

## CHAPTER 3

### COSCOM Control Centers

To enable COSCOM units to accomplish their logistics support missions, supplies must be available in the right quantity and at the right place and time. The COSCOM's subordinate CMMC performs integrated supply and maintenance management of corps support assets. The CMCC provides centralized movement control and highway regulation for moving personnel and materiel into, within, or out of the corps rear area, ensuring effective and efficient use of available transportation capability.

These centers keep the COSCOM commander and support operations staff officers informed of status and

potential problem areas or trends that may impact on the readiness posture of the corps. Competent management of supplies, maintenance resources, and transportation assets ensures that corps forces remain combat ready to meet operational requirements.

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### MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

The COSCOM performs its support mission through centralized control of decentralized operations. The COSCOM's support operations staff, CMMC materiel managers, and CMCC transportation staff perform centralized control. Subordinate COSCOM units perform decentralized support missions.

#### CENTRALIZED CONTROL

The COSCOM support operations officer performs supervisory staff control over both the CMMC and CMCC. As applicable, subordinate branch chiefs provide guidance and relay directives to CMMC or CMCC divisions based on the COSCOM commander's guidance/corps commander's intent.

#### Corps MMC

The CMMC provides centralized control of all GS supply within the corps. It maintains asset visibility of selected DS level stocks in Class II, packaged III, IV, VII, and IX. It also manages DS maintenance support operations.

CMMC commodity managers perform centralized stock management of a specific supply class. They react to the requirements of supported units. Materiel managers provide consolidated materiel management of a specific commodity. They provide the interface between corps units and the TAMMC, AMC, DLA, GSA, and NICPs. They manage supply classes by exception, using selective controls, Commodity managers

compile, interpret, and report data to the appropriate logistics branch in the COSCOM's support operations section. They pull from the TAACOM to fill the CSGs' distribution systems.

#### Corps MCC

The CMCC provides centralized movement control and highway regulation. It monitors transportation usage, forecasts transportation needs, and coordinates transportation support activities with the CMMC. The CMCC uses its subordinate MCTs and MRTs to commit and allocate the movement of corps transportation assets within CSGs. However, it retains committal authority for exceptional requirements within the corps area. In response to unusual transportation support requirements, the CMCC takes control of transportation assets in truck companies attached to CSBs or transportation battalions. As required, it requests and coordinates for additional transportation support from EAC.

#### DECENTRALIZED EXECUTION

The COSCOM headquarters decentralizes day-to-day logistics support to its subordinate groups/brigades. Subordinate CSGs focus on providing daily logistics support in their AO. This frees COSCOM ACoIS, G3 plans and operations staff and support operations staff officers to focus on supporting battles 48 to 72 hours in the future.

## CORPS MATERIEL MANAGEMENT CENTER

The CMMC provides centralized materiel and maintenance management for the corps. It processes requisitions, issues MROs, and performs automated stock control. CMMC personnel review demands and compute corps requirements for supplies, equipment, and maintenance support. They evaluate the work load and capabilities of COSCOM supply and maintenance units and cross-level resources of subordinate CSGs to achieve maximum efficiency. They also direct repair of items according to maintenance priorities.

### CMMC MISSION

The CMMC performs integrated supply management for the corps for all classes of supply (less classified maps, medical supply, and classified COMSEC). It also performs maintenance management for all maintenance activities for which the COSCOM has responsibility.

To perform its mission, CMMC personnel –

- Direct storage and distribution of supplies.
- Receive and process requisitions from DS supply activities and other designated forces and activities.
- Provide inventory management of GS level supplies stocked within the corps.
- Review and analyze requisitions and compute corps requirements for supplies (except medical, COMSEC, and classified maps), equipment, and maintenance support.
- Evaluate the work load and capabilities of supported supply and maintenance units and cross-level work load or resources to achieve equipment compatibility and maximum efficiency.
- Recommend maintenance priorities and monitor corps DS maintenance operations.
- Collect, sort, analyze and act upon supply and maintenance data requirements.
- Coordinate with the CMCC to integrate supply, equipment, and retrograde movement requirements into movement programs.
- Provide materiel management data and reports required by the COSCOM headquarters.
- Implement plans, procedures, and programs for materiel management systems.

- Approve additions to or deletions from corps stockage lists and adjustments to ROs within established policies.
- Direct controlled exchange or cannibalization of salvage or unserviceable equipment.
- Operate SARSS 2A/2B and SAAS 1/3 automated supply systems which compute demand requirements for corps supplies and equipment.
- Determine the effects of new or modified supply directives on materiel management systems.
- Provide guidance to DMMCs on materiel evacuation and reinforcing support.

### SPLIT-BASE OPERATIONS

To provide on-site materiel management support of a force projection response to a crisis from the force's initial entry into a theater through the culmination of operations, the CMMC must be able to displace in increments. The CMMC may have to deploy forward cells simultaneously to multiple locations.

The remaining part of the CMMC remains in a secure sanctuary installation location. This secure sanctuary location may be in the continental United States or forward stationed in the theater. The home based main CMMC is augmented with TDA authorized civilians who operate the nontactical central processing unit, processing the bulk of CMMC management activities.

The CMMC element in the sanctuary area processes the requirements for units in the sanctuary area and for those activities supported by the forward CMMC elements. It transmits MROs either directly to the storage site or through the forward CMMC elements to the storage site. When requirements cannot be met with stocks controlled by the CMMC, it transmits requirements, based upon the area of operations operating procedures, to the NICP or TAMMC. Assured communications to the CMMC element in the sanctuary area is required. A military or commercial system may provide the assured communications link to CONUS.

