COMUSFLTFORCOM Instruction 3501.4


Ref: (a) DoD Directive 7730.65, Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System of 3 Jun 02
     (b) OPNAVINST 3501.360
     (c) NTTP 1-03.3 Rev A. (CHANGE 1)


1. Purpose. To provide unit reporting requirements and procedures for readiness reporting in DRRS-N.

2. Background. Reference (a) established the DoD-wide requirement for the Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). Reference (b) established DRRS-N as the Navy’s capabilities-based reporting system fully aligned and interoperable with DRRS, and assigned U.S. Fleet Forces Command (USFF) as Executive Agent on behalf of OPNAV for development and implementation of DRRS-N.

3. Scope. This instruction applies to all units required to report readiness in DRRS-N as specified in reference (a).

4. Discussion. Enclosure (1) provides guidance for reporting in DRRS-N. This guidance will be refined and incorporated into a Navy Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (NTTP) manual at a later date.

5. Administration. USFF (N40) is responsible for the administration and update of this instruction.

6. Action. When directed to begin reporting in DRRS-N, Commanders and Commanding Officers shall adhere to policy and
Subj:  DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM - NAVY (DRRS-N) REPORTING MANUAL

procedures per enclosure (1), and shall not be required to report concurrently per reference (c).

[Signature]

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DEFENSE READINESS REPORTING SYSTEM - NAVY (DRRS-N) REPORTING MANUAL
TABLE OF CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION  TITLE  PAGE

CHAPTER 1  GENERAL PROVISIONS  1-1

1-1  Purpose  1-1
1-2  Policy  1-1
1-3  Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy (DRRS-N) Overview  1-2
1-4  Responsibilities  1-4
1-5  Unit Initialization  1-6
1-6  Navy Mission Essential Task Lists (NMETL) in DRRS-N  1-6
1-7  Technical Support  1-7

CHAPTER 2  UNIT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS  2-1

2-1  Purpose  2-1
2-2  Anatomy of a NMETL Assessment  2-1
2-3  Anatomy of an Organization and Resource Status Assessment (OARS)  2-4
2-4  Reporting Units  2-7
2-5  Reporting Periodicity  2-8
2-6  Data Classification  2-9

CHAPTER 3  REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS  3-1

3-1  Purpose and Policy  3-1
3-2  Reporting Method  3-1
3-3  Data Required  3-2
3-4  Special Reporting Instructions  3-9

APPENDIX A  PERSONNEL RESOURCE DATA  A-1
APPENDIX B  EQUIPMENT RESOURCE DATA  B-1
APPENDIX C  SUPPLY RESOURCE DATA  C-1
APPENDIX D  TRAINING RESOURCE DATA  D-1
APPENDIX E  ORDNANCE RESOURCE DATA  E-1
APPENDIX F  FACILITIES RESOURCE DATA  F-1
APPENDIX G  STRIKE GROUP ROLLUP  G-1
APPENDIX H  GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS  H-1

Enclosure (1)
PREFACE

The Defense Readiness Reporting System – Navy (DRRS-N) is the Navy’s capabilities-based reporting system fully aligned and interoperable with the Department of Defense’s Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). DRRS-N will replace the Navy’s Status of Resources and Training System Joint Report – Navy (SORTSREPNV) as the Navy authoritative readiness reporting system.

This manual provides initial DRRS-N reporting guidance for units and commands to begin readiness reporting in DRRS-N during the transition from SORTSREPNV reporting. This instruction will be incorporated into a Navy Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (NTTP) manual at a later date.

Recommended changes to this manual are encouraged from DRRS-N users. Feedback may be forwarded via naval message (COMUSFLTFORCOM NORFOLK VA//N40//), e-mail (drrsn@navy.mil) or by contacting the DRRS-N Help Desk (available 24/7) at the numbers published on the DRRS-N login page:

https://drrsn.ffc.navy.smil.mil/DRRSN/Login/
CHAPTER 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1-1. Purpose

a. The Defense Readiness Reporting System - Navy (DRRS-N) was established as the Navy authoritative system to comply with Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 7730.65 (Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS)) and fulfill Navy’s readiness reporting requirements.

b. DRRS-N provides the means to manage and report readiness and general status data of Navy units to the National Command Authorities (NCA), the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), Fleet Commanders, and other Operational Commanders. All Navy Readiness Reporting systems must be aligned and interoperable with DRRS-N, fully supporting the DoD Net Centric Data Strategy and the Global Information Grid (GIG).

![DRRS-N Data Flow Diagram]

Figure 1 DRRS-N Data Flow

1-2. Policy

a. OPNAVINST 3501.360 establishes Navy policy, procedures and responsibilities for DRRS-N reporting, and directs that all Fleet operational units, units providing direct operational
mission support, and all higher Navy echelons responsible for managing operational readiness shall report in DRRS-N. U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF), as OPNAV’s Executive Agent for development and implementation of DRRS-N, is responsible for providing general reporting guidance and training for DRRS-N.

b. Type Commanders (TYCOM), Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC), Navy Network Warfare Command (NNWC), Military Sealift Command (MSC) and other Echelon III Commanders responsible for managing operational readiness of assigned units are encouraged to promulgate supplemental guidance. Supplemental guidance may amplify and extend, but shall not conflict with the criteria, guidance, or direction provided in this instruction. Copies of supplemental guidance issued must be forwarded to USFF (N40) for review. DRRS-N reporting shall not be used in any capacity as input for the performance appraisal of the unit nor for the fitness report of the Commanding Officer.

1-3. DRRS-N Overview

a. OSD DRRS

(1) DRRS identifies guidelines and procedures for a comprehensive readiness reporting system that evaluates readiness on the basis of the mission(s) and capabilities assigned to the forces. To achieve the goal of improved accuracy, reliability and timeliness of DoD readiness data, the direction to the services is to align all of their readiness reporting systems to the single DRRS.

(2) DRRS 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.

b. Joint Staff Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS)

(1) GSORTS is a legacy system that serves the JCS as a resource and unit monitoring system. GSORTS provides the chairman 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. The TYCOM Readiness Management System (TRMS) was established to fulfill Navy GSORTS readiness reporting requirements.

