DEPLOYMENT PROCESS MODERNIZATION OFFICE

Deployment Quarterly Newsletter

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Director's Corner

On behalf of the Deployment Process Modernization Office (DPMO), greetings! The purpose of this newsletter is to inform the force of current initiatives within DPMO and provide recommendations and best practices on how to streamline your deployment operations. I hope you find our new newsletter to be informative and helpful as you work to improve your deployment readiness.

As we transition from predictable rotational deployments to large scale, rapid, short notice deployments we must take a new look at deployment readiness and examine our current deployment culture and mindset. To meet the speed and volume of large scale deployment, we must take a fresh look at our fort to port deployment processes, systems, use of deployment support organization and roles and responsibilities of key personnel who execute deployments. As we observe ongoing deployment operations DPMO sees several trends that need to be addressed in the areas of Unit Movement Officer Proficiency, proper utilization of our Mobility Warrant Officers, and Deployment Mission Command.

This newsletter offers critical information for commanders, their staffs, deployment enablers such as Unit Movement Officers, Brigade Mobility Warrant Officers and DTO teams as well as installation agencies with the responsibility of executing deployment operations.

A couple of initiatives I would like to highlight are the Deployer's toolbox and the Deployment Excellence Award (DEA).

Deployers Tool Box

We have developed the Deployer's Toolbox to address deployment issues. The Deployer's Toolbox allows commanders to access policy, doctrine, and standards in one place focused solely on deployment essentials. The Toolbox is a digital, one-stop shop for deployment information and resources. To access the Deployer's Toolbox: https:// army.deps.mil/Army/CMDS/CASCOM/DPMO/_layouts/15/start.aspx#/

Chief of Staff of the Army DEA

We are excited for the upcoming FY 2023 Deployment Excellence Award (DEA) Program competition year. The DEA program was established to recognize Active Component (AC), Reserve Component (RC), and Army National Guard (ARNG) units and installations for outstanding deployment accomplishments and to capture innovative deployment initiatives that may improve the Army's deployment process. The DEA program is open to all installations, AC, RC, and ARNG units with a Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTO&E), Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE), or Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) that completed a deployment or redeployment within the competition year. The competition year for the Installation and Self-Nomination categories is 01 Oct 21 to 30 Sep 22. The competition year for the Operational Deployment category is 1 Oct 22 to 30 Jun 23. If units are interested in competing go to https:// transportation.army.mil/dea/ and com-plete the "Intent to Nominate" to get started.

In addition to the above initiatives please visit additional updates for Doctrine and TC-AIMS within this newsletter. As I mentioned, our focus is on deployment readiness if there is anything you would like to know and have included in a future newsletter, don't hesitate to reach out to us!

Timothy W. Quillin

Director Deployment Process

Modernization Office

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DPMO publishes the Newsletter four times a year. DPMO is an Army G3/4 chartered organization that serves as the Army deployment proponent. The Newsletter is a vehicle to disseminate recent developments in Army deployment concepts, procedures, and issues.

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Enhancing Deployment Readiness: Modernizing Deployment Information Systems

By: Deployment Information Systems Team

To address the changing conditions of Army deployment operations from a predictable Army Force Generation model to a rapid, no notice deployment operation, the Deployment Process Modernization Office (DPMO) has modernized the Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movements System II (TC-AIMS II). TC-AIMS II is the system of record for the Army deployment/ redeployment of unit equipment (vehicles and containers), establishing fort-to-port, port-to-port, and convoy planning and highway regulation (CPHR) movements. DPMO, as the proponent of TC-AIMS II works with various stakeholders including Headquarters, Department of the Army G-4, Forces Command and other agencies to coordinate with Logistics Information Systems (LIS) for enhancements to the system. Recent significant upgrades include: Property Book synchronization, reformatted Transportation Operations (TOPS) module, Data Validator and an interface with the Deployable Automated Cargo Measurement System (DACMS). These improvements have streamlined the deployment process and made it easier for units to identify and deploy their equipment.

Image: Property Book synchronization assists Commanders and UMOs to account for their deployable equipment before it ever leaves home station

Property Book synchronization. Property Book synchronization is a long-awaited interface between Global Combat Support System - Army (GCSS-Army) Property Book and TC-AIMS II via a seamless electronic interface. TC-AIMS II established an interface with GCSS-Army through the Army Enterprise Systems Integration Program hub that enabled the quick import of unit equipment, allowing users to create their Organizational Equipment Lists (OELs) more quickly and accurately. Impact - This capability allows users to efficiently validate OELs based on equipment on their property book.