### CMMC ORGANIZATION

Figure 3-1 depicts the organization of the CMMC. The seven materiel management divisions shown on Figure 3-1 are organized along functional lines to more closely interface with major subordinate commands of AMC or NICPs. The functional branch

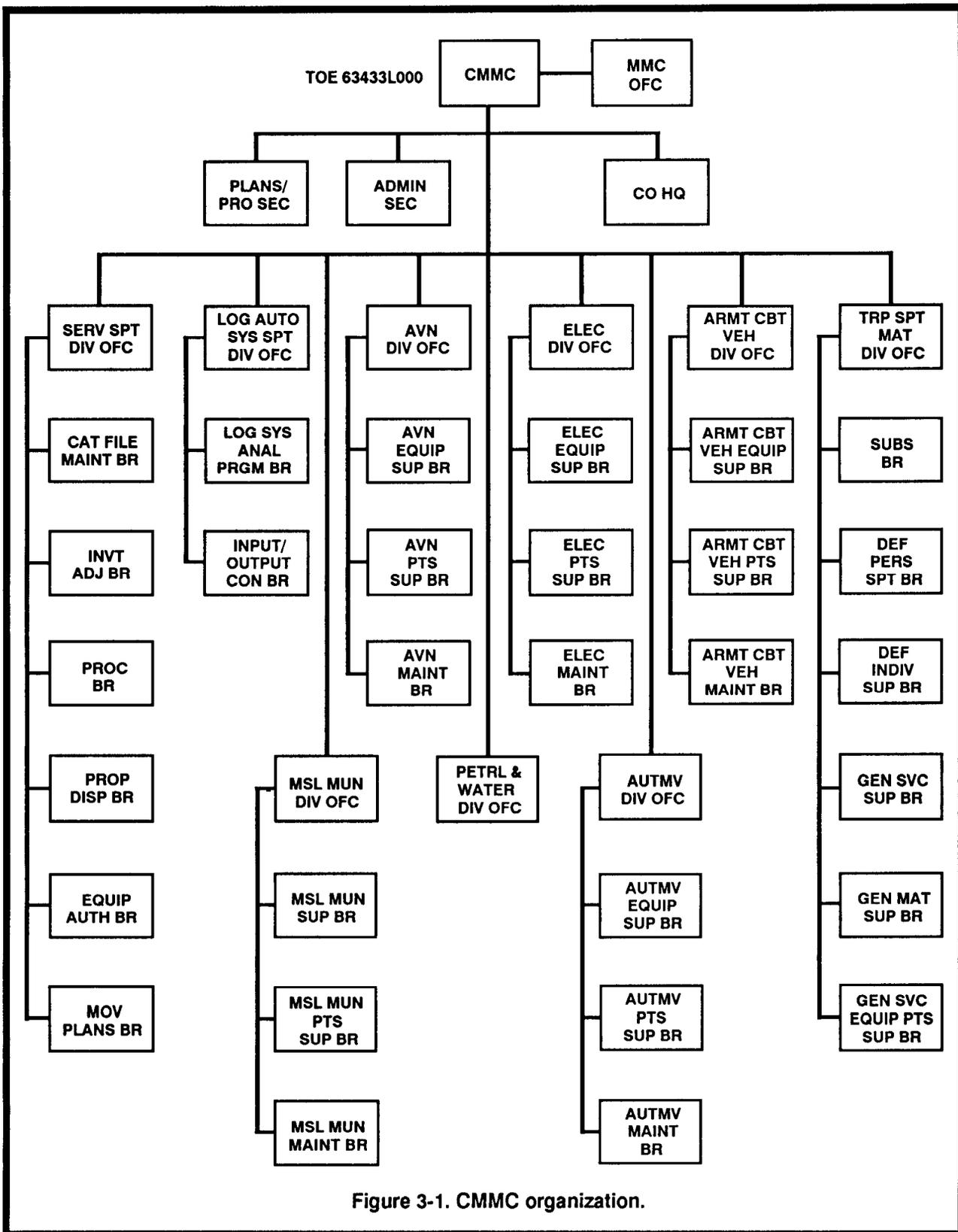


Figure 3-1. CMMC organization.

breakdown within each division permits special management of supply, repair parts, and maintenance. FM 54-23 provides a detailed description of the functions performed by each of the divisions and their subordinate branches. As necessary, the CMMC can combine personnel in the functional branches to form a management team for intensive management of designated items.

### **Supply Branch/Parts Supply Branch Functions**

In general personnel assigned to a supply branch/parts supply branch of the commodity divisions perform the following functions:

- Compute authorized levels.
- Establish and review ROs based on past demand experience and anticipated requirements.
- Monitor ROs created by the automated supply system.
- Establish mandatory stockage levels for items not automatically stocked, stored, and issued through automated software programs.
- Review and analyze demands.
- Identify items requiring intensive management.
- Perform reviews of ASLs from DMMCs, COSCOM GSUs, and DS maintenance units.
- Monitor ASL zero balance lines with dues out and take intensive management action to satisfy these dues out.
- Prepare distribution plans.
- Process requisitions on a daily basis.
- Review requisitions to determine if items are on the command controlled and regulated items list.
- Assure correct use of issue priority designators.
- Determine if requesting units are authorized to requisition the item(s) and if the quantity requested does not exceed authorized allowances.
- Direct corps GSUs to ship supplies or coordinate with NICPs or TAMMC, as appropriate, to fill requisitions.
- Maintain the stock record account.
- Coordinate and perform liaison functions with DMMCs, nondivision supply support activities, and NICPs.
- Take follow-up actions on requisitions, as required.
- Maintain the status of stocks on hand or being throughput from the corps rear area.
- Resolve distribution problems.
- Recommend cross-leveling of supplies among CSGs.