(2) Reporting Units shall continue to use the TRMS and comply with all provisions of the NTTP 1-03.3 Rev A (Change 1) Status of Resources and Training System Joint Report - Navy (SORTSREPNV) in support of GSORTS until directed by their TYCOM/Echelon III headquarters to transition to DRRS-N reporting.

(3) OPNAV N43 maintains a history of SORTSREPNV data for all reporting units. SORTSREPNV data generated within the DRRS-N Organizational and Resource Status (OARS) input page will be sent to TRMS to continue to maintain all SORTSREPNV data until such time that SORTS is no longer a Joint Staff requirement.

c. **DRRS-N (w/SORTSREPNV)**

(1) DRRS-N is the Navy’s capabilities-based readiness reporting system aligned and interoperable with DRRS. As TRMS provided the mechanism for Navy readiness reporting to the legacy GSORTS, DRRS-N provides the mechanism to report Navy unit readiness data to DRRS. Navy Commanders at all levels will have visibility on near real-time readiness data of reporting units and aggregated groups through the DRRS-N web-enabled system.

(2) Units that have transitioned to DRRS-N and were previously responsible for submitting SORTSREPNV data will do so within the DRRS-N OARS input page and will discontinue submitting SORTSREPNV messages via TRMS.

(3) DRRS-N is used to collect and report readiness information from units, shore installations, and combat support activities, providing a means to assess and display unit and group capability to execute assigned missions. Information collected from DRRS-N, as well as other Navy Authoritative Data Sources (ADS), is processed and displayed in the DRRS-N automated system. This system aids Navy Commanders at all levels to determine available resources and provides an
assessment of a unit’s ability to accomplish assigned missions and essential tasks associated with those missions.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. TYCOM, Echelon III Commands

(1) Create and perform an annual review of respective Navy Mission Essential Task Lists (NMETLs) for Staff and subordinate units to ensure accuracy and compliance with Fleet training and readiness reporting requirements.

(2) Monitor DRRS-N data for organizations under their cognizance for completeness and accuracy and ensure all units comply with the requirements of this instruction.

(3) Incorporate DRRS-N reporting requirements into planning, conducting, assessing, and evaluating training.

(4) Initiate or forward requests, as required, for unit initialization in DRRS-N to USFF (N40).

(5) Maintain supplemental DRRS-N guidance that covers readiness reporting issues specific to subordinate units.

b. Naval Network Warfare Command (NNWC)

(1) Use the Fleet Modernization Program (FMP) to develop and execute a DRRS-N hardware/software installation plan in conjunction with warfare enterprises.

(2) Coordinate DRRS-N afloat hardware installs with USFF software installations. Disseminate DRRS-N install schedules and periodic updates to the Fleet as required.

(3) Establish life cycle maintenance and updates for DRRS-N hardware.

(4) Upon completion of installation of required DRRS-N equipment, initiate or forward requests, as applicable, for unit initialization to USFF (N40).
c. Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC)

(1) Create and maintain NMETL for Staff and subordinate units.

(2) Monitor DRRS-N data for organizations under their cognizance for completeness and accuracy and ensure all units comply with the requirements of this instruction.

(3) Incorporate DRRS-N reporting requirements into planning, conducting, assessing, and evaluating training.

(4) Develop DRRS-N reporting methods for CNIC units accounting for SIPRNET access and alternatives. Program for required IT infrastructure as necessary to support CNIC DRRS-N readiness reporting.

(5) Perform an annual review of respective NMETLs to ensure accuracy and full compliance with Fleet training and readiness reporting requirements.

(6) Initiate or forward requests, as required, for unit initialization in DRRS-N to USFF (N40) as appropriate.

d. Commander, Navy Reserve Forces (COMNAVRESFOR)

(1) Monitor DRRS-N data for organizations under their cognizance for completeness and accuracy and ensure all units comply with the requirements of this instruction.

(2) Incorporate DRRS-N reporting requirements into planning, conducting, assessing, and evaluating training.

(3) Perform an annual review of respective NMETLs to ensure accuracy and full compliance with Fleet training and readiness reporting requirements.

(4) Ensure alignment of Navy Reserve units, including commissioned units and augment units, to an active component commander in order to enable the capture of Reserve contribution in the active component’s readiness computations.

(5) Work with USFF and Operational Support Officers assigned to support TYCOMs when necessary to determine readiness
reporting criteria and adapt to emerging readiness reporting requirements.

(6) Develop DRRS-N reporting methods for NAVRESFOR units accounting for SIPRNET access and alternatives. Program for required IT infrastructure as necessary to support Reserve force DRRS-N readiness reporting.

e. Reporting Units

(1) Ensure the accurate and timely update and approval of DRRS-N assessments in accordance with the requirements of this instruction.

(2) Implement the methodology and concepts presented herein and ensure that DRRS-N reporters within their command are fully trained and comply with DRRS-N reporting requirements.

(3) Initiate requests to the appropriate TYCOM for initialization of major detachments, platoons, and teams organized and required to report in accordance with this instruction.

(4) Provide TYCOM and Fleet Commander with feedback on unit NMETLs.

1-5. Unit Initialization

a. Units and entities are automatically initialized for reporting in DRRS-N if they have a valid Unit Identification Code (UIC) and an approved NMETL exists for the unit or entity in the Navy Training Information Management System (NTIMS).

b. In the event that a unit is not visible for assessment in DRRS-N, contact DRRS-N Customer Support as outlined in paragraph 1-7 of this instruction.

1-6. NMETLS in DRRS-N

a. DoD directed the Services to develop Mission Essential Tasks (METs) to support capabilities-based readiness reporting. Navy METs (NMETs) for operational units are developed and stored
in NTIMS. NTIMS is integrated with DRRS-N to provide authoritative unit NMETLs for assessment.

b. The Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) is an extension of the Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) that includes the Naval Tactical Task List (NTTL) and the Marine Corps Task List (MCTL). The NTTL 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 (a unit or combined force) 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 their assigned missions.