TOPS module improvement. The TOPS module has improved the ability to process and manage numerous movement requests simultaneously. TOPS now has a link to connect requested shipments to funds verification and use authorization (FVUA), creating a digital audit trail to show movements from authorization to completion. Impact - This financial tracking and accountability function simplifies and expedites transportation cost management while improving stakeholder visibility throughout the movement process.

Data Validator. The Data Validator user interface executes an edit check on vehicles and equipment based on authenticated dimensions and weights in the Joint Data Library (JDL). The Data Validator allows the user to manage their OELs and address any dimensional or weight discrepancies prior to creating their Unit Deployment List (UDL). Impact - The data validator improves force projection by allowing users the ability to accurately build UDLs in support of requesting appropriate transportation lift assets.

Image: DACMS display and user interface

DACMS interface. Starting with TC-AIMS II version 8.0.13.1 (released June 2022), the system now has the ability to communicate over the Enterprise (NIPR) with the Deployment Automated Cargo Measurement Systems (DACMS). A DACMS is an enhanced weigh in motion, laser sensor platform used to electronically capture the accurate weight and dimensions (length, height, width) of tactical wheeled vehicles. Impact - The DACMS to TC-AIMS II interface will reduce the manpower required to perform measurements and decrease time required to obtain vehicle deployment processing from approximately 8 – 20 minutes per vehicle to approximately 20 seconds. DACMS also increases vehicle dimensional accuracy for transportation lift support, optimizing vessel selection and utilization.

Modernization of Army Deployment Information Systems contributes significantly toward enabling our Army to deploy, fight and win our Nation's wars as the premier response force protecting Americans, our Allies and our interests when unexpected crises arise at home and abroad. These four enhancements are critical to project combat power quickly and efficiently using TC-AIMS II.

For any more information or to suggest an enhancement to TC-AIMS II, please contact DPMO at usar-my.lee.cascom.mbx.dpmo-disb@army.mil.

Deployer's Toolbox: Saving Time During Crisis

DPMO Operations and Plans Branch

For over 20 years, deployment has been administrative and predictable with little to no risk. In some cases, deploying units fell in on provided and/or left behind equipment unit sets already available in theater. With a shift to rapid large-scale deployments, with little or no notice, the previous paradigm no longer meets the needs of the warfighter. The Army's new deployment paradigm is Crisis Action Planning and Execution (CAPE), which is an event based process that accounts for condensed deployment planning and execution timelines. Commanders will not have the time they once had for planning and preparing their units to deploy.

Time is a critical resource during deployment planning and execution. Unlike in the past when time was important but not critical, deploying to Large Scale Combat Operations (LSCO) will demand commanders to make time-sensitive decisions. Commanders will no longer have time to learn the deployment process after notification. Army units must be trained, ready and organized to move prior to execution. Early in the planning process, units develop plans to deploy all of their unit equipment. Actions such as leveraging the Organizational Equipment List (OEL), conducting rollouts, and Deployment Readiness Exercises (DRES) are critical to success. A great tool to save time is the Deployer's Toolbox.

The Toolbox is a digital one-stop shop for deployment information and resources to aid commanders (CDR), Mobility Warrant Officers (MWO) and Unit Movement Officers (UMO). The Toolbox also offers a wide selection of tactical and operational guidance providing individual units with the tools they need, along with special considerations for multi-echelon commands. The platform's capabilities allow Toolbox visitors to prioritize resources, time and Soldiers, to make the deployment from their home station more effective and efficient.

Tools

Four tools within the Toolbox designed to save time during deployment are ***Checklists,*** guidance on the ***Command Deployment Discipline Program (CDDP),*** the ***DPMO Blog,*** and the ***Archive.***

Four of the Tools and that the Toolbox provides are ***Checklists,*** guidance on the ***Command Deployment Discipline Program (CDDP),*** the ***DPMO Blog,*** and the ***Archive.***

Checklists: The checklists address deployment processes for Soldiers and leaders by Echelon.

CDDP: Units adhering to the CDDP requirements, located in AR 525-93 appendix D, will see a smoother deployment process with less disruptions to the deployment timelines thus saving time during deployment execution.

