

Military Surface

Deployment and

Distribution Command

# Port Look Study 2008

Association of American Ports Authority



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### Purpose

Provide information on the SDDC 2008 Port Look Study

- Background
- Analysis / Results
- Way Ahead



### Port Look Study 2008

#### Background

- House Resolution 1585 "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008" directed SECDEF to develop and implement a plan to optimize the use of strategic seaports
- SDDC contracted LMI to determine the following:
  - Optimum number of commercial and military seaports
  - Optimum strategic seaport locations
  - Full-time SDDC manning targets
  - Validate 48 hour Port Planning Order (PPO) availability timeline
  - Identify potential process improvements for port selection



**Current Locations of Strategic Seaports** 







### Optimum Location of Strategic Seaports



### **Optimum Location Results**

- Facilities capability and access
- Attitude stakeholder perspective
- **Time** availability

- Background history of use
- Place proximity to shippers
- Resources personnel

Price – cost of terminal operations and workforce

Created Order of Merit lists by assessing 29 criteria in 7 categories

### East Coast OML

- 1. Jacksonville
- 2. Savannah
- 3. Wilmington
- 4. Charleston
- 5. Morehead City
- 6. Hampton Roads
- 7. Philadelphia
- 8. New York/New Jersey

#### Gulf Coast OML

- 1. Beaumont
- 2. Corpus Christi

#### West Coast OML

- 1. Tacoma
- 2. San Diego
- 3. Oakland
- 4. Long Beach

Limited to the 15 commercial ports we were asked to examine

#### Alaskan Coast OML

1. Anchorage

Finding: different ports may provide better alternatives

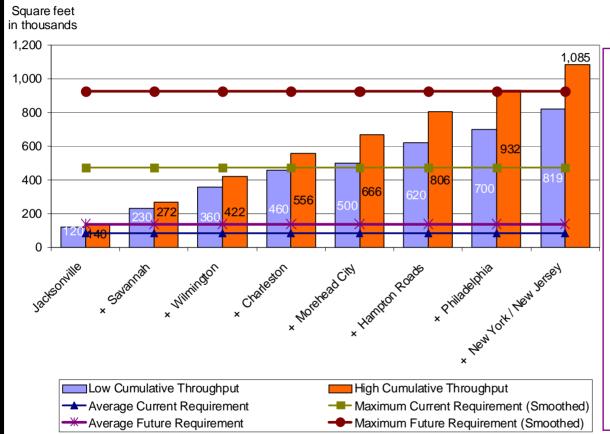




### Optimum Number of Strategic Seaports



### East Coast - Throughput versus Requirements



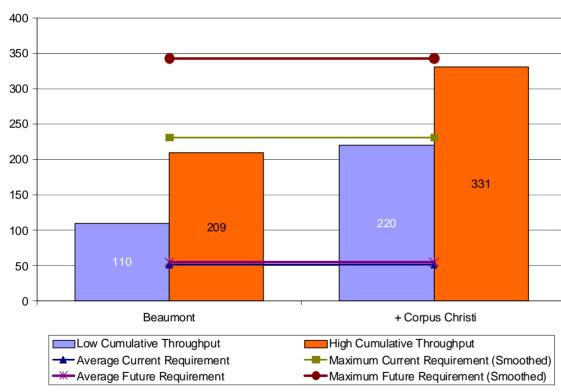
- Current throughput requirements could be satisfied with four or five ports
- Future requirements can be satisfied with all eight ports
- Redundancy offered by Charleston NWS – 100K ft<sup>2</sup> daily





### Gulf Coast - Throughput versus Requirements

#### Square feet in thousands

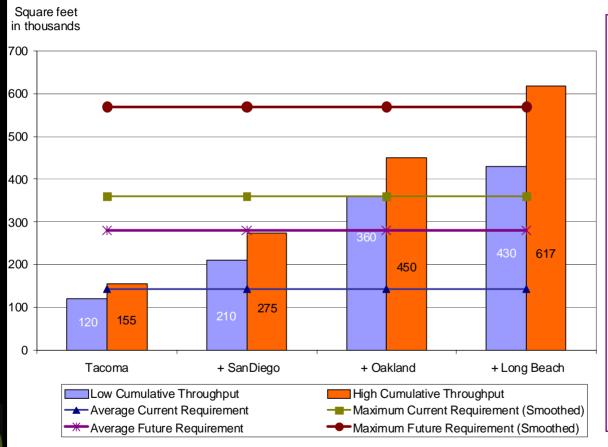


- Current maximum requirement could be optimistically satisfied with both ports
- Cannot meet maximum future requirement – short daily throughput of 12K to 120K ft<sup>2</sup>
- No redundant capability
   a catastrophic event could create enormous challenge