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

1-7. Technical Support

a. All unit reporters should receive training by a designated USFF administrator prior to reporting in DRRS-N. Reporting guidance and training aids will be established and maintained by USFF and available through the DRRS-N program on the USFF unclassified web-site. Information will be updated as necessary to ensure accuracy and timeliness with Navy readiness reporting data and to comply with emerging DRRS requirements.

b. DRRS-N Guidance, user’s manuals, contact information, and current system status will be posted on the USFF web site at https://www.fleetforces.navy.mil. 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://drrsnffc.navy.smil.mil/DRRSN/Login/
CHAPTER 2
UNIT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

2-1. Purpose

a. This chapter defines which units must submit NMETL Assessments and OARS Assessments; what data a reporting unit must submit; and when additions, changes, or deletions must be reported.

2-2. Anatomy of an NMETL Assessment

a. NMETL/NMET Description

(1) DRRS-N facilitates reporting the readiness of Navy forces and the supporting infrastructure to accomplish assigned missions through the construct of Navy Mission Essential Tasks (NMETs).

(2) A Navy Mission Essential Task (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) A Navy Mission Essential Task List (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 NMETs is the foundation of capabilities-based reporting and the standardized reporting scheme directed for use by all Services and DoD agencies.

(5) COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLTINST 3501.3A (Fleet Training Continuum) provides information on roles and responsibilities regarding NMETs and NMETLs. For more information on NMETL development, refer to the guidance in the Universal Naval Task List OPNAVINST 3500.38 series (http://www.nwdc.navy.mil).

b. Assessment Types

(1) Core Assessment. The Core assess is the unit
Commander’s qualitative assessment of the unit’s overall ability to execute its designed mission(s).

(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.

(3) **NMET Assessment.** The NMET assessment is the unit Commander’s qualitative assessment of the unit’s ability to execute a NMET in support of the capability under which it is presented.

(a) One NMET may be related to more than one capability. Currently however, the same NMET assessment rating will be carried to each capability to which that NMET applies. Planned functionality in DRRS-N will allow for the same task to be rated differently within each capability under which it appears in the specific context of that capability.

c. **Assessment Values**

(1) Commanders will 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 will be performed using the following definitions:

(a) **“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.

(b) **“Qualified Yes” (Yellow) Assessment:** In those cases where the data may not readily support a “Yes”, but the assessor believes that the unit can perform the task under most conditions and can meet most standards, he/she may report a “Qualified Yes”. A “Qualified Yes” is still a “Yes”. An organization can assess as “Qualified Yes” if any of the following exist:
1. The organization can accomplish the task to some, but not all standards.

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

(2) This assessment also implies certain risks that should be identified in the comment fields. Supporting explanations are mandatory.

(a) Organizations assessing their task or mission as a “Qualified Yes” can be employed for those tasks.

(b) “No” (Red) Assessment: The unit is unable to accomplish the NMET, capability, or mission to prescribed standards for specified conditions.

(3) 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 will culminate with the Combatant Commander’s assessment of his ability to conduct the operation. As changes to assessments are made, the updates are available to the Combatant Commanders and/or other units affected.

d. Personnel, Equipment, Supply, Training and Ordnance Facilities (PESTOF) Description

(1) DRRS-N displays resource availability data for PESTOF data for Navy Installations and applicable units that operate ashore.

(2) Detailed descriptions of Authoritative Data Sources (ADS) and computations for the PESTOF data are available in Appendices A through F.

e. Computed Assessments

(1) Computed NMET. The computed resource value for a particular NMET will be determined by the arithmetic average of the applicable PESTOF Figures 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 will be gray and no numeric resource calculation will be present. The color of the Computed NMET cell will be based on the following break points:

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

(2) Computed Capability. Capability roll-up calculations encompassing a METL will be treated the same for both the overall capability calculation (Computed Capability) and within each PESTOF pillar. The score will be determined by the arithmetic average of the individual Computed NMET scores for the capability, unless a gray cell is present. For each PESTOF pillar capability level roll-up, the numeric score will be the arithmetic average of resource scores in each pillar. If a gray cell is present, no numeric will be displayed, regardless of the color displayed in accordance with the following rules.

(a) The color of the cell will be determined by the “worst” color being rolled up, not the average calculation.

(b) If a red cell is present in the vertical calculation, the rollup color will be red regardless of the presence of a gray cell.

(c) If a gray cell is present the rollup cell will be gray unless a red cell is present.

(d) A green cell is represented in the rollup only if all associated cells in the column are green.

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

a. **Primary Naval Warfare Mission Area (PRMAR)**

(1) Primary Naval Warfare Mission Area (PRMAR) is a mission area that a unit must be fully capable of performing to carry out the wartime mission for which it is organized and designed.

(2) Overall (OVALL) PRMARs may include:

(a) Anti-Air Warfare (AAW)

(b) Amphibious Warfare (AMW)

(c) Anti-Surface Ship Warfare (ASU)

(d) Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)

(e) Command and Control Warfare (C2W)

(f) Command, Control, and Communications (CCC)

(g) Construction (CON)

(h) Total Enlisted Status (ENL) (Not a PRMAR, for personnel reporting only)

(i) Fleet Support Operations (FSO)

(j) Intelligence (INT)

(k) Inventory (INV) Support Equipment and Provisions

(l) Logistics (LOG)

(m) Mine Warfare (MIW)

(n) Mission of State (MOS)

(o) Mobility (MOB)

(p) Naval Special Warfare (NSW)
(q) Non-Combat Operations (NCO)

(r) Total Officer Status (OEF) (Not a PRMAR, for personnel reporting only)

(s) Strategic Sealift (STS)

(t) Strike Warfare (STW)

(3) Ordnance (ORDNA) PRMARs are restricted to AAW, AMW, ASW, ASU, STW, MIW, C2W.

(4) Secondary Naval Warfare Mission Areas are not reported via SORTSREPNV.

b. Assessment Values

(1) C1/M1 – Fully capable – All required resources and training.

(2) C2/M2 – Most of the required resources and training to meet most missions.

(3) C3/M3 – Many of the required resources and training to meet many missions.