DPMO Blog: This feature provides an opportunity to brainstorm, provide, and garner new ideas to combat the challenges that Units face from deployment planning to execution.

Archive: This feature allows visitors to view all the information they require without navigating away from the Toolbox platform. These folders are based different criteria such as movement methods, container movements, Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) and studies on deployment.

The goal of Army deployment is to move both quickly and effectively under any scenario. The Deployer's Toolbox is designed to save time and provide guidance while deploying under the new CAPE paradigm. Armed with the Toolbox, all individuals involved in the deployment process, from commanders to Soldiers and Installations, will have the required knowledge readily available.

This unique, only-one-in-the-Army, platform serves as a resource to enhance the knowledge base of deployment by providing guidance, suggestions, and regulations in one easy to navigate area. Commanders at all levels who leverage this asset will have better time management, see deployment issues decrease, deployment efficiencies increase, and areas such as safety and risk reduced. The checklist feature can also be a feeder to deployment synch matrixes, used by the organization, to ensure deployment effectiveness. All in all, the Toolbox a game changer!

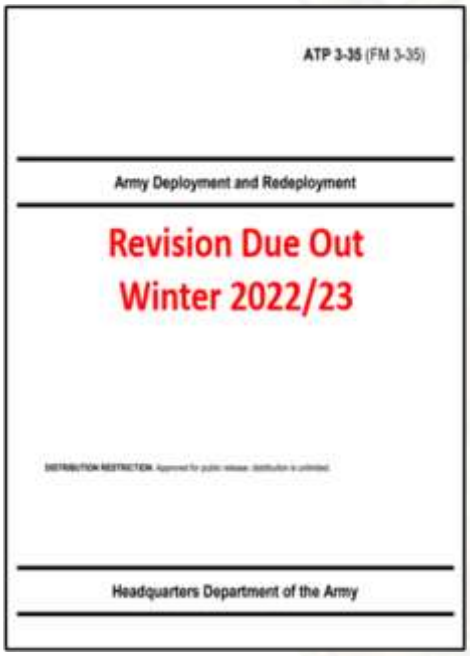
To contact the Operations and Plans team: usarmy.lee.cascom.mbx.dpmo-ops@army.mil

Image: Web based Deployers Toolbox with checklist excerpts

Upcoming Doctrine Updates to be Published Soon

By: DPMO Deployment Standards Team

This year has been busy for the Deployment Standards Branch Team with the publication of ATP 3-35.1, *Army Prepositioned Operations*, and ATP 4-16, *Army Movement Control*. Both publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website (https://armypubs.army.mil/). Additionally, the latest revision of ATP 3-35, *Army Deployment and Redeployment*, is scheduled to hit the streets in late Winter 2022/23. The following is a preview of the major changes to the publications.



Coming soon (Winter 2022/2023). The revision of ATP 3-35 *Army Deployment and Redeployment* updates the Army's authoritative doctrine for planning, preparing, executing, and assessing deployment and redeployment operations. It applies to the range of military operations and is consistent with joint (Joint Publication 3-35) and multinational doctrine within the constraints of established higher-level Army doctrine (ADP 3-0 and FM 3-0).

The revision aligns deployment doctrine with ADP 3-0 and FM 3-0 in support of multidomain operations and large-scale combat operations, updates deployment planning and activities at each level of warfare, includes a discussion of the mobilization process from a joint doctrine perspective, details changes to power projection platforms and mobilization force generation installation operations, and includes a discussion of deployment programs.

ATP 3-35.1, *Army Prepositioned Operations (APS)*, April 2022 revises the previous 2014 version. ATP 3-35.1 provides doctrine for commanders and staff at all levels on the employment of APS to support Joint and Army force requirements. This publication applies to the range of military operations to support doctrinal concepts in Army doctrine publications (ADP) 3-0 and ADP 4-0. This recent update provides the foundation for commanders to plan and execute APS operations to meet the demands of any expeditionary operational environment. Some recent changes incorporated in this manual include the recent addition of the APS-7 Africa Command activity set, a discussion on pre-positioned equipment sets configured for combat to enable rapid combat power build and integration, and an appendix containing an updated list of automated systems that support APS operations.

