NAVY TACTICAL REFERENCE PUBLICATION

DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM-NAVY REPORTING MANUAL NTRP 1-03.5

EDITION APRIL 2012

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

PRIMARY REVIEW AUTHORITY:
OPNAV N43

URGENT CHANGE/ERRATUM RECORD		
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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

April 2012

LETTER OF APPROVAL

1. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012), Defense Readiness Reporting System – Navy Reporting Manual, is UNCLASSIFIED. Handle in accordance with the administrative procedures contained in NTTP 1-01 (APR 2005), The Navy Warfare Library.

2. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012), is effective upon receipt and supersedes NTRP 1-03.5 (NOV 2010), Defense Readiness Reporting System – Navy Reporting Manual. Destroy superseded material without report.

3. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012), provides the framework for specified Navy organizations, as required in OPNAVINST 3501.360, to conduct Navy mission-essential task (NMET) assessments and readiness reporting via DRRS-N.

4. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012), is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

J. S. MATTHEWS
Rear Admiral, United States Navy
Fleet Training and Readiness Division (N43)

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1. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012), Defense Readiness Reporting System – Navy Reporting Manual was developed in accordance with NTTP 1-01 (APR 2005), The Navy Warfare Library, and has been reviewed for consistency with approved joint and Navy Service terminology. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012), is hereby promulgated as authoritative Service doctrine for use during operations and exercises and to serve as the basis for training operating forces and personnel.

T. B. KRAFT
Rear Admiral, United States Navy
Navy Warfare Development Command

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April 2012

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ROUTING

1. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012), DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM-NAVY REPORTING MANUAL, is available in the Navy Warfare Library. It is effective upon receipt.

2. Navy Tactical Reference Publication (NTRP) 1-03.5, Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy (DRRS-N) Reporting Manual, establishes DRRS-N readiness reporting procedures. Specifically, NTRP 1-03.5 provides the framework for specified Navy organizations to conduct Navy mission-essential task (NMET) assessments and readiness reporting via DRRS-N.

3. NTRP 1-03.5 (APR 2012) supersedes NTRP 1-03.5 (NOV 2010), Defense Readiness Reporting System–Navy Reporting Manual and cancels NTTP 1-03.3, Status of Resources and Training System Joint Report–Navy (SORTSREPNV).

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This notice should be duplicated for routing to cognizant personnel to keep them informed of changes to this publication.

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CONTENTS

Page No.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Page No.

Page No.

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PREFACE

Navy Tactical Reference Publication (NTRP) 1-03.5, Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy (DRRS-N) Reporting Manual, establishes DRRS-N readiness reporting procedures. Specifically, NTRP 1-03.5 provides the framework for specified Navy organizations to conduct Navy mission-essential task (NMET) assessments and readiness reporting via DRRS-N. Unless otherwise stated, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

Report administrative discrepancies by letter, message, or e-mail to:

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NAVY WARFARE DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
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When items for changes are considered urgent, send this information by message to the primary review authority, info NWDC. Clearly identify and justify both the proposed change and its urgency. Information addressees should comment as appropriate. See the sample for urgent change recommendation format on page 15.

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Revised text is indicated by a black vertical line in the outside margin of the page, like the one printed next to this paragraph. The change bar indicates added or restated information. A change bar in the margin adjacent to the chapter number and title indicates a new or completely revised chapter.

WARNINGS, CAUTIONS, AND NOTES

The following definitions apply to warnings, cautions, and notes used in this manual:

WARNING

An operating procedure, practice, or condition that may result in injury or death if not carefully observed or followed.

CAUTION

An operating procedure, practice, or condition that may result in damage to equipment if not carefully observed or followed.

Note

An operating procedure, practice, or condition that requires emphasis.

WORDING

Word usage and intended meaning throughout this publication are as follows:

“Shall” indicates the application of a procedure is mandatory.

“Should” indicates the application of a procedure is recommended.

“May” and “need not” indicate the application of a procedure is optional.

“Will” indicates future time. It never indicates any degree of requirement for application of a procedure.

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POC/*(Command Representative)*//
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Urgent Change Recommendation Message Format

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FROM: *(Name, Grade or Title, Activity, Location)*
TO: *(Primary Review Authority)*

SUBJECT: ROUTINE CHANGE RECOMMENDATION TO *(Publication Short Title, Revision/Edition, Change Number, Publication Long Title)*

ENCL: *(List Attached Tables, Figures, etc.)*

1. The following changes are recommended for NTTP X-XX, Rev. X, Change X:

a. CHANGE: (Page 1-1, Paragraph 1.1.1, Line 1)
Replace "…the ~~National Command Authority~~ President and Secretary of Defense establish~~es~~ procedures for the…"
REASON: SECNAVINST ####, dated ####, instructing the term "National Command Authority" be replaced with "President and Secretary of Defense."

b. ADD: (Page 2-1, Paragraph 2.2, Line 4)
Add sentence at end of paragraph "See Figure 2-1."
REASON: Sentence will refer reader to enclosed illustration.
Add Figure 2-1 (see enclosure) where appropriate.
REASON: Enclosed figure helps clarify text in Paragraph 2.2.

c. DELETE: (Page 4-2, Paragraph 4.2.2, Line 3)
Remove "Navy Tactical Support Activity."
"…~~Navy Tactical Support Activity, and~~ the Navy Warfare Development Command ~~are~~ is responsible for…"
REASON: Activity has been deactivated.

2. Point of contact for this action is *(name, grade or title, telephone, e-mail address)*.

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Routine Change Recommendation Letter Format

CHAPTER 1

General Provisions

1.1 PURPOSE

The Defense Readiness Reporting System–Navy (DRRS-N) is a near real-time, Web-based software application used by Navy commanders at every echelon to perform readiness assessments and decision support for capability-based readiness reporting. DRRS-N provides the unique ability to ascertain and report a Navy organization's ability to perform Navy mission-essential tasks (NMETs) according to specified standards, conditions, and thresholds. Specialized status views give reporting Navy commanders access to up-to-date information regarding all resources within their command pertaining to the personnel, equipment, supply, training, ordnance, and facilities (PESTOF) resource pillars—and the impact those resources pillars will have on the organization's mission capabilities.

Navy Tactical Reference Publication (NTRP) 1-03.5, Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy (DRRS-N) Reporting Manual, establishes DRRS-N readiness reporting procedures. Specifically, NTRP 1-03.5 provides the framework for specified Navy organizations to conduct NMET assessments and readiness reporting via DRRS-N.

1.2 POLICY

Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 3501.360, Defense Readiness Reporting System–Navy (DRRS-N) establishes Navy policy, procedures and responsibilities for DRRS-N reporting, and directs that "all combat, combat support, and combat service support Navy units that have the potential to support, by deployment or otherwise, a Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)/combatant commander (CCDR) directed operation plan, concept plan, or contingency operation shall report in DRRS-N. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), as the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) executive agent for development and implementation of DRRS-N, is responsible for providing general reporting guidance and training for DRRS-N."

Type commanders (TYCOMs) and other echelon II and III commanders responsible for managing operational readiness of assigned units are encouraged to promulgate supplemental DRRS-N reporting guidance and procedures. Supplemental DRRS-N reporting guidance and procedures may amplify and extend, but shall not conflict with this publication. Copies of supplemental guidance issued must be forwarded to COMUSFLTFORCOM (N40) for review.

OPNAVINST C3501.2, Naval Warfare Mission Areas and Required Operational Capabilities (ROC) and Projected Operational Environment (POE) Statements (U) issues the assignment of capabilities to include primary naval warfare mission areas that are designated by organization type. Navy mission-essential task lists (NMETLs), must include the capabilities that align to the primary naval warfare mission areas promulgated in OPNAVINST C3501.2K.

OPNAVINST 1000.16, Navy Total Force Manpower Policies Procedures and OPNAVINST 5400.44, Navy Organization Change Manual each require the issuance of mission, functions, and tasks (MFT) statements for shore activities. For all shore activities and any other organization type that are not designated in OPNAVINST C3501.2, NMETLs shall be developed based upon MFT statements.

1.3 OVERVIEW

The Navy Readiness Reporting Enterprise (NRRE) system interface is illustrated in Figure 1-1 and shows the data flow for DRRS-N. DRRS-N data flow is shown from the DRRS-N reporter to Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) for Defense Readiness Reporting System-Strategic (DRRS-S) assessments and from the DRRS-N reporter to the Joint Staff for Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS). Descriptions of the individual components (applications, resource pillars, and data flows) that comprise the NRRE are listed in Figure 1-2.

1.3.1 Defense Readiness Reporting System-Strategic

Department of Defense Directive 7730.65, Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS), identifies guidelines and procedures for a comprehensive readiness reporting system that evaluates readiness on the basis of the mission and capabilities assigned to the forces. To achieve the goal of improved accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of Department of Defense (DOD) readiness data, all Services have aligned their readiness reporting with DRRS-S.

DRRS-S is a capabilities-based, adaptive, near real-time readiness reporting system. DOD directed the development of mission-essential tasks for all assigned missions, and collection of near real-time data on the readiness of military forces and support organizations to perform these missions.

1.3.2 Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy

DRRS-N is the Navy's authoritative system for compliance with DOD Directive 7730.65 and satisfies OSD and Navy readiness reporting requirements. In addition to the purpose of DRRS-N described in Paragraph 1.1, DRRS-N provides the means to manage and report readiness and general status data of Navy units to the President/Secretary of Defense, OSD, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), fleet commanders, the Navy component commanders of the geographic combatant commanders, and other operational commanders.

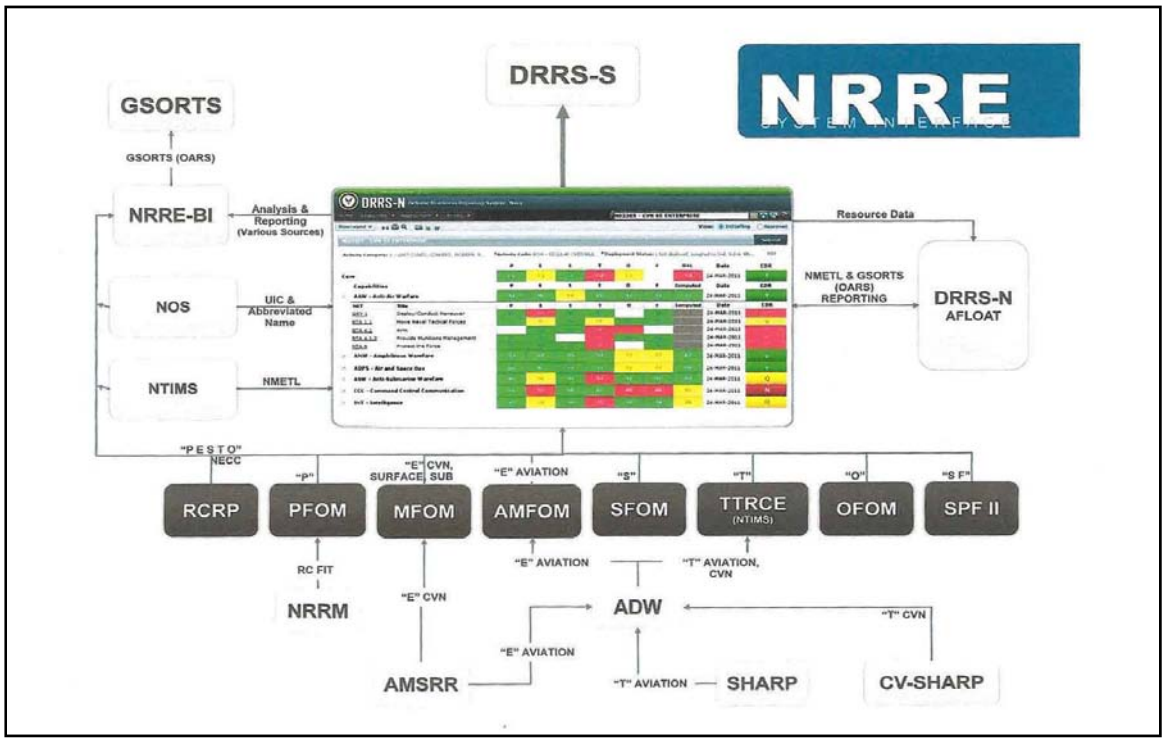

Figure 1-1. Navy Readiness Reporting Enterprise System Interface

NRRE Components	Description
Defense Readiness Reporting System-Strategic (DRRS-S)	A capabilities-based, adaptive, near real-time readiness reporting system.
Defense Readiness Reporting System–Navy (DRRS-N)	A near real-time, Web-based software application used by Navy commanders at every echelon to perform readiness assessments and decision support for capability-based readiness reporting.
Navy Readiness Reporting Enterprise-Business Intelligence (NRRE-BI)	A business intelligence tool for accessing, analyzing and displaying Navy readiness data.
Navy Organizational (Org) Server (NOS)	The authoritative data source for the Department of the Navy's authorized force structure data.
Navy Training Information Management System (NTIMS)	A Web-enabled application that consists of an integrated suite of information management tools to identify, collect, analyze, store, and disseminate data required to execute Navy training and training readiness programs.
Navy Reserve Readiness Module (NRRM)	A comprehensive data management system designed to consolidate, store, and manage readiness information for the Navy Reserves.
personnel figure of merit (PFOM)	A Web-enabled system that allows unit-level mapping of personnel and skills to required unit tasks.
Sierra Hotel Aviation Readiness Program (SHARP)	A Web-enabled application for scheduling, training management, operational risk management, and reporting of aviation training readiness.
(Aircraft) Carrier Sierra Hotel Aviation Readiness Program (CV-SHARP)	A Web-enabled application used to capture and record training data aboard aircraft carriers.
Aviation Data Warehouse (ADW)	A Web-enabled data warehouse serving the Naval aviation communities.
Aviation Maintenance Supply Readiness Reporting (AMSRR)	An aeronautical equipment reporting program providing material condition data, supply and maintenance action information and reports, and equipment historical trend analysis support for units reporting via the program to Department of Defense customers.
aviation maintenance figure of merit (AMFOM)	A resource mapping tool that maps aviation squadron required resources to tasks and provides task resource availability metrics.

Figure 1-2. Navy Readiness Reporting Enterprise Component Descriptions (Sheet 1 of 3)

NRRE Components	Description
maintenance figure of merit (MFOM)	Web-enabled application that provides a comprehensive picture of a ships material readiness. Also calculates equipment readiness values against ships tasks and warfare areas.
supply figure of merit (SFOM)	A Web-enabled application used to collect and organize supply resource measurements and calculate supply resource readiness status for units reporting in DRRS-N.
Readiness and Cost Reporting Program (RCRP)	A Web-enabled application used to provide the processes, programs and applications designed for Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) business processes to measure and manage resource readiness and cost across all resource pillars.
Shore Pillar Feed II (SPF II)	A Web-enabled application used to collect, display and publish sustainment and facility resource data to Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy for Commander, Navy Installation Command Installations.
Ordnance Figure of Merit (OFOM)	A Web-enabled application used to map ordnance items to specific unit tasks and capabilities and calculate unit ordnance readiness.
Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS)	A resource and unit monitoring system for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Global Status of Resources and Training System provides the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with an assessment of unit resources and training to achieve adequate and feasible military response to crisis situations, and joint planning and execution associated with deliberate planning.
Total Force Integrated Readiness Model (TFIRM) Training Readiness Calculation Engine (TTRCE)	A component of NTIMS, TTRCE collects training readiness data from the training readiness systems and reports that are provided by the fleet and type commanders (TYCOMs), calculates the unit-level Navy Mission-essential Task (NMET) training readiness indices and builds the associated drilldowns into the data, and delivers the associated training readiness data to the DRRS–N figure of merit (FOM) server.
Unit Identification Code (UIC)	A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each active, reserve, and National Guard unit of the armed forces.
Navy Mission-Essential Task List (NMETL)	List of Navy mission essential tasks developed using the common language and structure of the Universal Naval Task List and based on analysis of an organization's assigned missions. It provides the framework for a commander to quantify both the level and scope of effort essential to achieve mission objectives.
Reserve Component (RC) Fit	A value that describes the ratio of Reserve Component individual skill to task availability to meet task or mission requirements.

Figure 1-2. Navy Readiness Reporting Enterprise Component Descriptions (Sheet 2 of 3)

NRRE Components	Description
Personnel (P) resource pillar	Unit personnel readiness metrics used in Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy.
Training (T) resource pillar	Unit training readiness metrics used in Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy.
Equipment (E) resource pillar	Unit equipment readiness metrics used in Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy.
Supply (S) resource pillar	Unit supply readiness metrics used in Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy.
Facility (F) resource pillar	Installation facilities readiness metrics used in Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy.
Ordnance (O) resource pillar	Unit ordnance readiness metrics used in Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy.
Organizational and Resource Status (OARS)	The area of Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy which allows the unit commander to report the assessment of the resources under his or her command (Personnel, Equipment, Supply, Training, and Ordnance) to support the Global Status of Resources and Training System.

Figure 1-2. Navy Readiness Reporting Enterprise Component Descriptions (Sheet 3 of 3)

1.3.2.1 Navy Mission-Essential Tasks Assessments via Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy

The DOD directed the Services to develop mission-essential tasks lists (METLs) to support capabilities-based readiness reporting. NMETs for required Navy reporting organizations are developed and stored in the Navy Training Information Management System (NTIMS). NTIMS is integrated with DRRS-N to provide authoritative NMETLs for Navy organizations' readiness assessments.