### **Maintenance Branch Functions**

Personnel assigned to a maintenance branch of the various commodity divisions perform the following general functions:

- Provide guidance to COSCOM DS maintenance units on repair priorities.
- Evaluate and balance maintenance work loads and resources among subordinate CSGs.
- Coordinate with the commodity division's supply branch on repair parts requirements for maintenance of items in short supply.
- Provide intensive management of equipment deadlined due to lack of repair parts.
- Research documents to determine the status of requisitions for repair parts.
- Coordinate requirements for controlled cannibalization or parts fabrication with the commodity division's supply branch.
- Request the appropriate NICP expedite shipment of critically needed repair parts when the estimated delivery date is unsatisfactory.
- Conduct cross-leveling actions to resolve major assembly shortages.

### **FORCE PROJECTION MODULAR ELEMENTS**

Modular elements from the CMMC deploy as part of the logistics slice supporting a force projection force. They provide a means to manage assets early in the conflict. These forward modular elements provide local integrated MMC support coverage to the RMMC, BMMC, DMMC, CSGs, and COSCOM. They may have to support other than US Army requirements.

Forward CMMC modular elements alert the main CMMC to materiel management problems in the AO.

They provide guidance and timely materiel management decisions to subordinate DSU and GSU organizations.

Since these forward modular CMMC elements require automated entry into the central data base and the ability to query the central data base for inventory asset visibility, they must have assured communications and appropriate automation hardware and software. The initial deployment package must include communications equipment which ties into the AO's communications system. CMMC modules access assured communications through a concentrate or.

### **COSCOM STAFF SUPERVISION**

The CMMC operates under the supervisory staff control of the COSCOM support operations officer. The COSCOM support operations officer uses the CMMC to process requisitions and direct the receipt, temporary storage, issue, and distribution of supplies and equipment. The CMMC manages materiel assets needed to support corps operations. CMMC staff implements the plans, policy, and priorities of support of the COSCOM support operations officer and the corps G4. The COSCOM support operations officer provides stockage policy guidance. He provides guidance to the CMMC's divisions for preparation of the command controlled or regulated items list.

The CMMC receives, sorts, and analyzes data to assist COSCOM support operations staff in determining the effectiveness of support operations. CMMC division chiefs keep the support operations section's subordinate branch chiefs continuously advised on available and in-motion stocks as well as potential problem areas for supporting future operations. They refer materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the appropriate branch chief under the support operations section. They keep COSCOM maintenance support branch personnel informed of trends, problem areas, and deadlined equipment. Their personnel evaluate computer reports and listings and provide required reports and appropriate recommendations to the COSCOM support operations officer. They evaluate maintenance backlogs and recommend ways to balance work loads and maintenance resources.

### **SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS PLANNING**

CMMC personnel assigned to the supply branch of each commodity division determine quantities of each item required within the corps. Supply requirements data depend on accumulated demand data, previous

experience factors, troop strength, item density, and command guidance.

### **Initial Requirements Determination**

CMMC supply personnel compute requirements for initial issue or requirements to fill shortages in the initial issue during the initial period of operation. They need to consider –

- Authorization data in TOEs/TDAs or equipment modification lists.
- Troop basis and allowances.
- Status of supplies in COSCOM units.
- Dates of arrival or activation of COSCOM units.

#### **Replacement and Consumption Requirements**

CMMC commodity managers compute requirements required to keep initial equipment at authorized quantities and replenish supplies either consumed expended lost contaminated, or destroyed. They need to consider —

- Authorized days of supply.
- Projected troop strength data for the period.
- Changes in the composition of the forces supported.
- Seasonal requirements.
- Anticipated or actual operations, such as an NBC environment, that create special requirements.
- Replacement factors and consumption rates.

### **Supply Estimates**

CMMC commodity managers estimate stockage to be received, stored, and distributed. Supply estimates depend on –

- Troop strength reported in personnel status reports or COSCOM/corps headquarters plans.
- Supply consumption rates. (In the absence of experience data for the type operation being supported, commodity managers modify rates published in FM 101-10-1/2 SB 38-26, and SB 710-2.)
- Required days of supply, based on the projected order/ship time and required operating and safety level.
- Required supplies to be prerigged for airdrop on call.

### **Distribution Requirements**

CMMC plans and procedures section officers estimate the total tonnage moved into and throughout

the combat zone each day. Estimates vary based on formulas for daily resupply and buildup.

### **Storage Requirements**

CMMC commodity managers also consider storage site requirements.

## **SUPPLY MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

### **Combat Service Support Control System**

CSSCS extracts selected information and files from other logistics STAMIS. CSSCS generates reports on —

- General supply status.
- Petroleum status.
- Ammunition status.
- Resupply rates.

These CSSCS reports help commodity managers maintain greater visibility of COSCOM resources. Commodity managers report supportability status and critical asset data to the COSCOM support operations section's subordinate branch chiefs.

