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Increased Capacity Utilizing Aggregation and Consolidation of Contingency Cargo

### THESIS

Cassidy L. Wilson, Master Sergeant, USAF

### AFIT-ENS-MS-16-M-132

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE AIR UNIVERSITY

AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

## Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

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## Increased Capacity Utilizing Aggregation and Consolidation of Contingency Cargo THESIS

Presented to the Faculty

Department of Operational Sciences

Graduate School of Engineering and Management

Air Force Institute of Technology

Air University

Air Education and Training Command

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of Master of Science in Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Cassidy L. Wilson, MBA

Master Sergeant, USAF

March 2016

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#### <u>Abstract</u>

Maximizing use of limited airlift assets is a common problem during large contingency operations. Requirements often exceed airlift capacity and fiscal constraints driving the need to aggregate conveyance loads both within and across business lines (Unit Line Number (ULN), Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM), and sustainment). Current methods of consolidation are completed by planners at the 618th Air Operations Center. This process is completed by piecing email correspondence and making individual localized decisions which are not always consistent with big picture efficiency. United States Transportation Command requested a study to create standard business rules or a methodology that can benefit both manual and automated airlift aggregation decisions.

Therefore, this research focuses on the opportunities for reducing the required sorties for the 621st Contingency Response Wing's Joint Task Force through aggregation and/or consolidation of unit type codes. A working group was created from various subject matter experts to create a methodology that would best work for contingency movements. A literature review was conducted to determine multiple aggregation and consolidation methods that subsequently utilize available vertical cargo space on the aircraft. The methods identified and prescribed by this research reduced the number of sorties required from six to four, resulting in a 33% reduction in required airlift.

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## **Dedication**

A special thank you to my wife and children for your patience and support; and finally, a heartfelt thanks goes to my parents for your continued support and reassurance.

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Cassidy L. Wilson

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#### Increased Capacity Utilizing Aggregation and Consolidation of Contingency Cargo

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

#### **<u>1.1 Problem Statement</u>**

With recent Department of Defense fiscal constraints, it is vital to capture all available cost-savings opportunities. Cost savings measures are being accomplished in nearly all areas of business except for contingency mission execution. These cuts include shrinking the Army to its smallest size since before World War II, as well as eliminating entire fleets from the Air Force fighter aircraft inventory (Simeone, 2014). This research attempts to capture possible savings on real-world contingency missions by seeking all aggregation and consolidation opportunities across Unit Line Number (ULN), Special Assignment Airlift Mission (SAAM), and sustainment missions.

Currently the 621st Contingency Response Wing (CRW) at McGuire AFB, NJ is responsible for deploying a Joint Task Force-Port Opening (JTF-PO) team, which currently requires up to nine C-17 aircraft. Reducing this requirement by even one aircraft would not only help with fiscal requirements but would likely enhance effective mission capability.

#### **1.2 Research Objectives/Questions**

The objective of this research is to develop a process to aggregate/consolidate multiple Unit Type Codes (UTCs) from a Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) plan to reduce required airlift for the Air Force JTF-PO heavy alert package.

#### **1.3 Research Focus**

The focus of this research will be limited to the JTF-PO package currently supported by the 621st CRW. The research will focus on aggregation, consolidation, and load planning techniques that could greatly impact maximum aircraft utilization while maintaining operational requirements and chalk order priority of all cargo.

#### **<u>1.4 Investigative Questions</u>**

- 1. Does the current deployment process allow for full utilization of both pallets and aircraft capabilities?
- 2. Can aggregation and consolidation of UTCs reduce required airlift for the Air Force JTF-PO heavy alert package?
- 3. Will aggregation and consolidation of UTCs reduce or mitigate any current CRW capabilities?
- 4. What other types of deployment movements can benefit from aggregation and consolidation of UTCs or requirements?
- 5. What are the current limitations that prevent full utilization of pallets and full utilization of Aircraft?

#### **<u>1.5 Methodology</u>**

This research will require data from past JTF-PO deployments including: load plans,

packing lists, and passenger/cargo manifests. Data from the 618th Air Operations Center (AOC)

will be crucial to know how many aircraft were requested versus how many were actually tasked

to complete the mission. This data would show how much cargo was required to be pared and

tailored down to meet mission requirements versus aircraft availability, resulting in possible diminished mission capability.

A working group will be utilized to bring the Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) together to create methodology and reproducible business rules to create efficient and effective load-plan techniques to reduce previously required airlift.

#### **1.6 Assumptions**

The main assumption is that all Squadrons within the 621st CRW own the same type of cargo within each Unit Type Code (UTC). This assumption is important since regulations allow for suitable substitutes, which can result in the same UTC having different weight and dimensions. This allows each Squadron to purchase similar UTC equipment to meet the needs of their unique mission. Without this assumption, this research would be required for every Squadron within the CRW. Finally, this research assumes that the entire JTF-PO package will be tasked and not pared down to reduce capabilities. It will also be assumed that all current regulated methods pertaining to deploying UTCs can and will be able to be modified. Another assumption is that only C17 aircraft will be utilized for this study. Although future studies can be conducted to compare the best mix of aircraft for each deployment, most taskings for the CRW are completed utilizing the C17.

#### **<u>1.7 Implications</u>**

This research will allow all contingency, SAAM, ULN, and sustainment missions to become more efficient and more effective while maintaining fully capable mission requirements.

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#### **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### 2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this thesis is to define the process of reducing airlift requirement for deploying the Air Force JTF-PO heavy alert package through efficient load-planning techniques, Unit Type Code (UTC) consolidation/aggregation efforts, and the implementation of the Bi-Level Aircraft Loading System (BALS). This chapter defines key terms, definitions and terminology utilized, while establishing a theoretical framework for the research. All key models, prior studies, and case studies that are referenced will be included as supporting research. Finally, this study is defined in the context of explaining the gap in research that this thesis will fill.

#### 2.2 Key Terms

#### **Unit Type Code (UTC)**

According to the Air Force Operations Planning and Execution AFI10-401, "UTC is a potential capability focused upon accomplishment of a specific mission that the military service provides." It can consist of manpower force element (MFE) only, equipment logistics detail (LOGDET) only, or both manpower and equipment (AFI10-401, 2006). The current process is to maintain UTC integrity to ensure full capability is maintained together with each unit. For this study, we will look at not keeping full UTC integrity by utilizing options to move partial UTCs on earlier than planned chalks, while maintaining priority and on-time arrival of the entire UTC.

#### Joint Task Force Port Opening Team (JTF-PO)

According to William Krahling, "the Expeditionary Theater Opening (ETO) concept formed the Joint Task Force Port Opening (JTF-PO) designed to provide the Geographic Combatant Commanders (CCDRs) a rapidly deployable force, flexible in employment throughout a full spectrum of military activities. The jointly trained, air and sea port command and control elements effectively addresses many of the issues that hinder regional Combatant Command CCMD and joint force headquarters ability to manage the flow of forces being introduced into a theater of operation" (Krahling, 2013). The JTF-PO concept was intended to eliminate the following capability gaps in rapidly opening a port of debarkation.

1. Ad hoc command and control (C2) of deployment and distribution operations at the Point of Debarkation (POD).

2. Limited ability to establish a theater distribution network.

- 3. Limited capability to provide movement control at the POD.
- 4. Inability to coordinate onward movement from the POD.
- 5. Lack of intransit visibility (ITV) of material and forces transiting through the POD.

"While individual JTF-PO capabilities already existed within the service components, the methodology of a pre-designated, trained and ready force can mitigate many of the shortcomings that occurred at the aerial and seaports in the past. The true value of an on-call, pre-configured deployable element under the control of United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) has the capability arrive ahead of the Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) forces" (Krahling, 2013).

#### Aggregation

Dictionary.com explains aggregation as a "sum, mass or assemblage of particulars; at total or gross amount" (Dictionary, 2015). This paper specifically looks at the concept of aggregation as taking two or more UTCs and combining the contents in a way that best fits into maximum aircraft utilization for the JTF-PO. Aggregation will allow for splitting UTCs onto

separate pallets. An example of aggregation would be to break down a baggage pallet and distribute the baggage evenly throughout the other pallets. This concept would eliminate an entire pallet from the load plan.

#### Consolidation

Dictionary.com explains consolidation as "bringing together (separate parts) into a single or unified whole; unite; combine" (Dictionary, 2015). This study defines consolidation as combining complete UTC's together without splitting pallet contents other than to combine the entirety of the UTCs contents on the same pallet together. Consolidation will allow complete UTC's to remain on the same pallet and allow for ease of inventory control at the Airfield of Debarkation (APOD). There are two examples of consolidation: first is to take a small baggage pallet and add small loose cargo items to the pallet; the second would be to utilize the Bi-Level Airlift Loading System (BALS) to stack two pallets on one another thereby eliminating a required pallet position from the load plan.

#### **Maximum Aircraft Utilization**

According to 4500\_9\_R\_Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) Part III, maximizing aircraft utilization includes maximizing the aircraft by ensuring it is configured and loaded to maximum capacity using the Allowable Cabin Load (ACL), passenger limits, and aircraft load specifications for each aircraft. For the purpose of this study this definition will also include another factor: that all pallet positions PPs will be maximized to include weight, cube, and height.

#### **Maximum Pallet Utilization**

Per Sandra J. Wilson, "A 463L pallet can be considered max utilized if it is 90% of max allowed weight or 80% of maximum allowed volume" (Wilson, 2011).

This can become difficult to determine since each position on an aircraft can't sustain the maximum weight that a pallet can contain. It is also difficult to figure maximum pallet utilization for outsized pieces of cargo that require a pallet train.

Each military aircraft is broken down into pallet positions (PP) that are either separated by 108 inches or 88 inches-depending on how the aircraft is loaded. For the purpose of this study, a PP will be defined as either an 88 x 108 (max height of aircraft available) or 108 x 88 (max height of aircraft available).

#### 463L Pallet/Rail System

The current 463L pallet was designed in the 1950s, but was not incorporated into the Air Force until 1963 (Schroeder, 1997). The purpose of the pallet and rail system was to increase the upload and download speed of cargo. The pallet is designed of an aluminum skin covering balsa wood weighing 290 pounds with the dimensions of 108 x 88 inches with six tie down rings on each 108 inch side and five tie down rings on each 88 inch side. The 463L pallet is susceptible to damage if not stored properly. There are approximately 120,000 463L pallets in the war reserve material and nearly 8,000 pallets are returned for repair annually (Schroeder, 1997).

#### **2.3 Load-Planning Techniques**

Current load planning of the CRW is conducted by the host wing upon deployment, taking place after the Joint Inspection and is completed according to Priority of cargo and forces given by the deploying unit. According to the Defense Transportation Regulation (DTR) Part III Mobility, vehicles must be backed onto both C-130/C-17 aircraft for ease of offload (DTR Part III, 2015).

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#### **2.4 Vertical Utilization**

#### 2.4.1 Bi-Level Airlift Loading System (BALS)

The BALS is a revolutionary concept of stacking two 463L aircraft pallets on top of each other to maximize aircraft utilization. The BALS prototype design passed tests in 2004; however, the design was not implemented due to fiscal constraints for the total cost of ownership within Air Mobility Command (AMC) (Vatcher, 2012). The BALS system was selected as the "Proposed Design" to enhance Airlift fuel efficiency through increased utilization of cargo capacity (Reiman, Main, Anderson, 2013). They further state that the capability to break down the system for storage is an added benefit. Unlike the 463L system, the BALS must include the required load limitation on down force for the pallet and cargo that is on top of the stack. Figure 1 shows the current load testing that was required of the new system in accordance with Section V of the Aircraft Dash 1 (Reiman, et al., 2013).

Direction	G Limits
Forward	3
Aft	1.5
Lateral	1.5
Up	2
Down	4.5

**Table 1 Load Limitations** 



Figure 1. Bi-Level Airlift Loading System

The following are features/limitations for the BALS (seen in figure 1) in a project review

(Vatcher, 2012).

- Attaches to Standard 463L Pallets
- Fits all USAF cargo aircraft logistic rail systems
- One 3/4 in wrench for assembly
- Assembles in 15 minutes
- Folds flat for storage
- Upper pallet height adjustable 48in to 64in (4in increments)
- Struts removable for side loading
- Weight <850lbs
- Capacity: 6000lbs (lower) 3000lbs (upper)
- Meets Mil-Hdbk 1791 Crash Loads requirements

#### **2.4.2 Tonneau covers**

Similar to the BALS is the idea of utilizing a tonneau cover or truck bed cover to place cargo on top of a truck bed that otherwise wouldn't fit into the truck bed. Utilizing this technology would likely enhance the desired airlift capabilities of many military units as to include the 621st CRW. The main benefactor for this technology would be for the transportation of the CRW's All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs). With a variety of different options available, tonneau covers can provide much needed relief of unused floor space while utilizing vertical cargo space as seen in figures 3 and 4. One drawback to the addition of this technology to a military vehicle is that all vehicles with this addition would require a new Air Transportation Test Loading Agency(ATTLA) certification to become air worthy on United States Air Force cargo aircraft.

## (DiamondBack ATV Series, 2016)



Figure 2. Single Tonneau Cover Large ATV



Figure 3. Tonneau Cover Dual ATVs

#### 2.5 Air Transportation Test Loading Agency (ATTLA)

The Air Transportability Test Loading Activity (ATTLA) is the Department of Defense agency responsible for the approval of airlift cargo (DODI 4540.07) on fixed wing USAF cargo aircraft. An item should be evaluated as an air transportability problem item if it exceeds any of the parameters listed below (see list of parameters). ATTLA gives assistance to all branches of the federal government, and works directly with contractors and procurement offices to ensure the design of new pieces of equipment allows for air transportability. ATTLA also provides evaluation on aircraft aerial delivery systems, air delivery support equipment, airdrop systems and parachute systems, as well as authoring and maintaining MIL-STD-1791 (ATTLA, 2014).