The universal naval task list (UNTL) is an extension of the Universal Joint Task List that includes the naval tactical task list. The Navy tactical task (NTA) list is a catalogued listing or "library" of the tasks that can be performed by a naval force. NMETLs are developed using the common language and structure of the UNTL, based on analysis of an organization's assigned missions. It provides the framework for a commander to quantify both the level and scope of effort needed to achieve mission objectives. These measures allow the assessment of the organization's capability to perform its assigned missions.

1.3.2.2 Global Status of Resources and Training System Reporting Via Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy

The GSORTS is a resource and unit monitoring system that provides the CJCS with an assessment of unit resources and training to achieve adequate and feasible military response to crisis situations, and joint planning and execution associated with deliberate planning. In addition, GSORTS provides data to other automated systems, including the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System.

GSORTS data generated within the DRRS-N OARS additional data items satisfies the GSORTS reporting requirements for JCS. DRRS-N will transmit GSORTS data required until it is no longer a CJCS requirement.

Note

A unit must have an approved NMETL before it can make assessments using DRRS-N.

1.4 UNIT INITIALIZATION

Navy organizations are automatically initialized for reporting in DRRS-N if they have a valid UIC and an approved NMETL in NTIMS.

If a required Navy reporting organization is not visible for assessment in DRRS-N, contact the DRRS-N customer support as described in Paragraph 1.5.

1.5 TECHNICAL SUPPORT

All unit reporters should receive training by a designated COMUSFLTFORCOM administrator prior to reporting in DRRS-N. Training materials shall be established and maintained by COMUSFLTFORCOM and available through the DRRS-N program on the COMUSFLTFORCOM unclassified Web site. Information shall be updated as necessary to ensure accuracy and timeliness with Navy readiness reporting data and to comply with emerging DRRS requirements.

DRRS-N Guidance, user's manuals, contact information, and current system status shall be posted on the DRRS-N portal Web site at: https://www.portal.navy.mil/drrs-n/. General questions can be sent by e-mail to: drrsn@navy.mil. Customer support is available 24/7 at the telephone numbers posted on the DRRS-N login page at: https://drrsn.ffc.navy.smil.mil/DRRSN/Login/.

CHAPTER 2

Unit Reporting Requirements

2.1 PURPOSE

This chapter describes NMETL and OARS assessments, what data a reporting organization must submit, and when reports must be submitted.

2.2 NAVY MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASK LIST ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Navy Mission-Essential Task List Development

1. DRRS-N facilitates reporting the readiness of Navy forces and the supporting infrastructure to accomplish assigned missions through the construct of an NMET.

2. An NMET is a task that is necessary, indispensable, or critical to the success of a unit's mission. An NMET includes the specific conditions and the standards for successful task contribution to mission accomplishment.

3. An NMETL is a listing of NMETs that a command must complete in order to meet its mission or provide the selected capability.

4. The assessment of mission-essential tasks (METs) is the foundation of capabilities-based reporting and the standardized reporting scheme directed for use by all Services and DOD agencies.

5. COMUSFLTFORCOM/Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet Instruction COMUSPACFLTINST 3501.3, Fleet Training Continuum provides information on roles and responsibilities regarding NMETs and NMETLs.

6. For more information on NMETL development, refer to the guidance in OPNAVINST 3500.38/Marine Corps Order (MCO) 3500.26/U.S. Coast Guard Commandant Instruction (USCG COMDTINST) M3500.1, Universal Naval Task List (http://www.nwdc.navy.mil).

2.2.2 Assessment Types

2.2.2.1 Core Assessment

The core assessment is the unit commander's qualitative assessment of the unit's full ability to execute its designed missions.

2.2.2.2 Capability Assessment

Capabilities within DRRS-N are comparable to the naval warfare mission areas.

The capability assessment is the unit commander's qualitative assessment of the unit's ability to execute its designed functions within a particular capability.

2.2.2.3 Navy Mission-Essential Task Assessment

The NMET assessment is the unit commander's qualitative assessment of the unit's ability to execute an NMET in support of the capability under which it is presented and shall take into account the PESTOF resource pillar assessments that apply to that NMET.

One NMET may be related to more than one capability. DRRS-N shall allow the same task to be rated differently within each capability under which it appears in the specific context of that capability.

2.2.3 Assessment Values

Commanders should assess the ability of their units to accomplish assigned NMETs and capabilities to established standards under specified conditions. This assessment relies on the commander's judgment and should take into account resource availability, observed performance, and military experience. All assessments shall be performed using the following definitions:

1. "Yes" (green) assessment: The unit can accomplish the NMET, capability, or mission to prescribed standards for specified conditions. The "Yes" assessment should reflect demonstrated performance in training or operations.

2. "Qualified yes" (yellow) assessment: In those cases where the data does not readily support a "yes", but the assessor believes that the unit can perform the task under most conditions and can meet most standards, the assessor may report a "qualified yes." A "qualified yes" is still a "yes." This assessment also implies certain risks or measured resource shortfalls that should be identified in the comment fields. Supporting explanations are mandatory. Organizations assessing their task or mission as a "qualified yes" can be employed for those tasks. An organization can assess as "qualified yes" if any of the following exist:

   a. The organization can accomplish the task to some, but not all standards

   b. Performance of the task has not been observed or demonstrated in training or operations.

3. "No" (red) assessment: The unit is unable to accomplish the NMET, capability, or mission to prescribed standards for specified conditions.

Supporting explanations are mandatory for any NMETs/tasks assessed other than yes (green) and shall contain a comprehensive explanation of capability gaps or deficiencies, prioritized by significance or level of impact.

This assessment of NMETs, capabilities, and missions is repeated up the operational and administrative chains of command. In the case of current operations or major war plans, the assessments may culminate with the CCDR's assessment of command's ability to conduct the operation. As changes to assessments are made, the updates are available to the CCDRs and/or other units affected.

2.2.4 Personnel, Equipment, Supply, Training, Ordnance, and Facility Pillars Description

DRRS-N displays resource availability data for Personnel, Equipment, Supply, Training and Ordnance (PESTO), and PESTOF data for Navy installations and applicable units that operate ashore.

Detailed descriptions of authoritative data sources and computations for the PESTOF data are available in Appendices A through F.

2.2.5 Computed Assessments

2.2.5.1 Computed Navy Mission-Essential Task

The computed resource value for a particular NMET shall be determined by the arithmetic average of the applicable PESTOF figure of merit (FOM) numbers that apply to that NMET. If FOM data is expected but not present (gray) in any of the PESTOF cells, the computed NMET cell shall be gray with no numeric resource calculation present. The color of the computed NMET cell shall be based on the following break points:

1. Green: 80 to 100
2. Yellow: 60 to 79
3. Red: 0 to 59

2.2.5.2 Computed Capability

Capability roll-up calculations encompassing a METL shall be treated the same for both the overall capability calculation (computed capability) and within each PESTO pillar. The score shall be determined by the arithmetic average of the individual computed NMET scores for the capability. For each PESTO pillar capability level roll-up, the numeric score shall be the arithmetic average of resource scores in each pillar. The Facility (F) Pillar capability level roll-up is weighted as described in Appendix F and therefore is not a straight arithmetic average of the NMET F Pillar resource scores. If a gray cell or gray cell with "#" symbol is present, a numeric score will be displayed along with a "#" symbol to indicate the value has been calculated by ignoring missing NMET values. The color of the computed capability and computed PESTOF pillar cells will be based on the following break points:

1. Green: 80 to 100
2. Yellow: 60 to 79
3. Red: 0 to 59

Note

A white/blank cell indicates that data is not expected in a given column or row. White/blank cells do not affect any of the automated calculations.

2.3 ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCE STATUS ASSESSMENT

2.3.1 Assessment Values

1. Paragraph 2.3.2 describes the C-rating.
2. The DRRS-N OARS assessment values for C-ratings are listed in Figure 2-1.

Rating	Definition (CJCSI 3401.02B)
C1	The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the full wartime missions for which it is organized or designed. The resource and training area status will neither limit flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment nor increase vulnerability of unit personnel and equipment. The unit does not require any compensation for deficiencies.
C2	The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most of the wartime missions for which it is organized or designed. The resource and training area status may cause isolated decreases in flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment, but will not increase vulnerability of the unit under most envisioned operational scenarios. The unit would require little, if any, compensation for deficiencies.
C3	The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake many, but not all, portions of the wartime missions for which it is organized or designed. The resource or training area status will result in significant decreases in flexibility for mission accomplishment and will increase vulnerability of the unit under many, but not all, envisioned operational scenarios. The unit would require significant compensation for deficiencies.
C4	The unit requires additional resources or training to undertake its wartime missions, but it may be directed to undertake portions of its wartime missions with resources on hand.
C5	The unit is undergoing a Service, Combatant Commander, defense agency, or other Department of Defense-directed resource action and is not prepared, at this time, to undertake the wartime missions for which it is organized or designed. However, the unit may be capable of undertaking nontraditional, non-wartime related missions. Not selectable. (C5 Override Rule para. 3.3.4.1.1.)

Figure 2-1. Definitions of C-Ratings

2.3.2 Computed Overall Values

The C-rating for Overall (OVALL) is calculated based on the worst assessment of the OVALL PEST C-ratings, and the Overall ORDNA C-rating.

2.4 REPORTING UNITS

2.4.1 Navy Mission-Essential Task List Assessments

2.4.1.1 Units

1. All fleet operational units, units providing direct operational mission support, and all higher Navy echelons responsible for managing operational units and mission support shall report NMET, capability and core commander's assessments in DRRS-N.

2. Including but not limited to: carrier strike group (CSG)/expeditionary strike group (ESG), amphibious ready group (ARG), surface strike group (SSG), carriers, individual ships, submarines, carrier air wing, aircraft squadrons, Navy mobile construction battalions, amphibious construction battalions, separate deployed or deployable detachments, platoons, teams, special boat units, shore installations, and deployable staffs.

3. Any additional units designated by the CNO.

4. Rotational and Blue/Gold type crews not currently embarked in a hull are not required to report commander's core, NMET, and capability assessments in DRRS-N.

2.4.1.2 Group and Navy Region Roll-up Assessments

CSG, ESG, SSG, ARG, and Navy region roll-up assessments apply unit capability weighting factors to conduct capability area group roll-up calculations within DRRS-N.

For additional information concerning group and Navy region roll-up assessments, see Appendix G.

2.4.2 Organization and Resource Status

Required for all combat, combat support, and combat service support units and commands listed in OPNAVINST C3501.2K. This includes:

1. Major detachments, platoons, or teams when assigned to the operational command of a unit other than its parent unit.

2. Deployable staffs (e.g., wings, groups, and squadrons).

3. Naval units located outside the fifty states that possess a valid UIC.

4. Reserve units designated by the Commander, Naval Reserve Force Command.

5. Any additional units designated by the CNO.

6. Rotational and Blue/Gold type crews not currently embarked in a hull are not required to report an OARS assessment.

2.5 REPORTING PERIODICITY

A unit assessment shall be submitted in DRRS-N within 24 hours of a significant change in readiness. An updated unit assessment must be submitted within 30 days of the last assessment even if there is no change in readiness.

A significant change in readiness is defined as a change in any capability rating (yes, qualified yes, and no) from the previously reported value as determined by the unit commander. TYCOM and other echelon III commanders may further clarify or define a significant change for unit types under their cognizance.

Note

Changes in PESTOF data can occur daily or hourly, and do not necessarily constitute a requirement for submitting a new readiness assessment. The determination of the need to submit an assessment resides in the judgment of the unit commander.

2.6 DATA CLASSIFICATION

DRRS-N resides on the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network. It gathers and processes information from numerous DOD systems and authoritative data sources. Any effort to degrade classification or declassify data within DRRS-N shall be made within the authoritative data source where the data originated and in accordance with security classification guidelines promulgated in the OPNAVINST 5513.1F, Department of the Navy Security Classification Guides.

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CHAPTER 3

Reporting Instructions

3.1 PURPOSE

This chapter defines the process for how NMETL assessments are conducted and how GSORTS data is submitted via OARS, where NMETL assessments and GSORTS data are submitted, the format and composition of the NMETL assessments and GSORTS data, and special reporting requirements.

3.2 UNITS REQUIRED TO REPORT GLOBAL STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM

Units required to report GSORTS data are defined in Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction (CJCSI) 3401.02B, Force Readiness Reporting, and are delineated in the Navy Organizational Server (NOS) database as an "IsSortsReporter".

3.3 DATA REQUIRED

3.3.1 Navy Mission-Essential Task Assessments

Unit Assessments are required for each NMET under each capability.

1. Current Rating
   a. Valid value: yes/qualified yes/no.
   b. Commander's subjective assessment of unit ability to execute task.
   c. Objective PESTOF and computed NMET values should be evaluated in assessing NMET readiness.
2. Next Rating
   a. Valid value: yes/qualified yes/no.
   b. If no change is expected, next rating may be equal to current rating.
3. Estimated Change Date
   a. Valid value: Date greater than current system date.
   b. Date rating is anticipated to change.
   c. If next rating equals current rating, set for current date plus 30 days.
4. Comments
   a. Comments may be submitted under OVALL and PESTOF pillar headings. Comments remain in the system until removed by a user making an assessment.

b. Minimum of one comment is required when the current rating or next rating does not equal "yes." Comments shall address all warfighting shortfalls or capability gaps that drive the rating to other than a "yes" rating, noting timelines for resolution if known.

c. Comments shall be substantive in describing the specific deficiencies or degradations that are being reported and not merely provided to address administrative discrepancies, quality, or latency of pillar data.

d. Whenever possible, specific comments should be entered in the appropriate PESTOF resource comment field instead of simply in the overall comment field. OVALL comments may be provided at any time, regardless of assessment value.

3.3.2 Unit Capability Assessment

Assessments are required for each unit capability.

1. Current Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. Commander's subjective assessment of unit ability to provide capability.

   c. Objective PESTOF and computed capability values should be evaluated in assessing capability readiness.

2. Next Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. If no change is expected, next rating may be equal to current rating.

3. Estimated Change Date

   a. Valid value: Date greater than current system date.

   b. Date rating is anticipated to change.

   c. If next rating equals current rating, set for current date plus 30 days.

4. Comments

   a. Comments may be submitted under OVALL and PESTOF pillar headings. Comments remain in the system until removed by a user making an assessment.

   b. Minimum of one comment is required when the current rating or next rating does not equal "yes." Comments shall address all warfighting shortfalls or capability gaps that drive the rating to other than a "yes" rating, noting timelines for resolution if known.

   c. Comments shall be substantive in describing the specific deficiencies or degradations that are being reported and not merely provided to address administrative discrepancies, quality, or latency of resource pillar data.

   d. Whenever possible, specific comments should be entered in the appropriate PESTOF resource comment field instead of simply in the overall comment field. OVALL comments may be provided at any time, regardless of assessment value.

3.3.3 Unit Core Capability Assessment

Assessment is required for unit core capability.

1. Current Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. Commander's assessment of unit overall ability to provide design capabilities.

   c. All assessed capability ratings as well as objective PESTOF data and computed capability values should be considered in evaluating unit core capability.

2. Next Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. If no change is expected, next rating may be equal to current rating.

3. Estimated Change Date

   a. Valid value: Date greater than current system date.

   b. Date rating is anticipated to change.

   c. If next rating equals current rating, set for current date plus 30 days.

4. Comments

   a. Comments may be submitted under OVALL and PESTOF pillar headings. Comments remain in the system until removed by a user making an assessment.

   b. Minimum of one comment is required when the current rating or next rating does not equal "yes." Comments shall address all warfighting shortfalls or capability gaps that drive the rating to other than a "yes" rating, noting timelines for resolution if known.

   c. Comments shall be substantive in describing the specific deficiencies or degradations that are being reported and not merely provided to address administrative discrepancies, quality or latency of resource pillar data.

   d. Whenever possible, specific comments should be entered in the appropriate PESTOF resource comment field instead of simply in the overall comment field. OVALL comments may be provided at any time, regardless of assessment value.

3.3.4 Organizational and Resource Status

The OARS area of DRRS-N allows the unit commander to report the assessment of the resources under his or her command (Personnel, Equipment, Supply, Training, and Ordnance).

The OARS area of DRRS-N contains GSORTS data elements as required by JCS:

- C-Ratings for:
  - Overall (OVALL)
  - Overall Ordnance (ORDNA)
  - Overall chemical and biological (CHEM BIO) defense (supplies and training) type readiness report code (CBDRT)
- Organization and location (ORGLOCN)
- Personnel strength (PERSONNEL)

Units required to report GSORTS data are defined in CJCSI 3401.02B, and are delineated in the NOS database as an "IsSortsReporter".

3.3.4.1 C-Ratings for Overall

The C-Ratings section displays the GSORTS overall and resource readiness assessments of the OVALL Personnel (P), Equipment (E), Supply (S), Training (T), and ORDNA resources for the unit in the range of C1 to C4.

The C-Rating for Overall ORDNA is selected based on the assessment of the Ordnance. The C-Rating for Overall OVALL is calculated based on the assessment of the OVALL, PEST C-Ratings, and the ORDNA C-Rating.