(4) C4/M4 – Limited amount of required resources and training to meet portions of some mission.

(5) C5/M4 – Planned unavailability due to service directed action – not able to undertake mission.

c. PESTO Description

(1) The PESTO percentage values for each DRRS-N NMETL capability are converted to SORTSREPNV M-Ratings:

(a) M1-Green with percentages from 90-100.

(b) M2-Green with percentages < 90.

(c) M3-Yellow.
COMUSFLTFORCOMINST 3501.4
8 Dec 08

(d) M4-Red (with consideration of ACTIV code rule).

(e) M5-Red (with consideration of ACTIV code rule).

(2) The ACTIV rule is further explained in paragraph 3-3.b.(3)(e). As all required input may be manually entered, the absence of PESTO data does not excuse the unit commander from evaluating the organization and resource status.

d. Computed OVERALL Values. OVERALL/OVALL C-Rating will be calculated as the worst of the following:

(1) The 2 worst (or worst +1) OVALL M-Ratings.

(2) The worst “P”, “E”, “S” and “T” resource C-Ratings.

e. The OVERALL/ORDNA C-Rating. Calculated based on the worst ORDNA M-Ratings.

2-4. Reporting Units

a. NMETL Assessments

(1) Units

(a) All Fleet operational units, units providing direct operational mission support, and all higher Navy echelons responsible for managing operational units and mission support will report NMET, Capability and Core Assessments in DRRS-N.

(b) Including, but not limited to: Strike Groups (CSG and ESG), carriers, individual ships, submarines, aircraft wings, aircraft squadrons, separate deployed or deployable detachments, platoons, teams, special boat units, shore installations, and deployable staffs. Any additional units designated by CNO.

(c) All deployable entities, or their designated representative, shall provide DRRS-N readiness assessments regardless of deployment status.
(2) Group Rollups

(a) CSG/ESG/Navy Region assessments apply unit weightings to conduct capability area group rollup assessments within DRRS-N.

(b) For additional information concerning Group Rollups, see Appendix G.

b. Organization and Resource Status (OARS)

(1) Required for all combat, combat support, and combat service support units and commands listed in OPNAVINST C3501.2 series (Naval Warfare Mission Areas and Required Operational Capabilities (ROC) and Projected Operational Environment (POE) Statements). This includes:

(a) Major detachment, platoons, or teams when assigned to the operational command of a unit other than its parent unit.

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

(c) Naval units located outside the fifty states with a valid UIC.

(d) Reserve units designated by the COMNAVRESFOR.

(e) Any additional units designated by CNO.

2-5. Reporting Periodicity

a. A Unit Assessment must 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.

b. 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. Note: TYCOMS, CLASSRONs, etc. may further clarify or define a significant change for unit types under their cognizance.
c. Changes in PESTOF data may 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. The DRRS-N system resides on the **SECRET** Internet Protocol Routing Network (SIPRNET). 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 ADS where the data originated and in accordance with security classification guidelines promulgated in the OPNAVINST 5513.1F (Department of the Navy Security Classification Guides).
CHAPTER THREE
REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

3-1. Purpose and Policy

   a. This chapter defines how NMETL Assessments and OARS Assessments are made, to whom the data is submitted, the overall format, the composition of the text, and special reporting requirements.

   b. DRRS-N is the only authorized tool for NMETL Assessments. When a unit is transitioned to DRRS-N, OARS Assessments within DRRS-N replace the requirement for submitting SORTSREPNV messages as previously directed using NTTP 1-03.0 (Rev. A) via TRMS.

3-2. Reporting Method. The DRRS-N settings area contains a reporting method field that gives the Commander and the Administrator (afloat) the ability to select the reporting method for each unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Method</th>
<th>Effect on DRRS-N User Interface</th>
<th>Effect on User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NMETL w/SORTS    | • Organization and Resource Status area is available.  
|                  | • **SUBMIT ALL** or **SUBMIT CHANGES** button in the NMETL Assessment submits NMETL Assessments and Organization and Resource Status data. |
|                  | Report readiness in DRRS-N using both:  
|                  | • NMETL Assessments  
|                  | • Organization and Resource Status |
| TRMS Only        | • Organization and Resource Status area is not available.  
|                  | • **SUBMIT ALL** and **SUBMIT CHANGES** buttons in the NMETL Assessment are not functional. |
|                  | Report readiness in:  
|                  | • TRMS  
|                  | The DRRS-N user can only view the NMETL Assessments for the unit. |
| NMETL Only       | • Organization and Resource Status area is not available.  
|                  | • **SUBMIT ALL** or **SUBMIT CHANGES** button in the NMETL Assessment submits NMETL Assessments only. |
|                  | Report readiness in DRRS-N using:  
|                  | • NMETL Assessments  
|                  | If required, submit SORTSREPNV reports through TRMS. |
3-3. **Data Required**

   a. **NMETL Assessments**

   (1) Unit Assessments are submitted for each NMET, capability, and core. Group Assessments are submitted for each capability and core.

   (2) It is important to understand that changing a rating for an NMET currently propagates the same rating in all associated capabilities. (e.g. NTA 1.2.3 is associated with capabilities AAW, ASW and AMW. When changing NTA 1.2.3 from “Yes” to “No” under the AAW capability, NTA 1.2.3 is also changed to “No” for ASW and AMW.) Future builds of DRRS-N will allow for unique NMET assessments within each capability the task is mapped.

   (3) All data is required unless otherwise noted.

   (a) Current Rating. Valid value (Yes/Qualified Yes/No).

   (b) Next Rating

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

      2. Valid value (Yes/Qualified Yes/No).

   (c) Estimated Change Date

      1. Date of change to next rating.

      2. If next rating equal current rating, set for today plus 30 days.

      3. Must be greater than today’s system date when submitted.

   (d) Comments

      1. Comments can be submitted under Overall, Personnel, Equipment, Supply, Training, Ordnance or Facilities headings.
2. Minimum of one comment is required when the current rating or next rating does not equal “Yes”.