### **Standard Army Retail Supply System Level I-2A/2B**

SARSS 2A and 2B programs provide CMMC commodity managers asset visibility down to DS level. This enables commodity managers to cross-level and redistribute excess stocks. SARSS provides for the immediate issue of on-hand Class II, packaged III, IV, VII, and IX materiel. It transmits unfilled requisitions to the GS level source of supply.

**SARSS 2A.** SARSS-2A interfaces with: SARSS 1, SARSS 2A/2B, SARSS 3, CSSCS, DAMMS-R, CBS-X, SAAS, SAMS-1, and SAMS-2. SARSS 2A automates time sensitive supply management activities. These include resource allocations, lateral referrals, redistribution, and excess disposition. SARSS 2A enables CMMC supply managers for Class II, packaged III, IV, VII, and IX to —

- Perform lateral referrals of requisitions among subordinate SARSS 1 activities when an emergency exists and asset availability files indicate item or substitute item availability.
- Route unfilled requisitions received from SARSS 1 to the appropriate source of supply, such as the NICP, the TAMMC, or local procurement by means of the Defense Automatic Addressing System.

- Identify controlled items in subordinate SARSS 1 activities and obtain manager approval to release these items.

**SARSS 2B.** SARSS 2B interfaces with SARSS 1, SARSS 2A, SARSS 3, CSSCS, SAMS-2, and SPBS-R. SARSS 2B enables CMMC supply managers to perform nontime sensitive management activities. These include —

- Maintenance of document history.
- Demand data accumulation.
- Demand analysis.
- Requirements determination.
- Demand history maintenance.
- Catalog maintenance through communication with the Catalog Data Activity.

### **SAAS-1/3**

COSCOM ammunition units transmit SAAS-4 ammunition supply documents to the CMMC for input into SAAS-1/3. Missile-munitions division office personnel use SAAS-1/3 to perform stock control and supply management processing functions. SAAS-1/3 provides munitions managers visibility of Class V assets in each CSA and ASP. (ATP stocks are excluded from SAAS-1/3 once emplaced for division assets.) SAAS-1/3 reports the status of allocations, computes ASLs, and displays stock status. Status data includes stocks in transit from CONUS and TAACOM units.

The interface between SAAS-1/3 and CSSCS and DAMMS-R enables missile-munitions managers to divert or hold ammunition in transit. When the corps acts as an independent corps, missile-munitions managers use SAAS-1/3 to interface directly with CONUS NICPs.

## **MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

The CMMC TOE authorizes materiel maintenance managers for each commodity oriented division office in the CMMC. They use SAMS-2 to monitor repair capability and control the work load of COSCOM maintenance units. SAMS-2 produces management information related to work orders, shop capabilities, backlogs, parts costs, and inoperative equipment status. It enables materiel maintenance managers to —

- Work load maintenance units.

- Monitor inoperative equipment.
- Analyze materiel condition status reports.

### CTASC-II

The CTASC-II system provides mainframe processor capability. It consists of commercial off-the-shelf computers and communications equipment housed in rigid wall shelters transported by three modified CUCVs and trailers.

Two CTASC-II systems are authorized the CMMC's logistics automation systems support division. One CTASC-II processes SARSS-2A/2B. The second processes SAAS-1/3. They provide data processing support for logistics STAMIS and allow the exchange of data with other information systems.

CTASC-II provides a sheltered environment. It is tactical air transportable and cross country mobile. CTASC-II possesses self-diagnostics built in for operator use. However, contractors provide maintenance beyond the operator level. CTASC-II equipment not supported by the standard Army maintenance and supply system includes the ADP and communications equipment integrated into rigid wall shelters. The system can operate on power from HN commercial sources or from power generators.

MSE and CIPEAC dial-up and/or dedicated packet data distribution circuitry provides computer data communications between the CMMC and CONUS and between the CMMC and subordinate units. Based upon availability and priority, the Defense Communications System provides strategic switched communications systems support. When electronic means are not available, ACofS, G6 administrative services branch arranges to have couriers deliver diskette or magnetic tapes between the CMMC and supported activities.

### STOCK CONTROL

The CMMC provides centralized management control of selected items. As an exception, the TAMMC manages items included in the selected item management system-expanded. To achieve item compatibility, the CMMC cross-levels resources. To meet urgent demands, the CMMC laterally transfers stocks or directs redistribution of stocks from supply support units with an excess of those stocks.

The CMMC drops supplies from stock record accountability when they are issued from GS level

stocks. It retains visibility as they are issued from DSUs. Stock control for supplies at DS supply level is maintained by the nondivision DSUs and by the DMMC for division DSUs.

### REQUISITION FLOW AND SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

The corps is supported from the COMMZ and CONUS. Except for air eligible items, the GS supply source for the COSCOM is the COMMZ. Surface, SEALOC, and ALOC supply systems support the force. During the transition to war, support operations staff officers need to plan for airlift of items normally shipped by SEALOC. Resupply to designated ALOC units continues from CONUS.

#### Requisition Flow

Stock replenishment requisitions vary based on anticipated requirements and accumulated demand history. As shown by Figure 3-2, the CMMC receives requisitions from DMMCs, BMCCs, RMMCs, and nondivision DS supply and maintenance units unable to fill requests. The CMMC either fills these requisitions from GS stocks, back orders against stock replenishment, or passes them on to the next higher source of supply.