The C-rating for Overall CBDRT is calculated based on the assessment of the CHEM BIO defense details about its training and supplies status. The CHEM BIO defense area information is described in Figure 3-1.

See Figure 2-1 for a description of C-ratings.

3.3.4.1.1 C5 Override Rule

Together, Activity Category and Activity Code designate the primary current activity of the selected unit.

Certain activity codes are shown in red in DRRS–N to designate planned unavailability due to Service-directed action, such as decommissioning (DECOMM) or stand-down (STDWN). The red activity code in DRRS–N overrides the calculations that otherwise determine the Overall C-Rating. The special override instructions are listed in Figure 3-2.

3.3.4.2 Organization and Location and Overall Chemical and Biological Defense (Supplies and Training) Type Readiness Report Code

The ORGLOCN and Overall (CBDRT) sections are divided into the following areas:

- ORGLOCN: provides information about the unit's operational and administrative organization, current location, activity in which it is involved, the percent of effectiveness, and deployment status. (See Figures 3-3 and 3-4.)
- Overall (CBDRT): provides an overall assessment of the unit's chemical, biological defense (CBD), with specific details about its training and supplies status. (See Figures 3-1, 3-5, and 3-6.)

3.3.4.3 Personnel Strength

The PERSONNEL section is used to maintain a count of the number of personnel aboard the unit and is described in Figures 3-7 and 3-8 as follows.

Field	Description
Current Rate	Determined as the worst C-Rating of the CHEM BIO supply or training rate.
Reason	Inherited from the reason code of the worst C-rating of the CHEM BIO supply or training rate.
Projected Rate	A planned projected rate is required if the current rate is greater than C1.
(Projected) Date	Date that the projected rate is planned to be achieved.
Supply Rate	The current assessment of the CBD supplies inventory from a range of C1 to C5.
Reason (Supply)	If the supply rate is greater than C1, it must be explained by a 3-character reason code. See Figure 3-5 for valid values.
Training Rate	The current assessment of the CBD training from a range of C1 to C5.
Reason (Training)	If the training rate is greater than C1, it must be explained by a 3-character reason code. See Figure 3-6 for valid values.

Figure 3-1. Chemical Biological Defense Field Descriptions

Activity Category	Activity Codes	Special Override Instructions
1	All	C5 ratings with the exception of PERSONNEL
2	All	Overall OVALL is C5. Overall ORDNA, PEST resources must be C1–C4
3	All	Overall OVALL and ORDNA are C5. PEST resources must be C1–C4
4	PREINACT PREOVHL	Overall OVALL is C5. Overall ORDNA, PEST resources must be C1–C4
16	TRANSFLTNG FRPTNG	Overall OVALL is C5. Overall ORDNA, PEST resources must be C1–C4
26	DECOMM INACT DISTAB STDWN	C5 ratings with the exception of PERSONNEL

Figure 3-2. Special Override Instructions

Field	Description
LAT	The latitude of the unit's current location.
LONG	The longitude of the unit's current location.
Embarked	The UIC of the unit on which you are embarked, not the UIC of the unit to which you report. An error message is displayed if you enter any UIC other than that of the unit on which you are embarked. If you are not embarked on a unit, leave this field blank.
Activity Category	The category of the primary current activity or employment of the unit. See Appendix H for complete listing of Activity Categories.
Activity Code	The primary current activity or employment of the unit. See Appendix H for complete listing of Activity Codes.
Percent Effective	Commanding officer's subjective assessment (range of 1–4) of the unit's ability to perform its currently assigned mission. Not required when reporting C5 Overall. See CJCSI 3401.02B Appendix C-17.
Category Level	Range of 2–5 to indicate the highest resource category rating that the unit can expect to attain. Required when directed by FLTCDR or TYCOM.
Limitation	Category of (P) for Personnel, (R) for Equipment Conditions, (T) for Training, or (S) for Supply/Ordnance to indicate the resource that has a set Category Level restriction. Required when category level is reported.
Remark	Amplifying information that pertains to the unit's percent effectiveness.
Deployment Status	Deployment is an operational period away from home port of an expected duration in excess of 56 days or when assigned to an overseas home port. Deployment status must be reported except when the unit is temporarily or permanently deactivating. See Figure 3-7 for Deployment Status Codes.

Figure 3-3. Organization Location Field Descriptions

Code	Deployment Status
0	Deployed, assigned to 10th Fleet
1	Not deployed, assigned to 2nd, 3rd, or 4th Fleet
2	Deployed, assigned to 2nd Fleet
3	Deployed, assigned to 3rd Fleet
4	Deployed, assigned to 4th Fleet
5	Deployed, assigned to 5th Fleet
6	Deployed, assigned to 6th Fleet
7	Deployed, assigned to 7th Fleet
8	Not deployed, assigned to 5th, 6th, 7th, or 10th Fleet
N	Not assigned to a numbered fleet commander

Figure 3-4. Deployment Status Codes (DEPLOY)

CBD EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES ON-HAND RESOURCE AREA (1st Letter) Y	
TYPE EQUIPMENT/SUPPLY (2nd Letter)	**DEGRADATION REASON (3rd Letter)**
A Masks	A Contaminated
B Detection equipment	B In storage (Not obtainable within 48 hours)
C Decontamination equipment	C Incomplete
D Individual protective ensemble	D Inoperative–repairable
E Radiac equipment	E Inoperative–unusable
F CB medical supplies	F Shortage–not available
G Collective Protective equipment–mobile portable	G Shortage–expended
H Collective protective system–shipboard	H Shortage–new order
I Test equipment	I Shortage–off-loaded
J-Y Not used	J Shortage–on loan (Not obtainable within 48 hours)
Z Other	K Shortage–on order
	L Shortage of funds
	M Operational loss/casualty
	N Unit activating/reorganizing
	O Unserviceable–suspended
	P Possessed and controlled but less than authorized/allocated
	Q Shortage–allowance
	R Not calibrated
	S Shortage–sufficient assets not available for full combat load
	T Cargo load shortage
	U Cargo load shortage–not available
	V Expired
	W Download prior to major Maintenance activity (i.e., SRA, PSA, ROH)
	X Awaiting onload after SRA, PSA, ROH, etc.
	Y Service programmed lack of equipment (equipment in war reserve stocks)
	Z Other

Figure 3-5. Chemical Biological Defense Equipment/Supplies Resource Degradation Code Descriptions

CBD TRAINING RESOURCE AREA (1st Letter) Z	
TYPE EQUIPMENT/SUPPLY (2nd Letter)	**DEGRADATION REASON (3rd Letter)**
A Individual protective/survival measures training	A Cancelled
B Unit mission oriented task training	B Degraded by excessive personnel turnover
C CBD team training	C Degraded by operational commitment
D CBD officer specialist training	D Degraded by steaming-day limitation
E MOPP conditioning training	E Degraded by weather
F Personnel mask confidence training	F Failed
G Exercises	G Inadequate/unavailable training area
H CBD team training members	H Incomplete
I CBD officers	I Lack of inoperative training aids/devices/equipment
J CBD specialists	J Training restrictions
K School quotas	K Lack of school quotas
L Operational readiness evaluation	L Lack of funding or TEMADD
M Amphibious refresher training	M Lack of qualified instructors
N Basic training	N Obsolete
O Unique mission training	O Shortage of OPTAR
P Predeployment training	P Unsatisfactory
Q Transition training	Q Shortage of training devices/assets
R Individual decontamination training	R Satisfactory with major deficiencies
S Equipment decontamination training	S Shortage of training ammunition-CS capsules/grenades
T Not assigned	T High temperature
U Post-overall/commissioning training	U Training not received
V New equipment training	V Environmental restrictions on training
W Certifications/qualifications	W Non-mission capable
X-Y Not used	X Expired
Z Other	Y Personnel shortage
	Z Other

Figure 3-6. Chemical Biological Defense Training Resource Degradation Code Descriptions

Field	Description
Type	See Figure 3-8 for listing of Personnel Type Codes.
Structured BA	The unit's total structured billets authorized (BA), or wartime strength, (in the range 0 to 99,999) for each personnel type.
Authorized BA	The unit's total number of currently authorized personnel (BA) (in the range 0 to 99,999) for each personnel type.
Assigned NMP	The total number of personnel (in the range 0 to 99,999) that are permanently assigned (NMP) for each personnel type.
Possessed COB	The total number of personnel (in the range 0 to 99,999) current onboard (COB). Required field for personnel strength.

Figure 3-7. Personnel Strength Field Descriptions

Personnel Type Code	Code	Explanation
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES, U.S.	CS	
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES, NON-U.S.	CQ	
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	CP	
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (NAVAL INDUSTRIAL FUND)	CE	
CIVILIAN TECHREPS ON BOARD COMBAT/COMBAT SUPPORT UNIT	CT	
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE (USAF) COMMISSIONED	FC	
UNITED STATES ARMY (USA) COMMISSIONED	AC	
UNITED STATES NAVY (USN) COMMISSIONED	NC	
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (USMC) COMMISSIONED	MC	
USCG COMMISSIONED	EC	
USA WARRANT OFFICERS	AW	
USN WARRANT OFFICERS	NW	
USMC WARRANT	MW	
USCG WARRANT	EW	
USA ENLISTED	AE	
USN ENLISTED	NE	
USAF ENLISTED	FE	
USMC ENLISTED	ME	
USCG ENLISTED	EE	
USN MIDSHIPMEN	NM	
USCG ACADEMY AND OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL CADETS	EM	
UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE (USNR) COMMISSIONED	RC	Selected USNR officers
FOREIGN OFFICERS	ZA	
FOREIGN ENLISTED	ZE	
FOREIGN CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	ZC	Foreign civilian personnel and dependents
USNR ENLISTED	RE	Selected USNR enlisted
USNR WARRANTS	RW	Selected USNR warrants
RESERVED, SYSTEM GENERATED	TT	
OFFICER, OTHER	TO	
WARRANT OFFICER, OTHER	TW	
ENLISTED, OTHER	TE	

Figure 3-8. Personnel Type Codes

3.4 GROUP CAPABILITY REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

3.4.1 Group Capability Assessment

Assessments are required for each capability possessed by the defined group. Defined groups with reporting responsibilities include, but are not limited to, carrier strike groups, amphibious ready groups, expeditionary strike groups, and the Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC).

1. Current Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. Commander's subjective, qualitative assessment of group ability to provide capability.

   c. Supporting unit capability assessments should be evaluated in assessing aggregate group capability readiness. Supporting unit computed capability and PESTOF values may also be considered while assessing group capability readiness.

2. Next Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. If no change is expected, next rating may be equal to current rating.

3. Estimated Change Date

   a. Valid value: Date greater than current system date.

   b. Date rating is anticipated to change.

   c. If next rating equals current rating, set for current date plus 30 days.

4. Comments

   a. Comments may be submitted under OVALL and PESTOF pillar headings. Comments remain in the system until removed by a user making an assessment.

   b. Minimum of one comment is required when the current rating or next rating does not equal "yes." Comments shall address all warfighting shortfalls or capability gaps that drive the rating to other than a "yes" rating, noting timelines for resolution if known.

   c. Comments shall be substantive in describing the specific deficiencies or degradations that are being reported and not merely provided to address administrative discrepancies, quality, or latency of resource pillar data.

   d. Whenever possible, specific comments should be entered in the appropriate PESTOF resource comment field instead of simply in the overall comment field. OVALL comments may be provided at any time, regardless of assessment value.

3.4.2 Group Core Capability Assessment

Assessment is required for group core capability. Core capability is the group commander's qualitative assessment of the overall ability of the group to execute its designed missions.

1. Current Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. Commander's assessment of group overall ability to provide design capabilities.

c. All assessed group capability ratings as well as aggregate PESTOF data and computed capability values should be considered in evaluating unit core capability.

2. Next Rating

   a. Valid values: yes/qualified yes/no.

   b. If no change is expected, next rating may be equal to current rating.

3. Estimated Change Date

   a. Valid value: Date greater than current system date.

   b. Date rating is anticipated to change.

   c. If next rating equals current rating, set for current date plus 30 days.

4. Comments

   a. Comments may be submitted under OVALL and PESTOF pillar headings. Comments remain in the system until removed by a user making an assessment.

   b. Minimum of one comment is required when the current rating or next rating does not equal "yes." Comments shall address warfighting shortfalls or capability gaps that drive the rating to other than a "yes" rating, noting timelines for resolution if known.

   c. Comments shall be substantive in describing the specific deficiencies or degradations that are being reported and not merely provided to address administrative discrepancies, quality, or latency of resource pillar data.

   d. Whenever possible, specific comments should be entered in the appropriate PESTOF resource comment field instead of simply in the overall comment field. OVALL comments may be provided at any time, regardless of assessment value.

APPENDIX A

Personnel Resource Data

A.1 DISCUSSION

1. Navy personnel skills used in DRRS-N are currently defined as Navy officer billet code (NOBC) and primary and secondary additional qualification designators (AQDs) for officer billets, enlisted job code and primary and secondary Navy enlisted classification codes (NECs) for enlisted billets, and job series and commercial activity function code (CAFC) for civilian billets. An AQD identifies additional qualifications, skills, and knowledge required to perform the duties and/or functions of a positions beyond those implicit in the billet designator, grade, Navy Officer Billet Classification, or subspecialty (see NAVPERS 05300A, Manpower Management Coding Directory). A CAFC is a five position (manpower requirement) field identifying the functional area of responsibility, mission area, and/or task of the position (OPNAVINST 1000.16K). NOBCs and civilian job series are also known as officer and civilian job codes, respectively. These skills are found on each billet in the Total Force Manpower Management System (TFMMS), which is the single, authoritative database for total force manpower requirements, and active duty Military Personnel Navy (MPN)/Reserve Personnel Navy manpower authorizations and end strength (OPNAVINST 1000.16K). Authorized billets only are used in DRRS-N.

2. Manpower, Personnel, Training, and Education (MPTE), the Navy personnel-provider enterprise, provides skill look-up tables, activity manning document (AMD) information (including billet requirements via TFMMS and the associated skills required), and current on board (COB) information for each unit. Civilian COB information comes from the Defense Civilian Personnel Data System, which is the authoritative source of funded government civilian positions (OPNAVINST 1000.16K). The Reserve Headquarters System, through Navy Reserve Readiness Module (NRRM), provides Reserve Component (RC) fit information for each Selected Reserve billet. All billet information comes from TFMMS except for the billet information for the CNIC's nonappropriated funds billets, which is provided by the Total Workforce Management System.

3. Skill look-up tables are used with the data provided in the MPTE AMD listings, and the AMD listings are grouped by Responsible Organization (RESPORG). The RESPORG is the organization responsible for accomplishment of the tasks in the NMETLs, such as units, warfare commanders/coordinators, group commanders, commands, etc. All of the skills listed in the RESPORG group will be mapped for the respective RESPORG core tasks, and the combined crewing model will group the selected UIC against the UICs provided by the RESPORG to the UIC information received from the NTIMS.

4. Once the skill to task mapping is completed for the RESPORG; the job code, AQD, RC NEC, or CAFC-to-task relationship will be used to determine the unit-level billet-to-task relationship. Metrics are determined for each task based upon the unit-level billet-to-task relationship. Metrics are developed for Active Component (AC) NEC mapping based upon the AMD requirements for the NEC, the personnel distributed for that NEC, and the NECs possessed by the AC personnel within a particular organization.

5. Officer billets have person-to-position traceability. Officer fit is based on more than fill. The skills authorized in the AMD are compared to the individual assigned to the billet and evaluated for billet-level fit by the Navy Personnel Command (NPC). AC officer fit is currently based on rank and designator.

6. AC NEC requirements are determined by the total number of primary Navy enlisted classification and secondary Navy enlisted classification authorized, the AC NEC requirements are mapped to the task. Gaps are determined by the difference between the distributed Navy enlisted classifications (DNECs) onboard. The DNEC is a distribution tool used to match an individual's NECs to a command's authorization for NECs (BUPERSINST 1080.53). An aggregate of the current personnel onboard for the NEC is used if no unit members are distributed based on DNEC. Additionally, some NECs can be marked as critical and have a specific threshold that is a percentage of the AMD requirement of that NEC. If the COB of the NECs does not meet the threshold, that NEC is highlighted as red in the task drill-down. Critical NECs and their thresholds are provided to NPC at least twice per year, January and July for use in the MPTE Business Intelligence systems.

7. The AC enlisted metric evaluates billets filled against the authorized rating within each pay band to determine gaps. An overmanned rating/pay band can fill gaps in a lower pay band within the same rating. The AC enlisted metric is determined by the total number of rating/pay band billets authorized and mapped to the task. The enlisted job code-to-task mapping is used to derive the billet rating and pay band requirements. Gaps are determined by the difference between the requirements and the COB of the identified rating and pay band. AC enlisted pay bands are E1-E4 (Apprentice), E5-E6 (Journeyman), and E7-E9 (Master).

8. Individual training and education requirements and gaps per NMET are also employed. The Fleet Training Management and Planning System maintains training/school requirements and completions. These are otherwise known as TYCOM training manuals or training and readiness matrices. The school-to-task relationship is maintained in the plans module of NTIMS. The Navy school requirements and gaps take into account the total force at the unit for both military and civilian personnel.