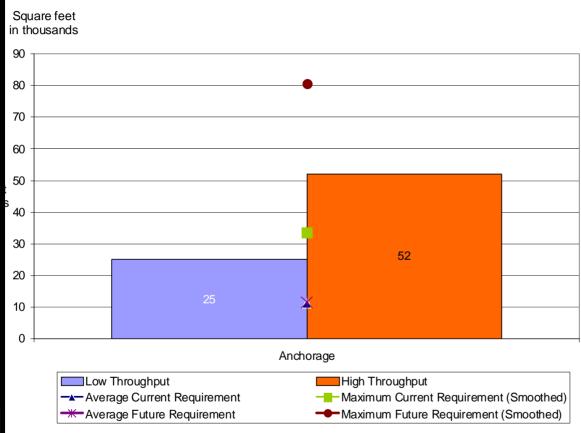
### West Coast - Throughput versus Requirements



- Current maximum requirement could be satisfied by Tacoma, San Diego, and Oakland
- All four are needed to meet future requirement
- MOTCO, Hueneme, and Indian Island add cushion
- Oakland and Long Beach are heavily burdened



### Alaskan Coast - Throughput versus Requirements



- Cannot meet future maximum requirement
- Weather and tidal challenges make high throughput measure optimistic
- No other seaports designated on Alaskan Coast
- Need 28-56K ft<sup>2</sup> additional daily throughput
- Need another port if redundancy is desired



### **Full-Time Manning Targets**



### Full-Time Presence Targets at Ports

### East Coast OML

- 1. Jacksonville
- 2. Savannah
- 3. Wilmington
- 4. Charleston
- 5. Morehead City
- 6. Hampton Roads
- 7. Philadelphia
- 8. New York / New Jersey

#### Gulf Coast OML

- 1. Beaumont
- 2. Corpus Christi

#### West Coast OML

- 1. Tacoma
- 2. San Diego
- 3. Oakland
- 4. Long Beach

#### Alaskan Coast OML

1. Anchorage

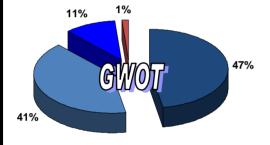
- Full-time SDDC presence should be on the port at optimal locations
- Optimal locations have manning except Tacoma.
   Manning for the Port of Tacoma is located in Seattle,
   30 miles from the port
- Jacksonville prefers that SDDC presence relocates
- Continued presence needed at military seaports

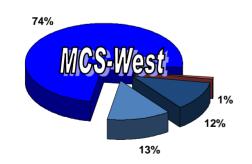


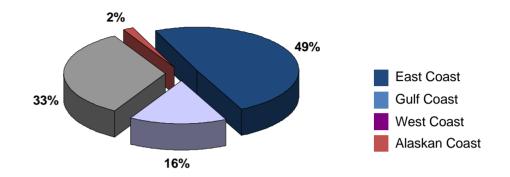


### **Workload versus Personnel Authorizations**









- Workload
  - East and Gulf Coasts had bulk of workload in recent operations
  - Anchorage workload stable across scenarios
  - West Coast ports dominate requirements in future scenario
- Authorizations
  - Gulf Coast authorizations short in current operations
  - Anchorage authorizations in line with workload in all scenarios
  - West Coast authorizations short in future West scenario





### 48-Hour PPO Availability Timeline



### The 48-Hour Requirement

If there is a deployment of the Armed Forces or other requirement for the nation's defense, and if the specified port facilities and services are not obtainable through established transportation procurement practices, the port must grant priority of use of agreed to facilities to SDDC

- Facilities must be made available 48
  hours after receipt of MARAD issued,
  written National Shipping Authority
  Service Priority Order (NSPO)
- Ports report they receive 5 or more days notice from SDDC battalions in advance of military operations

Timeline not generally understood

NSPO has been issued only once

- 48-hour timeline does not reflect what is likely
- The 48-hour timeline measures only the period after the NSPO is issued – which is not the most important measure of readiness