The following parameters are used to determine if an ATTLA certification is required for each cargo item:

- Length: Greater than 20 ft. (commonly palletized outsized cargo such as pipes, wood, helo blades, light oversized cargo, etc. does not require ATTLA Certification)

- Height or Width: 8 ft

- Weight: Greater than 10,000 lbs

- Floor contact pressure: Greater than 50 psi

- Axle loads: Greater than 5000 lbs

- Wheel loads: Greater than 2500 lbs

- Any item which requires special equipment or procedures for loading and/or securing for flight.

- Unfamiliar items designed to be loaded directly into the aircraft rail system.

- Cargo that exceeds the conditions of certification stated in an existing cert letter. **Exceptions:** 

- If the cargo exceeds the criteria listed above and load planners/joint inspectors have confirmed an ATTLA Certification letter is not listed on the ATTLA SharePoint site, then the load planner/joint inspector will utilize the following criteria to make the determination if an ATTLA Certification letter is required.

- Items that exceed the allowable loading limits of the aircraft as described in the applicable aircraft TO 1CXXX-9 (Dash -9).

- Items that require special equipment or loading procedures not listed in the applicable aircraft's Dash -9.

- Items designed to interface with the aircraft rail systems (i.e., LSA Adapters) not contained in the applicable aircraft's Dash -9.

- Any type of watercraft/fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft not identified in the applicable aircraft's Dash -9.

- Enclosed items (airtight containers, on-board tanks, etc.) not designed with pressure relief devices or items that cannot be configured in a way to allow for aircraft cabin pressure changes.

- Non-palletized items with questionable structural integrity or items with significant damage to the frame or structural components (i.e., Battle damaged equipment).

- Items that cannot be restrained using standard restraint procedures listed in the aircraft's Dash -9 or items requiring specific restraint procedures.

- Items that operate in flight.

- When load planners/joint inspectors make determinations on ATTLA Certification, they must also account for any planned trans-load at downline stations, (i.e., C-17 to C-130, etc.). If an ATTLA Certification letter is required at the trans-load station, load planners/joint inspectors will ensure that the ATTLA Certification letter accompanies the shipment.

- If load planners/joint inspectors cannot determine that an item required an ATTLA Certification letter, contact ATTLA.

Since many of the vehicles already have a certification letter the vital change would be that the tonneau covers would now exceed the conditions of certification stated in the existing certification letter. Therefore, additional certifications could be required for each piece of

equipment.

#### 2.6 Limitations

One limitation for this study will be the added difficulty of modifying cargo loads to maintain all current safety and security measures. These limitations include hazardous cargo loading criteria, as well as security requirements for sensitive or classified cargo. Many limitations in transportation are placed on hazardous cargo. There are nine classes and a total of twenty subclasses of hazardous cargo (AFJMAM 24-204, 2012). The subclasses are shown in Figure 4.

HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION NUMBER	HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION NAME	HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION NUMBER	HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION NAME
1.1	Explosives (with mass explosion hazard)	4.1	Flammable solid
1.2	Explosives (with a projection hazard)	4.2	Spontaneously combustible material
1.3	Explosives (with predominately a fire hazard)	4.3	Dangerous when wet material
1.4	Explosives (with no significant blast hazard)	5.1	Oxidizer
1.5	Very insensitive explosives; blasting agents	5.2	Organic peroxide
1.6	Extremely insensitive detonating substances	6.1	Poisonous (toxic) material
2.1	Flammable gas	6.2	Infectious substances (etiologic agents)
2.2	Nonflammable gas	7	Radioactive material
2.3	Poisonous gas	8	Corrosive material
3	Flammable liquid	9	Miscellaneous hazardous material

#### Figure 4. Hazardous Cargo Classes (AFJMAM 24-204, 2012)

The subclasses are then compared further for compatibility. Table 2 explains all of the possible compatible combinations. The letter "X" at the intersection of two classes shows that these hazards must not be loaded, transported, or stored together. The letter "O" at the intersection of two classes shows that these hazards must be separated by at least 88 inches. An "\*" indicates that it is a Class 1 material and the Class 1 segregation chart must be utilized for compatibility determination. For this study, the compatibility chart will be utilized as constraints.

All 621st CRW missions will be considered a "Chapter 3" movement. A Chapter 3 movement is approved by USTRANSCOM Deployment Distribution Operations Center (DDOC), for tactical, contingency, or emergency airlift (AFJMAN 24-204, 2012). This

movement type is given the authority to deviate from most compatibility requirements as long as the hazards are separated by the maximum extent possible.

Class or Division Note 7 Note 10	N o t e s	1.1 1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3 Gas Zone A	2.3 Gas Other than Zone A	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	6.1 Liquid PG I Zone A	7	8 Liquid Only
Notes		1 6					9								1		4	2 3	4.5 6.8
1.1 and 1.2	16	٠	٠	•	•	٠	х		х	х	x	х	х	x	х	х	x	х	х
1.3	i	٠	•	٠	•	+	x		x	x	x	х	x	х	x	х	х	0	x
1.4		•	•	•	•	•	0		0	0	0		0				0		0
1.5	1	٠	•	٠	•	+	x	х	x	х	x	х	x	x	x	х	х	х	х
1.6		٠	٠	٠	•	+													
2.1	9	х	х	0	x				х	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	1				x						1								
2.3 Zone	1	х	х	0	x		x		1		x	х	x	x	x	x			х
Α																			
2.3 Other than Zone		х	х	0	х		0				0	0	0	0	0	0			0
A than Zone																			
3	1	x	x	0	x	-	1		x	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x		
4.1		x	x	~	x				x	0	0		Ĩ.		~	~	x		0
4.2	1	x	x	0	x		0		x	0	lõ.	_		-		-	x		x
4.3	<u> </u>	x	x	~	x		õ		x	0	ŏ						x		0
5.1	11	x	x		x		0		x	0	ō						x		0
5.2	-	x	x		x		0		x	0	0						x		0
6.1 Liquid	4	x	x	0	x		0				x	x	x	x	x	x			x
PG I Zone																			
A																			
7	2 3	x	0		x		0												
8 Liquid Only	4 5 6 8	x	x	0	x		0		x	0		0	x	0	0	0	x		

Table 2. Segregation Table for Hazardous Materials AFMAN 24-204, (2012)

NOTES:

1. Ammonium nitrate fertilizer may be loaded, transported, or stored with Class 1.1 or 1.5 materials.

2. Do not load, transport, or store fissile class III radioactive material (Class 7) on the same aircraft with any other hazardous material.

3. Normal uranium, depleted uranium, and thorium metal in solid form radioactive materials (Class 7) may be loaded and transported with Class 1.1, 1.2, and 1.5 (explosives).

4. Do not load, transport, or store cyanides or cyanide mixtures (Class 6.1) with any Class 8 materials.

5. Separate nitric acid (Class 8) in carboys by 2.2 m (88 inches) in all directions from other corrosives materials in carboys when loaded on the same aircraft.

6. Do not load, transport, or store charged electric storage batteries (Class 8) on the same aircraft with any Class 1.1 or 1.2.

7. Ship the following materials with each other and with all other hazardous materials without compatibility restrictions (ensure compliance with notes 4, 5, and 6):

7.1. Class 6.1 toxic solids and liquids (other than PG I, zone A) See Note 4 concerning restrictions for cyanides or cyanide mixtures.

7.2. Class 8 solids

7.3. Class 9 (including ORM-D)

7.4. Excepted Quantities

7.5. Containers or articles drained but not purged containing 500 ml (17 ounces) or less of Class 3

8. Class 8 corrosive liquids must not be loaded above or adjacent to Class 4 (flammable solid) material or Class 5 (oxidizing) material.

9. Class 2.1 aerosol cans may be shipped with other incompatible items when separated in all directions by a minimum of 88 inches.

10. Items classified by a predominate hazard other than Class 1 but contain small amounts of explosive materials and assigned an explosive compatibility letter for storage may be shipped with Class 1 material according to Table A18.2. For example Class 4.2G may be shipped with Class 1.3G.

#### III. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section creates a methodology of a reproducible set of business rules for users to utilize for aggregating and consolidating UTCs during contingency deployment operations. Next, these business rules are placed against the specific requirements of the 621st Contingency Response Wings JTF-PO package UTCs. Finally, an analysis of load planning, aggregation/consolidation, and proper use of the BALS is utilized to reduce the airlift requirement for the 621st JTF-PO package.

#### 3.2 Method

The scope of this study is limited to the 52 UTCs assigned to the 621st CRW units for the JTF-PO alert package. This scope ensures a set standard package that is utilized (for alert purposes) on a bi-annual basis by multiple units within the CRW. Furthermore, this shows the reproducibility of this research. The methods used are broken down into two segments; first is a qualitative approach using a working group, and second is a quantitative approach utilizing the Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES) load planning software to optimize each deployment chalk.

A qualitative approach is utilized to create a methodology with subject matter experts (SMEs) at 618th AOC/XOPM as well as logistics planners at the 621st (CRW). This working group constructs and states all current limiting factors that are inherent to the unique mission of the CRW.

Currently the consolidation of contingency mission cargo is handled on a case by case basis through email and phone traffic and doesn't have a set standard which allows for consistency in a reproducible method to ensure max mission utilization as a whole.

This research creates a working group of subject matter experts in the Aerial Port, Loadmaster, and Logistics Planners career fields. This group creates business rules that are effective, efficient and reproducible. For this thesis, the primary focus is the development of this methodology, specifically for the 621st CRW JTF-PO support package UTCs, which are bound with a short notice mission deployment of as little of 12 hours after notification.

The Quantitative approach for this research uses the Integrated Computerized Deployment System (ICODES) to complete load plans that will utilize the above mentioned constraints set by the working group. With these constraints and new guidelines, the new load plans will be compared to the original load plans created for planning purposes by the CRW.

#### 3.3 Methodology Implementation

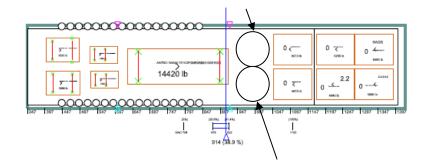
Many of the steps below are completed simultaneously, but have been broken down to allow for any or all steps to be completed while leaving others out if they aren't beneficial to reducing an additional sortie generation.

#### 3.3.1 Step 1

This step requires a pre-load plan to take account of all empty pallet positions on an Aircraft. Empty pallet positions can be seen circled below in Figure 5.

Aircraft type/Config: C-17/STD-AL Mission type: Mobility TURBO DISTRO Delivery method: Mission #: AL 321 CRS Aircraft Tail #: 00006 Unit Being Airlifted: System chalk #: Type movement plan: TURBO DISTRO CHALK 6 AF3 20150925 15:11 UTC AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move Departure date & time: Departure airfield : WRI Destination airfield: WRI Load Description:

MAIN DECK



**Figure 5. Identifying Empty Pallet Positions** 

#### 3.3.2 Step 2

Identify all cargo items that are under the height of 64 inches and under 6000 pounds.

The typical item could look like the pallet in Figure 8. These items can now be utilized with the BALS system. Once you have identified these items you are able to determine empty pallet positions by dividing the current pallet positions used by these items by 2 which gives you your new available pallet positions.



Figure 6. Low Profile Pallet

### 3.3.3 Step 3

Take all water and food ration pallets and aggregate these pallets with the open space available on each tent pallet (see figure 9). This will allow PPs to be freed up on the load plans as well as allow for expedient delivery once at location.



Figure 7. Tent Pallets

## 3.3.4 Step 4

Place all ATVs on available trucks with tonneau covers as seen in Figure 4. This properly utilizes available vertical space, while freeing up pallet positions on the sortie.

#### MAIN DECK

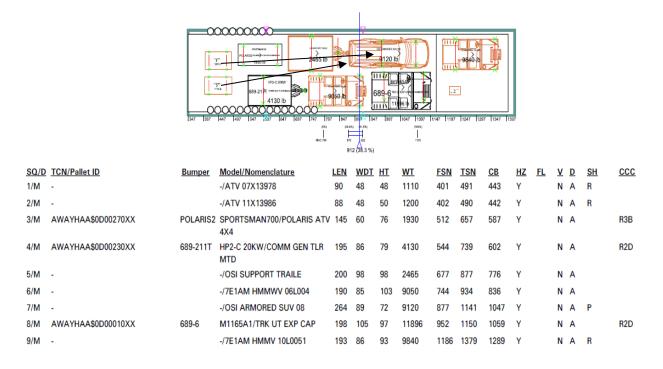


Figure 8. Load Plan Identifying Tonneau Cover/ATVs

#### 3.3.5 Step 5

If needed consolidate and or aggregate all baggage pallets onto available cargo as a secondary load. This frees up additional PPs, but needs to be secured once at destination. This step could be left off if it will not reduce the required sorties for a required mission since it could be difficult to track each passenger's baggage with the location within each cargo item.

#### 3.3.6 Step 6

Once all newly available/empty pallet positions are identified, a determination is needed to see if you are able to reduce at least one sortie generation. For example, if the mission is given 10 C17 aircraft sorties then the above steps would need to account for at least 18 empty pallet positions to reduce one sortie. If the mission was utilizing a mixture of aircraft then you would use the number of pallet positions of the smallest aircraft as the limiting factor.

#### 3.3.7 Step 7

Once a determination has been made that enough pallet positions are available to reduce a sortie, a load plan can be developed utilizing the empty pallet positions on each sortie. For the CRW it is important to maintain fidelity of priority or chalk order of all cargo. This cargo has been determined by the Contingency Response (CR) Commander as important to complete their required mission. It is also important to maintain ease of download operations of all sorties, but Chalk 1/JAT is the most critical since many missions are conducted with little to no intelligence of the destination location which could result in the expedient departure of all cargo and personnel from the airfield. For this reason, only rolling stock (RS) will be placed on the JAT sortie. This research has determined that the largest drivable RS should be placed on the JAT mission. An All-Terrain (AT) forklift is the most beneficial if it is able to fit. This would allow for 463L pallets to be load planned on all subsequent missions as well as provide for the drivability to exit the airfield if needed.