9. Civilian billet requirements for the task are identified by job series and/or CAFC mapping. Civilian billet gaps are determined by the difference between the number of job series requirements of the billets identified and the number of personnel at the activity with that job series.

10. RC individual augmentees use the same skill-to-task relationships as the AC. Since they are not there full time, a Reserve Utilization Factor (RUF) is assigned by an operational support officer per RESPORG. The RUF is nominally 38/365, which represents the nominal reservist present two days per month inactive duty training (24 days) and 14 days per year during an annual training for a total of 38 days per year. At the billet level, RC fit business rules are used to determine gaps.

A.2 PERSONNEL FIGURE OF MERIT

1. A formula is applied where R_S=Required Skill and G_S=Skill Gap.

$$PFOM_{NMET}=((\Sigma R_S-\Sigma G_S)/\Sigma R_S)\times 100\%$$

2. Based on the formula–a task, or defined capability metric will be determined as Ready (Green), Qualified Ready (Yellow), or Not Ready (Red). Green-Yellow-Red thresholds will be set by coordinating review authorities (CRAs) for each RESPORG and are nominally 80-100, Green; 60-79, Yellow; and less than 60, Red.

3. The average of all of the $PFOM_{NMET}$ scores in each capability area is aggregated as $PFOM_{Capability}$. $PFOM_{Unit}$ is the sum of all of the requirements less the sum of all of the gaps expressed as a percentage for each unit.

APPENDIX B

Equipment Resource Data

B.1 SURFACE UNITS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SUBMARINES, AND INSTALLATIONS

1. DRRS-N requires each resource category to provide a resource FOM value for each NMET assigned to each unit displayed as a numeric value and color indication. In the case of the equipment resource category, these two indicators shall reflect the equipment material condition for each NMET assigned to each unit as computed by the maintenance figure of merit (MFOM) 2.0. The MFOM 2.0 (ashore) computes the equipment material condition metric and provides one indicator for each NMET assigned to each unit expressed as an integer between 0 and 100. Breakpoints for the colors in MFOM are dependent on the system and task, and may be set at different values than DRRS-N values.

2. MFOM 2.0 is a Web-based, near real-time software tool that operates on unclassified and classified networks both ashore and afloat. The afloat version of MFOM is known as the Mission Readiness Assessment System (MRAS) which communicates directly with the ashore MFOM production system. MRAS provides the means for deployed units to immediately transmit equipment material condition status information to ashore maintenance activities and operational commanders. Using existing maintenance documentation, such as CASREP and continuous monitoring program, MFOM 2.0 calculates material condition readiness values for equipment, systems, ships or ship classes and shore units against various tasks, missions, and warfare areas.

3. The MFOM 2.0 uses mathematical algorithms along with ship and shore models to calculate equipment material readiness values and screening values for individual maintenance actions. These calculated values are combined with cost information to generate the cost of readiness. MFOM 2.0 then displays this information in various crisp, easily understood formats that support the chain of command from OPNAV to the Sailor on the ship or ashore. Additionally, MFOM 2.0 prioritizes maintenance actions, provides projected future readiness, develops operational availability, and identifies degraded systems and equipment. The MFOM 2.0 feeds equipment material readiness information directly to DRRS-N via an approved Web service.

4. The software was designed, tested, and certified to DOD software specifications. Maintenance figure of merit ship models were developed collaboratively using technical and operational subject matter experts (SME). The technical SMEs (systems commands, warfare centers, etc.) built the ship models from the system level down to the sub-component level. The operational SMEs (commanding officers, executive officers, department heads, senior enlisted, etc.) verified the work done by the technical SMEs and assigned the specific systems and components to their related tasks, missions, and warfare areas. Ship models account for redundancy and system interdependency. Model accuracy is maintained primarily through the alteration process. Before installation, the ship alteration process requires models to be updated. Models are also available for ship's force review and update.

5. The MFOM addresses the data-quality issue through coordinated use of automation, technology, software, and training. By limiting the data sailors must manually enter, variations are reduced and training requirements are simplified. The MFOM uses a multi-faceted approach to training: school house training, computer-based training, integrated computer help functionality, a 24-hour help desk, and detailed user manuals. The combination of all these elements is expected to improve data quality.

B.2 AVIATION SQUADRONS

1. For aviation squadrons, the DRRS-N aviation maintenance figure of merit (AMFOM) value is derived from both inventory and material condition of aircraft and reported mission systems. Each unit of a RESPORG reports on the status of its aircraft and mission systems via the Aviation Maintenance Supply Readiness Reporting (AMSRR) program.

2. Each reported quantity of aircraft and mission systems is assigned a point value by AMFOM, based on desired thresholds and authorized allowance. See COMNAVAIRFORINST 3501.11 (series), Type/Model/Series (T/M/S) Readiness and Resource Standards for Naval Air Force Units, for additional information and see Figure B-1 for an example using the carrier airborne early warning squadron RESPORG.

3. The quantity of aircraft, mission systems, and their material condition is reported via the AMSRR program and a point value is determined. The lowest point value of any inventory or mission system requirement associated with a task is used to populate the equipment pillar.

4. All NTAs assigned to a unit have been aligned to the mission systems required to perform those tasks. Only the mission systems associated with each task are used to assign resource values

Quantity	In Reporting	Ready Basic Aircraft	Ready Basic Mission Systems	Ready Advanced Mission Systems
0	0	0	0	0
1	29	59	59	59
2	59	79	79	79
3	79	89	89	89
4	100	100	100	100
	Quantity of aircraft In Reporting	Quantity of Ready Basic Aircraft Full Mission-Capable	Quantity of Ready Basic Mission Systems Full Mission-Capable	Quantity of Ready Advanced Mission Systems Full Mission-Capable

Figure B-1. Point Values Example: Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron Responsible Organization

APPENDIX C

Supply Resource Data

C.1 DISCUSSION

Data for supply FOM values are drawn from existing reported resource measurements designated by the applicable TYCOM. The data elements vary by TYCOM.

C.2 SUPPLY FIGURE OF MERIT

1. For surface units, the data is assigned to four categories (repair parts and supplies, fuel, provisions, and administration) and drawn from the Commander, Navy Surface Force continuous monitoring program, aviation pack-up kit monthly reports, fleet examination group monthly audit reports, and Training and Operational Readiness Information Service (TORIS) postal assessment. The measurements differ for force-level and unit-level assets, but are consistent with continuous monitoring program reporting requirements.

2. For aircraft carriers, the data is assigned to three catagories (repair parts, fuel, and provisions) and is manually entered into DRRS-N via a Web input tool. The inputs are managed by Commander, Naval Air Force Pacific/Commander, Naval Air Force Atlantic Force Supply who receives inputs from all aircraft carriers through several feeder systems and reports (example: AMSRR).

3. For subsurface units, the data is assigned to three categories (repair parts and supplies, provisions, and administration) and drawn from the Commander, Submarine Force continuous monitoring program.

4. For Navy expeditionary combat units, the data is assigned to three categories (repair parts and supplies; rotatable pool items; and protective gear, individual) and drawn from the NECC Readiness and Cost Reporting Program (RCRP).

5. For tasks uniquely supply related (fuel management, provide repair parts, etc…), specific measurements are used to produce a unique value for the supply pillar. For all other tasks where a supply resource pillar value is applicable, a weighted value is calculated for the unit reporting using all supply resource measurements and displayed in the pillar. For all tasks where a supply resource value is not applicable, no supply pillar value is present and the cell is not colored.

6. For shore installations where supplies, fuel, and repair parts are locally procured, the supply resource is referred to as the sustainment pillar. It represents the financial health of each capability and NMET. The metric is derived from the program objective memorandum (POM) requirements for the current execution year in relation to the funding level (controls) for the current execution year.

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APPENDIX D

Training Resource Data

D.1 DISCUSSION

The training readiness (*Tr*) is an indicator of the combat potential of a given unit in a given NMET. The training readiness indicator is calculated by multiplying the performance factor (P_f) by the experience factor (E_f) for a given NMET and unit ($Tr=P_f \times E_f$). This rule applies to systems or individual units that provide performance and experience observations or calculations. A training readiness calculation is recorded against a valid NMET for a given unit.

D.2 TRAINING READINESS—NAVY MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASK SPECIFIC TRAINING READINESS RATINGS

D.2.1 Definition

This rule refers to the indicators that will be used to represent the training readiness for each NMET assigned to each unit.

D.2.2 Issue

DRRS-N requires each resource category to provide both an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$ and color code indicator for each NMET assigned to each unit. In the case of the training resource category these two indicators shall reflect the training readiness for each NMET assigned to each unit. Furthermore, DRRS-N requires that the data used to determine the training readiness assessment support a drill down ability.

D.2.3 Rule

D.2.3.1 Training Readiness Indicators

Total Force Integrated Readiness Model (TFIRM) Training Readiness Calculation Engine (TTRCE) shall provide three indicators for each NMET assigned to each unit as defined below:

1. *Tr* represents the product of the performance and experience factors divided by 100 and shall be expressed as an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$.

2. P_f represents the percentage proficiency of a given unit in a given NMET and shall be expressed as an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$.

3. E_f represents the percentage exposure of a given unit in a given NMET and shall be expressed as an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$.

D.2.3.2 Training Readiness Color Coding

1. *Tr* will employ the three DRRS-N colors in association with each of the training readiness NMET indicators. These colors include green, yellow, and red.

2. The green indicator always denotes the highest state of training readiness.

3. The yellow indicator always denotes a training readiness state below green and above red.

4. The red indicator always denotes the lowest training readiness state.

D.2.3.3 Training Readiness Color Code Thresholds

1. Designated authorities shall configure the color code (green, yellow, red) thresholds for P_f and E_f by task for each authorized RESPORG. TTRCE shall compare the calculated or provided performance and experience factors to the training readiness color code thresholds set for each task to determine which color to associate with the value.

2. The upper bound of the green threshold shall be fixed at one hundred. Users shall set the lower bound of the green threshold. The upper bound of the yellow threshold shall be fixed at one less than the lower bound of the green threshold. Users shall set the lower bound of the yellow threshold. The upper bound of the red threshold shall be fixed at one less than the lower bound of the yellow threshold. The lower bound of the red threshold will be fixed at zero.

3. Training readiness color code for a given NMET shall be set to the performance or experience factor color code that reflects the lowest training readiness state. For example, if a given NMET's performance factor color code was green and the experience factor color code was yellow, then the training readiness factor color code will be yellow. Yellow represents a lower readiness state then green.

4. The color-coding for each factor (performance and experience) is configurable within TTRCE such that the color thresholds may be changed at any time for a given responsible organization and NMET.

D.2.3.4 Training Readiness Indicator Normalization

1. *Tr* data is one of many resource inputs into DRRS-N. Each resource category developed its indicator independent of other resource categories. A by-product of this approach is a potentially different scale for each indicator. This is problematic when attempting to use these resource category readiness indicators in mathematical aggregation methods. To reduce the impact of differing scales, each resource category was directed to convert its calculated indicators to conform to DRRS-N thresholds as defined by the Readiness Reporting Management Team (RRMT) as depicted in Figure D-1. This normalization algorithm shall not impact the color code determination for the training readiness indicator as set forth in Paragraph D.2.3.3. The mathematical formula used to normalize the *Tr* factor integer shall create a number that will produce the correct color indicated in Paragraph D.2.3.3 when presented in DRRS-N. As shown in the normalization calculation in Figure D-2, this will be accomplished by creating a line on a graph where E_f values are represented on the x-axis, and P_f is represented on the y-axis. The slope is defined by the intersection of calculated or provided P_f and E_f through the maximum P_f and E_f values. The method then identifies the segment of the line that passes through the desired color band and then determines the location of *Tr* on that line and converts *Tr* to a DRRS-N *Tr* normalized value that will represent the color indicated in Paragraph D.2.3.3.

Color	Present Threshold
Green	80-100
Yellow	60-79
Red	< 60

Figure D-1. Enterprise Readiness Metrics Team Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy Thresholds

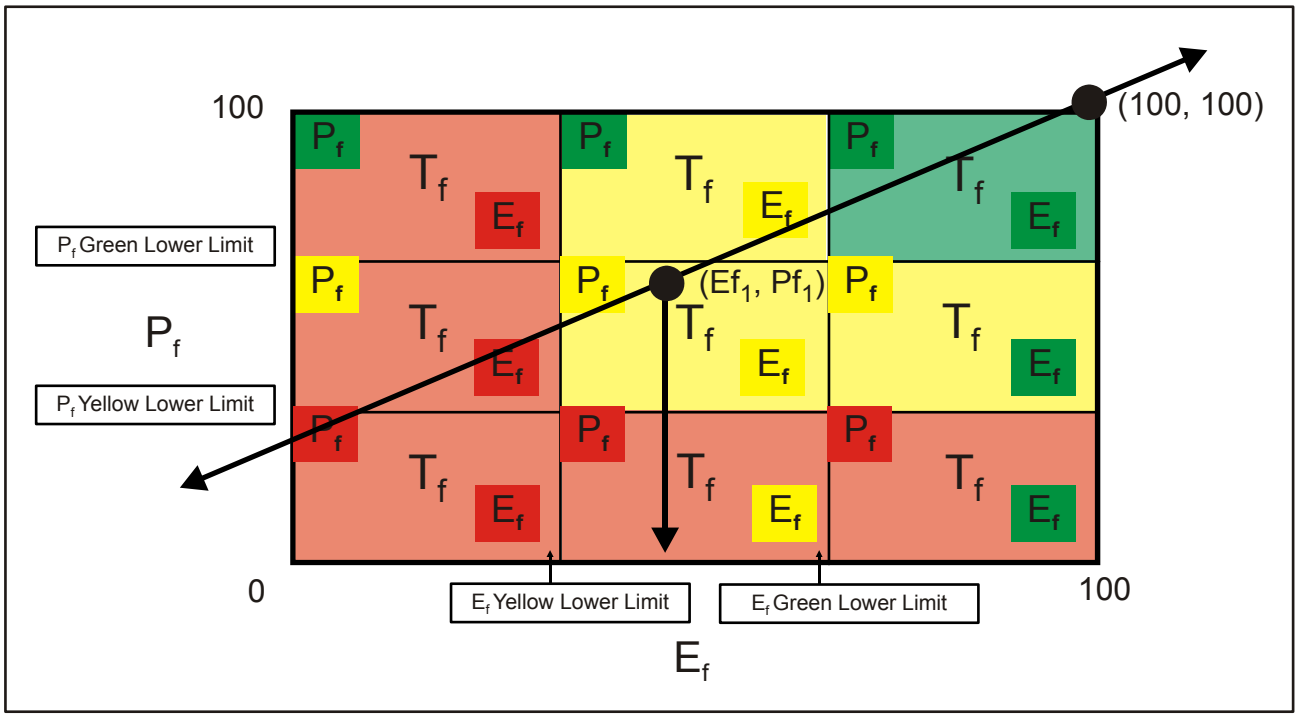

Figure D-2. Normalization Calculation Depiction

2. Pre-calculated method unit's DRRS-N *Tr* normalized value will be equal to the unit's *Tr* value (no normalization by TTRCE).

3. The normalization of the training readiness value will be accomplished using this process in TTRCE and the variables listed in Figure D-3 for non-pre-calculated method units:

   a. Calculate *Tr* in accordance with Paragraph D.2.3.1 and determine the desired color code as defined in rule D.2.3.3.

   b. If *Tr*=100, then *Trermt*=100 and there is no need to proceed further with the below steps.

   c. Determine the line using 100/100 as one point and using the E_f value on the x-axis and P_f on the y-axis using the below equation.

      (1) $P_f-100=(E_f-100)\times[(P_{fl}-100)/(E_{fl}-100)]$

      (2) If E_{fl} is equal to 100 then the equation is $E_f=100$

4. Determine the zero intercept (E_f value) of the above line on the x-axis (P_f set to 0) using this formula:

   a. $E_f=100-(100)\times[(E_{fl}-100)/(P_{fl}-100)]$

   b. If $P_{fl}=100$ (because there is no intercept), then use E_f lower and upper color banding thresholds to calculate the lower and upper x-axis limits of the line using the formula in Subparagraph d below.