3. Whenever possible, comments should be entered in the appropriate PESTOF resource fields instead of simply in the Overall Comment Field.

b. OARS. When using the NMETL W/SORTS reporting method, OARS assessments are required as detailed below. All data is required unless otherwise noted.

(1) ORDNA M-Rating and C-Ratings. Ordnance Status is reported in the OVERALL set and requires reporting of the associated PRMAR (Ordnance) status as follows:

(a) The ORDNA M-Ratings

1. Valid value (1-5; or N/A).

2. When N/A is selected, the mission area will NOT be reported as an ORDNA PRMAR, nor considered for the Overall C-Rate calculation.

3. Restricted to PRMARs: AAW, AMW, ASW, ASU, STW, MIW, C2W.

(b) The OVERALL/ORDNA C-Rating. Calculated based on the worst ORDNA M-Ratings.

(2) Overall (OVALL) C-Ratings and M-Ratings. Note: PRMAR (Navy) Status is reported based on the “P”, “E”, “S” and “T” resources available.

(a) The OVALL M-Ratings (editable).

1. Valid value (1-5; or N/A).

2. When N/A is selected, the mission area will NOT be reported as an OVALL PRMAR, nor considered for the Overall C-Rate calculation.
Note: The “P”, “E”, “S” and “T” Resource C-Ratings identify degradation in the unit’s resource availability. The “P”, “E”, “S” and “T” Resource C-Ratings will contain Valid value (1-5; or N/A). The unit’s Overall Status level reflects an overall composite of the measured Resource Area levels, PESTO and the unit’s ability to undertake the wartime missions (PRMARs) for which it was organized and designed.

(b) OVALL C-Rating is calculated as the worst of the following:

1. The 2 worst (or 1 better than the worst) OVALL M-Ratings.
2. The worst “P”, “E”, “S” and “T” resource C-Ratings.
3. The OVERALL/ORDNA C-Rating.

(3) Organization and Location (ORGLOCN). The ORGLOCN data set is used to identify the reported unit’s organizational location and its command and control relationship among units.

(a) OPCON
1. Text (1-30 char).
2. The task designator (CTF or CTG) or UIC of the organization exercising operational command and control over the reported unit.

(b) ADCON
1. Text (1-30 char).
2. The name or UIC of the organization exercising administrative control over the reported unit.

(c) GEOCode Lookup tables translate LAT and LONG values into Present Location (PRGEO) or Port Name (PNAME).

1. LAT is presented in degrees, minutes, and direction.
1. Text (6 char).

2. For units embarked on a ship, enter ship’s UIC; all others null.

(e) ACTIV is the Primary current activity or employment of the reported unit.

1. Activity Category. Valid from list provided in drop-down menu.

2. Activity Code. Valid from list provided in drop down menu.

(f) PCTEF (Percent Effective)

1. Not Mandatory.
2. Percent Effective, Commanding Officer’s subjective assessment of the reported unit’s ability to perform its currently assigned mission(s).

3. Valid value (1-4).

(g) Remark is required for percent effectiveness (250 char). Required when PCTEF is not null.

(h) DEPLOY. Deployment Status is valid from the lookup list provided in drop-down menu.

(4) Chemical and Biological Defense (CBDRT). Chemical and Biological Defense Status is reported in the OVERALL set and requires reporting of the associated Supply and Training Resource status as follows:

(a) Current, Supply, and Training CBDRT rates. Valid value (1-5).

(b) Current (Overall CBDRT) Reason code
   1. Required if Current Overall CBDRT Rate > .1.
   2. Text (3 char - alpha only).
   3. Begins with “Y” or “Z”.

(c) Current Supply (CBDRT) Reason code
   1. Required if Current Supply CBDRT Rate > 1.
   2. Text (3 char - alpha only).
   3. Begins with “Y”.

(d) Current Training (CBDRT) Reason code
   1. Required if Current Training CBDRT Rate > 1.
   2. Text (3 char - alpha only).
   3. Begins with “Z”.

3-6 Enclosure (1)
(e) Projected Rate
   1. Required if Current Overall CBDRT Rate >1.
   2. Valid value (1-5).

(f) Projected Date
   1. Required if Current Overall CBDRT Rate >1.
   2. Format yyyymmdd.

(5) Unit Commander (UNITCDR). UNITCDR set is used to identify the Commanding Officer or Officer in Charge.
   (a) Rank. Valid from list provided.
   (b) Name. Text (1-25 char).
   (c) Lineal Number
      1. Text (Numbers and dash only).
      2. Lineal number or Date of Rank.

(6) Personnel Strength (PERSTREN). PERSTREN set is used to report the unit’s personnel strength as follows:
   (a) Type (TPERS). Type (TPERS) codes should be
   Selectable from a list.
   (b) Type codes. Valid from list provided.

   (c) Structured (STRUC)
      1. Not Mandatory.
      2. Formerly M+1 (replaced by BA).
      3. Valid Numbers (0-99999).

   (d) Authorized (AUTH)
      1. Not Mandatory.
2. Billets Authorized (BA).
3. Valid Numbers (0-99999).

(e) Assigned (ASGD)
1. Not Mandatory.
2. Navy Manning Plan (NMP). Using the projected level of assets and the billets authorized to activities, the NMP determines the most equitable level of manning an activity can expect.
3. Valid Numbers (0-99999).

(f) Possessed (POSTR)
2. Valid Numbers (0-99999).

(7) Major Equipment and Crews (MEQLOCN). MEQLOCN set is used to provide the status of the reported unit’s major equipment and associated crew(s) as follows:

(a) Equipment. Equipment codes should be selectable from a list.

(b) Equipment Allowance (MEPSA/METAL). Valid Numbers (0-999).

(c) Equipment Possessed (MEPSD). Valid Numbers (0-999).

(d) Equipment Ready - Aviation (MEORC)
1. Not Mandatory.
2. Valid Numbers (0-999).

(e) Equipment Operational – Non Aviation (MEORO)
1. Not Mandatory.
2. Valid Numbers (0-999).

