strategic Mobility Chain.
CINC'S REQUIREMENTS VS COMMERCIAL CAPABILITY

- The question which invariably comes up in any discussion of a major deployment is shown here.

- I would like to show you how we look at requirements and how they compare with commercial assets.
**MOVEMENT REQUIREMENT/ASSET COMPARISON**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPLAN X</th>
<th>REQUIRED</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRUCK</td>
<td>82,442</td>
<td>2,729,400 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIL</td>
<td>59,310</td>
<td>450,298 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUS</td>
<td>6,739</td>
<td>23,500 (29%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRST 90 DAYS**

- We convert requirements to specific numbers of trucks, trains, and busses needed to Support Operations Plans and compare those to the commercial for-hire assets.

- A major Operation Plan is shown here for the first 90 days. As you can see, gross assets appear to be adequate.
CAN WE GET ASSETS
"WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED"

33.

CAN WE GET ASSETS WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

- The next question then is can we place those assets in the right places at the right time.

- Let me show you some parts to the answer.
- Our Area Commands work with the shippers to satisfy individual requirements.

- To maximize that interface, we redrew the boundaries between our two area commands in Oct 1984. This gives us a more balanced wartime workload between the two.
CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

MISSION: PROVIDE COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION ASSETS IN THE RIGHT QUANTITIES AND TYPES TO MEET DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION NEEDS.

TOOLS: CONTINGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM (CORE)

1. SHIPPER REQUESTS SUPPORT FROM AREA CMD, AREA CMD IDENTIFIES CARRIER; CARRIER MEETS REQUIREMENT.

2. INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS AND REGULATORY AGENCIES (CORE TEAM) COOPERATE TO VOLUNTARILY RESOLVE REQUIREMENTS UNFILLED BY LOCAL CARRIERS.

3. CDR MTMC REQUESTS DOT TO DIRECT REGULATORY AGENCIES TO DIRECT CARRIERS TO PROVIDE PRIORITY TO DOD SHIPPERS OR IN CASE OF LONG TERM USE, ALLOCATION OF EQUIPMENT, SERVICES, OR FACILITIES. BACKED BY THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—1950, AND IMPLEMENTED BY FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

CONTINGENCY RESPONSE

The interface between our area commands and the shipper is shown here as paragraph #1.

When there are projected or actual shortages of regional transportation assets, our contingency response team is used to help fill the void.

Finally, we have legal authority to request and obtain what we need using the process as shown.
Another answer to the question is shown here. Prepositioned Flatcars, under DOD control, support the movement of early deploying units.

* (For your INFO, 65 cars are prepo at Ft Steward which you previously cited as within roadmarch distance and Ft Lewis to Tacoma [11 miles]. Reason is for training including moves to Ft Irvin and for use if units deploy to alternate ports i.e. quit or opposite ocean.)

* FOR GEN SMALL's INFO ONLY.
CONTINGENCY STANDING ROUTE ORDERS

- We have another initiative underway to produce standing Route Orders for reserve units.

- Since their home-to-Mob Stations are fixed, they are prime candidates for SROs which will speed the process when they need to move.
An important aspect of our ability to execute is the ready access to seaport facilities. We know, from the planning process, that in a major deployment our military ocean terminals must be augmented by facilities in commercial ports.

We have worked out the procedures to support orderly expansion with the maritime administration and the port authorities involved. We have pre-identified the ports shown here and 58 berths of different types in these ports to support our various plans.
THE DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

- This vu-graph illustrates the relationship between the deploying unit, MTMC, and the commercial ports just discussed.

- We issue the port call from our area commands, and use our Deployment Control Units to assist the shipper in preparation for movement.

- At the port, we obtain the labor, arrange for security and facilities, plan the ship stow, document the cargo, and supervise vessel loading.

- Port Support Activity (drivers, mechanics, etc) is provided by a designated army installation and we have worked out the details with US FORSCOM.
PREASSIGNED CONUS PORTS FOR MAJOR ARMY UNITS

Once we established the means by which we obtain facilities in commercial ports and man them, it was a logical next step to preassign these ports to specific deploying units...
PORT OPERATIONS DURING DEPLOYMENT

PLANNING AND COORDINATION

- RESPONSIBILITIES DEFINED BY MTMC/FORSCOM MOU
- MARSHALLING AREA
- DEPLOYING AREA
- STAGING AREA
- TERMINAL AREA
- SUPPORTING INSTALLATIONS

- PORT SUPPORT ACTIVITIES ESTABLISHED
  OPCON TO TERMINAL COMMANDER
  PROVIDES LOGISTICS SUPPORT

- BRIEFINGS CONDUCTED AT SPOE's
  - ALL PARTICIPANTS "WALK-THE-GROUND"
  - INITIAL BRIEFING CYCLE COMPLETED OCT 1983

- PARTICIPANTS:
  - MTMC
  - FORSCOM
  - CONUS ARMIES
  - DEPLOYING UNITS
  - CORPS OF ENGINEERS
  - TRANSPORTATION
  - TERMINAL UNITS
  - DEPLOYMENT CONTROL UNITS
  - SUPPORTING INSTALLATIONS
  - US COAST GUARD

PORT OPERATIONS DURING DEPLOYMENT

- This vu-graph summarizes what has been done with the preassigned port program.
- Responsibilities are clearly defined as I've previously stated.
- Port Coordination briefings were conducted in the 1982-83 period involving the deploying unit and the other participants shown here. This forum has been a major training and problem solving effort.
- The last area I would address is the ability of our seaports to thru-put cargo in a major force deployment.