Variable	Meaning
Tr	TTRCE calculated value
E_f	TTRCE calculated or provided experience factor and corresponding color
P_f	TTRCE calculated or provided performance factor and corresponding color
LLp_f	The lower threshold number associated with the TTRCE calculated or provided performance factor and corresponding color
Ulp_f	The upper threshold number associated with the TTRCE calculated or provided performance factor and corresponding color
Lle_f	The lower threshold number associated with the TTRCE calculated or provided experience factor and corresponding color
Ule_f	The upper threshold number associated with the TTRCE calculated or provided experience factor and corresponding color
LLermt	The lower ERMT threshold number associated with the color code of the lower TTRCE calculated or provided P_f or E_f factors
ULermt	The upper ERMT threshold number associated with the color code of the lower TTRCE calculated or provided P_f or E_f factors
Trermt	Normalized *Tr* value passed to DRRS-N

Figure D-3. Variables Used in Training Readiness Normalization Calculations

c. If E_f is greater than or equal to zero, then use P_f lower and upper color banding thresholds to calculate the lower and upper y-axis limits of the line using this formula:

(1) $[LLp_f \times ((LLp_f\text{-}100)/((P_f1\text{-}100)/(E_f1\text{-}100))+100)]/100=LLtr$

(2) $[ULp_f \times ((Ulp_f\text{-}100)/((P_f1\text{-}100)/(E_f1\text{-}100))+100)]/100=ULtr$

d. If E_f is less than zero, then use E_f lower and upper color banding thresholds to calculate the lower and upper x-axis limits of the line using the below formula

(1) $[LLe_f \times ((LLe_f\text{-}100)\times((P_f1\text{-}100)/(E_f1\text{-}100))+100)]/100=LLtr$

(2) $[ULe_f \times ((Ule_f\text{-}100)\times((P_f1\text{-}100)/(E_f1\text{-}100))+100)]/100=Ultr$

5. Calculate the normalized ERMT *Tr* value using this formula:

$Trermt=LLermt+[(Tr–LLtr)/(ULtr–LLtr)]\times(ULermt–LLermt)$

D.3 AUTHORIZED SOURCE SYSTEMS

Authorized source systems that provide training readiness data are listed in Figure D-4. This rule identifies source systems authorized to provide *Tr* data.

System Owner	System Short Name	System Long Name
Commander Naval Air Forces	ADW	Aviation Data Warehouse
Commander Naval Air Forces	CV-SHARP	(Aircraft) Carrier-Sierra Hotel Aviation Readiness Program
Commander Naval Surface Force, United States Pacific Fleet	TORIS - Core	Training and Operational Readiness Information Services-Core
Commander Navy Expeditionary Combat Command	RCRP	Readiness and Cost Reporting Program
Commander Submarine Forces	CTSS	Continuing Training and Support Software
Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command	NTIMS	Navy Training Information Management System

Figure D-4. Authorized Source Systems Providing Training Readiness Data

D.4 CALCULATION OF PERFORMANCE FACTOR FROM OBSERVED DATA

D.4.1 Definition

P_f is an indicator of the proficiency of a given unit in a given NMET. The P_f is calculated by dividing the number of satisfactory NMET standard observations by the total number of NMET standard observations for a given unit. This rule applies to systems or individual units that provide performance observations. A performance observation is actual data recorded against a valid NMET standard.

D.4.2 Issues

There are a number of factors regarding this calculation addressed by TTRCE.

1. First, performance data can be collected during both training and, in certain circumstances, during actual operations.

2. Second, the P_f calculation is dependent on the ability of TTRCE to determine which observed values are equal to, above, or below the standard criteria. This is simple where standards are numeric but there are numerous instances where the standard criterion is defined as text. Observations sent to TTRCE must match exactly character by character the standard criterion as entered in NTIMS or there will be no way to determine whether or not the value equals the criterion.

3. Third, the calculation of performance is cumulative in that each successive observation adds one to the denominator of the P_f equation and depending on whether or not the observation is satisfactory it will add one to the numerator. This situation will continue in perpetuity without any rule to govern when the numerator and denominator are reset to a lower value. This condition will cause performance data collected at an early date to have a much higher weight than performance data collected at a later date. This may degrade the overall value of the performance data by making it difficult for units to recover from early bad performance or counting the performance of individuals or teams that are no longer part of the unit.

4. Fourth, DRRS-N has necessitated the development of standards to address aspects of readiness not associated with performance/training. These aspects include personnel, equipment, supply, ordnance, and facility resource categories. In many cases, standards associated with these resource categories have been added to the NMETs contained in NTIMS. Each of these standards has been associated with a standard type to identify the resource category to which it applies. In the development of the training P_f, consideration must be given to the type of standard.

5. Fifth, a situation could arise where a unit has no observed performance for a given NMET. In this case, if the performance was executed the resulting P_f would be zero. Since this factor is used in the multiplicative calculation of training readiness the resulting value would also be zero. One could envision a situation where a legitimate reason exists for why no performance data is present in TTRCE. For example, at the start of TTRCE calculation a number of units may not have reported any data because no training had been scheduled. Thus, the TTRCE must understand how to handle the P_f calculation when no data is present.

D.4.3 Rules

The following rules apply to the creation of the P_f from observed data.

1. Training P_fs shall be calculated using standards that are members of the training resource category only. Standards that are associated with all other standard types shall be ignored.

2. P_f calculations shall be for a single NMET for a single unit. A single NMET is defined as a UNTL Task assigned to a unit for a particular capability. P_f shall use only data associated with approved NMET standards for a given unit.

3. The P_f is calculated by dividing the number of satisfactory NMET standard observations by the total number of NMET standard observations for a given unit and shall be expressed as an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$. Each successive report of observed data will add one to the denominator of the calculation and if the observed data is equal to or greater than the standard criterion then one is added to the numerator.

4. Where no performance data is present for a given NMET and unit, do not calculate performance. Instead mark the NMET for the given unit as having "No performance assessment" by sending a null value indicator in the field associated with the given NMET and unit combination. DRRS-N displays will translate the null value indicator into an appropriate indicator whose meaning is no performance assessment.

5. The performance observation shall accumulate through the fleet response training plan (FRTP) for a given unit. For performance calculations based on observed data (either numerator or denominator values) the reported data will remain effective until it expires. The term effective means the value will be used in the P_f calculation. The effective period for NMETs will be based upon the performance expiration value.

D.5 CALCULATION OF EXPERIENCE FACTOR FROM OBSERVED DATA

D.5.1 Definition

E_f is an indicator of the exposure of a given unit in a given NMET. The E_f is calculated by dividing the number of satisfactorily completed sub-events by the total number of sub-events required for a given NMET and unit. This rule applies to systems or individual units that provide performance observations. An experience observation is actual data recorded against a valid NMET sub-event requirement.

D.5.2 Issues

There are a number of factors regarding this calculation that must be considered and addressed by TTRCE.

1. First, experience data can be collected during both formal (required) and informal (not required) training and, in certain circumstances, during actual operations. Informal training may include training developed and conducted by the unit incident to Commanding Officer direction or remedial training that is mandated following formal training. While it may not be wise to require the reporting of sub-event completion during operations, the value of such observations for trend analysis and actual combat readiness certainly merits consideration for inclusion in the calculation of experience.

2. Second, the calculation of experience is cumulative in that each successive observation adds one to the numerator. This situation will continue in perpetuity without any rule to govern when the numerator is reset to a lower value. This condition will cause experience data collected at an early date to have as much weight as experience data collected at a later date. This may degrade the overall value of the experience data by counting the experience of individuals or teams that are no longer part of the unit.

3. Third, a situation could arise where a unit has no observed experience for a given NMET. In this case if the experience calculation was executed the resulting E_f would be zero. Since this factor is used in the multiplicative calculation of training readiness the resulting value would also be zero. One could envision a situation where a legitimate reason exists for why no experience data is present in TTRCE. For example, at the start of TTRCE calculation a number of units may not have reported any data because no training had been scheduled. Thus, the TTRCE must understand how to handle the E_f calculation when no data is present.

4. Fourth, a situation may develop where a unit reports completion of sub-events beyond what is required in its Navy Warfare Training Plan (NWTP). This is problematic from two perspectives. First, this situation could lead to a condition where the number of sub-events completed exceeds the number of sub-events required, thus producing an experience factor above 100. Second, and most important, if units are permitted to report sub-events outside of the NWTP, it will disturb the notional model of training progression. Units are expected to proceed along a defined path to achievement of the various FRTP certification milestones. That path has been developed inside the NWTP and is the basis for the experience factor in the training readiness model. If sub-events are reported that are not contained within the NWTP, then the experience curve developed from reported sub-event data will not correlate to the experience curve developed from the notional NWTP data and may be misleading.

D.5.3 Rules

The following rules apply to the creation of the E_f from observed data.

1. Training E_fs shall be calculated using sub-events that are members of the approved NWTP for the given unit.

2. E_f calculations shall be for a single NMET for a single unit. A single NMET is defined as a UNTL Task assigned to a unit for a particular capability. Experience factor shall use only data associated with approved NWTP for a given unit.

3. The E_f is calculated by dividing the number of satisfactorily completed sub-events by the total number of sub-events required across the FRTP for a given NMET and unit and shall be expressed as an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$. Sub-events required across FRTP for a given unit are determined by locating the training event from Web-Enabled Scheduling System (WEBSKED) that matches an event in the given unit's FRTP closest to the current date, then determining the first day of the first training phase and the last day of the last training phase, and counting the required sub-events. This count of sub-events shall include any recurring training as determined by application of sub-event periodicity if set in the NWTP. Each successive report of completed observed experience data will add one to the numerator of the calculation.

4. In the event training sub-events that are part of an approved NWTP but are in excess of the training specified in the NWTP are reported complete to TTRCE the data shall be included in the E_f calculation by adding one to the denominator and one to the numerator.

5. When no experience data is present for a given NMET and unit TTRCE will not calculate experience, instead mark the NMET for the given unit as having "No experience assessment" by sending a null value indicator in the field associated with the given NMET and unit combination. DRRS-N displays will translate the null value indicator into an appropriate indicator whose meaning is no experience assessment.

6. The experience observations shall accumulate through the FRTP for a given unit. At the transition from the end of one FRTP to the beginning of the next FRTP, a resetting of experience denominators and numerators is required. TTRCE shall carry over experience into the next FRTP for a period of time based upon the experience expiration/carryover value. Upon completion of the carryover period, denominators and numerators will be reset to reflect progress within the current FRTP only.

D.6 PRE-CALCULATED TRAINING READINESS

D.6.1 Introduction

The pre-calculated method provides P_fs and E_fs to TTRCE. The *Tr* is calculated by multiplying the provided P_f by the provided E_f for a given NMET and unit. The training readiness color code for a given NMET shall be set to the provided P_f or E_f color code that reflects the lowest training readiness state. The *Tr* is not normalized in the pre-calculated method. Consequently, the providing system must ensure the result abides by the DRRS-N color scheme. This rule applies to systems that provide P_f and E_f calculated values.

D.6.2 Performance Factor

P_f represents the percentage proficiency of a given unit in a given NMET and shall be provided as an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$ with an associated color code (green, yellow, or red).

D.6.3 Experience Factor

E_f represents the percentage exposure of a given unit in a given NMET and shall be provided as an integer $0 \leq \times \leq 100$ with an associated color code (green, yellow, or red).

D.6.4 Aviation Squadron Pre-calculated Performance and Experience Factor Method

1. In the case of aviation units, the P_f calculations are based on the number of crews whose required skills are current for the NMET under evaluation.

   P_f=number of skilled crews/number of required skilled crews

   Note

   When E_f is less than 100, which means that not all Squadron/Detachment Requirements Section (SRS) items have been completed, the P_f will be held to a value of 80.

   Note

   SRS requirements are those events that must be completed at the squadron level to achieve full combat capability. Refer to COMNAVAIRFORINST 3500.1, Squadron Training and Readiness for specific requirements.

2. In the case of aviation units, E_f calculations are based on the unit's ability to meet the minimum "squadron qualifications" to include Air Combat Training Continuum (ACTC) levels, ordnance expenditures, major training events and average 90-day flight hour execution for a particular NMET.

   E_f=number of SRS items completed/number of SRS items required

Note

The ACTC program is a training concept designed to provide the infrastructure and support systems necessary for standardized and enhanced flight crew training at the post-fleet replacement squadron level. The goal of the ACTC program is to increase flight crew readiness and war fighting capabilities while achieving economies and efficiencies in the training process. Refer to COMNAVAIRFORINST 3502.1, Fleet Air Combat Training Continuum (ACTC) Program for more specific information.

Note

SRS of squadron training and readiness matrix.

Note

Flying hour requirements are considered an SRS item and are calculated on a rolling 90-day average construct.

D.7 CUSTOM PERFORMANCE FACTOR CALCULATIONS

D.7.1 Issues

The business rules discussed in this section are required to add greater fidelity to the task measures outputs through use of conditional statements to ensure that significant weak areas are not obscured by the nature of averaging task measures data.

D.7.2 Rule

1. So as to not mask the weakest measure for any *MET*, the score for the *MET* shall be equal to the lowest, most recent value for any of its measures (*M1*, *M2* …or *Mn*).

2. Multiple values received for the same day for the same measure, *MET* and unit shall be averaged.

3. The *MET* measure values (*M1*, *M2*, …, *Mn*) will remain in effect until replaced by new values or any of the measures expire.

4. The active life for *MET* measures will be configured based upon the performance expiration value.

D.7.3 Usage and Data Updates

This calculation method is currently used by submarines. Each time a competent authority, such as the immediate superior in command (or above), assesses a unit, that data will be input into the CTSS system and transmitted to NTIMS.

D.8 CUSTOM EXPERIENCE FACTOR CALCULATIONS

D.8.1 Issues

Once a unit reaches a high level of training capability upon certification, recurring training is required to sustain this level of performance. Sustainment of these warfighting skills is periodically evaluated throughout the FRTP through major assessments and periodic spot checks. Therefore, subsequent to initial certification, readiness is expected to be maintained at or near major combat operation levels of performance with an anticipated increase in capability during the course of the FRTP.

D.8.2 Rule

1. An initial E_f for each RESPORG will be assigned and may increase incrementally upon completion of selected events during the training cycle. The E_f and selected events are configurable.

2. Training event completion data will be derived from WEBSKED. Completed sub-events will be derived from NTIMS based on the event–sub-event relationship established in the plans section to determine completed sub-events.

D.8.3 Calculations

Each RESPORG shall have its own initial experience factor value and a set of selected events with associated E_f values. The E_f value will remain in effect until the completion of the next selected event at which time the value will change to the E_f value associated with the event. The E_f value will be a configurable number between 1 and 100.

D.8.4 Usage

This calculation method is currently used by submarines.

D.9 TREATMENT OF PBVIEWS SOURCE DATA

D.9.1 Definition

Strike group training staffs currently use a commercial product named PBViews to collect their training metrics.

D.9.2 Issues

The data within PBViews does not natively correlate with the surrogate identifiers within NTIMS, but PBViews does have a field named TRANSLATED which can be populated as the end-users see fit.

D.9.3 Rule

1. NTIMS will provide PBViews management (the strike group training officers) with the UNTL_Task_Measure ID for NMETs used by applicable RESPORG to populate the translated field. Once populated, PBViews will be used as normal. When the raw performance data is ready to be reported to NTIMS, the data from PBViews will be exported into comma separated variable format for import into a spreadsheet produced within NTIMS.

2. PBViews is hosted on an afloat personal computer aboard the unit being trained. Thus, when the user submits the data, he or she will select the unit that the data applies to. This data will be input into a spreadsheet with a pre-defined structure that cannot be manipulated. The spreadsheet will be e-mailed to a designated email address and stored on an ashore server.

D.10 TREATMENT OF TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL READINESS INFORMATION SERVICES SOURCE DATA

D.10.1 Definition

TORIS execution and performance data will be provided in a file which will need to be extracted and loaded into the TTRCE staging area. The Afloat Training Group will extract data files from TORIS and upload into NTIMS. In order to translate the data to the appropriate format in NTIMS for use in TTRCE calculations, the Afloat Training Group will also provide updated mapping tables.

D.10.2 Issues

1. TORIS execution files may include recurring training data, which should be identified and accounted for in TTRCE.

2. TORIS performance files may continue to provide the same observed value for a unit/measure for consecutive days if this value has not changed. These repeated values could erroneously skew the performance factor calculated for the NMET.

D.10.3 Rules

D.10.3.1 Training and Operational Readiness Information Services Execution Data: Recurring Training

1. TTRCE will identify any TORIS execution data records for sub-events without matching events in the mapping file as recurring if the event/sub-event combination does not exist in the unit's RESPORG training plan and the sub-event occurs anywhere in the recurring training for the unit's RESPORG training plan.

2. Additionally, TTRCE will identify any TORIS execution records for sub-events without matching events in the mapping file as recurring if the event/sub-event combination exists in the unit's RESPORG training plan and all occurrences of the plan requirements are complete and the recurring training plan requirements are not complete.

D.10.3.2 Training and Operational Readiness Information Services Performance Data: Repeated Observed Performance

TTRCE will not include TORIS performance records for a unit/measure if the observed performance value is equal to the existing observed performance value for that unit/measure.

D.11 NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND TRAINING READINESS DATA CALCULATION

D.11.1 Definition

Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) forces will use the RCRP to provide the readiness metric that reflects performance and experience required by DRRS-N. RCRP provides the processes, programs and applications designed to fit the NECC construct and develops business processes to capture and account for NECC's unique capabilities. This enterprise tool will enable the ability to accurately capture NMET-based resource sufficiency.

D.11.2 Purpose and Background

1. The goal of the RCRP Training pillar ("T" Pillar) is to provide an objective, quantitative training readiness indicator for each of the NMETs within a unit's NMETL. RCRP will calculate T scores for each NMET for each NECC UIC and will report directly to DRRS-N. The primary objectives of the Training figure of merit (TFOM) are listed below.

   a. Remain consistent with training-cross functional team established business rules and processes, to the maximum extent possible.

   b. Present a true reflection of the unit's FRTP.

   c. Produce an accurate readiness picture.

   d. Connect with NTIMS and DRRS-N databases seamlessly.