Figure 3-2 depicts a generic requisition and distribution flow. To the maximum extent possible, during peace, the requisition process follows that prescribed for war. Units submit requests to their supporting DS supply units or maintenance units. These units forward unfilled requisitions to the CMMC. The CMMC then follows local procedures to provide the requested item. Chapters 4 through 8 contain illustrations which identify specific source of support and differences in the normal flow.

For line items available in COSCOM GSUs, the CMMC prepares an MRO directing the issue. GSUs fill requisitions according to pass-fill logic.

If required items do not exist in COSCOM GSUs, the CMMC transmits the requisition to CONUS NICPs. NICPs ship the items directly to a GSU/DSU or to an ALOC designated DS maintenance unit.

Airdrop resupply requests flow through operational channels for processing on an exception basis. If the CMMC can not fill the request, it transmits the requisition to the TAMMC.

For selected line items managed by the TAMMC, the CMMC transmits requisitions to the TAMMC. TA



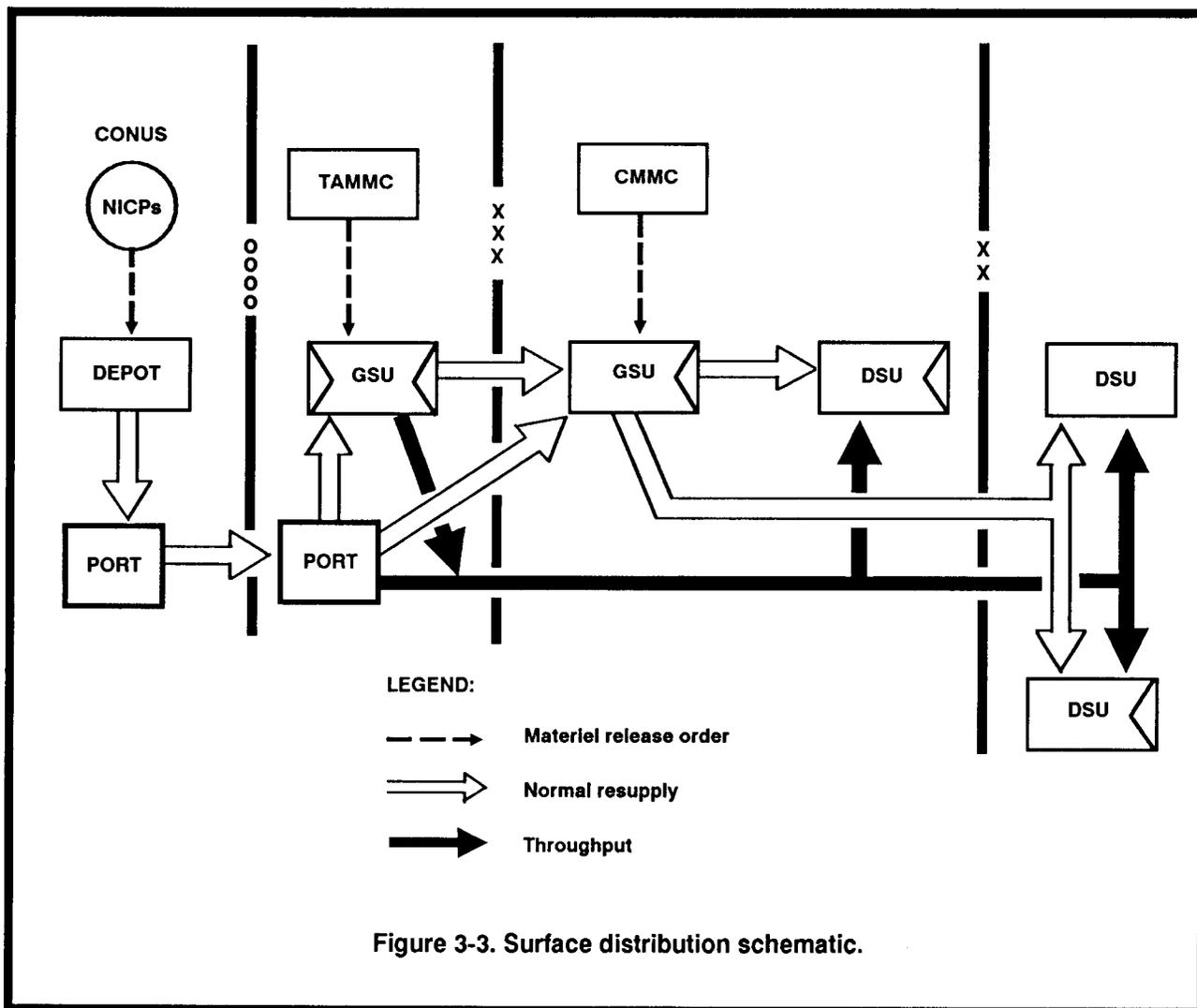


Figure 3-3. Surface distribution schematic.

GSUs till the requisitions according to pass-fill logic. The TAMMC transmits unfilled requisitions to CONUS NICPs for fill.

**Supply Distribution**

Supplies are distributed to the corps by means of surface and ALOC shipment.

**Surface Shipment.** Though urgency of need and aircraft availability may allow for some items to be shipped by air, items within the following classes of supply are normally shipped by surface supply:

- Class I.
- Nonair-eligible Class II, III, and IV.
- Nonmissile component Class V.

- Class VII.

