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Mobile Automated Distribution Support System (MADSS)

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Overview

DoD must maintain the capability to deploy/redeploy massive combat power anywhere in the world with minimum preparation time. Currently, DoD units must have the capability to secure, open and operate both seaports and airports in a variety of environments throughout the world. Deployment includes pre-deployment activities, movement to and activities at Ports of Embarkation (POE), movement to and activities at POE, movement to Ports of Debarkation (POD), and Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration (RSO&I). Redeployment activities include recovery and reconstitution in addition to deployment activities. Reception at POD is under the command and control of the Joint Force Commander (JFC). Reception planning and execution, however, is the responsibility of the commander assigned the overall RSO&I mission. This designation can require an augmentation of functional units capable of conducting RSO&I. Movement control is a subset of command and control. A movement control element must be positioned at each reception node, and remain in constant communication with USTRANSCOM elements on-site and with other movement control elements in-theater. Unit onward movement is centrally planned with decentralized execution. Historically, depending on the command level assigned the overall RSO&I mission, movement control could be planned and directed at theater level by a movement control agency (MCA), at Corps level by the Corps Transportation Officer (CTO) and Corps movement control battalion (Corps MCB) or at division level by a Division Transportation Officer (DTO). Theater and Corps movement control teams are positioned throughout the Area of Responsibility (AOR) to assist with movement control. Force tracking provides situational awareness on combat-ready units within the AOR. The process actually begins in the staging area, where equipment and personnel are reassembled to become combat-ready units. Staging areas must have the communications, data processing equipment, and personnel assets to provide and manage force-tracking data.



Fig. 1: MADSS Process

The importance of having correct, timely information for use by all services cannot be overstated. In austere areas of operation, adequate information technology may not be available. Under these conditions, processing of information is even more susceptible to human error and intensifies the need for ancillary verification, which compounds the effect of scarce resources and time.



This program leverages several complementary technology demonstration and development efforts underway in the Services and ORNL. This program is firmly rooted in guidance provided in the DoD Transformation Planning Guidance published in April 2003. MADSS will provide the capability to operate any node of the Distribution System. It provides Global SATCOM connectivity, will contain a Wireless LAN, providing for a RFID capability and a full 2D



Fig. 2: MADSS Deployment Process

Barcode suite. MADSS provides TC-AIMS II, AALPS, ICODES, and WIM in a single, mobile package, and is scalable to any IT application package required to operate a node, based upon unit requirements. MADSS will be able to support any A/SPOE/D, Distribution node, Supply activity, Movement Control, etc. and will provide full personnel manifesting and air/sea load planning capability in austere areas. MADSS extends the ITV/TAV linkage to the "dirty end" of the E2E Distribution System.

Fact Sheet

- Mobile Automated Distribution Support System Fact Sheet ([PDF](#))

Publications

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