2. Synchronized with the "Initial Assessment of the Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy: Business Rules and Algorithms (CRM D0016757.A1/SR1 dated August 2007)," the training-cross functional team established a business rule that TFOM be comprised of two factors: experience and performance.

3. Experience focuses on the larger measures of training derived from NTIMS sub-events. It measures the overall progress toward deployment (e.g., How much of the FRTP has the unit satisfactorily completed?). Experience generally lasts the entire deployment cycle, but units have the ability to extend experience into the next cycle.

4. Performance scores measure the level of proficiency in the accomplishment of a task. The foundation is how well the unit met the standards of each NMET or measure of performance associated with each NMET. Performance scores will degrade over time and expire after a determined, fixed period of time.

D.11.3 Training Figure of Merit Construct and Metrics

1. TFOM scores will be determined based on NMETs assigned to each UIC plus the capabilities assigned to the UIC plus the tasks associated with the capabilities. This can be displayed as: NMET = UIC + capability + task.

2. By definition, the NMET "T" score can differ based on the capability to which it is mapped.

3. Initially, "T" scores will be the same. However, the system design will accommodate differentiation as NECC training matures encompassing different metrics for each capability and to conditions/standards-based training assessments.

4. As stated above, for all Navy Enterprises, two factors contribute to the TFOM for each NMET-Performance (P) and Experience (E). Initially, NECC's TFOM for each NMET will be of equal weighting between P and E, spanning across all forces: NMET "*T*"=.50(*P*)+.50*(E)*.

D.11.4 Performance Metrics

The metrics for "P" are determined by the proficiency within the tasks:

1. For NECC, the driving metric is cumulative scores for evaluated measures of performance for each task.

2. Performance evaluation sheets (PES) (or specific nomenclature for individual naming convention within the forces) mapped to tasks to determine applicability.

3. As scores are recorded, they will impact "T" Pillar readiness based on two factors:

   a. The multiplier which is affected by the range of the PES and/or observation authority

   b. Time delay since last observation.

4. PES are essentially grade sheets generating consistency across the RESPORG. Relating to the multiplier, RCRP provides the flexibility to give variable weightings for a PES depending on the level of the evaluator. The evaluator can either be internal (unit) or external (certifying authority). Consistent across all PES within a RESPORG, the multiplier ranges from 1-6 dependent on how much emphasis or times a PES will be counted within the overall score. For example, if a unit graded themselves, the PES score will be multiplied twice, and if a certifying authority accomplished the grading, the PES score will be multiplied four times.

5. Within each PES, individual RESPORGs determine ranges for grading the particular sub-event or grouping of tasks. These ranges provide the linkage into the time decay metric. The performance level degrades over time, with a linear decay of 10 percent within the first range, linear decay of 10 percent within the second range, linear decay of 20 percent within the third range, and final 60 percent linear decay extending

throughout the maximum periodicity. After calculation, the time decay factor is based on the most recent PES and applied to the average of the aggregate PES. The performance level gradually degrades at set rates for unit-determined ranges of time out to a maximum periodicity at which time the performance grade becomes 0.

6. Two different sets of PES scores are determined: cumulative and time-adjusted. The cumulative uses a weighted average which combines the active raw scores with the multipliers. The cumulative then factors the time decay to calculate the time-adjusted.

D.11.4.4.1 Cumulative Score

1. The formula for calculating the cumulative score is as follows:

   Cumulative Score=(Raw Score 1×Multiplier 1)+(Raw score 2×Multiplier 2)……+Raw Score *n*×Multiplier *n*)/∑Multipliers

2. This formula can be applied for all raw scores captured within the maximum period allotted for the score sheet. Once the maximum time period has been exceeded, the raw score will be archived within RCRP for historical purposes but will not contribute to the *T*(*P*) score.

D.11.4.4.2 Time Adjusted Score

The formula for calculating the time adjusted score is as follows:

Time Adjusted Score=Minimum Score for given range+(Days in range-Days expired in range)/(Total Days in Range)×Amount the range can drop for applicable range.

D.11.4.5 Training Performance Metrics

1. The calculation for *T*(*P*) score is the sum of all PES scores divided by the number of PES scores calculated. ((*PES1*+*PES2*+*PES3*….*PES*(*N*)/(*N* number of PES Scores per Task)).

2. It's important to note that the *T*(*P*) score will be the same regardless of task.

D.11.5 Experience Metrics

1. The metrics for *E* are determined/gained through a unit's progression in the UIC FRTP.

   a. The driving metric is sub-event certification/completion.

   b. Sub-events are mapped to tasks to determine applicability.

   c. Sub-events are also assigned a relative level of importance or strength of association (SOA).

   d. Sub-events mapped to a task with an SOA greater than 0 will represent the subset of sub-events driving the Experience score for the NMET.

   e. Experience scores will be calculated based on weighted percent completion status.

   f. As stated above, within RCRP, Experience is based on progression through the FRTP. As a unit completes a planned sub-event, the Experience score is adjusted proportionally based on the SOA as compared to other sub-events mapped to a particular Task. As a unit completes more and more planned sub-events, the Experience score will incrementally increase to 100 percent upon completion of all sub-events within that task.

2. *T*(*E*)=Sum of Completed Sub-events SOA/Total Sub-events SOA Planned.

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APPENDIX E

Ordnance Resource Data

E.1 DISCUSSION

1. DRRS-N contains an Ordnance OFOM function, which is controlled by the TYCOMs and fleet commanders. The OFOM function allows ordnance items to be assigned to specific tasks and capabilities of RESPORG.

2. The authoritative data source for the Ordnance pillar is the Ordnance Information System–Wholesale (OIS-W). The interface with OIS-W provides data elements required to calculate ordnance readiness status for units reporting in DRRS-N. Figure E-1 delineates the data elements that are extracted from OIS-W.

E.2 ORDNANCE FIGURE OF MERIT

1. OFOM tables shall use the data interface with OIS-W to calculate ordnance item percentages. Percentages are quotients of current on-hand quantities divided by authorized Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) allowance, not to exceed 100 percent. The OFOM thresholds are set to equal DRRS-N thresholds and require no normalization.

2. On-hand quantity is filtered to represent combat usable asset. Only assets in condition codes (CCs) A, B, C, and N are reported by the unit via their ammunition transaction report (ATR) to OIS-W. Assets in other conditions codes shall not be used in the unit's readiness calculation.

Acronym	Definition
UIC	unit identification code
NALC	Navy ammunition logistics code
Nomen	Nomenclature
COG	cognizant group
ACC	Activity Classification Code
NAVSEA Allow	Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Allowance (30,000 series)
Operational Allowance	Operational Allowance for the Unit
On-Hand	Current Reported On-Hand Quantity
CC	Condition Code

Figure E-1. Data Elements Extracted From the Ordnance Information System-Wholesale

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APPENDIX F

Facilities Resource Data

F.1 DISCUSSION

1. The authoritative data source for facilities data in DRRS-N is the Internet Navy Facility Assets Data Store (iNFADS), which contains the Navy's authoritative real property inventory (OPNAVINST 11010.20G). Installation public works departments are responsible for maintaining iNFADS data.

2. The facility resource pillar identifies key facilities needed to support a capability or NMET. Facility readiness is indicated by the infrastructure figure of merit (IFOM) rating. The IFOM rating currently provides the installation commanding officer with an indicator of facility resource availability (condition, configuration, and capacity) for each assigned capability and NMET.

3. Additional facility resource data includes the condition and configuration ratings and the restoration and modernization costs to improve these ratings. DRRS-N calculates the restoration and modernization costs. DRRS-N also displays the capacity rating and the new footprint cost to bring the asset inventory to 85 percent of the basic facility requirement. The new footprint cost is calculated in iNFADS.

4. The NMET and capability level scores are weighted by the plant replacement value and are not an arithmetic average of resource scores. This calculation is performed in SPF II and sent directly to the installation's NMET and capability-F pillar.

F.2 INSTALLATION FIGURE OF MERIT RATING

1. At the capability, NMET and prime use category code levels, the IFOM rating is determined by taking the lowest of the condition, configuration, or capacity ratings.

2. At the facility-detail level, the IFOM rating is determined by taking the lowest of the condition or configuration ratings.

3. The condition rating is a measure of an asset's physical condition at a specific point in time. It measures the physical deterioration of a facility over its lifecycle. Condition ratings are generated from the Infrastructure Condition Assessment Program tools and stored in iNFADS. The configuration rating is a measure of the asset's capability to support the current occupant or mission, with respect to functionality. iNFADS calculates the configuration rating from deficiency codes which identify configuration deficiencies (e.g., code compliance, functional space criteria, and location sitting criteria) that exist in the facility and have been assigned by facility planners or during asset evaluations. The capacity rating measures whether there is a sufficient number of facilities to support the current occupant or mission. The capacity rating is a ratio of existing assets to basic facility requirements.

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APPENDIX G

Group and Navy Region Roll-up Assessments

G.1 DISCUSSION

The unit and capability weightings that are applied to conduct CSG, ESG, SSG, ARG, and Navy region roll-up assessments within DRRS-N were developed through a deliberate process that is fully described in a classified briefing available from COMUSFLTFORCOM. While many weighting schemes are arbitrary by nature, the unit weights were developed using high-level metric comparison and subject matter estimates. These weights are statistically compared to independent CSG, ESG, SSG, ARG, and Navy region roll-up assessments. The implementation of the weights is flexible and can accommodate changes as DRRS-N matures. Thus, these weights should be interpreted as an initial set subject to further review as more DRRS-N data becomes available.

G.2 GROUP COMMANDER FEEDBACK

Feedback from group commanders and their staffs plays a significant role for future updates and improvements to this roll-up method. This group aggregation method applies to CSG, ESG, SSG, ARG, and Navy regions and may apply to other groupings of reporting units.

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APPENDIX H

Activity Category and Code Tables

Code	Definition
ACT	ACTIVATION
BOH	BASELINE OVERHAUL
COH	COMPLEX OVERHAUL
CONST	UNDER CONSTRUCTION
CONV	CONVERSION
DMP	DEPOT MAINTENANCE PERIOD
EOH	ENGINEERED OVERHAUL
ERO	ENGINEERED REFUELING OVERHAUL
RCOH	REFUELING COMPLEX OVERHAUL
ROH	REGULAR OVERHAUL
SLEP	SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM
1OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 1 EMPLOYMENT (General text (GENTEXT)/Remarks (RMKS) set free-text required)
Notes: All category 1 codes require the following: 1. All ratings C5 with the exception of PERSONNEL 2. Projected status and date for OVERALL 3. Explanation in GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text indicating commencement date, completion date, and any revised completion date with reason for revision.	

Figure H-1. Category 1—Unit Construction, Conversion, Modernization, and Overhaul (In Port)

Code	Definition
ACTRL	ACOUSTIC TRIALS
COMMFAT	COMMUNICATIONS FINAL ACCEPTANCE TRIAL
COT	CONTRACTOR'S OPERATIONS TRIALS
CSPOE	COMBAT SYSTEM POST-OVERHAUL EVALUATION
DASO	DEMONSTRATION AND SHAKEDOWN OPERATIONS
DEGAUSS	DEGAUSSING CALIBRATION
ECAL	EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION
ENGSTRL	ENGINEERING SEA TRIAL
FAT	FINAL ACCEPTANCE TRIAL
FCTRL	FINAL CONTRACTOR'S TRIAL
FORACS	FLEET OPERATIONAL READINESS ACCURACY CHECK AND SITE OPERATIONS
PAT	PRELIMINARY ACCEPTANCE TRIAL
POSTFAT	POST-FINAL ACCEPTANCE TRIAL
POTANDI	PRE-OVERHAUL TESTS AND INSPECTIONS
SHKDN	SHAKEDOWN TRAINING
SHKDNCRU	SHAKEDOWN CRUISE
SONCAL	SONAR CALIBRATION
SONRAC	SONAR REALIGNMENT/CALIBRATION
SQT	SHIP QUALIFICATION TRIALS
STRL	SEA TRIALS
UMI	UNDERWAY MATERIAL INSPECTION
WEPST	WEAPONS TEST CERTIFICATION
WSAT	WEAPONS SYSTEM ACCEPTANCE TRIALS
2OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 2 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Notes:
1. OVERALL C5 with projected status and date may be reported for category 2 codes as appropriate. All resource lines must be C1-C4.

Figure H-2. Category 2—Trials, Tests, and Training Normally Held in Conjunction with Category 1 (Underway)

Code	Definition
BADD	BIENNIAL DRYDOCKING
DPIA	DOCKING PLANNED INCREMENTAL AVAILABILITY
DPMA	DOCKING—PHASED MAINTENANCE AVAILABILITY
DPMF	DOCKING—PLANNED MAINTENANCE FACILITY
DRP	DEPOT REFIT PERIOD
DSRA	DOCKING—SELECTED RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
EDSRA	EXTENDED DOCKING—SELECTED RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
EQPCONV	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CONVERSION
ERP	EXTENDED REFIT PERIOD
ESRA	EXTENDED SELECTED RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
FOA	FITTING OUT AVAILABILITY
IDD	INTERIM DRYDOCKING
ISRA	INCREMENTAL SELECTED RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
MTA	MID-TERM AVAILABILITY (Military Sealift Command (MSC) SHIPS)
PIA	PLANNED INCREMENTAL AVAILABILITY
PMA	PHASED INCREMENTAL AVAILABILITY
PMF	PLANNED MAINTENANCE FACILITY
PRAV	PROGRAMMED RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
PSA	POST-SHAKEDOWN AVAILABILITY
RAD	RESTRICTED SHIPYARD AVAILABILITY REQUIRING DRYDOCKING
SRA	SELECTED RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
Notes: All category 3 codes require the following: 1. OVERALL C5 including ORDNANCE OVERALL C5 with projected status and date. 2. All resource lines must be C1-C4.	

Figure H-3. Category 3—Major Preplanned Maintenance Availabilities (In Port)

Code	Definition
DEPERMIPT	DEPERMING—REDUCING MAGNETIC SIGNATURE
HULLCLN	HULL CLEANING
IMAUPK	UPKEEP LEVEL AT INTERMEDIATE LEVEL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY
IMAV	INTERMEDIATE LEVEL MAINTENANCE AVAILABILITY/SHORE INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY, TENDER, OR OTHER SIMILAR INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY (IMA)
IMAVC	CONCURRENT INTERMEDIATE LEVEL MAINTENANCE AVAILABILITY (SHIP TO SHIP)
PDA	POST-DELIVERY AVAILABILITY
PREINACT	PRE-INACTIVATION (Must be C5 OVERALL)
PREOVHL	PRE-SHIPYARD OVERHAUL (Must be C5 OVERALL)
RAV	RESTRICTED AVAILABILITY
SELFAV	SELF-CONDUCTED AVAILABILITY FOR IMA
TAV	TENDER AVAILABILITY
TECHAV	TECHNICAL AVAILABILITY
VR	VOYAGE REPAIRS
4OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 4 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)
Notes: 1. OVERALL C5 with projected status and date for codes PREINACT and PREOVHL only. 2. Resource lines must be C1-C4 for all category 4 codes.	