# Implementation Plan



#### Optimization of Strategic Ports

- Retain all commercial and military seaports currently designated as strategic
  - Designate Charleston Naval Weapons Station and Port of Charleston as two separate, distinct strategic seaports 20 vice 19 strategic ports
- Establish strategic seaport selection team to ensure capacity for future operations; identify potential seaports to increase capacity on Gulf Coast and in Alaska
- Institutionalize future port studies on recurring basis, synchronized with QDR release
- Examine additional ports as alternatives to current strategic ports
- Conduct a Ports for National Defense strategic seaport study for Naval Magazine Indian Island
- Identify potential process improvements for strategic port selection and ports used for daily operations



Partner with MARAD to Improve Strategic Seaport Program

- Develop new metric to better measure seaport readiness (phase-in port capacity and capability over time)
- Revise monthly MARAD strategic seaport readiness report to reflect time required for Port Planning Order capacity
- Revitalize governance structure of the National Port Readiness Network
- Increase specificity of Port Planning Orders
- Update National Port Readiness Network website to provide Port Readiness Committee meeting minutes and after action reports on military outloads and exercises to improve collaboration among stakeholders



# National Port Readiness Network Working Group and Steering Group Meetings

- Revise strategic seaport definition; standardize for joint doctrine
- Allow Port Readiness Committee to serve as a subcommittee to the Area
   Maritime Security Committee
  - Develop strategic seaport strategies to ensure DoD access when needed
  - Participation in US Coast Guard port security exercises
- Discuss legal ramifications and DoD costs if commercial lease is terminated to accommodate military deployment
- Pursue legislation to codify strategic seaport program in the Code of Federal Regulations





### Port Look 2008 Implementation Plan (slide 1 of 2)

Action	OPR	Status	
1. Create port selection team to evaluate Gulf Coast / Alaska shortfalls	s G5		
2. Refine port selection process for daily operations	G3		
3. Refine strategic port selection process	G5		
4. Negotiate continued presence at JAXPORT	CA	(X)	
5. Designate CNWS as strategic port	G5		
6. Validate BOA or S&RTS contract at each strat port	597 <sup>th</sup>		
7. Update port battle books for strat ports	G5		
8. Develop port selection process for primary use of strat ports	G3		
9. Revise definition of strategic port	G5		
10. Reexamine port workload requirements at MCRS-16 conclusion	TEA		
11. Co-host meeting with port authorities as strategic partners	G5		
12. Determine most effective deployment concept for Modular Force	G5, G3	3	
Working / On Track Behind Schedule Not Started			





### Port Look 2008 Implementation Plan (slide 2 of 2)

Action	OPR	<u>Status</u>
13. Initiate detailed manning requirements analysis post MCRS-16	G5	
14. Examine relocating 833rd Bn to Port of Tacoma	597th	
15. Revise PPO renewal schedule	G5	
16. Identify additional capacity in Gulf / Alaska coasts	G5	Ö
17. Prioritize alt ports for catastrophic event w/ DHS and USCG	G5	
18. Conduct PND study of Naval Magazine Indian Island	TEA	
19. Assess need to conduct future Port Look 2011	G5	
20. Consider legal ramifications to end com'l leases at strat ports	SJA	
21. Conduct study of UBL shipments to determine best method	G5, G3	3
22. Consider ideas to gain assured access	G5	
23. Consider long-term leases w/ selected strat ports or alt ports	G5	







### Way Ahead

- Strengthen National Port Readiness Network (NPRN) and Port Readiness Committee (PRC) Community
- Continue to implement port look study recommendations
- Relook Port Look Study after MCRS-16 results are released



### Port Assessment Criteria

#### Strategic Port designation is based on DoD requirements

#### Recommended Port Infrastructure

- 3 berthing spaces 1,000 linear feet each
- Minimum water depth of 35 feet
- 30 45 acres of open storage
- 4 rail offloading spurs of 1,000 feet of straight track each
- 4 rail / truck end ramps
- Gate house / security
- Access to port-owned interchange yard to support switching 2 trains per day
- Suitable area to land / service helos (~5 acres)
- 2 container handlers
- Adequate interior roadways to port facilities
- Office space with adequate utilities and communication service
- Processing area for 30 trucks
- Wash rack that meets USDA requirements

#### Terminal Access

- Close proximity (<10 mi) to Interstate Highway system</li>
- Access to at least one major commercial rail carrier
- Water channel access width of 500 feet and depth of 35 feet
- Access to commercial rail interchange yard (if port-owned facilities are inadequate)