Once the JAT is complete, all subsequent sortie load plans can be filled utilizing a leapfrog type method. This would bring cargo from later prioritized chalks up to higher priority chalks. For example, you can move a piece of cargo from chalk 3 to chalk 2 but you cannot move a piece of cargo from chalk 2 to chalk 3. This maintains chalk order and allows for the reduction of pallet positions on each sortie with the end goal of reducing entire chalks. This step will require load planners to maintain proper distance for accommodating the proper amount of passengers that the CR Commander has identified for each chalk. This method will allow more flexibility in aircraft selection and reduce sortie generation while maximizing sortie utilization.

#### IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

#### 4.1 Comparison of New vs. Old load planning

This chapter provides a comparison of the current business rules utilized by the 621st CRW with the new deployment planning and load planning methodology. A step by step analysis for each load plan is given and compared to the current method utilized. The results are clear that there are many opportunities to utilize critical underutilized vertical space on each sortie while maintaining ease of offload as well as integrity of chalk order. When comparing each load plan it can be difficult to compare since the naming of the load plans are different. Table 2 will help ensure that the proper System Chalk #: is matched up with the correct comparable load plans.

New Load Plan System chalk #:	Old Load Plan System chalk #:
CHALK 1 JAT	CHALK 1 JAT
CHALK 2 AF1	CHALK 2 AF1
CHALK 3 AF2	CHALK 3 AF2
CHALK 4 AF3	CHALK 6 AF3
CHALK 5 AF4	CHALK 7 AF4
CHALK 6 AF5	CHALK 10 AF5

Table 3. Chalk Naming Comparisons

#### 4.1.1 Load Plan Layout explanation

Load plans are provided for each chalk starting with the Air Force Chalk 1 which is the JAT sortie. The first load plan is displayed in its entirety for the purpose of understanding what each part of a load plan is, but subsequent load plans will only display the load plan main deck as

well as cargo description, therefore leaving out associated hazards and signature pages. Old load plans will be placed in their entirety in Appendix A, while new load plans can be seen in Appendix B. The associated hazards are not relevant in this study since all hazards are compatible under the chapter 3 movement. All "New" load plans will have each piece of cargo labeled as to which chalk it was originally assigned.

Due to ICODES software issues, the new load plans "Total Cargo Wt:," is not correct since ICODES is not computing the cargo that was placed utilizing the "onto", "into", or "stacked on" features within the software. All weights that are displayed on the actual load plan for individual pieces are correct. Table 3 can be utilized for proper efficiency comparisons between chalks.

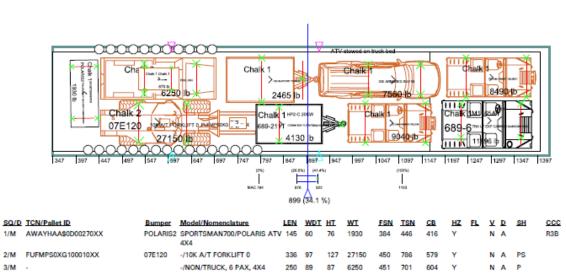
# 4.2.1 Chalk 1 JAT

## 4.2.1.1 New Load Plan

Aircraft type/Config:	C-17/STD-A
Delivery method:	AL
Unit Being Airlifted:	321 CRS
Type movement plan:	TURBO DIST
Departure date & time:	20150929 13
Departure airfield :	WRI
Destination airfield:	WRI
Load Description:	

NL. TRO 3:31 UTC Mission type: Mission #: Mobility TURBO DISTRO Aircraft Tail #: System chalk #: CHALK1 JAT AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move

MAIN DECK



4/M	-		-/OSI SUPPORT	TRAILE	200	98	98	2465	723	923	822	Υ	Ν	А		
5/M	FXFFKT0XB100010XX		Chalk1/CONTR	ACTING KIT	36	24	14	40	730	766	748	N	Ν	А		
6/M	AWAYHAA\$0D00230XX	689-211T	HP2-C 20KW/C MTD	OMM GEN TLR	195	86	79	4130	787	982	845	Y	N	Α		R2D
7/M	-		-/OSI ARMORE	D SUV 08	264	89	122	7560	923	1187	1089	Y	Ν	Α	Р	
8/M	-		-/7E1AM HMM	WV 06L004	190	85	103	9040	986	1176	1084	Y	Ν	Α		
9/M	-		Chalk 1/ATV 07	X13978	90	48	48	910	1010	1100	1055	Υ	Ν	А	R	
10/M	-		Chalk 1/ATV 11	X13986	88	48	50	870	1011	1099	1057	Y	Ν	А	R	
11/M	AWAYHAA\$0D00010XX	689-6	M1165A1/TRK	UT EXP CAP	198	105	97	11896	1190	1388	1297	Y	Ν	А		R2D
12/M	-		-/7E1AM HMM	V 10L0051	193	86	93	8490	1200	1393	1301	Y	Ν	А	R	
Total +	≠ of Pax: 27	Weight	Pax:	210		Total F	AX W	eight:	5670							
Tetel	# of Cubfloorer 0	Molaht	Cubfloor	0		Total C	white	Wolaht	0							

Total # of Subfloors:	0	Weight/Subfloor:	0
Total Cargo Wt:	78951	%ACL:	65
Cargo/Mail Weight:	78951	Cargo/Mail Moment:	7558
Operating Weight:	284945	Operating Moment:	25891
Zero Fuel Weight:	371346	Zero Fuel Moment:	33449
CG Station:	901	%MAC:	34.6

Total PAX Weight:	5670
Total Subfloor Weight:	0
ACL:	130000

SQ/D	Flags/Warnings

SQ/D	Class/Zone
1/M	8
1/M	9
1/M	9
2/M	2.2
2/M	3
2/M	8
2/M	9
3/M	9
4/M	3
4/M	8
4/M	9

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

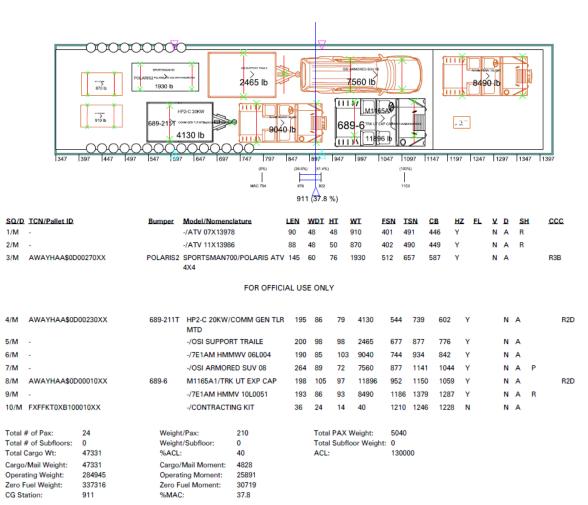
6/M	8
6/M	9
6/M	9
6/M	9
7/M	9
8/M	2.2
8/M	3
8/M	8
8/M	9
9/M	3
9/M	8
9/M	9
10/M	3
10/M	8
10/M	9
11/M	2.2
11/M	3
11/M	8
11/M	9
12/M	2.2
12/M	3
12/M	8
12/M	9

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS	I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO
LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND	AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9,
FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE	E ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY
CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND	THIS LOAD PLAN
LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED	
100 KK	Min sol
Air Terminal Representative Signature	Aircraft Crewmember Signature
Load planned by:	Date:
	-
Load approved by:	Date:

#### 4.2.1.2 Old Load Plan

Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description: C-17/STD-AL AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150929 13:31 UTC WRI WRI Mission type: Mobility Mission #: TURBO DISTRO Aircraft Tail #: System chalk #: CHALK1 JAT AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:34 UTC





## 4.2.1.3 Chalk 1 JAT Comparision

The methodology utilized for the JAT mission consisted of bringing large rolling stock from later chalks and placing them on to the JAT mission. This action requires additional space to be created to place the required ATVs. A 6 passenger truck is taken from chalk 6 and utilizing a tonneau cover and placing 2 ATVs as seen in figure 4 above. By moving all other assets to the rear, additional PPs were available to also move up a 10K A/T forklift from chalk 2. By placing a forklift on chalk one allows the availability of 463L pallets to be placed on chalk 2 without issue. The addition of three passengers is also included to assist with the driving of additional vehicles.

## 4.2.2 Chalk 2

## 4.2.2.1 New Load Plan

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160107 16:10 UTC C-17/STD-AL Aircraft type/Config: Mission type: Mobility Mission #: TURBO DISTRO Delivery method: AL 321 CBS Unit Being Airlifted: Aircraft Tail #: 00003 TURBO DISTRO CHALK 2 AF1 Type movement plan: System chalk #: Departure date & time: 20150924 19:40 UTC AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move Departure airfield WRI Destination airfield: WRI Load Description: MAIN DECK 0 Chalk 2 Chalk 6 7EZ99 7EZ99 Chalk 6 (1) 00K048 (1) 2660 lb 95," 3 2 0 < 5490 lb -Seres ₽ 06L00294\*\*\* 0 0 6410 ID 5470 lb 11870 b 5420 B 8700 B 2.2,3,9 Chalk 2 Chalk 2 2.2 D053 00K044 2. 0 0 -----CHALK 2 0 00X9517; 5355 R \* 1460 b \* 8650 Ib 7385 R 5530 lb XXX 00000000 Ю 347 49 597 ATV Loaded on Bed of Truck 997 1047 1097 1147 1197 1247 1297 1347 139 1103 l E 915 (39.3 %) SQ/D TCN/Pallet ID Model/Nomenclature LEN WDT HT WT FSN TSN <u>CB</u> HZ <u>v</u> SH CCC Bumper FL 1/M FGMR02\$\$A100030XX 00K048 -/TRUCK 7E1AE 230 83 130 6410 385 615 517 N A Y 435 Y N A 2/M FGMR08\$\$A100020XX -/GENERATOR 7E1CC 95 68 82 3990 391 486 R 547 502 3/M FGMR15\$\$A100040XX 64665 -/ATV 93 50 50 1460 454 Y 50% N A 4/M F7E1AE0XA100020XX 00X95173 -/7E1AE TRAILER 00X9 194 97 97 5530 503 697 599 Y N A

5/M	FGMR15\$\$A100	010XX	06L00294	-/PF VEHICLE 1	1 QFEPF	204	94	92	11870	622	826	722	Υ	Ν	Α		
6/M	F7E1AE0XA100	010XX	00K044	-/M1008 (Truck	k, Loaded)	233	84	119	6710	708	941	830	Υ	Ν	А		
7/M	FQFEPF0XA100	070XX	64676	-/ATV 11X139	84	88	48	46	1460	780	868	825	Υ	Ν	А	R	
8/M	F7E1BC1XA100	020XX		BALS 3/BC TE	NT PALLET #1	108	88	95	2650	830	938	884	N	Ν	Α		
8/M	FUFBVE0XG100	010XX		-/ITV EQUIPME	ENT PALL	108	88	31	1320	830	938	884	N	Ν	Α		
9/M	-			7EZ99/SUPPO	RT PALLET	108	88	70	5470	940	1048	994	N	Ν	Α		J3D
10/M	FHMHC10XS20	0050XX	DG53	-/-86 GENERAT	TOR	98	78	71	5355	946	1044	995	Υ	Ν	Α		
11/M	F7E1BD0XA100	060XX		-/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	108	88	96	5490	1050	1158	1104	N	Ν	А		
12/M	F7E1BC1XA100	010XX		-/7E1BC JOC C	GEN SPT	108	88	59	8650	1050	1158	1104	Y	Ν	А		
13/M	-			7EZ99/TENT P	ALLET	108	88	96	5420	1172	1280	1226	N	Ν	Α		J3D
14/M	FGMR15\$\$A100	030XX		-/SUPPORT PA	LLET QFEPF	108	88	90	5260	1172	1280	1226	Y	Ν	А		
15/M	F7E1BD1XA100	130XX		-/GEN PALLET		108	88	55	8700	1282	1390	1336	Y	Ν	А	Р	
16/M	-			BAGGAGE PA	LLET/CHALK 2	108	88	62	7385	1282	1390	1336	N	Ν	Α		J3D
Total #	f of Pax:	34	Weight	/Pax:	210		Total F	PAX W	eight:	7140							
Total #	f of Subfloors:	0	Weight	/Subfloor:	0		Total S	Subfloo	or Weight:	0							
Total C	argo Wt:	88890	%ACL:		74		ACL:			13000	00						
Cargo/	Mail Weight:	88890	Cargo/I	Mail Moment:	9240												
Operat	ing Weight:	284945	Operati	ng Moment:	25891												
Zero F	uel Weight:	383895	Zero Fu	el Moment:	35131												
CG Sta	ition:	915	%MAC		39.3												

# 4.2.2.2 Old Load Plan

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC

Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description: C-17/STD-AL AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150924 19:40 UTC WRI WRI 
 Mission type:
 Mobility

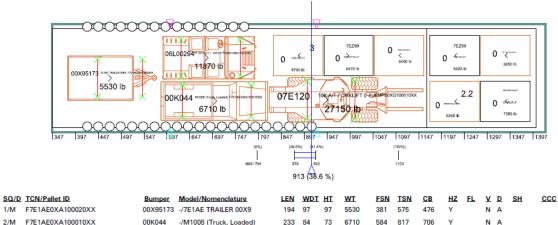
 Mission #:
 TURBO DISTRO

 Aircraft Tail #:
 00003

 System chalk #:
 CHALK 2 AF1

 AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move

#### MAIN DECK



1/M	F7E1AE0XA100020XX	00X95173	-/7E1AE TRAILER 00X9	194	97	97	5530	381	575	476	Y	Ν	Α	
2/M	F7E1AE0XA100010XX	00K044	-/M1008 (Truck, Loaded)	233	84	73	6710	584	817	706	Y	Ν	А	
3/M	FGMR15\$\$A100010XX	06L00294	-/PF VEHICLE 1 QFEPF	204	94	92	11870	588	792	687	Υ	Ν	Α	
4/M	FUFMPS0XG100010XX	07E120	-/10K A/T FORKLIFT 0	336	97	127	27150	821	1157	949	Y	Ν	Α	PS
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY													