The Army published its latest revision of ATP 4-16, *Movement Control*, in April 2022. The new publication better defines the movement control process and identifies the roles and responsibilities of organizations at the theater, corps, and division echelon and how they support large-scale combat operations. It also describes movement control as a process that is not confined to a single unit but executed by a tiered network of organizations that provide a method for commanders to influence movement in their operational area.

The Deployment Standards Team is always looking for ways to improve the publications and make them more responsive to the Force. If you have questions, comments, or suggestions, send us an email @ usar-my.lee.cascom.mbx.dpmo-ds@army.mil.

Chief of Staff of the Army Deployment Excellence Award

Deployment Analysis Branch

The Army Chief of Staff established the DEA program in early 2000 to recognize units for outstanding accomplishments and to capture innovative deployment initiatives that may improve the Army's deployment process. The DEA program is open to all AC, RC, and ARNG units. The competition year for the Installation and Self-Nomination categories is 01 Oct 21 to 30 Sep 22. The competition year for the Operational Deployment category is 1 Oct 22 to 30 Jun 23.

The Deployment Excellence Award program provides an opportunity for units to compete and assess their overall deployment readiness and enhance their deployment skills. While competing in the DEA program commanders can expect to:

- Enhance unit deployment readiness
- Recognize subject matter experts within the unit
- Identify deployment related issues
- Evaluate unit deployment skill proficiency
- Improve unit command and staff deployment planning
- Recognize deployment excellence

Image: Deploying for NTC? Operational Rotations Overseas? Disaster relief? Document you unit activities and submit your packet to DPMO for competition in DEA

The DEA program provides several ways for organizations to compete:

Self-Nomination. To self-nominate, a unit must have executed a training or contingency deployment during the competition year. These deployments involve unit deployment moves during peacetime and contingencies, such as Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations, humanitarian operations, defense support of civilian authorities (DSCA), JCS-directed or coordinated exercises, FORSCOM selected Level III Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercises (EDRE), or temporary change of station (TCS) during the competition year.

All eligible units compete in one of two self-nomination sub- categories within their own component category (AC, RC and ARNG):

(a) Deploying unit-large (battalion and above)

(b) Deploying unit-small (company and below)

Eligible units will prepare and submit a web-based self-nomination packet. Self-nomination packets require Army Command (ACOM), Army Service Component Command (ASCC), or Direct Reporting Unit (DRU), command review and an endorsement by an O-6 or above within that command or organization.

Operational Deployment. The Army Operational Deployment category evaluates units at their home stations or point of origin as they deploy. The eligibility requirement to participate is the same as the Self Nomination category.

This category eliminates the administrative requirements on the unit, including the unit nomination packet. Commands select and nominate units to compete in the operational deployment competition through their respective Army Service Component Command (ASCC). A Deployment Observation Team from the Deployment Process Modernization Office (DPMO) will conduct an on-site observation visit to assess the unit deployment activity based on Army standards.
The DEA observation team consists of deployment experts who will focus on the deployment process, command and control and timeline. The hosting command will arrange access for the observation team to observe deployment activities at the unit's location.

Installation. For an installation to compete in this category, they must select one deployment they supported from their installation during the competition year. The deployment could be a peacetime or a contingency mission, such as Combat Training Center (CTC) rotations, humanitarian assistance operations, defense support of civilian authorities (DSCA), JCS-directed or coordinated exercises or temporary change of station (TCS) during the competition year.

Image: FORSCOM or you ASCC will contact your higher HQs if you've been selected for competition

Eligible installations will prepare and submit a web-based self-nomination packet. Self-nomination packets require Army Sustainment Command (ASC) or Army Field Support Brigade (AFSB), review with an O-6 endorsement or above within that command or organization.

How to Nominate. Nomination packets for the self-nomination and installation category can be found at: https://transportation.army.mil/dea/index.html and are submitted electronically to the Department of the Army (DA) Evaluation Board conducted at Fort Lee, Virginia once completed. Nomination Packets are due no later than 31 January 2023. The DEA Evaluation Board will evaluate the nominations and determine the semi-finalists. Teams of deployment specialists will then visit the selected semi-finalists' organizational location for first-hand validation of unit deployment practices. Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), ACofS G-4 validates and notifies winners via an ALARACT message.

If you have questions, contact James Anderson, the Deployment Excellence Award program manager at james.r.anderson.civ@army.mil

What Story Does Your Data Tell?