Figure H-4. Category 4—Other Maintenance Availability (In Port)

Code	Definition
HOLUPK	HOLIDAY UPKEEP
LVUPK	LEAVE AND UPKEEP PERIOD
PDUPK	POST-DEPLOYMENT UPKEEP, NAVY
PREPPSA	PREPARE POST-SHAKEDOWN AVAILABILITY
RFS	READINESS-FOR-SEA PERIOD
UPK	UPKEEP PERIOD
5OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 5 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-5. Category 5—Organizational Level Maintenance Availabilities (In Port)

Code	Definition
ADINSP	ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION
ARQ	AVIATION READINESS QUALIFICATION
CBTCERT	COMBAT CERTIFICATION
CMDINSP	COMMAND INSPECTION (INCLUDES ADMIN/OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTION/MATERIAL)
CMTQ	CRUISE MISSILE TACTICAL QUALIFICATION
CRCERT1	CREW CERTIFICATION—PHASE I
CRCERT2	CREW CERTIFICATION—PHASE II
CSRT	COMBAT SYSTEM READINESS TEST
CSPOEIPT	COMBAT SYSTEM POST-OVERHAUL EVALUATION IN PORT
CWTPI	CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY INSPECTION
DEGAUSSIPT	DEGAUSSING CALIBRATION IN PORT
DMSR	DEPARTURE MATERIAL STATUS REVIEW
DNSI	DEFENSE NUCLEAR SAFETY INSPECTION
DRE	DENTAL READINESS EVALUATION
EQUAL	ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION QUALIFICATION
HARPCERT	HARPOON CERTIFICATION
INSURV	BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY
LOA	LIGHT-OFF ASSESSMENT
MEDINSP	MEDICAL INSPECTION
MATINSP	MATERIEL INSPECTION
MRE	MEDICAL READINESS EVALUATION
NTPI	NAVAL TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY INSPECTION
NWAI	NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCEPTANCE INSPECTION
OHSAT	ORDNANCE HANDLING SAFETY INSPECTION
PDI	PRE-DEPLOYMENT INSPECTION
PMT	PERFORMANCE MONITORING TEAM
PORSE	POST-OVERHAUL REACTOR SAFEGUARDS EXAMINATION
PREINSURV	PREPARE FOR BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY
RCPE	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRACTICES EVALUATION
SECINSP	SECURITY INSPECTION
SESI	SHIP EXPLOSIVE SAFETY INSPECTION
SMI	SUPPLY MANAGEMENT INSPECTION
SQTIPT	SHIP QUALIFICATION TRIALS IN PORT
TOMCERT	TOMAHAWK WEAPON CERTIFICATION
6OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 6 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-6. Category 6—Inspections (In Port)

Code	Definition
ADMINSUP	PROVIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
AMMOLDOUT	AMMUNITION LOAD ADJUSTMENT
ANCH	ANCHORAGE/ANCHOR MAINTENANCE
BKLD	BACKLOAD (RE-EMBARK UNITS PREVIOUSLY EMBARKED)
IPT	IN PORT, NAVY
IPTSTM	IN PORT, STEAMING
LOAD	LOADING
LOGREP	PROVIDING LOGISTIC REPLENISHMENT FOR UNITS WITHIN FLEET OR FORCE OPERATIONAL CONTROL
MA STATUS	UNDERGOING UPKEEP SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE RELEASE
OFLD	OFF-LOAD
POM	PREPARATION FOR OVERSEAS MOVEMENT
POMCERT	PREPARATION FOR OVERSEAS MOVEMENT CERTIFICATION
REHAB	REHABILITATION OF EMBARKED TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT
SBTOW	STANDBY TOWSHIP
TOVR	TURNOVER
7OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 7 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-7. Category 7—Logistics, Miscellaneous (In Port)

Code	Definition
HOL	HOLIDAY AND LEAVE
VST	PORT VISIT
8OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 8 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-8. Category 8—Visits, Etc. (In Port)

Code	Definition
BILAT	BILATERAL EXERCISE
COMBINEX	COMBINED EXERCISE
JOINTEX	JOINT EXERCISE
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) EXERCISE
PHIBTRAEX	AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING EXERCISE
9OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 9 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-9. Category 9—Combined or Joint Exercise (Underway)

Code	Definition
EXER	EXERCISE
FLEETEX	FLEET EXERCISE
FLTASWOPS	FLEET-COORDINATED (INTERTYPE) ASW OPERATIONS
JTFEX	JOINT TASK FORCE EXERCISE
MABLEX	MARINE AMPHIBIOUS BRIGADE LANDING EXERCISE
MAFLEX	MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE LANDING EXERCISE
PASSEX	PASSING EXERCISE
READEX	READINESS EXERCISE
TRANSITEX	TRANSIT EXERCISE
10OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 10 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-10. Category 10—Major Exercise (Underway)

Code	Definition
AAMEX	ANTIAIR MISSILE EXERCISE
AAVTNG	AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT VEHICLE TRAINING
AAWEX	ANTIAIR WARFARE EXERCISE
AMCCDE	ASHORE MOBILE CONTINGENCY COMMUNICATIONS (AMCC)VAN DEPLOYED FOR EXERCISE SUPPORT
ASUWEX	ANTISURFACE WARFARE EXERCISE
ASWEX	ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE EXERCISE
ATTACKEX	ATTACK TRAINING EXERCISE
BLTEX	BATTALION LANDING TEAM EXERCISE
CARMEX	COMBINED ARMS EXERCISE
CONSOLEX	CONSOLIDATED EXERCISE
CONVEX	CONVOY EXERCISE
CORTEX	ATTACK SUBMARINE, NUCLEAR (SSN) ESCORT TACTICS
COWEAEX	COLD WEATHER EXERCISE
EXERSUP	EXERCISE SUPPORT
HARDEX	HARBOR DEFENSE EXERCISE
HELILEX	HELICOPTER LANDING EXERCISE (AMPHIBIOUS)
KILOEX	SUBMARINE PRE-DEPLOYMENT EXERCISE
LDEX	LANDING EXERCISE
MAULEX	MARINE AMPHIBIOUS UNIT LANDING EXERCISE

Figure H-11. Category 11—Training Exercise (Underway) (Sheet 1 of 2)

Code	Definition
MINEX	MINE WARFARE EXERCISE
MISSILEX	MISSILE EXERCISE
MPFTNG	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE TRAINING
NCSEC	NAVAL CONTROL AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE
NORADEX	NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE
NUDEX	NUCLEAR DELIVERY EXERCISE
OBTEX	ON BOARD TRAINER EXERCISE
OPOSORT	OPPOSED SORTIE
OPOSORTEX	OPPOSED SORTIE EXERCISE
PHIBLEX	AMPHIBIOUS LANDING EXERCISE
RECONEX	RAID AND RECONNAISSANCE EXERCISE
RESCUEX	RESCUE EXERCISE
SALVEX	SALVAGE EXERCISE
SAREX	SEARCH AND RESCUE EXERCISE
SECEX	SSBN SECURITY EXERCISE
SINKEX	TARGET/HULL-SINKING/DESTRUCTION EXERCISE
SPECWAREX	SPECIAL WARFARE EXERCISE
SUBASWEX	SUBMARINE-VERSUS-SUBMARINE EXERCISE
TAL	TURN AWAY LANDING EXERCISE
TNGEX	TRAINING EXERCISE
TORPEX	TORPEDO EXERCISE
TRACEX	TRACKED VEHICLE EXERCISE
TRUEX	TRAINING IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT EXERCISE
WEPTRAEX	AIRCRAFT CARRIER WEAPONS TRAINING EXERCISE
11OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 11 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-11. Category 11—Training Exercise (Underway) (Sheet 2 of 2)

Code	Definition
CACEX	COMMAND AND CONTROL EXERCISE
CARQUALS	CARRIER QUALIFICATIONS
CASEX	CLOSE AIR SUPPORT EXERCISE
COMPTUEX	COMPOSITE TRAINING UNIT EXERCISE
CMTQT	CRUISE MISSILE TACTICAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING
CRAE	COMBAT READINESS AIR EXERCISE
CSMTT	COMBAT SYSTEM MOBILE TRAINING TEAM
DIVOPS	SWIMMER/DIVER TRAINING
DLO	DECKLANDING QUALIFICATION
EWEX	ELECTRONIC WARFARE EXERCISE
FCQ	FLEET CARRIER QUALIFICATION
FIXWEX	FIXED WING ASW EXERCISE
IRFT	INTERIM REFRESHER TRAINING
ISE	INDEPENDENT STEAMING EXERCISE
JA-ATTEX	JOINT AIRBORNE/AIR TRANSPORT TRAINING EXERCISE
LAMPSWU	HELICOPTER DETACHMENT WORK-UP
MCARQUALS	MARINE CARRIER QUALIFICATION
MCMTNG	MINE COUNTERMEASURES TRAINING
MSRFT	MINESWEEPER REFRESHER TRAINING
MTT	MOBILE TRAINING TEAM TRAINING
NAVCERT	NAVIGATION TEAM CERTIFICATION
NGFSTNG	NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT TRAINING
NPMTT	NUCLEAR POWER MOBILE TRAINING TEAM
NRT	NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING
PHIBRFT	AMPHIBIOUS REFRESHER TRAINING
PHIBTNG	AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING
RESCRU	RESERVE CRUISE
RFT	REFRESHER TRAINING
SALVTNG	SALVAGE TRAINING
SELRFT	SELECTIVE REFRESHER TRAINING
TECHTNG	TECHNICAL TRAINING
TNGASSESS	TRAINING ASSESSMENT
TRE	TACTICAL READINESS TEAM
TSTA-A	TAILORED SHIP TRAINING AVAILABILITY—PHASE A
TSTA-B	TAILORED SHIP TRAINING AVAILABILITY—PHASE B
TYT	TYPE TRAINING
UNITNG	UNIT TRAINING (SEVERAL SHIPS EXERCISING TOGETHER)
12OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 12 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-12. Category 12—Training (Underway)

Code	Definition
ATP	ADVANCED TRAINING PHASE
BGE	BATTLE GROUP EVALUATION
CART1	COMMAND ASSESSMENT OF READINESS AND TRAINING—PHASE I
CART2	COMMAND ASSESSMENT OF READINESS AND TRAINING—PHASE II
CSSQT	COMBAT SYSTEMS SHIP QUALIFICATIONS TRIAL
FEP	FINAL EVALUATION PERIOD
ITA	INTERMEDIATE TRAINING ASSESSMENT
MRCI	MINE READINESS CERTIFICATION INSPECTION
NORM	NUCLEAR OPERATIONAL READINESS MANEUVER
ORSE	OPERATIONAL REACTOR SAFEGUARD EXAMINATION
ROPEVAL	READINESS/OPERATIONAL EVALUATION
SHAREM	SHIP ASW READINESS EFFECTIVENESS MEASURING EXERCISE
SSRNM	SURFACE SHIP RADIATED NOISE MEASUREMENT
TORPCERT	TORPEDO CERTIFICATION
TORPROF	TORPEDO PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATION
13OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 13 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-13. Category 13—Training Inspections (Underway)

Code	Definition
ATGSVC	AFLOAT TRAINING GROUP SERVICES (DUTY OILER)
FTGSVC	PROVIDE SERVICES TO FLEET TRAINING GROUP
MIDCRU	MIDSHIPMEN CRUISE
PLG	PLANE GUARD
RFTSCOL	REFRESHER TRAINING SCHOOL
STV	SUBMARINE TARGET VESSEL
TNGSVCS	PROVIDE TRAINING SERVICES
TRAMID	MIDSHIPMEN'S TRAINING
14OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 14 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-14. Category 14—Training Support Services (Underway)

Code	Definition
AAWEXIPT	ANTIAIR WARFARE EXERCISE IN-PORT
AWS	AMPHIBIOUS WARFIGHTING SEMINAR
BFIT	BATTLE FORCE IN-PORT TRAINING
BGCTT	BATTLE GROUP COMMANDER'S TEAM TRAINING
BGIT	BATTLE GROUP IN-PORT TRAINING
CINTEX	COMBINED IN-PORT TRAINING EXERCISE
C5RA	COMMAND, CONTROL, COMPUTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, COMBAT SYSTEM READINESS ASSESSMENT
DCIPT	IN-PORT DAMAGE CONTROL TRAINING
EMBARKEX	EMBARKATION EXERCISE
FASTCRU	FAST CRUISE
FHINSVT	FLEET HOSPITAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING
FTX	FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE
GSTSP	GUEST SHIP
HSSEX	FLEET HOSPITAL HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT EXERCISE
LOADEX	LOADING EXERCISE
MTTIPT	MOBILE TRAINING TEAM IN-PORT
NRTIPT	NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING IN-PORT
NWAT	NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCEPTANCE TRAINING
RFTSCOLIPT	REFRESHER TRAINING SCHOOL
SLAMEX	SURFACE-LAUNCHED MISSILE EXERCISE
SORAT	SONAR GROOM AND TRAINING
STTT	STAFF TACTICAL TEAM TRAINING
SWTW	SURFACE WARFARE TRAINING WEEK
TRAV	TRAINING AVAILABILITY
TSTAIPT	TAILORED SHIP TRAINING AVAILABILITY PERIOD
TYTIPT	TYPE TRAINING IN PORT
15OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 15 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-15. Category 15—In-port Training

Code	Definition
ACOMTNG	AIR COMBAT TRAINING
ADVTNG	ADVANCED TRAINING
AELWTNG	AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING TRAINING
AIRBREX	AIR BARRIER EXERCISE
AIREM	AIR ASW READINESS EFFECTIVENESS MEASURING EXERCISE
AIRTRANSEX	AIR TRANSPORTATION EXERCISE
AMCMTNG	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES TRAINING
AVDETWKUP	AVIATION DETACHMENT WORK-UP
EWATRNG	AIRBORNE ELECTRONIC WARFARE TRAINING
FRPTNG	FLEET REPLACEMENT PILOT TRAINING
FRSCQ	FLEET REPLACEMENT SQUADRON CARRIER QUALIFICATION
GCITING	GROUND CONTROL INTERCEPT TRAINING
HARP	HELICOPTER ADVANCED READINESS PROGRAM
HELOQUALS	HELICOPTER QUALIFICATIONS
HELOTNG	HELICOPTER TRAINING
INDEX	INDEPENDENT EXERCISES
INSTFLTNG	INSTRUMENT FLIGHT TRAINING
RESALIFT	RESERVE AIRLIFT
SFARP	STRIKE FIGHTER ADVANCED READINESS PROGRAM
SLATS	STRIKE LEADER ATTACK TRAINING SCHOOL
STANDUP	PRE-FULL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY ACHIEVEMENT
TRANSFLTNG	TRANSITIONAL FLIGHT TRAINING
WOWU	WEEK ONE WORK-UPS
WPTNG	WEAPONS TRAINING
16OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 16 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Notes:
1. OVERALL C5 is required for code TRANSFLTNG with a required projected status date.
2. OVERALL C5 is required for code FRPTNG with optional projected status and date.
3. Resource lines must be reported as C1-C4 for all category 16 codes.

Figure H-16. Category 16—Air Training

Code	Definition
AIRLEX	AIR LANDING EXERCISE
AIRMUTEX	AIR MOBILE UNIT LANDING EXERCISE
BNFEX	BATTALION FIELD EXERCISE
BRIDGEX	BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION EXERCISE
CAEX	COMBINED ARMS EXERCISE
DESFEX	DESERT FIELD EXERCISE
FEX	FIELD EXERCISE
FSCEX	FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATION
INDTNG	INDIVIDUAL TRAINING
LOGEX	LOGISTICS EXERCISE
MARFIREX	MARINE FIRING EXERCISE
MARHELILEX	MARINE HELICOPTER LANDING EXERCISE
MAROPS	MARINE OPERATIONS
MARPHIBEX	MARINE AMPHIBIOUS EXERCISE
MARSVC	MARINE SERVICES
MARUINTNG	MARINE UNIT TRAINING
MCATF	MECHANIZED COMBINED ARMS
MCCRES	MARINE COMBAT STATUS READINESS EVALUATION
MKSTNG	MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING
MTFEX	MOUNTAIN FIELD EXERCISE
NUCLEX	NUCLEAR LOADOUT EXERCISE
PHIBEX	AMPHIBIOUS EXERCISE
SACEX	SUPPORTING ARMS COORDINATION EXERCISE
SFCPTNG	SHORE FIRE CONTROL PARTY TRAINING
SNOWFEX	SNOW EXERCISE
SOCEX	SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND EXERCISE
SPECTNG	SPECIAL TRAINING
TNG	TRAINING
17OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 17 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-17. Category 17—Marine and Naval Construction Force (NCF) Training

Code	Definition
DEPCRU	DEPENDENT'S CRUISE
ORCRU	ORIENTATION CRUISE
SEACD	NAVAL SEA CADET CRUISE
SECNAVCRU	SECRETARY OF THE NAVY GUEST CRUISE
18OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 18 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-18. Category 18—Public Affairs Events (Underway)

Code	Definition
VSTSP	VISIT SHIP
VSTUNIT	VISIT UNIT
19OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 19 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-19. Category 19—Public Affairs Events (In Port)

Code	Definition
AAW	ANTIAIR WARFARE OPERATIONS
AMCCDC	ALLIED MOVEMENT COORDINATION CENTER VAN DEPLOYED FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
AMCCH	AMCC VAN HOME BASED
AMCM	AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES OPERATIONS
AOPS	AIR OPERATIONS
APSOPS	MSC PREPOSITIONING SHIP (WITH ARMY PREPO LOAD)
ARGOPS	AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP OPERATIONS
ASW	ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE OPERATIONS
CARGOPS	MSC CARGO OPERATIONS (IN PORT AND UNDERWAY)
CBL	CABLE OPERATIONS
CDOPS	COUNTERDRUG OPERATIONS
CGATN	AIDS TO NAVIGATION
CGAIROPS	COAST GUARD AIR STATION OPERATIONS
CGCADET	CADET TRAINING
CGELT	ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND TREATIES
CGELTDRUG	ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND TREATIES, DRUG
CGELGTOTHER	ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND TREATIES, OTHER (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)
CGELTPAT	LAW AND TREATY PATROL
CGFISH	FISHERY PATROL OPERATIONS
CGFISHDOM	ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND TREATIES, DOMESTIC FISHERIES
CGFISHFOR	ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND TREATIES, FOREIGN FISHERIES
CGGROUP	COAST GUARD GROUP OPERATION
CGIOP	ICE OPERATIONS
CGIOPDOM	ICE OPERATIONS, DOMESTIC
CGIOPPOL	ICE OPERATIONS, POLAR
CGLAW	LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS
CGMER	MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE

Figure H-20. Category 20—Operations (Sheet 1 of 3)