	5/M	F7E1BD1XA100	130XX	-)	GEN PALLET		108	88	55	8700	830	938	884	Y	Ν	А	Р	
	6/M	-		7	EZ99/SUPPOR	RT PALLET	108	88	70	5470	940	1048	994	N	Ν	Α		J3D
	7/M	F7E1BD0XA100	060XX	-)	/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	108	88	96	5490	1050	1158	1104	N	Ν	Α		
	8/M	-		7	EZ99/TENT P	ALLET	108	88	96	5420	1172	1280	1226	Ν	Ν	Α		J3D
	9/M	FGMR15\$\$A100	0030XX	-,	SUPPORT PA	LLET QFEPF	108	88	90	5260	1172	1280	1226	Y	Ν	Α		
	10/M	F7E1BC1XA100	020XX	-,	BC TENT PAL	LET #1	108	88	60	2650	1282	1390	1336	N	Ν	А		
	11/M			E	AGGAGE PAL	LLET/CHALK 2	108	88	62	7385	1282	1390	1336	N	Ν	А		J3D
	Total #	# of Pax:	36	Weight/P	ax:	210		Total F	AX W	eight:	7560							
	Total #	# of Subfloors:	0	Weight/S	ubfloor:	0		Total S	Subfloo	or Weight:	0							
	Total C	Cargo Wt:	91635	%ACL:		76		ACL:			13000	0						
	Cargo/	Mail Weight:	91635	Cargo/Ma	ail Moment:	9183												
	Operat	ting Weight:	284945	Operating	Moment:	25891												
	Zero F	uel Weight:	384140	Zero Fuel	Moment:	35074												
CG Station: 913		913	%MAC:		38.6													

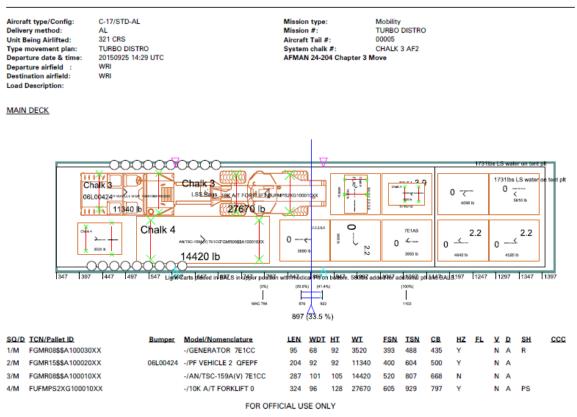
# 4.2.2.3 Chalk 2 Comparision

With the additional space from moving the 10K AT forklift in from chalk 2, this sortie is able to include an additional 7 pieces of cargo, while reducing 2 passengers by placing them onto chalk 1. Multiple methods are used in creating the new chalk 2 load plan. Additional PPs are now available for two generators, two ATVs, a truck, a 463L pallet. Another method utilized was to consolidate the ITV equipment pallet with a tent pallet. By consolidating this equipment, an additional PP is available from chalk 3.

## 4.2.3 Chalk 3

# 4.2.3.1 New Load Plan

#### JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160126 16:41 UTC



5/M	-			-/LSS Bags		20	24	45	3610	658	678	668	N		N	Α		
6/M	FGMR29\$G1000	10XXX		-/AERIAL POR	T OPS UFBAD	108	88	90	3690	830	938	884	Y	0%	N	Α		
6/M	FGMR30\$\$G100	010XX		-/BGAN TRAN	SIT CASE UFBL1	17	8	23	30	830	938	884	N	1	N	Α		
6/M	FGMR31\$\$G106	770XX		-/BOX WOOD	UFBLJ	40	24	27	208	830	938	884	N		N	А		
7/M	FFFGR10XB100	020XX		BALS 2/MEDIC	AL PALLET	88	108	105	4995	940	1048	994	Y	,	Y	Α		
8/M	FGMR09\$\$S200	040XX		-/MX FLY AW/	AY KIT HMHC1	88	108	90	3800	940	1048	994	Y	1	N	Α		
9/M	FUFBLK1XG106	560XX	FL40	-/LIGHT CART	LT 05	82	48	65	1400	970	1018	994	Y	1	N	Α	Р	
10/M	FUFBLK2XG106	560XX	FL13	-/LIGHT CART	LT 05	82	48	65	1425	970	1018	994	Y	1	N	А	Р	
11/M	-			BALS 1/-		108	88	125	6760	1050	1158	1104	N	1	N	Α		
11/M	FHFHC10XS200	060XX	LT01	-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1430	1050	1158	1104	Y		N	А		
11/M	FHMHC10XS200	0020XX	LTO4	-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1430	1050	1158	1104	Y		Ν	Α		
12/M	-			7E1AB/PALLE	T LOADED	108	88	72	3950	1050	1158	1104	N	1	N	А		J3D
13/M	FHMHC10XS200	0030XX		-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1520	1065	1143	1113	Y	1	N	Α		
14/M	FHFHC10XS200	070XX		-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1480	1065	1143	1113	Y		N	А		
15/M	FGMR14\$\$T100	010XX		-/INTEL CONE	X PFCRG	108	88	60	4096	1172	1280	1226	N	1	N	Α		
15/M	FGMR28\$\$T100	010XX	Hand	-/AN/PSC-15 0	RRIP PEMAK	16	13	7	1	1172	1280	1226	N		N	А		
15/M	FGMR37\$\$B100	010XX		-/LOADED COI XFFKT	NTRACTING	21	14	10	1	1172	1280	1226	N	1	N	A		
16/M	FGMR08\$\$A100	050XX		-/HAZ/SUPPO	RT PALLET 7E1CC	108	88	90	4640	1172	1280	1216	Y		N	А		
17/M	-			-/Loose Water		104	24	36	1731	1282	1390	1336	N		N	Α		
17/M	F7E1BD1XA100	060XX		-/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	108	88	96	5610	1282	1390	1336	N	1	N	А		
18/M	FGMR15\$\$A100	050XX		-/SUPPORT PA	ALLET 2	108	88	90	4520	1282	1390	1336	Y	1	N	Α		
	≠ of Pax:	19	Weight		210			PAX W		3990								
Total #	# of Subfloors:	0	Weight	/Subfloor:	0		Total \$	Subfloo	or Weight:	0								
Total C	Cargo Wt:	102621	%ACL:		82		ACL:			13000	0							
Cargo/	Mail Weight:	102621	Cargo/	Mail Moment:	9769													
	ting Weight:	284945		ing Moment:	25891													
	uel Weight:	397381		uel Moment:	35660													
CG Sta		897	%MAC		33.5													
0000			,0111710															

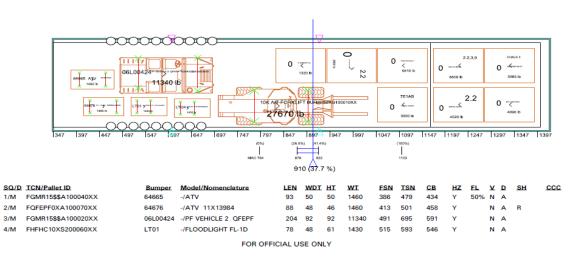
# 4.2.3.2 Old Load Plan

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC

C-17/STD-AL	Mission type:	Mobility
AL	Mission #:	TURBO DISTRO
321 CRS	Aircraft Tail #:	00005
TURBO DISTRO	System chalk #:	CHALK 3 AF2
20150925 14:29 UTC	AFMAN 24-204 Chapte	er 3 Move
WRI		
WRI		

MAIN DECK

Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description:



5/M	FHMHC10XS20	0020XX	LTO4	-/FLOODLIGH	F FL-1D	78	48	61	1430	610	688	640	Y	Ν	Α		
6/M	FUFMPS2XG10	0010XX		-/10K A/T FOF	RKLIFT 0	324	96	128	27670	705	1029	837	Y	Ν	Α	PS	
7/M	FUFBVE0XG10	0010XX		-/ITV EQUIPM	ENT PALL	108	88	31	1320	830	938	884	Ν	Ν	Α		
8/M	FGMR09\$\$S200	0040XX		-/MX FLY AW	AY KIT HMHC1	88	108	90	3800	940	1048	994	Y	Ν	А		
9/M	F7E1BD1XA100	0060XX		-/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	108	88	96	5610	1050	1158	1104	N	Ν	А		
10/N	L -			7E1AB/PALLE	T LOADED	108	88	72	3950	1050	1158	1104	N	Ν	А		J3D
11/N	F7E1BC1XA100	0010XX		-/7E1BC JOC	GEN SPT	108	88	59	8650	1172	1280	1226	Y	Ν	Α		
12/N	FGMR15\$\$A10	0050XX		-/SUPPORT P/	ALLET 2	108	88	90	4520	1172	1280	1226	Y	Ν	Α		
13/N	L -		CHALK4	CHALK 3/BAG	GAGE PALLET	108	88	58	3965	1282	1390	1336	N	Ν	Α		J3D
14/N	FGMR14\$\$T100	0010XX		-/INTEL CONE	X PFCRG	108	88	60	4096	1282	1390	1336	N	Ν	Α		
Tota	# of Pax:	19	Weight	/Bess	210		Total	PAX W	leight	3990							
	# of Subfloors:	0		/Subfloor:	0			Subfloo	or Weight:								
lota	Cargo Wt:	80701	%ACL:		65		ACL:			13000	00						
Carg	o/Mail Weight:	80701	Cargo/	Mail Moment:	7760												
Oper	Operating Weight: 284945 Operat		ing Moment:	25891													
Zero	Zero Fuel Weight: 369636 Zero Fuel Moment		uel Moment:	33651													
CGS	tation:	910	%MAC	:	37.7												

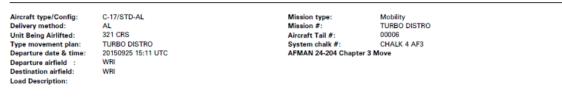
#### 4.2.3.3 Chalk3 Comparision

Chalk 3 includes two new methods from this research. The first method is to break down every water pallet and distribute it onto each tent pallet. Additionally, two large pieces of rolling stock are moved from the last chalk to ensure the proper amount of passengers could be accommodated on this chalk since passengers cannot be placed next to palletized cargo. Furthermore, the baggage pallet is broken down and loose loaded or stowed on available rolling stock. A reduction of 355lbs each was annotated for the loss of this 463L pallet and nets for the water pallet and baggage pallet. Finally, the Bi-Level Airlift Loading System (BALS) is utilized to stack multiple pieces of cargo. This system allows four light carts to be placed in one PP while making two additional PP available. Additional weight is added to the load plan to account for the additional pallet and structure of each BALS.

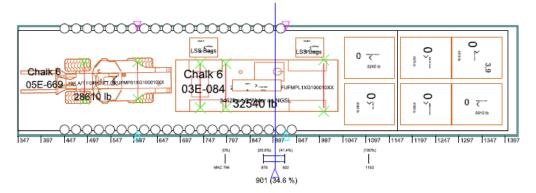
# 4.2.4 Chalk 4

# 4.2.4.1 New Load Plan

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160126 16:42 UTC



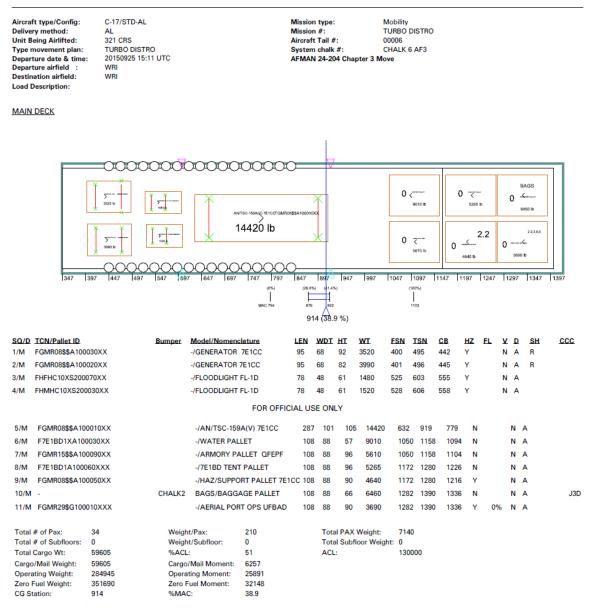
MAIN DECK



<u>so/</u> 1/M	D TCN/Pallet ID FUFMPS1XG100	01077	Bumper 05E-669	Model/Nomenclat		LEN 324	<u>WDT</u> 96	128	WT. 2861	<u>FSN</u> 0 353	<u>TSN</u> 677	<u>CB</u> 550	HZ Y	FL	V N	_	SH PS	<u>CCC</u>
2/M	FUFMPL1XG100		03E-084	-/25K NGSL 04E36		350	111	130	3254		1037	858	Ŷ		N		rə	
3/M	-		002-004	-/LSS Bags		60	40	45	6105		778	748	N		N			
4/M				-/Loose Water		104	24	36	1731		914	862	N		N			
				,														
					FOR OFFICI	AL U	SE ON	ILY										
5/M	-			-/Loose Water		1	104 3	24	36	1731	810	914	862	Ν		N	A	
6/M	-			-/LSS Bags		6	60 4	40	45	3610	946	1006	976	Ν		N	A	
7/M	-			-/Loose Water		1	104 3	24	36	1731	1050	1158	1104	N		N	A	
7/M	F7E1BD1A1000	60XXX		-/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	1	108 8	88	96	5265	1050	1158	1104	N		N	A	
8/M	-			-/Loose Water		1	104 3	24	36	1731	1050	1158	1104	N		N	A	
8/M	F7E1BD1A1000	70XXX		-/7E1BD TENT		8	88	108	96	9382	1050	1158	1104	N		N	A	
9/M	F7E1BD0XA100	070XX		-/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	8	88	108	96	5570	1172	1280	1226	N		N	A	
10/	4 -			-/GENERATOR	PALLET	8	88	108	75	8180	1172	1280	1226	Y		N	A	
11/	F7E1BD0XA100	020XX		-/CONEX 4-WA	Y/HAZ	8	88	108	66	4310	1282	1390	1336	Y		N	A	
12/1	FGMR15\$\$A100	0090XX		-/ARMORY PA	LLET QFEPF	1	108 8	88	96	5610	1282	1390	1336	N		N	A	
Tota	I# of Pax: I# of Subfloors: ICargo Wt:	41 0 109182		ght/Pax: ght/Subfloor: CL:	210 0 91		1	Fotal P. Fotal S ACL:		eight: r Weight:	8610 0 13000	0						
Ope	o/Mail Weight: rating Weight: Fuel Weight: Station:	109182 284945 406199 901	Ope	o/Mail Moment: rating Moment: Fuel Moment: AC:	10696 25891 36587 34.6													