By: Mr. Joshua Hauger, DPMO Information Systems Branch

As the DoD and Army continue to evolve in a rapidly changing world, the ability to communicate utilizing data transmission between information systems has proven paramount to operational planners for both supporting and supported commands. Operational planners at transportation nodes utilize the information passed through multiple, mostly disparate information systems to identify key cargo characteristics. These characteristics generate a throughput plan involving multiple factors, including storage space, personnel scheduling, and security team requirements.

Image: Vehicle inspection, measuring and weighing is required for TC-AIMS input at the start of the deployment process

During the deployment process the logistics community utilizes data obtained from the Transportation Coordinators' Automated Information for Movements System II (TC-AIMS II) to coordinate end-to-end transportation throughout the Defense Transportation System (DTS). TC-AIMS II interfaces with two primary systems to request transportation lift assets: Cargo Movement Operations System (CMOS) and Integrated Booking System (IBS). In CONUS, installations utilize CMOS to order commercial trucks to transport unit vehicles and equipment. The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) utilizes IBS to coordinate rail and vessel support for strategic movement requirements. The accuracy of data transferred between these systems is paramount to ensure correct lift assets are identified to support requirements. Critical to the accuracy of the data are the properly identified vehicle characteristics.

During multiple deployment operational assessments, the Deployment Process Modernization Office (DPMO) has identified a recuring trend in data population requiring manual entry to correctly identify shipping characteristics. Although there is a vast table of codes that communicate cargo characteristics, the following discussion will focus on two particular areas: reporting secondary loaded cargo and correct Water Commodity Code (WCC) application.

Secondary Cargo Load Misclassification. Identifying secondary loads using the assign and associate feature of TC-AIMS II remains a critical capability in identifying how cargo is expected to be offered for shipment into DTS. TC-AIMS II segregates shipment units into two primary facets: D and F records. In TC-AIMS II, D records indicate prime movers which are generally associated with rolling and track vehicles. F records typically identify a container type asset that requires lift assistance during conveyance. SDDC, installations and intra-theater transportation agencies use these records and identifiers to plan, schedule, and coordinate lift resources.

The outcome of multiple deployment operational assessments has revealed units not utilizing the correct identifier when classifying their records. When flat-racks, container roll-in/out platforms (CROPS), and loose supply items (5k generators, etc.) are initially entered into TC-AIMS II, they are input as an F record, due to the equipment not being able to self-move. However, during physical inspections these items are actually either stacked on top of one another, as is the common practice of stacking five CROPS together to make one shipment unit, or they are stacked or loaded on a Palletized Loading System (PLS) or Load Handling System (LHS). The discrepancy of how cargo is identified compared to how its actually loaded presents a challenge for both the transportation and financial systems. During lift coordination, transportation agencies will order lift based on requirements originating in TC-AIMS II. In the case of the CROPS, an installation freight section will coordinate enough truck or rail space to lift five CROPS separately. SDDC, when coordinating strategic lift will order vessels based on square footage to accommodate the additional cube space of individual shipment units; receiving ports will plan for storage and onward movement coordination with the expectation of receiving 5 individual shipment units. All cargo entered into TC-AIMS II should be reviewed to ensure the correct identifier is associated with the equipment so appropriate accommodations can be coordinated.

Image: Correct Water Commodity Codes become critical and must be identified and entered before you get to the port

Water Commodity Code (WCC) Errors. Most cargo offered for shipment in the DTS is standard general cargo with no unique special handling or additional requirements. However, some cargo is offered for movement that are sensitive items (SI) and contain hazardous material (HAZMAT). In these cases, the proper WCCs must be identified to coordinate appropriate transportation coordination. The WCC is commonly utilized by logistics providers to plan personnel resourcing, staging space, and emergency actions procedures in preparation of cargo receipt. During a recent deployment operational assessment, 32 SI containers and 43 HAZMAT containers were identified to have incorrect WCCs. If not corrected, the inaccurate WCC would not have allowed transportation managers to establish the correct security measures and HAZMAT emergency response resources would not have been identified. Furthermore, discrepancies with WCCs lead to cargo becoming frustrated at the nodes which delays shipment and the build of combat power. To mitigate issues of incorrect WCCs, a recommended business practice is to establish a data quality check to validate codes during the build of the unit deployment lists.