

# UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND



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## **COMMANDER'S PRIORITIES**



PRIORITIES

RTAT

## **MOBILITY TRIAD**



### **Balancing Options Maximizes Effectiveness & Efficiency**

#### SUBSCRIPTION/CAPACITY TOGETHER, WE

CRAF Aircraft by Stages			I	I	III
International	Long Range	Passenger	20	115	147
		Cargo	13	68	130
	Short Range	Passenger		127	134
		Cargo		5	5
National	Domestic	Passenger		23	36
		Cargo		1	1
TOTAL			33	339	453

CRAF

Stage III adds 24.2MTM and 78.4MPM capability

CRAF Wide Body Equivalents (WBE) by Stage			I	II	III
International	Long Range	Passenger	16.665	87.436	110.399
		Cargo	15.944	75.447	142.225
	Short Range	Passenger		35.101	37.089
		Cargo		0.745	0.745
TOTAL			32.609	198.729	290.458

Note: WBE = 325 Pax or 78 STons



# **MEETING THE DEFENSE** SIRALEGY

#### TOGETHER, WE

#### Sealift is the primary means to project and sustain consequential combat power

- For major conflicts, 75% of our go-to-war surge capacity comes from our governmentowned ships when fully mobilized; 25% comes from our commercial carriers
- During steady-state or moderate ops-tempo sustained operations, such as the latter half of the Afghan conflict, commercial carriers provide ~90% of our routine capacity
  - Without action, more than half of organic sealift ages out by 2033
    - Recapitalization is one focus area for the Strategic Mobility Strategic Portfolio Review (SPR)

Lift

Linked to commercial industry – governmentowned vessels crewed by commercial mariners



Commercial U.S.-flag fleet is in decline

- **Reduction of government-impelled cargo** is impacting the U.S. Merchant Marine
- VISA commitments for vessels outside of Maritime Security Program (MSP) are declining





## Together, we deliver.