## 4.2.4.2 Old Load Plan

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC



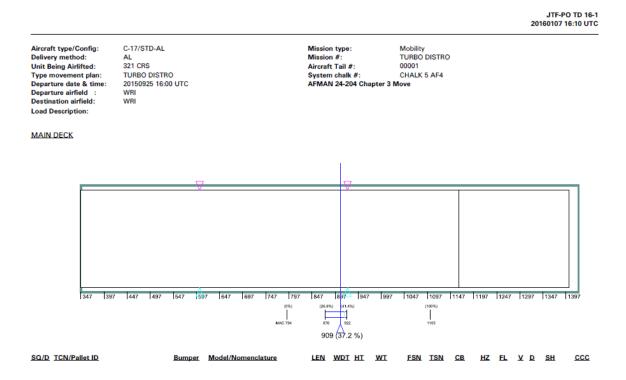
## 4.2.4.3 Chalk 4 Comparision

Chalk 4 consists of all left over cargo and passengers. Loose water was placed onto the 25K Next Generations Small Loader (NGSL) which replaced a PP. Additionally, loose baggage is floor-loaded on this chalk, but could also be placed on the NGSL, or the tent pallets. The

placement of this cargo is to show the different methods that can be utilized without utilizing a PP, and not necessarily the best or most efficient way to move each particular item.

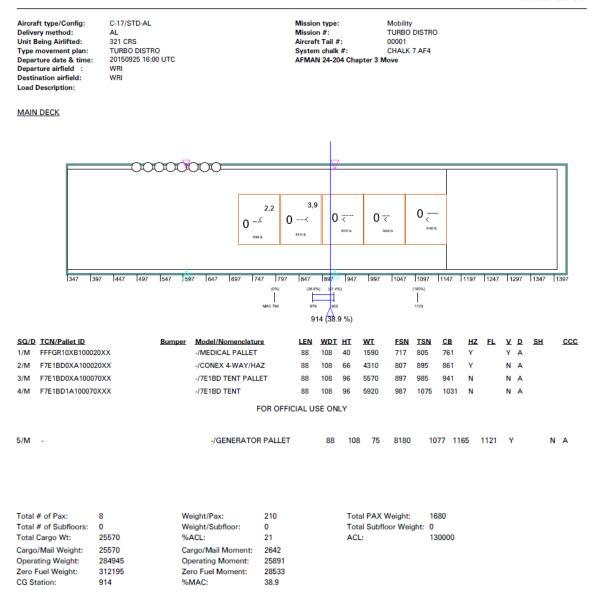
# 4.2.5 Chalk 5

# 4.2.5.1 New Load Plan



## 4.2.5.2 Old Load Plan

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC



## 4.2.5.3 Chalk 5 Comparision

All Cargo on Chalk 5 has been moved to earlier chalks and is no longer needed. A reduction of one C17 Sortie is achieved.

# 4.2.6 Chalk 6

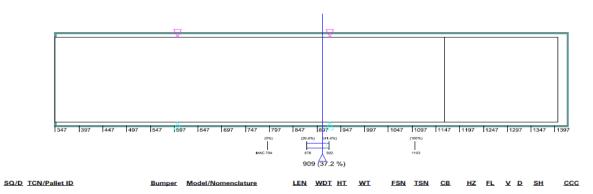
# 4.2.6.1 New Load Plan

Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description: C-17/STD-AL

AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150925 16:45 UTC WRI WRI

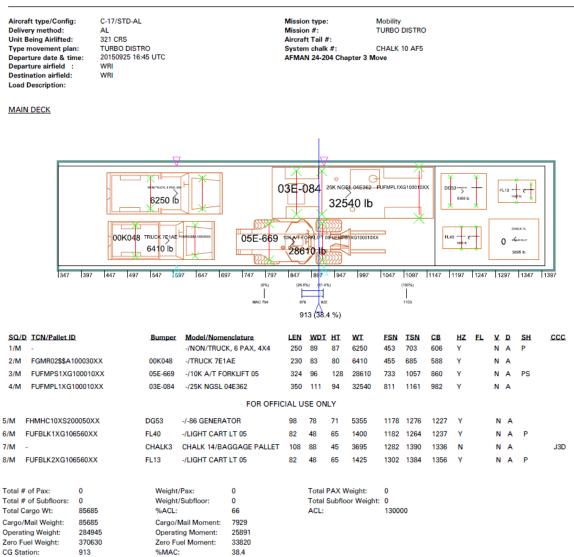
Mission type: Mobility Mission #: TURBO DISTR Aircraft Tail #: System chalk #: CHALK 6 AF5 AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move Mobility TURBO DISTRO JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160107 16:10 UTC

MAIN DECK



## 4.2.6.2 Old Load Plan

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC



## 4.2.6.3 Chalk 6 Comparision

All Cargo on Chalk 6 has been moved to earlier chalks and is no longer needed. A reduction of one C17 Sortie is achieved.

## **4.3 Chalk Efficiency Comparison**

CHALK #	OLD LP WT:	% ACL UTILIZED	OLD LP PPE	OLD LP % PPE	NEW LP WT	% ACL UTILIZED	NEW LP PPE	NEW LP % PPE
			UTILIZED	UTILIZED			UTILIZED	UTILIZED
1/JAT	47331	36%	16	89%	80731	62%	18	100%
2	91635	70%	18	100%	93130	72%	18	100%
3	80701	62%	17	94%	113277	87%	18	100%
4	59605	46%	16	89%	116106	89%	18	100%
5	25570	20%	8	44%	0		0	0%
6	85685	66%	16	89%	0		0	0%
TOTAL	390527	50%	91	84%	403244	78%	72	100%

Table 4. Chalk Efficiency

#### **4.3.1 Chalk Efficiency Comparison Explanation**

Table 4 clearly shows the increased efficiency from a sortie perspective. A chalk by chalk comparison shows that the old load plans use only 84% of pallet position equivalents (PPEs). Counting the unused pallet positions, it would appear that only 17 pallet positions are not being utilized and therefore wouldn't equate to even a single sortie reduction. As shown in Table 4, the new load plans show a 28% increase in ACL utilization while utilizing all available PPE. The new load plans were able to reduce the number of PPEs by an additional 19. Proper vertical space utilization coupled with aggregation and consolidation methods allows for a total reduction of 36 PPE from this mission and the overall reduction of 2 C17 aircraft sorties. An addition of 12,667lbs on the new load plans is accounted for in the addition of the BALS.

# 4.4 Summary

The results of this research are very clear. There is merit to utilizing an aggregation and consolidation methodology to load planning of UTCs on contingency missions. Although this method might not be able to save multiple sorties on every contingency deployment, it will allow more UTCs to arrive to the fight faster and more efficiently.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides answers to the investigative questions from the first chapter. Furthermore, this chapter establishes recommendations for action and finally it discusses recommendations for future research.

## **5.2 Investigative Questions**

## 5.2.1 Question 1

Does the current deployment process allow for full utilization of both pallets and aircraft capabilities? I conclude that the current process doesn't allow for full utilization for pallets. Since all cargo is tasked by a UTC that a single unit maintains and is responsible for palletizing (if it is required to be palletized), then it has to arrive ready for palletization at the Joint Inspection line ready for air shipment. Many times this pallet is not maxed out in weight, height, or cube.

## 5.2.2 Question 2

Can aggregation and consolidation of UTCs reduce required airlift for the Air Force JTF-PO heavy alert package? From this research it is obvious that aggregation and consolidation of cargo could play an enormous role in increasing airlift capability and therefore reducing the required airlift for many CRW taskings, including the Air Force JTF-PO heavy alert package.

## 5.2.3 Question 3

Will aggregation and consolidation of UTCs reduce or mitigate any current CRW capabilities? Consolidation of UTCs are already done on a small scale within the CRW

squadrons, but with the new methods of tonneau covers and the BALS, it is unlikely that this will diminish any CRW capabilities and in many ways could enhance the mobility of their forces. Aggregation of cargo could possibly have diminished returns if proper tracking of cargo is not maintained. Any time you are forced to break up a UTC and place it on different pieces of cargo or even different sorties, it could have adverse consequences in the event of a delay or diverted sortie.

#### 5.2.4 Question 4

What other types of deployment movements can benefit from aggregation and consolidation of UTCs or requirements? Consolidation of UTCs is valuable technique that should be looked at by all units that own large amounts of small UTCs, such as Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE) or airlift units that move their own equipment. Units that have a similar mission of rapidly deploying such as the 621st CRW would benefit. Units such as Red Horse and Prime Beef would be perfect candidates for this method.

## 5.2.5 Question 5

What are the current limitations that prevent full utilization of pallets and full utilization of Aircraft on UTC movements? Current limitations that are preventing full utilization of UTC movements rest in the current regulations and IT systems. For example; if a 621st CRW unit wants to aggregate a water pallet and distribute it throughout four sorties, it has to create four different UTC requirements and then pair them down. This might be easy for a water pallet, but many times a unit doesn't have four UTC's in the system to pull from. There needs to be an option to be able to split a UTC or split a Transportation Control Number (TCN) in Logistics Module (LOGMOD).

### 5.3 Conclusions of Research

This research shows that the current way of deploying the CRW forces is not the most efficient way to complete this movement. This research also gives multiple examples of how to complete various new methodologies to complete this task.

By utilizing the consolidation method of using tonneau covers and/or the BALS; or aggregation of cargo by splitting up water and baggage pallets, it was proven in this research that it can create more efficient load plans and reduce the required sorties. Although consolidation efforts are relatively easy when it comes to load planning and deployment preparation, aggregation is not easy to plan for until a tasking is sent down.

## 5.4 Significance of Research

This research has the ability to open new ways of viewing the deployment process not only for the CRW, but possibly all deployments. This research can have an immediate impact on the future of all CRW taskings as well as like-minded units that have a deployment only mission.

#### 5.5 Recommendations for Action

The recommended action of this research is to create an investigation into the employment of the BALS technology. This piece of equipment could single handedly reduce required PP on many sorties within the 621st and other like-minded units. The recommendation that this system be purchased by individual units rather than mirroring the 463L asset program managed by Air Mobility Command. This will limit this resource to only units that will benefit heavily from its use and not become a mandated requirement for all units. Although the tonneau cover will require substantial future research and ATTLA certification, it is highly recommended that this be utilized for efficiency and sortie reduction in the future. The focus of utilizing the

excess height in cargo aircraft is not going away, and with the limitations on 463L pallets, utilizing available rolling stock will greatly benefit sortie utilization and possibly benefit ground logistics at downline destinations.

The above recommendations are great, but will still take time to develop and roll out. This research recommends that all future CR deployments that utilize water and food pallets, distribute the water evenly with other cargo pallets. This will immediately reduce required PPs while allowing space for other cargo or to move cargo forward to earlier sorties.

#### 5.6 Recommendations for Future Research

This research is purposely limited to forming a methodology and examining the

possibilities of consolidation and aggregation within and throughout UTCs. There are many

available directions that future research can explore further. The following are a few examples:

1. Examine a cost benefit analysis of utilizing this methodology.

This research has shown that it is possible to reduce 6 sorties down to 4 sorties, but will this increase in weight may require more fuel stops, different routings or require additional air refueling, therefore negating the presumed fuel savings of the 2 lost sorties.

2. Conduct a case study on multiple contingency response units to include CRWs, Redhorse or Prime Beef or other like-minded units to align the benefits of the BALS with their individual missions.

This would allow the individual units to see first-hand the capability of this asset and possibly reveal other uses such as increase ground transportation capabilities.

3. Creation of an IT system that will systematically produce the most efficient way to consolidate/aggregate UTCs utilizing this methodology.

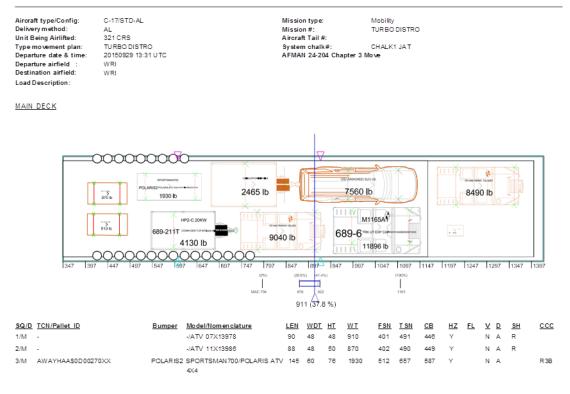
This would allow logistics planners to definitively tell exactly how many sorties would be required without losing having to drop possible capabilities. This would also provide the lead time required by the users to know where and how their UTCs would need to be prepared.

## 5.7 Summary

As the Department of Defense's budget is shrinking each year, it is vital that we are able to find smarter ways of conducting business in every area possible. Contingency deployments are extremely important to the national security of our country, but this research has shown an example of how efficiency can be gained concurrently on the battlefield as well as in the budget. The current mindset of deploying a UTC individually and in its entirety has noble reasoning, but is not efficient and without efficiency it is not 100% effective. It is the hope of this research that in the future, logistics planning will focus on not just UTC efficiency, but the entire mission efficiency. This research has shown that both can be achieved without compromising the other.