(f) Allocated Crews (CREWA/CREAL)

1. Not Mandatory.

2. Valid Numbers (0-999).

(g) Formed Crews (CREWF)

1. Not Mandatory.

2. Valid Numbers (0-999).

(h) Ready Crews (CRMRC)

1. Not Mandatory.

2. Valid Numbers (0-999).

3. Ready Crews must be less than or equal to Formed Crews.

3-4. **Special Reporting Instructions**

a. Initial Assessment. When a unit submits a first assessment, all data values within DRRS-N will be forwarded to TRMS for an initial SORTSREP report.

   b. Changes/Replace All Assessment. When a unit submits an assessment, all data values previously submitted for the unit will be cleared and the current values within DRRS-N OARS will be forwarded to TRMS for SORTSREP reporting.

   c. Temporarily Deactivate. When a unit is temporarily being inactivated (e.g., detachments), reporting units will enter Activity Code STDWN from Activity Category 26. This will clear all data values previously submitted for the unit.

   d. Final. When a unit is decommissioned, permanently disestablished, or inactivated (nuclear-powered vessels), reporting units will enter Activity Code DECOMM, INACT, or DISTAB from Activity Category 26. This will clear all data values previously submitted for the unit.
e. C5/M5 Status

(1) Determining C5 Units

(a) A C5 unit (planned service program) will not be held to the computed OVERALL status and in some cases, will report C5 in all resource areas except Personnel, and M5 on all PRMARs.

(b) The reported Activity Code in the Organization/Location section will drive the software imposed rules or when applicable as a C5 Activity Code, allow for the CDR to select the exception rating.

(2) Reporting by C5 Units. Activity Code with exception rating values:

(a) All 12 Cat 1 (Inport Unit Construction/Modernization/Overhaul). All = C5/M5 ratings except Personnel = 1-4

(b) All 25 Cat 2 (Trials/Tests/Training - post Cat 1). Overall = C5; Resource and Mission = 1-4

(c) All 21 Cat 3 (Major Preplanned Maint Avail - Inport). Overall = C5; Resource and Mission = 1-4

(d) Cat 4 (Other Maint Avail - Inport)
   1. (PREINACT, PREOVHL codes only)
   2. Overall = C5; Resource and Mission = 1-4

(e) Cat 16 (Air Training)
   1. (TRANSFLTNG, FRPTNG codes only)
   2. Overall = C5; Resource and Mission = 1-4

(f) Cat 26 (Other)
   1. (DECOMM, INACT, DISTAB, STDWN codes only)
   2. All = C5/M5 ratings except Personnel = 1-4
f. Commander’s Assessment of Mission Effectiveness (PCTEF)

(1) Status Guidance

(a) Percent Effective (PCTEF) is the Commanding Officer’s subjective assessment of the reported unit’s ability to perform its currently assigned mission(s). PCTEF is a one digit rating of 1 through 4, but will not necessarily correlate with the unit’s OVALL rating.

(b) Units reporting C5 OVALL will not report PCTEF.

(c) Use this checklist as a guide for this assessment:

1. Correlates directly to the OVALL rating.

2. Assessed differently from OVALL rating due to:
   a. OPTEMPO/PERSTEMPO
   b. Morale
   c. Sustainability
   d. Modernization
   e. Operational Scenario
   f. Leadership/Experience
   g. Watchstander Qualifications
   h. Other Pertinent Factors

(2) Remark Guidance. A remark is required when PCTEF is reported.
APPENDIX A
PERSONNEL RESOURCE DATA

1. Navy personnel skills used in DRRS-N are currently defined as NOBC and Primary and Secondary AQDs for officer billets, Enlisted Job Code and Primary and Secondary NECs for enlisted billets, and Job Series and Commercial Activity Function Code (CAFC) for civilian billets. NOBCs and civilian Job Series are also known as officer and civilian Job Codes, respectively. Future skill definitions will be derived through Sea Warrior migration.

2. MPTE, the Navy personnel provider enterprise, shall provide Skill Look Up tables, Activity Manning Document (AMD) information including billet requirements 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 (DCPDS). The Reserve Headquarters System (RHS) will provide the Active to Reserve UIC look up tables. All Billet information will come from TFMMS except for CNIC Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) employee billet requirements, which will be provided by the Total Workforce Management System (TWMS).

3. Skill Look Up tables will augment the data provided in the MPTE AMD listings. The AMD listings will be grouped by Responsible Organization (RespOrg). All skills listed for the RespOrg group will be mapped for the respective RespOrg core tasks (Note: When Capability Area NMETs are introduced, the PFOM system will maintain mapping tables of skill to Capability Area in addition to skill to core task mapping). The Combined Crewing Model will additionally group selected UICs against the “Normal” UIC as provided by the RespOrg to “Normal” UIC information received from the Navy Training Information Management System (NTIMS).

4. Once the Skill to Task mapping is complete for the RespOrg, Job Code, AQD, or CAFC to task relationship will be used to determine the unit level billet to task relationship. Based on the unit level billet to task relationship, a metric can be determined by task. NEC mapping is done at the aggregate, vice billet level, until such time that Active Component (AC) personnel are maintained in specific billets.
5. Officer billets have person-to-position (P2P) traceability. Officer Fit is based on more than fill. The skills authorized on the AMD are compared to the individual assigned to the billet and evaluated for skill level fit, by PERS 4, currently based on rank and designator.

6. AC Enlisted billets are evaluated by NEC aggregation and Rating & Pay band Fit. NEC requirements are determined by the total number of PNEC and SNEC authorized and mapped to the Task. Gaps are determined by the difference between the Distributed NECs (DNECs) onboard (aggregate COB of the NEC is used if no member is DNEC’d to the unit). Additionally, some NECs may be marked as CRITICAL and have a specific threshold that is a percentage of the AMD requirement of that NEC. If the COB of NECs does not meet the threshold, that NEC is highlighted as RED in the Task drill down. Critical NECs and their thresholds will be provided to PERS-4 twice per year.

7. AC Enlisted Fit evaluates billets filled by 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. AC Enlisted Fit will be 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.

8. Individual Training and Education Requirements and Gaps per NMET are also employed. The Fleet Training Management and Planning System (FLTMPS) maintain the requirements and graduates of various Navy schools. These are otherwise known as TYCOM Training Manual or Training and Readiness Matrices. The school to Task relationship is maintained in the Plans module of NTIMS.