As shown by Figure 3-3, surface supplies flow primarily to TAACOM and TA GSUs. When directed by the TAMMC, they are issued to the corps. Normal surface shipment is from TA GSUs or sea ports to corps GSUs and then from corps GSUs to nondivision or division DSUs.

Throughput of supplies to DSUs and DS maintenance units from seaports is normally restricted to NSL items. However, throughput of ASL items occurs whenever possible.

**Air Shipment.** Class VIII, IX, and maintenance-related air-eligible Class II items requisitioned by DA-designated ALOC units are trucked from NICP storage depots to a consolidation and containerization point.

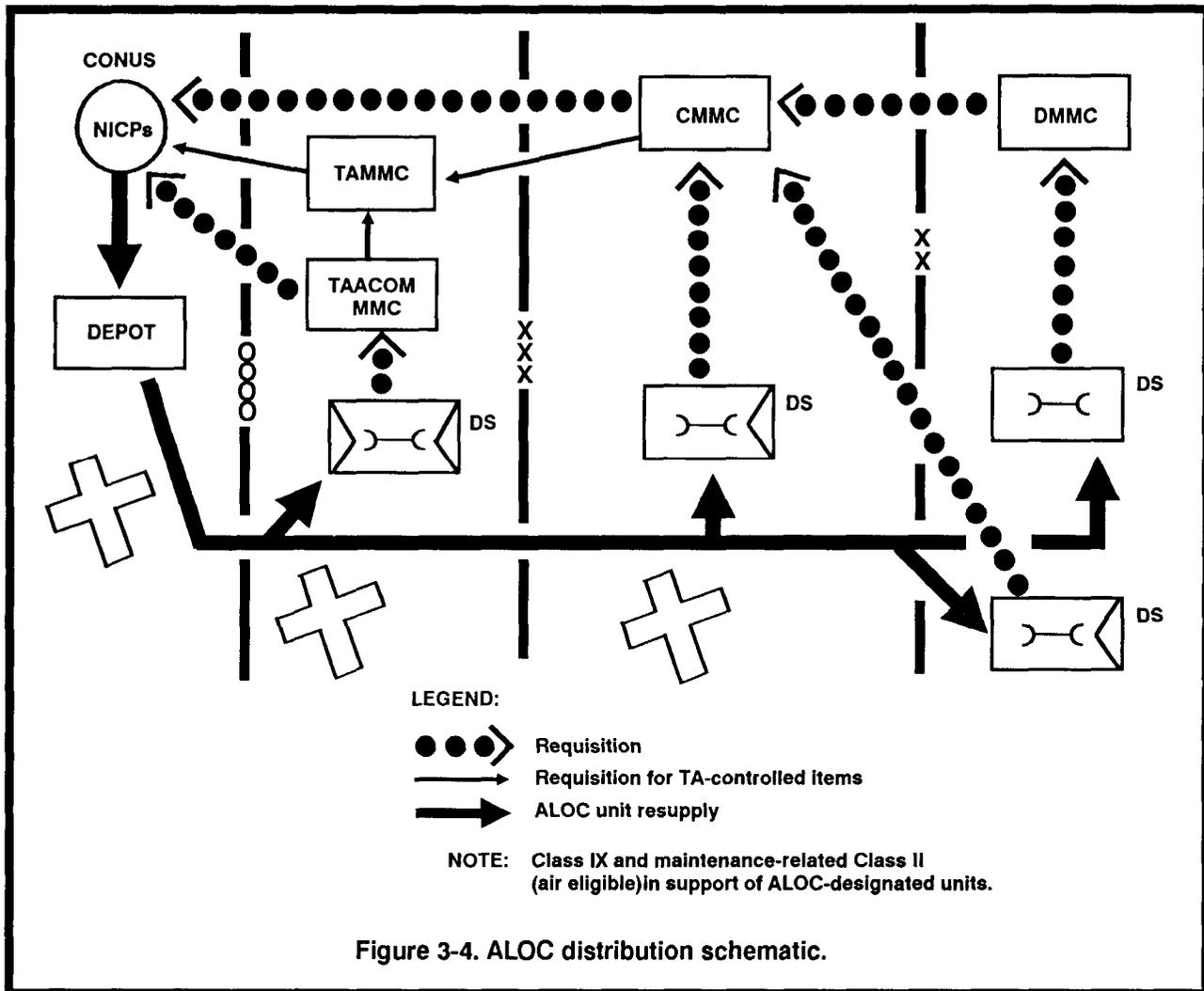


Figure 3-4. ALOC distribution schematic.

From there, they are flown to ALOC designated units. If applicable, these units break the containerized shipments down for ASL replenishment or distribution to their forward elements. Refer to Figure 3-4.

**COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE**

The CMMC owns limited organic communications equipment. It depends on the corps signal brigade for external communications services and support. The CMMC needs an AM high frequency AN/GRC 213

radio to enter the COSCOM command operations net.

Except for selected command controlled items retained for intensive management by the TAMMC, the CMMC communicates directly with NICPs. It transmits support requirements through the Defense Automatic Addressing System to CONUS based AMC commodity commands, the Defense Supply Agency, and the General Services Administration.

**CORPS MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER**

The CMCC is the movement control organization at corps level. It provides the extensive regulation and coordination with allied forces and civil commerce required to prevent congestion and conflict of move-

ments over LOCs within, into, and out of the corps area. CMCC personnel provide centralized movement management and highway traffic regulation in support of a corps. They determine, coordinate, and

analyze transportation movement requirements within the corps area. They coordinate the corps commander's priorities with the TAMCA.