# **APPENDIX A**

JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:34 UTC



4/M AW	AYHAA\$0D	00230XX	689-211T	HP2-C20KW/0 MTD	COMM GEN TLR	195	86	79	4130	544	739	602	Y	Ν	A		R2D
5/M -				-/OSI SUPPOR	OSI SUPPORT TRAILE 20		98	98	2465	677	877	776	Υ	Ν	А		
6/M -				-/7E1AM HMM	1WV 06L004	190	85	103	9040	744	934	842	Y	Ν	А		
7/M -				-/OSI ARMORI	ED SUV 08	264	89	72	7560	877	1141	1044	Y	Ν	А	Р	
8/M AW	AYHAA\$0D	00010XX	689-6	M1165A1/TRK	UT EXP CAP	198	105	97	11896	952	1150	1059	Y	Ν	А		R2D
9/M -				-/7E1AM HMM	IV 10L0051	193	86	93	8490	1186	1379	1287	Y	Ν	А	R	
10/M FXF	FKT0XB100	0010XX		-/CONTRACTI	NG KIT	36	24	14	40	1210	1246	1228	Ν	Ν	А		
Total # of I	Pax:	24	Weight	/Pax:	210		Total I	PAX W	/eight:	5040							
	tal # of Subfloors: 0 Weight/Subfloor: 0				Subfloo	or Weight:											
Total Cargo		47331	%ACL:		40		ACL:			13000	00						
Cargo/Mail Operating \		47331 284945		Mail Moment: ng Moment:	4828 25891												
Zero Fuel V		337316		uel Moment:	30719												
CG Station:	:	911	%MAC		37.8												
	_																
<u>SQ/D</u>	Flags/V	<u>Varnings</u>															
SQ/D	Class/Z	one															
1/M	3																
1/M	8																
1/M	9																
2/M	3																
2/M	8																
2/M	9																
3/M	8																
3/M	9																
3/M	9																

3/11/1	9	
4/M	8	
4/M	9	
4/M	9	
4/M	9	
5/M		3
5/M		8
5/M		9
6/M		2.2
6/M		3
6/M		8
6/M		9
7/M		9
8/M		2.2
8/M		3
8/M		8
8/M		9
9/M		2.2
9/M		3
9/M		8
9/M		9

3/101 - 3			
Item by TCN/Pallet ID FXFFKT0XB100010XX	<u>ULN</u> XFFKT0	<u>Weight</u> 40	<u>Short Tons</u> 0.02
ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED		I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDI AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1 ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVER THIS LOAD PLAN	.2.9,
Air Terminal Representative Signature		Aircraft Crewmember Signature	
Load planned by:	Date:		

#### JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC

Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description: C-17/STD-AL AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150924 19:40 UTC WRI WRI 
 Mission type:
 Mobility

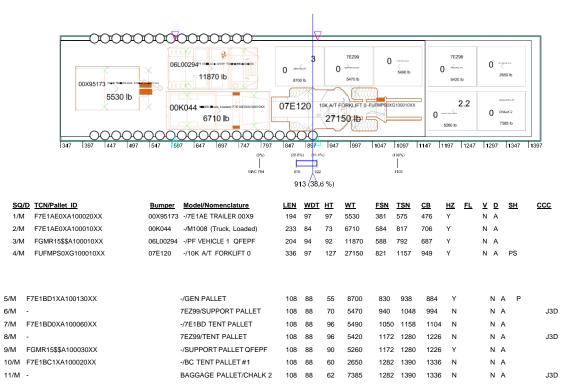
 Mission #:
 TURBO DISTRO

 Aircraft Tail #:
 00003

 System chalk #:
 CHALK 2 AF1

 AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move

#### MAIN DECK



Total # of Pax:	36	Weight/Pax:	210	Total PAX Weight:	7560
Total # of Subfloors:	0	Weight/Subfloor:	0	Total Subfloor Weight:	0
Total Cargo Wt:	91635	%ACL:	76	ACL:	130000
Cargo/Mail Weight:	91635	Cargo/Mail Moment:	9183		
Operating Weight:	284945	Operating Moment:	25891		
Zero Fuel Weight:	384140	Zero Fuel Moment:	35074		
CG Station:	913	%MAC:	38.6		

#### SQ/D Flags/Warnings

SQ/D	Class/Zone
1/M	2.2
1/M	8
1/M	9
2/M	2.2
2/M	3
2/M	8
2/M	9
3/M	2.2
3/M	3
3/M	8
3/M	9
4/M	2.2
4/M	3
4/M	8

60

4/M	9
5/M	3
9/M	2.2

Item by TCN/Pallet ID	ULN	Weight	Short Tons
F7E1AE0XA100010XX	7E1AE0	6710	3.35
F7E1AE0XA100020XX	7E1AE0	5530	2.76
F7E1BC1XA100020XX	7E1BC1	2650	1.32
F7E1BD0XA100060XX	7E1BD0	5490	2.74
F7E1BD1XA100130XX	7E1BD	8700	4.35
FGMR15\$\$A100010XX	GMR15	11870	5.93
FGMR15\$\$A100030XX	GMR15	5260	2.63
FUFMPS0XG100010XX	UFMPS0	27150	13.57

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED

20150925 14:29 UTC

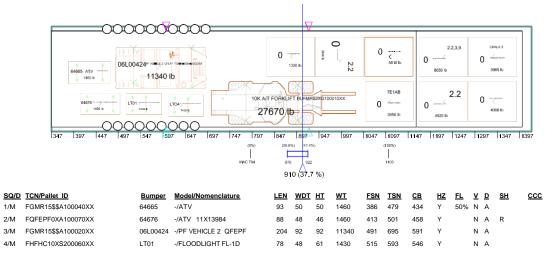
WRI WRI I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

Aircraft Crewmember Signature Air Terminal Representative Signature Load planned by: Date: JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC Aircraft type/Config: C-17/STD-AL Mission type: Mobility TURBO DISTRO 00005 CHALK 3 AF2 Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: AL 321 CRS Mission # Aircraft Tail #: TURBO DISTRO Type movement plan: Departure date & time: System chalk #: CH/ AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move

MAIN DECK

Departure airfield : Destination airfield:

Load Description:



5	5/M	FHMHC10XS20	0020XX	LTO4	-/FLOODLIGH	T FL-1D	78	48	61	1430	610	688	640	Y	Ν	А		
e	5/M	FUFMPS2XG10	0010XX		-/10K A/T FOR	RKLIFT 0	324	96	128	27670	705	1029	837	Y	Ν	А	PS	
7	7/M	FUFBVE0XG10	0010XX		-/ITV EQUIPM	ENT PALL	108	88	31	1320	830	938	884	Ν	Ν	А		
ε	3/M	FGMR09\$\$S200	0040XX		-/MX FLY AW/	AY KIT HMHC1	88	108	90	3800	940	1048	994	Y	Ν	А		
g	9/M	F7E1BD1XA100	0060XX		-/7E1BD TENT	<b>FPALLET</b>	108	88	96	5610	1050	1158	1104	Ν	Ν	А		
1	10/M	-			7E1AB/PALLE	T LOADED	108	88	72	3950	1050	1158	1104	Ν	Ν	А		J3D
1	11/M	F7E1BC1XA100	0010XX		-/7E1BC JOC	GEN SPT	108	88	59	8650	1172	1280	1226	Y	Ν	А		
1	12/M	FGMR15\$\$A100	0050XX		-/SUPPORT P/	ALLET 2	108	88	90	4520	1172	1280	1226	Y	Ν	А		
1	13/M	-		CHALK4	CHALK 3/BAG	GAGE PALLET	108	88	58	3965	1282	1390	1336	Ν	Ν	А		J3D
1	14/M	FGMR14\$\$T100	0010XX		-/INTEL CONE	X PFCRG	108	88	60	4096	1282	1390	1336	Ν	Ν	А		
Т	Fotal ≉	# of Pax:	19	Weigh	t/Pax:	210		Total	PAX W	/eight:	3990							
Т	Fotal ≉	# of Subfloors:	0	Weigh	t/Subfloor:	0		Total	Subfloo	or Weight:	0							
Т	Fotal (	Cargo Wt:	80701	%ACL	:	65		ACL:			13000	00						
C	Cargo/	Mail Weight:	80701	Cargo	Mail Moment:	7760												
C	Operat	ting Weight:	284945	Opera	ting Moment:	25891												
		uel Weight:	369636		uel Moment:	33651												
C	CG Sta	ation:	910	%MA	):	37.7												

#### SQ/D Flags/Warnings

SQ/D	Class/Zone
1/M	3
1/M	8
1/M	9
2/M	3
2/M	8
2/M	9
3/M	2.2
3/M	3
3/M	8
3/M	9
4/M	9
5/M	3
5/M	9
6/M	2.2
6/M	3
6/M	9
8/M	2.2
11/M	2.2
11/M	3
11/M	9

2.2

12/M

Item by TCN/Pallet ID	ULN	Weight	Short Tons
F7E1BC1XA100010XX	7E1BC1	8650	4.32
F7E1BD1XA100060XX	7E1BD1	5610	2.80
FGMR09\$\$S200040XX	GMR09	3800	1.90
FGMR14\$\$T100010XX	GMR14	4096	2.05
FGMR15\$\$A100020XX	GMR15	11340	5.67
FGMR15\$\$A100040XX	GMR15	1460	0.73
FGMR15\$\$A100050XX	GMR15	4520	2.26
FHFHC10XS200060XX	HFHC10	1430	0.71
FHMHC10XS200020XX	HMHC10	1430	0.71
FQFEPF0XA100070XX	QFEPF0	1460	0.73
FUFBVE0XG100010XX	UFBVE0	1320	0.66
FUFMPS2XG100010XX	UFMPS2	27670	13.83

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

#### Air Terminal Representative Signature Aircraft Crewmember Signature Load planned by: Date: JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC Mission type: Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: C-17/STD-AL Mobility TURBO DISTRO AL. Mission #: 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO Aircraft Tail #: 00006 CHALK 6 AF3 Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: System chalk #: CH/ AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move 20150925 15:11 UTC WRI WRI Load Description: MAIN DECK BAGS 0 < 0 0 . 9010 њ 5265 IL 6460 lb AN/TSC-159A/V) 7E1C/FGMR08\$\$A100010X 14420 lb 2.2,3.8.9 2.2 0 7 0 -----0 5810 Ib 3690 || 4640 Ib 0000000000 89 947 997 1047 1097 1147 1197 1247 1297 347 39 1347 1397 847 (100%) | 1103 (0%) ti. 914 (38.9 %) SQ/D TCN/Pallet ID Bumper Model/Nomenclature LEN WDT HT wт HZ FL V D SH CCC FSN TSN СВ 1/M FGMR08\$\$A100030XX -/GENERATOR 7E1CC 95 3520 495 68 92 400 442 Υ ΝA R 2/M FGMR08\$\$A100020XX -/GENERATOR 7E1CC 95 68 82 3990 401 496 445 Y NA R 3/M FHFHC10XS200070XX -/FLOODLIGHT FL-1D ΝA 78 48 61 1480 525 603 555 Υ 4/M FHMHC10XS200030XX -/FLOODLIGHT FL-1D 78 48 61 1520 528 606 558 Y N A

5/M FGMR08\$\$A10	0010XX		-/AN/TSC-159/	A(V) 7E1CC	287	101	105	14420	632	919	779	Ν		Ν	A	
6/M F7E1BD1XA10	0030XX		-/WATER PAL	LET	108	88	57	9010	1050	1158	1094	Ν		Ν	A	
7/M FGMR15\$\$A10	0090XX		-/ARMORY PA	ALLET QFEPF	108	88	96	5610	1050	1158	1104	Ν		Ν	A	
8/M F7E1BD1A100	D60XXX		-/7E1BD TENT	[ PALLET	108	88	96	5265	1172	1280	1226	Ν		Ν	A	
9/M FGMR08\$\$A10	0050XX		-/HAZ/SUPPO	RT PALLET 7E1CC	0108	88	90	4640	1172	1280	1216	Υ		Ν	A	
10/M -		CHALK2	BAGS/BAGGA	GE PALLET	108	88	66	6460	1282	1390	1336	Ν		Ν	A	J3D
11/M FGMR29\$G100	010XXX		-/AERIAL POR	T OPS UFBAD	108	88	90	3690	1282	1390	1336	Y	0%	Ν	А	
Total # of Pax:	34	Weight	/Pax:	210		Total	PAX W	/eight:	7140							
Total # of Subfloors:	0	Weight	/Subfloor:	0		Total	Subfloo	or Weight:	0							
Total Cargo Wt:	59605	%ACL:		51		ACL:			13000	00						
Cargo/Mail Weight:	59605	Cargo/N	Mail Moment:	6257												
Operating Weight:	284945	Operati	ng Moment:	25891												
Zero Fuel Weight:	351690	Zero Fu	uel Moment:	32148												

38.9

SQ/D	Flags/Warnings
<u>SQ/D</u> 1/M	<u>Class/Zone</u> 3
1/M	8
1/M	9
2/M	3
2/M	8
2/M	9
3/M	9
4/M	3
4/M	9
9/M	2.2
11/M	2.2
11/M	3

CG Station:

914

%MAC:

11/M 8 11/M 9

#### Item by TCN/Pallet ID F7E1BD1A100060XXX F7E1BD1XA100030XX

FGMR08\$\$A100010XX FGMR08\$\$A100020XX FGMR08\$\$A100030XX FGMR08\$\$A100050XX FGMR15\$\$A100090XX FGMR29\$G100010XXX FHFHC10XS200070XX FHMHC10XS200030XX