9. Civilian billet requirements for the Task are identified by Job Series and/or CAFC mapping. Civilian Gaps are determined by the difference between the derived Job Series of the Billet(s) identified and the number of personnel at the activity with that Job Series.

10. Augmenting Navy Reserve personnel use the same Skill to Task relationships as the Active Component. Since they are not there full time, a Reserve Utilization Factor (RUF) is assigned by an Operational Support Officer (OSO) per RespOrg. The RUF is
nominally 38/365, which represents the nominal Reservist is present two days per month IDTT (24 days) and 14 days for year during an AT for a total of 38 days per year.

11. A formula is applied where RS = Required Skill and GS = Skill Gap

$$PFOM_{NET} = \frac{RS - GS}{RS}$$

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 for each RespOrg. All thresholds will be monitored by USFF (N1).
APPENDIX B
EQUIPMENT RESOURCE DATA

1. Surface Units, Aircraft Carriers and Submarines

   a. DRRS-N requires each resource category to provide a resource Figure of Merit (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 will reflect the Equipment Material Condition for each NMET assigned to each unit as computed by Maintenance Figure of Merit (MFOM 2.0). 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 dependant on the system and task, and may be set at different values than DRRS-N values.

   b. MFOM 2.0 is a web-based, near real-time software tool that operates on unclassified and classified networks both ashore and afloat. Using existing maintenance documentation (CASREPS, 2 Kilos, CMP, etc), MFOM 2.0 calculates material condition readiness values for equipment, systems, ships or ship classes against various tasks, missions and warfare areas.

   c. MFOM 2.0 uses mathematical algorithms along with ship models to calculate 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. Additionally, MFOM prioritizes maintenance actions, provides projected future readiness, develops Operational Availability and identifies degraded systems and equipment. MFOM 2.0 feeds equipment material readiness information directly to the Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy (DRRS-N) via an approved web service.

   d. The software was designed, tested and certified to Department of Defense software specifications. MFOM ship models were developed collaboratively using technical and operational Subject Matter Experts (SME). The technical SMEs (SYSCOM,
warfare centers, etc) built the ship models from the system level down to the sub-component level. The operational SMEs (COs, XOs, DHs, 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.

e. MFOM addresses the data quality issue through coordinated use of automation, technology, software and training. By limiting the data Sailors must manually enter, we reduce variation and simplify training requirements. 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.

2. Aviation Squadrons

a. For Aviation Squadrons the DRRS-N Aviation Maintenance FOM value is derived from both inventory and material condition of aircraft and reported Mission Systems. Each Unit of a Responsible Organization reports on the status of their aircraft and Mission Systems via the Aviation Maintenance and Supply Readiness Reporting Program (AMSRR).

b. Each quantity of aircraft and mission systems has been assigned point values by Commander Naval Air Force Subject Matter Experts.

(See Table 1 for an example using the VAW RespOrg).
### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>In Reporting</th>
<th>RBA</th>
<th>Ready Basic Mission System</th>
<th>Ready Advanced Mission system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qty of aircraft In Reporting</th>
<th>Qty of aircraft RBA</th>
<th>Qty of RBM Systems FMC</th>
<th>Qty of RAM Systems FMC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

c. 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 E Pillar.

d. All Navy Tactical Tasks (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.
APPENDIX C
SUPPLY RESOURCE DATA

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

2. For surface units, the data is assigned to four categories (repair parts and supplies, fuel, provisions, and services) and drawn from the SURFOR Continuous Monitoring Program (CMP), Aviation PUK monthly reports, FEG monthly audit reports, and TORIS postal assessment. The measurements differ for Force level and Unit level assets but are consistent with CMP reporting requirements.

3. For CV/CVN units, the data is assigned to four categories (repair parts and supplies, fuel, provisions, and administration) and entered into the shore database via the FAST located at NAS North Island from reports submitted by the CV/CVN Supply departments.

4. For subsurface units, the data is assigned to three categories (repair parts and supplies, provisions, and administration) and drawn from the SUBFOR Continuous Monitoring Program (CMP).

5. For tasks uniquely supply related (fuel management, provide repair parts, etc.), specific measurements are used to produce a unique value for the Supply resource 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 S Pillar value will be present and the cell will not be colored.
APPENDIX D
TRAINING RESOURCE DATA

1. The training readiness (Tr) is an indicator of the combat potential of a given unit in a given NMET. The training readiness factor is calculated by multiplying the performance factor (Pf) by the experience factor (Ef) for a given NMET and unit (Tr = Pf x Ef). 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.

   a. Training Readiness (Tr). The product of the performance and experience factors.

   b. Performance Factor (Pf). Performance factor is an indicator of the proficiency of a given unit in a given NMET. The method for calculating performance is Force Commander specific. There are presently three methods for determining a performance factor:

   (1) Raw method (ships and staffs): The performance factor is calculated by dividing the number of satisfactory (equal or better than the T2 criteria) NMET standard observations by the total number of NMET standard observations for a given unit.

   (2) Calculated Method: The performance factor is calculated by a providing system. In the case of aviation units the performance factor calculations are based on the number of crews whose required skills are current for the NMET under evaluation.

   (3) Submarine Method: The performance factor calculated for the MET shall be equal to the lowest, most recent value for any of its measures (M1, M2 or Mn).

   c. Experience Factor (Ef). Experience factor is an indicator of the exposure of a given unit in a given NMET. The method for calculating experience is Force Commander specific. There are presently three methods for determining an experience factor:
(1) Raw method (ships and staffs): The experience factor is calculated by the number of satisfactorily completed sub events divided 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.

(2) Calculated Method: The experience factor is calculated by a providing system. In the case of aviation units, experience factor calculations are based on the unit’s ability to meet the minimum “Aircrew Qualifications” (excluding Minimum # Skilled Aircrews), “Squadron Qualifications”, and “Avg Hours Per Aircrew” for a particular NMET.