### CMCC MISSION

The CMCC provides centralized movement control and highway regulation in support of a corps. The mission of the CMCC (TOE 55604L000) is to -

- Command, supervise, and allocate attached MCTs, MRTs, and ATMCTs within the corps area.
- Provide movement control for moving personnel and materiel within, into, or out of the area of responsibility by tasking transportation units and ensuring timely responsiveness and maximum use of available transport capability.
- Maintain liaison, as required, with transportation elements of other US forces and allied and HN transportation agencies for use of road, rail, airfield, water terminal, and inland waterways.

### COSCOM STAFF SUPERVISION

The COSCOM support operations officer exercises staff supervision over the CMCC and COSCOM transportation resources. His transportation support branch chief provides staff supervision, policy, and guidance relating to movement of personnel and cargo by transportation assets available to the COSCOM. In implementing the priorities for routes and movements established by the corps G3, COSCOM transportation support branch personnel perform the following duties -

- Prepare movement management policies for the COSCOM.
- Coordinate with the corps G4's transportation officer on corps transportation priorities, policies, and procedures.
- Provide transportation advice to other COSCOM staff personnel.
- Recommend allocation and retention or use of corps transportation resources for special missions or movement of special weapons.
- Review the transportation aspects of operational and logistics support plans.
- Prepare implementing directives for the CMCC.
- Coordinate with other services and allies on the use of allocated transport assets.

- Coordinate with procurement support branch personnel on the acquisition and use of HN transportation resources.

### CMCC ORGANIZATION

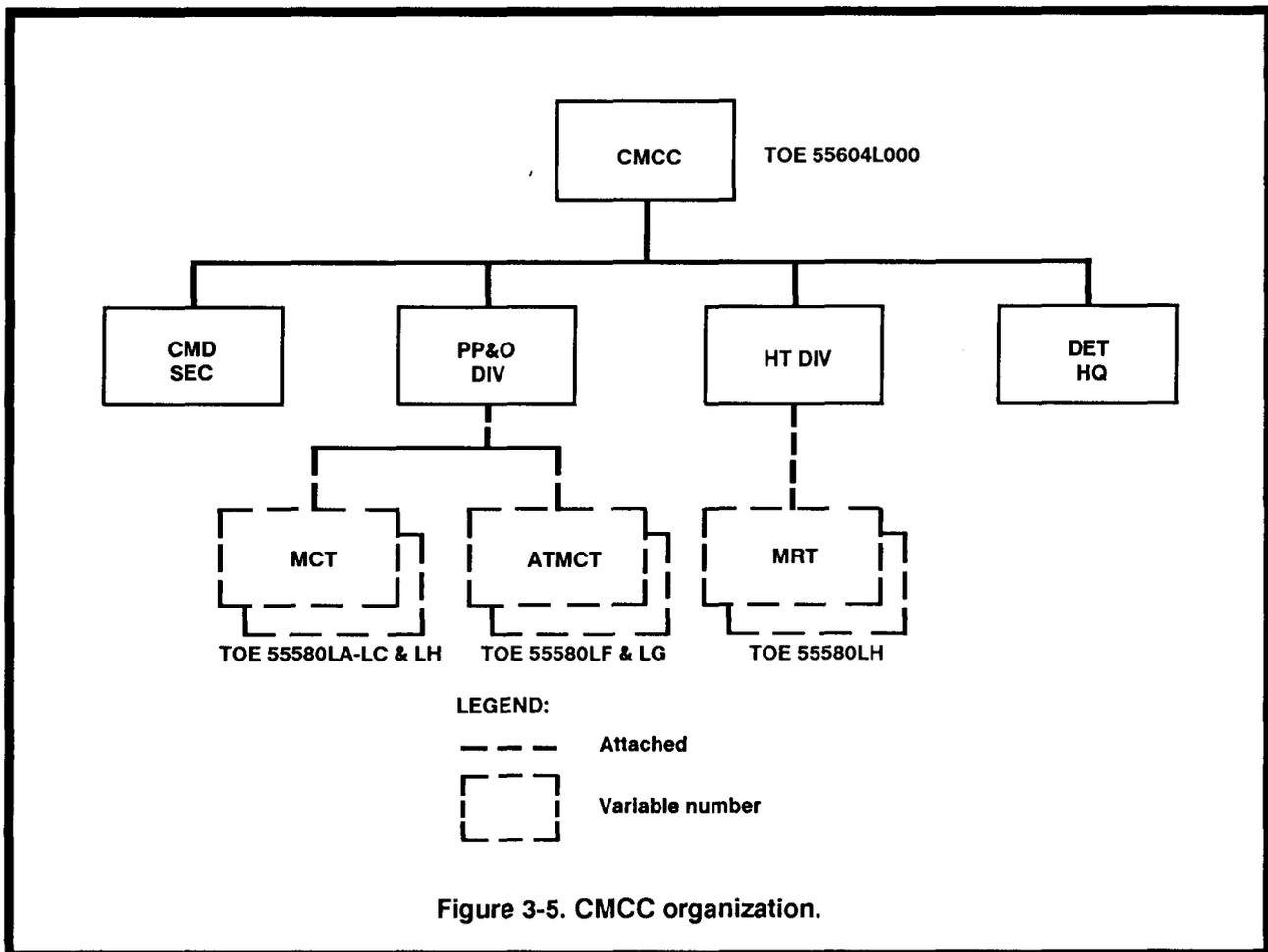
Figure 3-5 depicts the organization of the CMCC. As required, the COSCOM attaches MCTs, MRTs, and ATMCTs. MCTs and ATMCTs function under the operational control of the MCC's Plans, Programs, and Operations Division. MRTs operate under the operational control of the MCC's Highway Traffic Division.

