Air Mobility Command’s (AMC’s) fixed en route system serves as the execution arm of the Global Air Mobility Support System (GAMSS). The air mobility operations wings (AMOW) that comprise the en route system are considered “forward located.” This structure is essential to providing a responsive fixed en route network because it ensures the AMOW commander has the authority to shift assets internally to keep all nodes of the en route “theater” at a capacity commensurate with the operational demand. Furthermore, the AMOWs and each air mobility squadron (AMS) respond to the direction of the 618th Air Operations Center (AOC) (Tanker Airlift Control Center [TACC]) with respect to mission priorities and changes. Except for a full airbase opening package, the GAMSS is not self-sustaining over extended periods. Usually, fixed and mobile teams operating outside the continental United States rely heavily on supported commanders or host nation for base operating support. GAMSS should clearly articulate their requirements and establish the proper support agreements.

Operation UNIFIED RESPONSE

Following the January 12, 2010, earthquake in Haiti, US military forces supported the disaster relief effort. US Air Force forces were tasked to manage airfields supporting the relief effort. An Army rapid port opening element joined an Air Force contingency response group (CRG) to form US Transportation Command’s Joint Task Force - Port Opening. An aerial port of debarkation was established at the Toussaint Louverture International Airport in Port-au-Prince. Additionally, the CRG was declared the senior airfield authority, assuming responsibility for parking aircraft that transited the main ramp, offering cargo offloading services to users, loading evacuating American citizens, providing command and control for fixed wing operations, and ensuring airfield and perimeter security. In total, the CRG worked over 6,000 sorties, downloaded 31,000,000 pounds of humanitarian cargo, and safely evacuated 15,500 American citizens.