Code	Definition
CGMSO	COAST GUARD MARINE SAFETY OPERATIONS
CGOPS	COAST GUARD OPERATIONS
CGPES	PORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY
CGPOLL	POLLUTION CONTROL
CGPWS	PORT AND WATERWAYS SAFETY
CGRBS	RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY
CGSAFE	PORT/WATERWAY SAFETY
CGSAR	SEARCH AND RESCUE, COAST GUARD
COUNTREC	COUNTERRECON
COUNTSUR	COUNTERSURVEILLANCE
CTTG	COUNTERTARGETING
EODOPS	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEMOLITION OPERATIONS
ESC	ESCORT
EVACSHIP	EVACUATION SHIP
EWOPS	ELECTRONIC WARFARE OPERATIONS
FHACT	FLEET HOSPITAL ACTIVATION
FLTSUPP	FLEET SUPPORT
FORCEAPP	FORCE APPLICATION
FORCEENH	FORCE ENHANCEMENT
HELOPS	HELICOPTER OPERATIONS
HSSOPS	FLEET HOSPITAL HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS
HYDRO	HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY
INDWAR	INDICATIONS/WARNING
INTOPS	INTERDICTION OPERATIONS
LAMPS	LAMPS OPERATIONS
MCMOPS	MINE COUNTERMEASURES OPERATIONS
MEDEVAC	MEDICAL EVACUATION
MOSUB	MOTHER SUBMARINE OPERATIONS
MPFOPS	MARITIME PREPOSITIONING FORCE OPERATIONS
MPSDN	MSC PREPOSITIONING SHIP (WITHOUT PREPO LOAD)
MPSOPS	MSC PREPOSITIONING SHIP (WITH USMC PREPO LOAD)
MWFOPS	MINE WARFARE OPERATIONS
NEO	NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS
OPE	OPERATIONS PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
OPOSORT	OPPOSED SORTIE

Figure H-20. Category 20—Operations (Sheet 2 of 3)

Code	Definition
OPS	OPERATIONS
OPTEMPI	OPERATIONS TEMPO INCREASED
OPTEMPM	OPERATIONS TEMPO MINIMIZE
OPTEMPN	OPERATIONS TEMPO NORMAL
OTHDCT	OVER-THE-HORIZON (OTH) DETECTION, CLASSIFICATION, AND TARGETING OPERATIONS
PHIBOPS	AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS
PSYOPS	PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS
QRTE	Q-ROUTE OPERATIONS
RECONOPS	RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS
ROTHRDT	RELOCATABLE OTH RADAR DETECTION/TRACKING OPERATIONS
SALVOPS	SALVAGE OPERATIONS
SAR	SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS
SEHAB	SEA REHABILITATION
SPACECTRL	SPACE CONTROL
SPACEOPS	SPACE OPERATIONS
SPACESUPP	SPACE SUPPORT
SPECOPS	SPECIAL OPERATIONS
SSNDS	SSN DIRECT SUPPORT
STMEV	STORM EVASION
STRIKEOPS	STRIKE OPERATIONS
SURVOPS	SURVEY OPERATIONS
TACTAS	TACTICAL OPERATIONS
TASS	TOWED ARRAY SONAR SYSTEM OPERATIONS
TOW	TOWING OPERATIONS
UOLS	UNDERWATER OBJECTIVE LOCATION AND SEARCH OPERATIONS
20OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 20 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-20. Category 20—Operations (Sheet 3 of 3)

Code	Definition
AEW	AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING
BLOKOPS	BLOCKADE OPERATIONS
LEO	LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS
PIRAZ	POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION AND RADAR ADVISORY ZONE OPERATIONS
PTL	PATROL
SRVEILOPS	SURVEILLANCE OPERATIONS
21OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 21 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-21. Category 21—Barrier, Patrol, Surveillance, and Blockade (Underway)

Code	Definition
AIRSVC	AIRCRAFT SERVICES
BSDAY	BRIEF STOP FOR DAY
COTS	CONTAINER OFF-LOADING AND TRANSFER SYSTEM SUPPORT SYSTEMS
FRSIPT	FLEET REPAIR SERVICE IN PORT
INREP	IN PORT REPLENISHMENT
LOTS	LOGISTICS OVER THE SHORE
SOPAD	SENIOR OFFICER PRESENT AFLOAT DUTIES
SUP	SUPPORT OPERATIONS
TNGSUP	TRAINING SUPPORT
22OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 22 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-22. Category 22—Support Services (In Port)

Code	Definition
AIRDELOPS	AIR DELIVERY OPERATIONS
BSA	BRIEF STOP FOR AMMUNITION LIFT
BSC	BRIEF STOP FOR CARGO/LIFT/DELIVERY
BSF	BRIEF STOP FOR FUEL
BSP	BRIEF STOP TO EMBARK/DEBARK PERSONNEL
CONSOL	CONSOLIDATED LOADING
DOWNLOAD	DOWNLOAD AMMUNITION
FRS	FLEET REPAIR SERVICE
LIFT	LIFT
LOADJ	LOAD ADJUSTMENT—AMMUNITION
LOGSUP	LOGISTICS SUPPORT
LOGSVC	LOGISTICS SERVICES
RPL	REPLENISHMENT OPERATIONS
TOWSVCS	TOW SERVICES
UNREP	UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT
VERTREP	VERTICAL REPLENISHMENT
23OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 23 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-23. Category 23—Logistics, Maintenance Support (Underway)

Code	Definition
AAR	ARRIVE PORT/PLACE INDICATED BETWEEN 0800 AND 1100 LOCAL
EARR	EARLY ARRIVAL PORT/PLACE INDICATED BETWEEN 0000 AND 0800 LOCAL
ENR	EN ROUTE PORT/PLACE INDICATED BETWEEN 0800 AND 1100 LOCAL
ENRAT	EN ROUTE/ARRIVE PORT/PLACE INDICATED BETWEEN 1100 AND 1600 LOCAL
ENRT	EN ROUTE TRAINING
ENRVST	EN ROUTE VISIT
ENSAIL	EARLY SAIL EN ROUTE PORT/PLACE INDICATED BETWEEN 0000 AND 0800 LOCAL
GRUSL	GROUP SAIL
LARR	LATE ARRIVAL IN PORT/PLACE INDICATED BETWEEN 1600 AND 2400 LOCAL
LSAIL	LATE SAIL EN ROUTE PORT/PLACE INDICATED BETWEEN 1600 AND 2400 LOCAL
MLTSL	MULTIPLE SAIL
TC	TRANSIT CANAL (PANAMA, SUEZ)
TRANSIT	SINGLE SHIP TRANSIT
24OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 24 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-24. Category 24—En Route and Transit

Code	Definition
FSMT	FLEET SERVICE MINE TEST
OPEVAL	OPERATIONS EVALUATION
POPS	PROJECT OPERATIONS
QAST	QUALITY ASSURANCE SERVICE TEST
TECHEVAL	TECHNICAL EVALUATION
25OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 25 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-25. Category 25—Project Support

Code	Definition
AAV	AVIATION ASSIST VISIT
ASHORE	ASHORE (FOR A COMMANDER)
ASIR	AERONAUTICAL SHIP'S INSTALLATION REPRESENTATIVE
COM	TASK OPERATIONS COMMANDER
DECOMM	DECOMMISSIONED
DISTAB	DISESTABLISHED (NOT EXPECTED TO REACTIVATE)
EMB	EMBARKED
HPO	HOMEPORT
INACT	INACTIVATED (NUCLEAR POWERED VESSEL)
MAPTFR	LOAN OR LEASE SHIP TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT
RESACTDUTR	RESERVE COMPONENT ANNUAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING
RESERVTRNG	RESERVE COMPONENT ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING OTHER THAN ANNUAL ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING
RESFLTSUP	RESERVE COMPONENT FLEET SUPPORT OTHER THAN A MOBILIZED OR ANNUAL ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING STATUS
ROS	REDUCED OPERATING STATUS (MSC USE ONLY)
SAFESTAND	UNIT SAFETY STAND DOWN/REVIEW
SKDCON	SCHEDULE APPROVING AUTHORITY

Notes:

1. Codes DECOMM, INACT, and DISTAB require C5 ratings with the exception of personnel.
2. Use codes DECOMM, INACT, or DISTAB in FINAL SORTS REPORT with field 2 entry of "R" in ORGLOCN set.
3. Use code STDWN in a TEMPORARY DEACTIVATION report, with field 2 entry of "R" in ORGLOCN set.

Figure H-26. Category 26—Other

Code	Definition
ACB	AIR CONTINGENCY BULLETIN
ADDU	ADDITIONAL DUTY
ALTCOMLANT	ALTERNATE COMMANDER, ATLANTIC
ALTCOMPAC	ALTERNATE COMMANDER, PACIFIC
ASPADOC	ALTERNATE SPACE DEFENSE OPERATIONS CENTER
ASSC	ALTERNATE SPACE SURVEILLANCE CENTER
COC	CHANGE OF COMMAND
DEB	DEBARK
DEMO	PROVIDE DEMONSTRATION
DEPLOY	DEPLOYED
DSA	DISPERSAL ANCHORAGE
IMS	PROVIDE INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE SERVICE
OPLIFT	OPPORTUNITY LIFT
OSF	OBTAIN SERVICES
PARCOM	PARENT COMMAND OF SEPARATELY REPORTING UNITS
READYDU	READY UNIT
REM	RESERVES EMBARKED
STSALV	STANDBY SALVAGE
STSAR	STANDBY SEARCH AND RESCUE
TDR	TENDER SERVICES
27OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 27 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Notes:
1. Mission and resource lines must be C1-C4 for all Category 27 codes.
2. Activity code PARCOM exempts units from reporting OVERALL and resource lines.

Figure H-27. Category 27—Other

Code	Definition
COMMFAT	COMMUNICATION FINAL ACCEPTANCE TRIAL
MICFACD	MOBILE INTEGRATED COMMAND FACILITY (MICFAC) EMPLOYED FOR EXERCISE SUPPORT
MICFACDC	MOBILE INTEGRATED COMMAND FACILITY (MICFAC) DEPLOYED FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
MIFACH	MOBILE INTEGRATED COMMAND FACILITY (MICFAC) HOME-BASED
OPSTEMPM	OPERATIONS TEMPO MINIMIZE
OPSTEMPN	OPERATIONS TEMPO NORMAL
PLNMAIN	PLANNED MAINTENANCE
SMLPIP	SMALL PIPE EXERCISE
TRNGEX	TRAINING EXERCISE, NAVTELCOM
28OTHER	OTHER CATEGORY 28 EMPLOYMENT (GENTEXT/RMKS set free-text required)

Figure H-28. Category 28—NAVTELCOM Communication Activity Data Elements

REFERENCES

Department of Defense Directive 7730.65, Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS)

CJCSI 3401.02B, Force Readiness Reporting, May 31, 2011

OPNAVINST 1000.16, Navy Total Force Manpower Policies Procedures

OPNAVINST 3500.38/MCO 3500.26/ USCG COMDTINST M3500.1, Universal Naval Task List

OPNAVINST C3501.2, Naval Warfare Mission Areas and Required Operational Capabilities (ROC) and Projected Operational Environment (POE) Statements (U)

OPNAVINST 3501.360, Defense Readiness Reporting System–Navy (DRRS-N)

OPNAVINST 5400.44, Navy Organization Change Manual

OPNAVINST 5513.1, Department of the Navy Security Classification Guides

NAVPERS 05300A, Manpower Management Coding Directory

COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMUSPACFLTINST 3501.3, Fleet Training Continuum

COMNAVAIRFORINST 3500.1, Squadron Training and Readiness

COMNAVAIRFORINST 3502.1 Fleet Air Combat Training Continuum (ACTC) Program

COMNAVAIRFORINST 5301.11 (series) Type/Model/Series (T/M/S) Readiness and Resource Standards for Naval Air Force Units

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GLOSSARY

activity manning document (AMD). The qualitative and quantitative expression of manpower (military, civilian, and contractor) and positions allocated to an activity to perform the assigned mission, functions, and tasks or required operational capability/projected operational environment.

fleet response training plan (FRTP). A plan consisting of four progressive training phases (maintenance, basic, integrated and/or advanced, and sustainment) designed to optimize the return on training and maintenance investments.

Web-Enabled Scheduling System (WEBSKED). A Web-based application that provides a collaborative, near real-time system for Navy scheduling authorities to plan, create, display, and analyze scheduling data for command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence operations.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Active Component
ACC	activity classification code
ACTC	Air Combat Training Continuum
ACTIV	activity field
ADW	aviation data warehouse
AMCC	allied movement coordination center
AMD	activity manning document
AMFOM	aviation maintenance figure of merit
AMSRR	Aviation Maintenance Supply Readiness Reporting
AQD	additional qualification designator
ARG	amphibious ready group
ASW	antisubmarine warfare
ATR	ammunition transaction report
BA	billets authorized
BI	business intelligence
CAFC	commercial activity function code
CASREP	casualty report
CB	chemical-biological
CBD	chemical, biological defense
CBDRT	chemical and biological defense (supplies and training) type readiness report code
CC	condition code
CCDR	combatant commander
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff instruction

CNIC	Commander, Naval Installations Command
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
COB	current onboard
COG	cognizant group
COMDTINST	commandant instruction
COMUSFLTFORCOM	Commander, United States Fleet Forces Command
CS	tear gas
CSG	carrier strike group
CTSS	Continuing Training and Support Software
CV-SHARP	**(**Aircraft) Carrier-Sierra Hotel Aviation Readiness Program
CVN	aircraft carrier, nuclear
DECOMM	decommissioning
DISTAB	disestablish
DNEC	distributed Navy enlisted classification (code)
DOD	Department of Defense
DRRS	Defense Readiness Reporting System
DRRS-N	Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy
DRRS-S	Defense Readiness Reporting System-Strategic
ERMT	Enterprise Readiness Metrics Team
ESG	expeditionary strike group
FLTCDR	fleet commander
FOM	figure of merit
FRPTNG	fleet response plan training
FRTP	fleet response training plan
GENTEXT	general text
GSORTS	Global Status of Resources and Training System
IFOM	infrastructure figure of merit
IMA	intermediate maintenance activity

IMS	Innovative Readiness Reporting Initiative (IRRI) Messaging System
INACT	inactive
iNFADS	Internet Naval Facilities Assets Data Store
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
LAT	latitude
LONG	longitude
MCO	Marine Corps order
MET	mission-essential task
METL	mission-essential task list
MFOM	maintenance figure of merit
MFT	mission, functions, and tasks
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MPTE	Manpower, Personnel, Training, and Education
MRAS	Mission Readiness Assessment System
MSC	Military Sealift Command
NALC	Navy ammunition logistics code
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NEC	Navy enlisted classification (code)
NECC	Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
NMET	Navy mission-essential task
NMETL	Navy Mission-Essential Task List
NMP	Navy manning plan
NOBC	Navy officer billet code
NOS	Navy Organizational Server
NPC	Navy Personnel Command
NRRE	Navy Readiness Reporting Enterprise
NRRM	Navy Reserve Readiness Module

NTA	Navy tactical task
NTIMS	Navy Training Information Management System
NTRP	Navy tactical reference publication
NWTP	Navy Warfare Training Plan
OARS	Organizational and Resource Status
OFOM	ordnance figure of merit
OIS-W	Ordnance Information System-Wholesale
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations instruction
OPTAR	operating target
ORD	ordnance
ORDNA	ordnance
ORGLOCN	organization and location
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OVALL	overall type readiness report code
PES	performance evaluation sheets
PEST	personnel, equipment, supply, and training
PESTO	personnel, equipment, supply, training, and ordnance
PESTOF	personnel, equipment, supply, training, ordnance, and facilities
PFOM	personnel figure of merit
POE	projected operational environment
POM	program objective memorandum
PREINACT	pre-inactivation
PREOVHL	pre-overhaul
PSA	post-shakedown availability
RC	Reserve Component
RCRP	Readiness and Cost Reporting Program
RMKS	remarks

RESPORG	responsible organization
ROC	required operational capabilities
ROH	regular overhaul
RUF	reserve utilization factor
SFOM	supply figure of merit
SHARP	Sierra Hotel Aviation Readiness Program
SME	subject matter expert
SOA	strength of association
SPF II	shore pillar feed II
SRA	selected restricted availability
SRS	squadron/detachment requirements section
SSG	surface strike group
SSN	attack submarine, nuclear
STDWN	stand-down
TFIRM	Total Force Integrated Readiness Model
TFMMS	Total Force Manpower Management System
TFOM	training figure of merit
TMMCA	TFMMS micro manpower change application
TORIS	Training and Operational Readiness Information Service
TRANSFLTNG	transitional fleet training
TTRCE	Total Force Integrated Readiness Model Training Readiness Calculation Engine
TYCOM	type commander
UIC	unit identification code
UJTL	Universal Joint Task List
UNTL	universal naval task list
USA	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force

USCG	United States Coast Guard
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USNR	United States Navy Reserve
WEBSKED	Web-Enabled Scheduling System

LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

Effective Pages	Page Numbers
APR 2012	1 thru 16
APR 2012	1-1 thru 1-6
APR 2012	2-1 thru 2-6
APR 2012	3-1 thru 3-10
APR 2012	A-1, A-2
APR 2012	B-1, B-2
APR 2012	C-1, C-2
APR 2012	D-1 thru D-14
APR 2012	E-1, E-2
APR 2012	F-1, F-2
APR 2012	G-1, G-2
APR 2012	H-1 thru H-20
APR 2012	Reference-1, Reference-2
APR 2012	Glossary-1, Glossary-2
APR 2012	LOAA-1 thru LOAA-6
APR 2012	LEP-1, LEP-2

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NTRP 1-03.5
APR 2012