- With the advent of the fast sealift ship (FSS) and improvements in MSC's ready reserve force it becomes critical that not only can we get the cargo to the ports in a timely manner, but that we can get the cargo through the ports and the ships loaded in equally as efficient manner.

- We are working on modernizing our cargo documentation systems as one very important means of adding speed and efficiency to the process.
PAPERLESS MOVES

- WE NEED A SYSTEM THAT WORKS WELL IN WAR TIME
  - SIMPLE TO USE
  - FAST AND ACCURATE
  - INTERFACE WELL/STAND ALONE

- The bottom line is that we want to eliminate the slow, labor intensive TCMO process and speed up the documentation and movement of cargo through the terminal.

We have used the term "PAPERLESS MOVES" to characterize our need for a system that is easy to use, fast and mobile, interfaces with our other deployment systems, but is capable of stand-alone operations when necessary.
LOGISTICAL APPLICATIONS OF AUTOMATED MARKING AND READING SYMBOLS (LOGMARS)

"SUPERMARKET CHECKOUT COUNTER TECHNOLOGY"

LOGMARS

- I want to review just two parts of this "PAPERLESS MOVE" system that are now becoming a reality.

-- We are now using "LOGMARS" -- To replace the manual TCMD process of moving unit equipment through the port.

-- It works just like the checkout counter at our local supermarkets.
- Except that instead of groceries, our unit equipment is affixed with supermarket type labels

- Which are read by a hand-held reader when the cargo moves into the ports or is loaded on board ship.

- The information in the hand-held reader is then uploaded to one of our stand-alone microcomputers.

- The micro then automatically accomplishes cargo accounting, generation of vessel papers, produce required reports,

- And, finally, links back to the mainframe computers for permanent storage and any other required manipulation of the data.
LOGMARS

- Successfully tested in Reforger 84 and 85
- Adopted for unit moves commencing with Reforger 86
- Test on general cargo spring of 86
- Implement for general cargo by Oct 86
- Benefits
  - Operates in essentially paperless environment
  - Increases productivity of cargo system
  - Simplifies mobilization expansion and training
  - Facilitates other cargo system enhancements

LOGMARS

- This concept is now in use for all unit moves, most recently in the deployment of Reforger 86.

- We will test LOGMARS on general cargo this spring.

- And hope to have it fully implemented by October of this year.
AUTOMATED STOW PLANNING

- Current manual system not suitable for massive shipping
- Must ensure optimized use of sealift assets
- Need system to match
  - Dimensional vessel characteristics file
  - Match against cargo offered and
    - Produce pre-stow plan
    - Calculate critical loading information
- CODES development
  - Preliminary concept analysis - Oct 84
  - System development/equipment acquisition - FY 85/86
  - System fielding - FY 87

AUTOMATED STOW PLANNING (CODES)

- Another aspect of the "PAPERLESS DEPLOYMENT" that we are equally excited about is automated ship stow planning.
  -- Acronym (CODES) for computerized deployment system

- Currently, all ships stow planning is done manually using a drawing of the ships compartments and little cardboard cutouts of pieces of equipment.
  -- A stow planner literally by hand positions the cutouts on the drawings to determine proper ship loading.

- This manual procedure can take in excess of 24 hours to accomplish and is not responsive to last-minute changes.

- We have tested, and, in fact, used at Baltimore during REFORGER 86, A Micro based automatic stow planning system that matches vessel characteristics against cargo and automatically produce a stow plan to include critical loading movements for the particular ship being loaded.
This vu-graph is an actual computer generated stow plan for a ship's compartment.

This type of stow plan for an entire ship can be produced in approximately 2 hours vs the 24 or more hours to prepare manually.

The same fast capability enables the system to accept and make very rapid changes if the equipment arrives in a configuration different from that expected.
STRATEGIC PLANNING? MOBILIZING?

I believe the bottom line is this.

-- When the deploying commander asks "do you know me? I'm going to war, can you get me there?"

-- The answer from MTMC is a resounding YES!

--- We know who and where you are and where you are going

--- We have the procedures, facilities, and forces in place to get you there

-- That's what I meant on my first vu-graph about ensuring combat power gets to its place of business.