(3) Submarine Method: An initial Submarine experience factor for each Responsible Organization will be assigned by the Force Commander and may increase incrementally upon completion of selected events during the training cycle. The experience factor and selected events are configurable at the Force Commander’s discretion.

2. The numerous metrics that make up these factors are received, calculated and/or stored, in the Navy Training Information Management System (NTIMS). Source systems currently providing Performance and Experience data are listed in the table below.
### Table D1
Source Systems Currently Providing Performance and Experience Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Owner</th>
<th>System Short Name</th>
<th>System Long Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commander Naval Surface Force</td>
<td>TORIS Core</td>
<td>Training and Operational Readiness Services Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander Submarine Force</td>
<td>STATS</td>
<td>Submarine Tactical Attributes and Training Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander Naval Air Force</td>
<td>ADW</td>
<td>Aviation Data Warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander Naval Air Force</td>
<td>CV Sharp</td>
<td>Carrier Aviation Readiness Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center</td>
<td>SNAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander Navy Expeditionary Command</td>
<td>RCRP</td>
<td>Readiness &amp; Cost Reporting Program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Training readiness data is one of five resource inputs to DRRS-N, hence PESTO. Each resource indicator has been developed independent of the 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 indicators for comparative analysis and in mathematical aggregation. To reduce the impact of differing scales, each resource category has been directed to convert their calculated indicator to conform to the scheme used in the DRRS-N Assessment tool as described in Chapter 2. This normalization algorithm does not impact the color code determination for the Training Readiness indicator as calculated in NTIMS. For the detailed supporting data used to get the DRRS-N Training Readiness indicators, users will need to log into NTIMS.
APPENDIX E
ORDNANCE RESOURCE DATA

1. DRRS-N contains an Ordnance Figure of Merit (OFOM) function, which is controlled by the Type Commanders and Fleets. The OFOM function allows ordnance items to be assigned to specific Tasks and Capabilities of RespOrgs. The authoritative data source for the Ordnance Pillar will reside with Ordnance Information System–Wholesale (OIS-W) under control of Naval Operational Logistic Support Center (NOLSC), Mechanicsburg, PA. The interface with OIS-W provides data elements required to calculate ordnance readiness status for units reporting in DRRS-N.

2. OFOM tables will use the data interface with OIS-W to calculate ordnance item percentages. Percentages are quotients of Current On-Hand quantities divided by Authorized NAVSEA allowance, not to exceed 100%. Calculated value will be displayed as a number and color, determined by thresholds set in the OFOM, and displayed in the unit assessment portion of DRRS-N.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYM</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UIC</td>
<td>Unit Identification Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NALC</td>
<td>Naval Ammunition Logistic Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomen</td>
<td>Nomenclature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COG</td>
<td>Cognizant Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>Activity Classification Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVSEA Allow</td>
<td>NAVSEA Allowance (30,000 series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation Allowance</td>
<td>Operational Allowance for the Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-Hand</td>
<td>Current Reported On Hand Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Condition Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. On Hand quantity is filtered to represent Combat Usable Assets (CUA). These assets are reported in condition codes A, B, C and N only, by the unit via their Ammunition Transaction Reports (ATR) to OIS-W. Assets in other conditions codes shall not be used in the Unit’s readiness calculation.
APPENDIX F

FACILITIES RESOURCE DATA

1. The authoritative data source for facilities data in DRRS-N is the internet Navy Facility Assets Data Store (iNFADS). Data used to generate these scores is obtained from iNFADS, which is maintained by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Along with each Condition Rating and Configuration Rating, DRRS-N calculates an upgrade cost to correct Restoration and Modernization deficiencies. DRRS-N also displays the Capacity Rating and the New Footprint cost to bring the asset inventory to 85% of the Basic Facility Requirement. The New Footprint Cost is calculated in iNFADS.

2. The Facility Status Score provides the Commanding Officer with an indicator of facility resource availability (condition, capability and capacity) for each assigned Capability and NMET.

3. At the Capability, NMET and Prime Use Category Code levels, the Facility Status Score is determined by taking a weighted average of the Condition, Configuration and Capacity Ratings, using the algorithm: Facility Status Score = (.48 x Capacity Rating) + (.29 x Condition Rating) + (.23 x Configuration Rating).

4. At the Facility Detail level, the Facility Status Score is determined by taking a weighted average of the Condition and Configuration Ratings, using the following algorithm:

   a. Facility Status Score = (.56 x Condition Rating) + (.44 x Configuration Rating).

   b. The breakpoints for the Facility Status Scores are ≤ 59 for red, 60-79 for yellow and ≥ 80 for green.

5. The Condition Rating is a measure of an asset’s physical condition at a specific point in time. Condition Ratings are generated from the Facility Condition Assessment Program Tool 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. The Configuration Rating is calculated from the Adequate, Substandard and Inadequate fields in iNFADS. The Capacity Rating is percentage of existing facilities that meet facility requirements (Basic Facility Requirements).
APPENDIX G

STRIKE GROUP ROLLUP

1. The unit and capability weightings that are applied to conduct Strike Group capability area group rollup assessments within DRRS-N were developed through a deliberate process that is fully described in a classified briefing available from USFLTFORCOM. While many weighting schemes are arbitrary by nature, the unit weights were developed using high level metric comparisons, subject matter estimates, and then statistically compared to independent CSG/ESG 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.

2. Feedback from Strike Group Commanders and their staffs will play a significant role future updates and improvements to this roll-up method. For the present, this group aggregation method will apply only to Carrier Strike Groups and Expeditionary Strike Groups.
## APPENDIX H

### GLOSSARY of ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Active Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIV</td>
<td>Activity Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADCON</td>
<td>Administrative Chain of Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADW</td>
<td>Aviation Data Warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMD</td>
<td>Activity Manning Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMSRR</td>
<td>Aviation Maintenance and Supply Readiness Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQD</td>
<td>Additional Qualification Designator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATR</td>
<td>Ammunition Transaction Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUR</td>
<td>All-up Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVCAL</td>
<td>Aviation Consolidated Allowance List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Billets Authorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAFC</td>
<td>Commercial Activity Function Code</td>
</tr>
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<td>CASREP</td>
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