The plans, programs, and operations division develops and implements the corps movement program, based on movement requirements submitted by the COSCOM transportation support branch and corps' major subordinate commands. It coordinates and monitors the status of inbound and outbound movements from the corps rear area. PP&O division personnel receive reports from the DTOs, CSGs, and MCTs. They -

- Plan support for reception and onward movement.
- Perform transportation planning according to priorities established by the corps G3/G4 in coordination with the COSCOM support operations officer.
- Program and commit transportation assets to meet movement requirements according to corps priorities.
- Coordinate transportation support and maintain status of transportation activities throughout the corps.
- Recommend reallocation or relocation of transportation units or assets to meet exceptional movement requirements.
- Maintain liaison with theater, joint, combined, and adjacent corps movement control activities.
- Maintain intransit visibility of shipments and divert, reconsign, or hold cargo in transit.
- Report the status and location of containers to maintain intransit visibility.

The highway traffic division performs highway regulation within the corps area of responsibility. It coordinates movements originating in the corps area which terminate outside the corps with the TAMCA, other MCC HTDs, DTOs, and the HN. HTD personnel -

- Provide highway regulation planning assistance



to the corps G4 and CTO to designate MSRs and establish control measures to support the concept of operations.

- Develop highway regulation plans.
- Coordinate unit movement requirements with the corps G3.
- Provide transportation route overlays and traffic circulation plans to support corps OPLANS.
- Coordinate with the corps G2, G3, engineer, PM, and MPs for route classification and selection.
- Coordinate placement of MRTs.
- Collect, process, and distribute information on MSR status.
- Plan, route, schedule, and deconflict traffic according to command priorities.

- Issue movement credits for approved movements.
- Provide instructions for diversion or rerouting based upon the condition of MSRs, enemy activity, or congestion.
- Synchronize large unit movement tables with other movements and maneuvers.
- Coordinate enforcement of highway regulation plans with the PM, MP brigade, and HN.

For more information on each element shown, refer to FMs 55-1 and 55-10 and Chapter 8 of this manual.

### MOVEMENT CONTROL TEAMS

As required the COSCOM attaches MCTs to the CMCC to perform movement control functions at key transportation nodes or facilities. MCTs process movement requests and arrange transport for the movement of personnel, equipment, and units. They forward forecasts of shipping requirements to the

CMCC. TOEs 55580LA00 through 55580LH00 describe specific team capabilities.

MCTs deploy throughout the corps area to coordinate, expedite, and execute the corps movement program. They interface directly with the transporter, the shipper, and the receiving unit. They maintain status data on –

- Transportation requirements.
- Asset use capacity.
- Availability of modes of transport.
- Ability of units to ship and receive.
- Route capacity.
- General transportation movements situation in their area.

The CMCC recommends the assignment and location of the MCTs. An MCT (team LC) collocates with each CSG HHC. Other assignment recommendations depend on –

- LOCs.
- Mode operators.
- Supporting and supported units.
- Tactical situation.
- Quantity and location of railheads, terminals, and ports.
- HN transport capabilities.

The units with which MCTs collocate provide food service, supply, maintenance, supplemental transportation, and administration support. They also process administrative actions initiated by the MCT.

#### **MOVEMENT REGULATING TEAMS**

As required, the COSCOM attaches MRTs to the CMCC to operate movement regulating points which coordinate movement of authorized traffic. These teams regulate tactical as well as logistics moves, ensuring optimal use of road nets.

One team normally employs at each major point of access or departure along a highway net to enforce the highway regulation plan. They schedule traffic on controlled routes and regulate movements by granting or refusing highway clearances. As necessary, they investigate delays in the movement of personnel and equipment. Team personnel observe, follow, and report on the progress of vehicles along routes. As necessary, they adjust movement schedules and divert cargo. TOE 55588LH00 prescribes team capabilities.

#### **AIR TERMINAL MOVEMENT CONTROL TEAMS**

When a major Air Force air terminal sets up in the corps area, the COSCOM can attach an ATMCT (TOE 55580LF00 or 55580LG00) to the CMCC. ATMCTs coordinate the clearance of army cargo and personnel arriving at Air Force and civilian air terminals. They also coordinate the local movement of retrograde cargo and personnel.

Normally ATMCTs report directly to the CMCC. However, in exceptional cases, they coordinate throughput shipments directly with the TAMCA.

#### **AUTOMATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

DAMMS-R automates movements data in a theater of operation. DAMMS-R input data runs on CTASC-II at the CMCC. CTASC-II has the capability to input, format, manipulate, store, edit, and retrieve data from DAMMS-R and interface with other TACCS computers running logistics STAMIS.

#### **COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE**

The CMCC enters the COSCOM command operations net through its authorized single channel long range AN/GRC 193. Its AN/VRC-89 radio enables the CMCC to enter the COSCOM rear operations net.

The CMCC uses the MSE area communication system for voice and data transfer between the CMCC, TAMCA, HNs, and supporting and supported units.