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

<u>U</u>	LN	Weight	Short Tons
78	E1BD1	5265	2.63
78	E1BD1	9010	4.50
G	MR08	14420	7.21
G	MR08	3990	1.99
G	MR08	3520	1.76
G	MR08	4640	2.32
G	MR15	5610	2.80
G	MR29	3690	1.84
н	FHC10	1480	0.74
н	MHC10	1520	0.76

#### ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED

#### I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

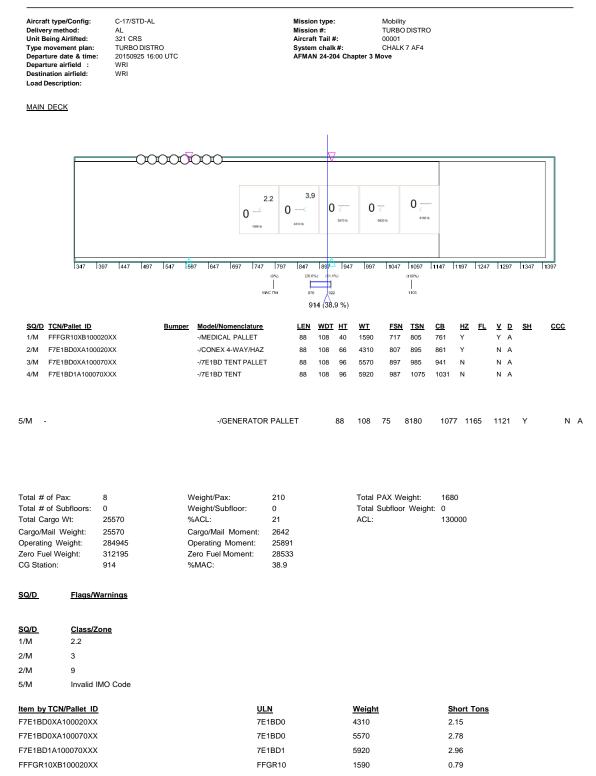
Air Terminal Representative Signature

Aircraft Crewmember Signature

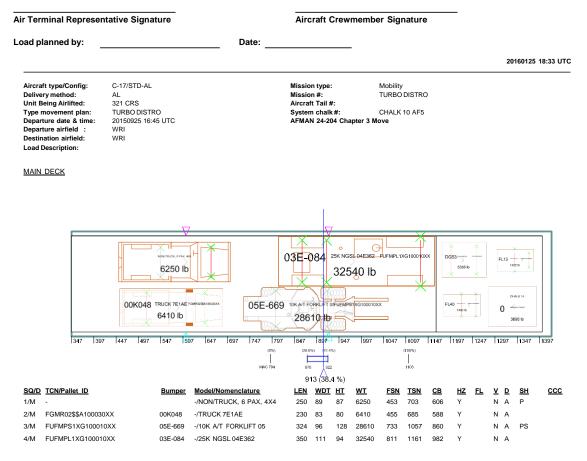
Load planned by:

Date:

#### JTF-PO TD 16-1 20160125 18:33 UTC



ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN



5/M	FHMHC10XS20	0050XX	DG53	-/-86 GENERA	TOR	98	78	71	5355	1178	1276	1227	Y	Ν	А		
6/M	FUFBLK1XG10	6560XX	FL40	-/LIGHT CART	LT 05	82	48	65	1400	1182	1264	1237	Y	Ν	А	Р	
7/M	-		CHALK3	CHALK 14/BAG	HALK 14/BAGGAGE PALLET		88	45	3695	1282	1390	1336	Ν	Ν	А		J3D
8/M	FUFBLK2XG10	6560XX	FL13	-/LIGHT CART	LT 05	82	48	65	1425	1302	1384	1356	Y	Ν	А	Р	
Total	# of Pax:	0	Weight	/Pax:	0		Total	PAX W	/eight:	0							
Total	# of Subfloors:	0	Weight	/Subfloor:	0		Total	Subfloo	or Weight:	0							
Total	Cargo Wt:	85685	%ACL:		66		ACL:			13000	00						

Total # of Subfloors:	0	Weight/Subfloor:	0	Total Subfloor
Total Cargo Wt:	85685	%ACL:	66	ACL:
Cargo/Mail Weight:	85685	Cargo/Mail Moment:	7929	
Operating Weight:	284945	Operating Moment:	25891	
Zero Fuel Weight:	370630	Zero Fuel Moment:	33820	
CG Station:	913	%MAC:	38.4	

#### SQ/D Flags/Warnings

SQ/D	Class/Zone				
1/M	9				
2/M	2.2				
2/M	3				
2/M	9				
3/M	2.2				
3/M	3				
3/M	9				
4/M	2.2				
4/M	3				
4/M	9				
5/M	3				
5/M	9				
6/M	3				
6/M	9				
8/M	3				
8/M	9				
Item by TCN/Pallet ID					

FGMR02\$\$A100030XX FHMHC10XS200050XX FUFBLK1XG106560XX FUFBLK2XG106560XX FUFMPL1XG100010XX FUFMPS1XG100010XX

ULN	Weight	Short Tons
GMR02	6410	3.20
HMHC10	5355	2.68
UFBLK1	1400	0.70
UFBLK2	1425	0.71
UFMPL1	32540	16.27
UFMPS1	28610	14.30

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

Air Terminal Representative Signature

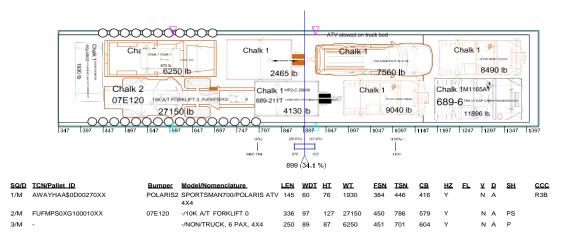
Aircraft Crewmember Signature

## **APPENDIX B**



Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description: C-17/STD-AL AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150929 13:31 UTC WRI WRI Mission type: Mobility Mission #: TURBO DISTRO Aircraft Tail #: System chalk #: CHALK1 JAT AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move

MAIN DECK



3/M	-			Chalk 134171/ 0	Chalk 134/171/ 07X139789		48	48	910	451	701	604	Y	Ν	А	R	
4/M	-			Chalk 1/ATV 1	Chalk 1/ATV 11X13986		48	50	870	532	620	578	Y	Ν	А	R	
5/M	-			-/OSI SUPPOR	T TRAILE	200	98	98	2465	723	923	822	Y	Ν	А		
6/M	FXFFKT0XB100	0010XX		Chalk1/CONTF	ACTING KIT	36	24	14	40	730	766	748	Ν	Ν	А		
7/M	AWAYHAA\$0D	00230XX	689-211T	HP2-C 20KW/COMM GEN TLR MTD		195	86	79	4130	787	982	845	Y	N	A		R2D
8/M	-			-/OSI ARMORE	-/OSI ARMORED SUV 08			72	7560	923	1187	1089	Y	Ν	А	Р	
9/M	-			-/7E1AM HMM	WV 06L004	190	85	103	9040	986	1176	1084	Y	Ν	А		
10/M	AWAYHAA\$0D	00010XX	689-6	M1165A1/TRK	UT EXP CAP	198	105	97	11896	1190	1388	1297	Y	Ν	А		R2D
11/M	-			-/7E1AM HMM	V 10L0051	193	86	93	8490	1200	1393	1301	Y	Ν	A	R	
Total a	# of Pax:	27	Weight	Pax:	210		Total I	PAX W	/eight:	5670							
Total a	# of Subfloors:	0	Weight	/Subfloor:	0		Total \$	Subfloo	or Weight:	0							
Total (	Cargo Wt:	79821	%ACL:		66		ACL:			13000	00						
Cargo	/Mail Weight:	79821	Cargo/M	Mail Moment: 7421													
Opera	ting Weight:	284945	Operati	ng Moment:	25891												
Zero F	uel Weight:	370436	Zero Fu	el Moment:	33312												
CG St	ation:	899	%MAC:		34.1												

SQ/D	-
/Warnings	<u>Flags</u>

<u>SQ/D</u> 1/M	<u>Class/Zone</u> 8
1/M	9
1/M	9
2/M	2.2
2/M	3
2/M	8
2/M	9
3/M	3
3/M	8
3/M	9
4/M	3
4/M	8
4/M	9
5/M	3
5/M	8
5/M	9
7/M	8
7/M	9
7/M	9
7/M	9
8/M	9
9/M	2.2
9/M	3
9/M	8
9/M	9
10/M	2.2
10/M	3
10/M	8
10/M	9
11/M	2.2
11/M	3
11/M	8
11/M	9

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED

I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

Air Terminal Representative Signature	Aircraft Crewmember Signature
Load planned by:	Date:

Load approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

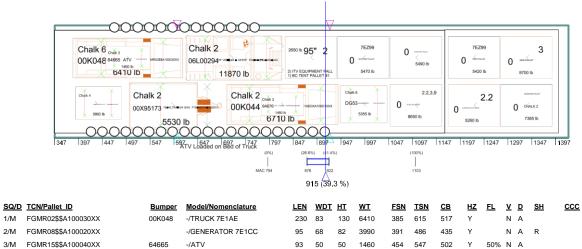
Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description:

C-17/STD-AL AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150924 19:40 UTC WRI WRI

Mobility Mission type: Mission #: Aircraft Tail #: System chalk #: AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move

TURBO DISTRO 00003 CHALK 2 AF1

## MAIN DECK



2/M 3/M FGMR15\$\$A100040XX

- 4/M F7E1AE0XA100020XX

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

194 97

97 5530 503 697

599 Υ N A

00X95173 -/7E1AE TRAILER 00X9

5/M	FGMR15\$\$A10	0010XX	06L00294	-/PF VEHICLE	1 QFEPF	204	94	92	11870	622	826	722	Υ	Ν	А		
6/M	F7E1AE0XA100	0010XX	00K044	-/M1008 (Truck	k, Loaded)	233	84	119	6710	708	941	830	Y	Ν	А		
7/M	FQFEPF0XA10	0070XX	64676	-/ATV 11X139	84	88	48	46	1460	780	868	825	Y	Ν	А	R	
8/M	F7E1BC1XA100	0020XX		BALS 3/BC TE	NT PALLET #1	108	88	95	2650	830	938	884	N	Ν	А		
8/M	FUFBVE0XG10	0010XX		-/ITV EQUIPM	ENTPALL	108	88	31	1320	830	938	884	N	Ν	А		
9/M	-			7EZ99/SUPPO	RT PALLET	108	88	70	5470	940	1048	994	N	Ν	А		J3D
10/M	FHMHC10XS20	0050XX	DG53	-/-86 GENERA	TOR	98	78	71	5355	946	1044	995	Y	Ν	А		
11/M	F7E1BD0XA100	0060XX		-/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	108	88	96	5490	1050	1158	1104	N	Ν	А		
12/M	F7E1BC1XA100	0010XX		-/7E1BC JOC (	GEN SPT	108	88	59	8650	1050	1158	1104	Y	Ν	А		
13/M	-			7EZ99/TENT P	ALLET	108	88	96	5420	1172	1280	1226	N	Ν	А		J3D
14/M	FGMR15\$\$A10	0030XX		-/SUPPORT PA	ALLET QFEPF	108	88	90	5260	1172	1280	1226	Y	Ν	А		
15/M	F7E1BD1XA100	)130XX		-/GEN PALLET	-	108	88	55	8700	1282	1390	1336	Y	Ν	А	Р	
16/M	-			BAGGAGE PA	LLET/CHALK 2	108	88	62	7385	1282	1390	1336	N	Ν	А		J3D
Total	# of Pax:	34	Weight	/Pax:	210		Total	PAX W	/eight:	7140							
Total	# of Subfloors:	0	Weight	/Subfloor:	0		Total	Subfloo	or Weight:	0							
Total	Cargo Wt:	88890	%ACL:		74		ACL:			13000	00						
Cargo	Mail Weight:	88890	Cargo/I	Mail Moment:	9240												
-	ting Weight:	284945	-	ng Moment:	25891												
	Fuel Weight:	383895		uel Moment:	35131												
CG St	-	915	%MAC		39.3												

SQ/D	Flags/Warnings

SQ/D	Class/Zone
1/M	2.2
1/M	3
1/M	9
2/M	3
2/M	8
2/M	9
3/M	3
3/M	8

3/M	9
4/M	2.2
4/M	8
4/M	9
5/M	2.2
5/M	3
5/M	8
5/M	9
6/M	2.2
6/M	3
6/M	8
6/M	9
7/M	3
7/M	8
7/M	9
10/M	3
10/M	9
12/M	2.2
12/M	3
12/M	9
14/M	2.2
15/M	3

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED

I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

Air Terminal Represe	entative Signature			Air	craft	Crew	memb	er Si	gnatu	ire		-		
Load planned by:		Date:					•							
Load approved by:		Date:												
												20		PO TD 16-1 16:46 UTC
Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description:	C-17/STD-AL AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150925 14:29 UTC WRI WRI		Missio Aircrat Syster	ft Tail # n chalk	t: (#:		Mobility TURBO 00005 CHALK ove	DISTRO	)					
MAIN DECK														
		0000		$\nabla$							17311	bs LS wa	er on tent	plt
	nalk 3 00424**********************************	Chalk 3 LSS Bags 10K AT FORKLIFT BUF 2767 Q Ib	MPS2XG100	010XX	4095 lb	IML 6/2 2.2.3.9 Closk c FL 13 1425 b	Chalk		/	0 ~ 4096		0	LS water	on tent plt
		NVTSC-1994V) 7E1CCFGMR0855A100010XX 14420 Ib	0	<u>`</u>	3800 lb	2.2 0	0	7E1AB натачео 3950 Ib	0	4640 lb	2.2	0		
347 397	447 497 547 Light	Carts Stated in SALS in UPPer position	with8476di			n. 58 <b>0993</b> ad		dit09731 pl (100%)	i án fa BAL	<b>3</b> .197	1247	1297	1347	1397
		(0%) MAC 794	876					1103						
		1100 F34		(33.5 9				1103						
SQ/D TCN/Pallet ID	Bumper	Model/Nomenclature	LEN	WDT	<u>нт</u>	wт	FSN	TSN	<u>CB</u>	<u>HZ</u>	<u>FL</u>	<u>v d</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>ccc</u>
1/M FGMR08\$\$A100030		-/GENERATOR 7E1CC	95	68	92	3520	393	488	435	Y		ΝA	R	
2/M FGMR15\$\$A100020		-/PF VEHICLE 2 QFEPF	204	92	92	11340	400	604	500	Y		N A		
3/M FGMR08\$\$A100010		-/AN/TSC-159A(V) 7E1CC	287	101	105	14420	520	807	668	Ν		ΝA		
4/M FUFMPS2XG100010	XX	-/10K A/T FORKLIFT 0	324	96	128	27670	605	929	797	Y		ΝΑ	PS	

73

5/M	-			-/LSS Bags		20	24	45	3610	658	678	668	Ν		Ν	А	
6/M	FGMR29\$G1000	010XXX		-/AERIAL PORT	F OPS UFBAD	108	88	90	3690	830	938	884	Y	0%	Ν	А	
6/M	FGMR30\$\$G100	0010XX		-/BGAN TRANS	SIT CASE UFBL1	17	8	23	30	830	938	884	Ν		Ν	А	
6/M	FGMR31\$\$G106	6770XX		-/BOX WOOD	UFBLJ	40	24	27	208	830	938	884	Ν		Ν	А	
7/M	FFFGR10XB100	0020XX		BALS 2/MEDIC	AL PALLET	88	108	105	4995	940	1048	994	Y		Y	А	
8/M	FGMR09\$\$S200	0040XX		-/MX FLY AWA	Y KIT HMHC1	88	108	90	3800	940	1048	994	Y		Ν	А	
9/M	FUFBLK1XG106	5560XX	FL40	-/LIGHT CART	LT 05	82	48	65	1400	970	1018	994	Y		Ν	А	Р
10/M	FUFBLK2XG106	5560XX	FL13	-/LIGHT CART	LT 05	82	48	65	1425	970	1018	994	Y		Ν	А	Р
11/M	-			BALS 1/-		108	88	125	6760	1050	1158	1104	Ν		Ν	А	
11/M	FHFHC10XS200	0060XX	LT01	-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1430	1050	1158	1104	Y		Ν	А	
11/M	FHMHC10XS200	0020XX	LTO4	-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1430	1050	1158	1104	Y		Ν	А	
12/M	-			7E1AB/PALLE1	LOADED	108	88	72	3950	1050	1158	1104	Ν		Ν	А	
13/M	FHFHC10XS200	0070XX		-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1480	1065	1143	1113	Y		Ν	А	
14/M	FHMHC10XS200	0030XX		-/FLOODLIGHT	FL-1D	78	48	61	1520	1065	1143	1113	Y		Ν	А	
15/M	FGMR14\$\$T100	0010XX		-/INTEL CONE	X PFCRG	108	88	60	4096	1172	1280	1226	Ν		Ν	А	
15/M	FGMR28\$\$T100	0010XX	Hand	-/AN/PSC-15 G	RRIP PFMAK	16	13	7	1	1172	1280	1226	Ν		Ν	А	
15/M	FGMR37\$\$B100	0010XX		-/LOADED COM	NTRACTING	21	14	10	1	1172	1280	1226	N		N	A	
16/M	FGMR08\$\$A100	0050XX		-/HAZ/SUPPOR	RT PALLET 7E1CC	108	88	90	4640	1172	1280	1216	Y		Ν	А	
17/M	-			-/Loose Water		104	24	36	1731	1282	1390	1336	Ν		Ν	А	
17/M	F7E1BD1XA100	0060XX		-/7E1BD TENT	PALLET	108	88	96	5610	1282	1390	1336	Ν		Ν	А	
18/M	FGMR15\$\$A100	0050XX		-/SUPPORT PA	LLET 2	108	88	90	4520	1282	1390	1336	Y		Ν	A	
Total ≠	≠ of Pax:	19	Weight/	Pax:	210		Total I	PAX W	eight:	3990							
	# of Subfloors:	0	0	Subfloor:	0			Subfloo	r Weight:								
	Cargo Wt:	102621	%ACL:		82		ACL:			13000	0						
	Mail Weight:	102621	-	fail Moment:	9769												
•	ing Weight:	284945		ng Moment:	25891												
Zero F	uel Weight:	397381	Zero Fu	el Moment:	35660												

33.5

CG Station:

897

%MAC:

SQ/D	Class/Zone
1/M	3
1/M	8
1/M	9
2/M	2.2
2/M	3
2/M	8
2/M	9
4/M	2.2
4/M	3
4/M	9
6/M	2.2
6/M	3
6/M	8
6/M	9
7/M	2.2
8/M	2.2
9/M	3
9/M	9
10/M	3
10/M	9
11/M	3
11/M	9
11/M	9
13/M	9
14/M	3
14/M	9
16/M	2.2
18/M	2.2

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

Air Terminal Representative Signature

Aircraft Crewmember Signature

Load planned by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Load approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Aircraft type/Config: Delivery method: Unit Being Airlifted: Type movement plan: Departure date & time: Departure airfield : Destination airfield: Load Description: C-17/STD-AL AL 321 CRS TURBO DISTRO 20150925 15:11 UTC WRI WRI 
 Mission type:
 Mobility

 Mission #:
 TURBOI

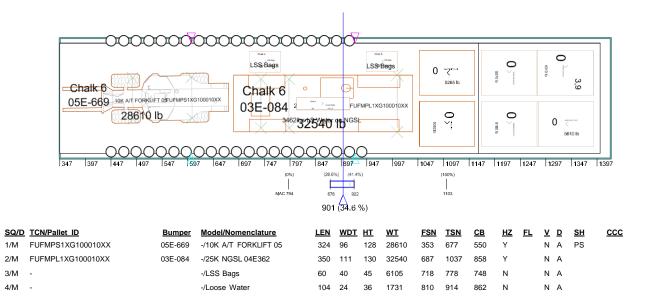
 Aircraft Tail #:
 00006

 System chalk #:
 CHALK 4

 AFMAN 24-204 Chapter 3 Move

Mobility TURBO DISTRO 00006 CHALK 4 AF3

## MAIN DECK



5/M -	-/Loose Water	104 24	4 36	1731	810	914	862	Ν	ΝA
6/M -	-/LSS Bags	60 40	0 45	3610	946	1006	976	Ν	ΝA
7/M -	-/Loose Water	104 24	4 36	1731	1050	1158	1104	Ν	ΝA
7/M F7E1BD1A100060XXX	-/7E1BD TENT PALLET	108 88	B 96	5265	1050	1158	1104	Ν	ΝA
8/M -	-/Loose Water	104 24	4 36	1731	1050	1158	1104	Ν	ΝA
8/M F7E1BD1A100070XXX	-/7E1BD TENT	88 10	08 96	9382	1050	1158	1104	Ν	ΝA
9/M F7E1BD0XA100070XX	-/7E1BD TENT PALLET	88 10	08 96	5570	1172	1280	1226	Ν	ΝA
10/M -	-/GENERATOR PALLET	88 10	08 75	8180	1172	1280	1226	Y	ΝA
11/M F7E1BD0XA100020XX	-/CONEX 4-WAY/HAZ	88 10	08 66	4310	1282	1390	1336	Y	ΝA
12/M FGMR15\$\$A100090XX	-/ARMORY PALLET QFEPF	108 88	B 96	5610	1282	1390	1336	Ν	ΝA
Total # of Pax: 41	Weight/Pax: 210	То	otal PAX W	/eight:	8610				

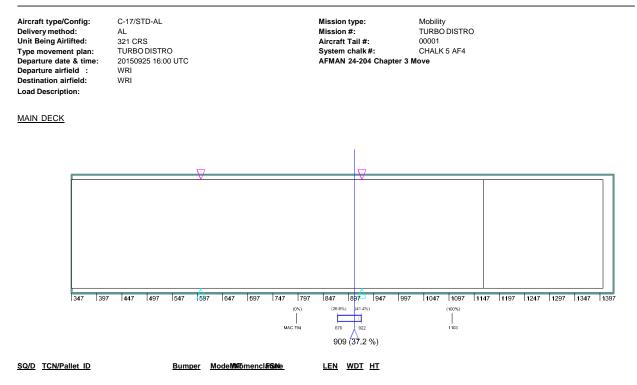
Total # of Pax:	41	Weight/Pax:	210	Total PAX Weight:	8610
Total # of Subfloors:	0	Weight/Subfloor:	0	Total Subfloor Weight:	0
Total Cargo Wt:	109182	%ACL:	91	ACL:	130000
Cargo/Mail Weight:	109182	Cargo/Mail Moment:	10696		
Operating Weight:	284945	Operating Moment:	25891		
Zero Fuel Weight:	406199	Zero Fuel Moment:	36587		
CG Station:	901	%MAC:	34.6		

SQ/D Flags/Warnings

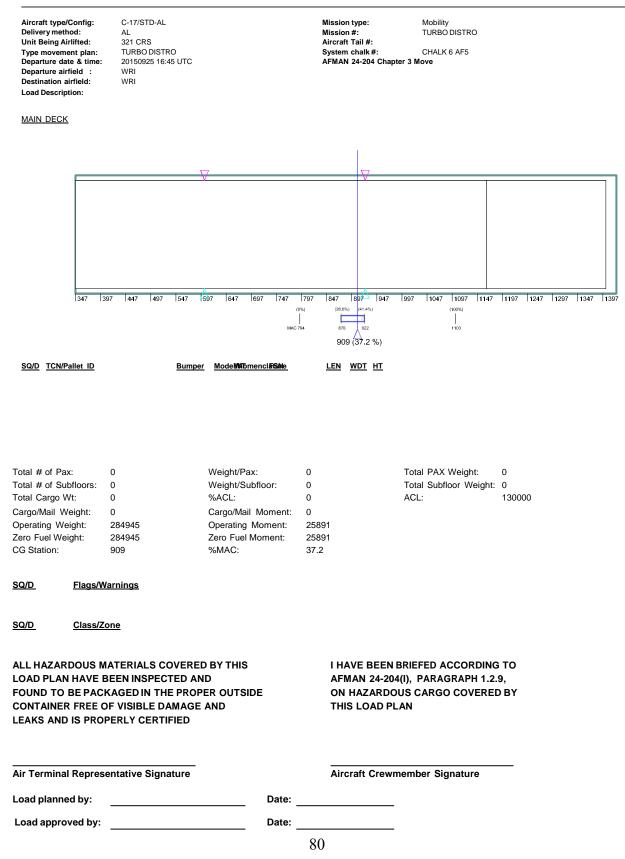
SQ/D	Class/Zone
1/M	2.2
1/M	3
1/M	9
2/M	2.2
2/M	3
2/M	9
10/M	Invalid IMO Code
11/M	3
11/M	9

ALL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND FOUND TO BE PACKAGED IN THE PROPER OUTSIDE CONTAINER FREE OF VISIBLE DAMAGE AND LEAKS AND IS PROPERLY CERTIFIED I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN

Air Terminal Representative Signature	Aircraft Crewmember Signature
Load planned by:	Date:
Load approved by:	Date:



Total # of Pax: Total # of Subfloors: Total Cargo Wt: Cargo/Mail Weight: Operating Weight: Zero Fuel Weight:	0 0 0 284945 284945	Weight/Pax: Weight/Subflo %ACL: Cargo/Mail M Operating Mo Zero Fuel Mor	0 oment: 0 ment: 258	- , 91	Total PAX Weight: Total Subfloor Weight: ACL:	0 0 130000
CG Station:	909	%MAC:	37.2			
<u>SQ/D</u> <u>Flags/M</u>	<u>/arnings</u>					
<u>SQ/D</u> <u>Class/Z</u>	one					
LOAD PLAN HAVE E	IATERIALS COVEREI BEEN INSPECTED AN KAGED IN THE PROP DF VISIBLE DAMAGE PERLY CERTIFIED		I HAVE BEEN BRIEFED ACCORDING TO AFMAN 24-204(I), PARAGRAPH 1.2.9, ON HAZARDOUS CARGO COVERED BY THIS LOAD PLAN			
Air Terminal Repres	entative Signature			Aircraft Crewme	mber Signature	
Load planned by:			Date:			
Load approved by:			Date:			





## APPENDIX C

## **Bibliography**

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24-03-2016 Master's Thesis									
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Increased Capacity Utilizing A		5a. CONTRACT NUMBER							
1 5 0	5b	. GRANT NUMBER							
Contingency Cargo									
	. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER								
6. AUTHOR(S)	50	5d. PROJECT NUMBER							
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14. ABSTRACT									
Maximizing use of limited airlift assets is a common problem during large contingency operations. Requirements often exceed airlift									
capacity and fiscal constraints driving the need to aggregate conveyance loads both within and across business lines (ULN, SAAM, and									
sustainment). Current methods of consolidation are completed by planners at the 618th Air Operations Center. This process is completed by piecing email correspondence and making individual localized decisions which are not always consistent with big picture efficiency.									
United States Transportation Command requested a study to create standard business rules or a methodology that can benefit both manual									
and automated airlift aggregation decisions. Therefore, this research focuses on the opportunities for reducing the required sorties for the									
621st Contingency Response Wing's Joint Task Force through aggregation and/or consolidation of unit type codes. A working group was									
created from various subject matter experts to create a methodology that would best work for contingency movements. A literature review									
was conducted to determine multiple aggregation and consolidation methods that subsequently utilize available vertical cargo space on the aircraft. The methods identified and prescribed by this research reduced the number of sorties required from six to four, resulting in a 33%									
reduction in required airlift.									
15. SUBJECT TERMS									
Contingency Mission UTC Aggregation/Consolidation									
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:	17. LIMITATION OF			OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON					
	ABSTRACT	OF PAGES		ffery D., PhD, AFIT/ENS					
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