

Field Organizations

Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration – Consolidated Policies

Headquarters
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UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 220-1

Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration - Consolidated Policies

This major revision, dated 15 April 2010--

- o Changes the title of the publication from Unit Status Reporting to Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration - Consolidated Policies (cover).
- o Establishes the Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army and adds the terminology commander's unit status report to the lexicon (paras 1-1 and 2-1).
- o Explains key terminology and lexicon unique to Army readiness status reporting and Army force registration processes, and updates other terminology to align with emerging Army doctrine and/or Joint definitions (para 2-1).
- o Describes the legislative background for readiness reporting requirements, readiness reporting systems, and information technology programs established by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to meet the legislative requirements (para 2-2).
- o Describes the key policy guidance and keystone doctrinal publications that support Army readiness status reporting requirements (para 2-8).
- o Establishes responsibilities for recommending, approving, and using the authoritative list of "critical dual use" Army equipment items (paras 3-1 and 10-10).
- o Establishes responsibility for Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management to review readiness status reports submitted by Army installations and garrisons to identify readiness trends and resourcing issues and to recommend improvements to readiness status reporting by Army installations and garrisons (para 3-1e).
- o Reiterates that, when necessary and approved by HQDA (DAMO-ODR), administrative control authorities at higher levels will provide supplementary instructions (para 4-1a).
- o Establishes that Army reporting units must download the applicable unit data from authoritative Army systems concurrent with their preparation of required reports (paras 4-1e and 7-5d).
- o Requires each measured unit to indicate the operational environment associated with its training or assigned missions (paras 4-2 and B-3d(2)).

- Clarifies that, for Commander's unit status report purposes, the number of equipment items that currently are available to a unit to accomplish its core functions is determined by the unit commander based on possession, control or in accordance with authoritative guidance from specified administrative control authorities at higher levels (paras 4-3b(2) and 9-3a).
- Establishes reporting requirements for the assigned mission level (A-level) that is reported by Army units in place of the percent effective level (paras 4-4c, 9-6, and app C).
- Revises provisions for upgrading and downgrading the C-levels of Operating Force units, adds provisions for upgrading and downgrading the C-levels of Generating Force units, and adds provisions for upgrading and downgrading A-levels (para 4-5).
- Describes the three tier and four tier rating scales established by the Joint Staff and Office of the Secretary for Defense for readiness assessments and measurements (paras 4-6 and 4-7).
- Establishes that Army rotational units will report C-5 for a specified period while they are reconstituting in the RESET force pool following deployment (para 4-8c(2)).
- Explains and clarifies the command and support relationships and authorities that impact on readiness status reporting requirements and commander's unit status report management oversight responsibilities (paras 4-9 and 4-10).
- Establishes Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army registration and access requirements (para 4-12).
- Clarifies and reinforces unit status reporting requirements supporting the implementation of Army Force Generation (chap 5).
- Establishes general policy governing Army force registration (chap 6).
- Establishes provisions regarding the release of Basic Identity Data Elements and Army Basic Identity Data Elements to third parties for use in their automated and/or Web enabled systems (para 6-5b).
- Establishes additional provisions for the inactivation of unit identification codes and derivative unit identification codes in the Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army database to enhance management controls and support personnel and property accountability (paras 6-6 and 6-7).
- Emphasizes the importance of commander comments in the commander unit status report (para 7-4).
- Revises and updates provisions regarding the units required to report into the Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army database via Net Centric Unit Status Report (chap 8).
- Establishes requirements for Reserve Component units that have been notified of sourcing for an operational deployment to submit regular reports monthly at notification of sourcing + 60 days, or when the training requirements for the assigned mission are approved, whichever is sooner (para 8-4b).

- Clarifies policy regarding readiness status reporting requirements for deployed/deployable Army table of distribution and allowances units and organizations (paras 8-4d and 8-4e).
- Establishes specific guidance regarding the availability for commander's unit status report purposes of Soldiers in the Individual Ready Reserve and retiree recalls (para 9-2d(4)).
- Clarifies that Soldiers identified as Medical Readiness Classification 4 (indeterminate status) will be reported as available in the commander's unit status report unless an appropriate medical or dental official has examined the Soldier and specified, in writing, that the Soldier should not be deployed with the unit (para 9-2d(5)).
- Adds additional data points for the number of assigned and attached Soldiers that meet criteria for military occupational specialty qualification, for senior grade, for the number of available Soldiers that are not expected to deploy with the unit regardless of their availability status, and for the status of professional military education (para 9-2e).
- Revises the process to determine the available senior grade level by establishing five senior grade categories and calculating a composite senior grade level by aggregating the levels determined for each of the senior grade categories applicable to the unit (para 9-2f).
- Revises provisions for unit commanders reporting P4 to rank order the military occupational specialty shortages in their units so that the military occupational specialty shortage report becomes an optional data point (para 9-2h(3)).
- Revises the provisions for exempting obsolete equipment items from S-level status computations, prevents units from reporting obsolete line item numbers in lieu of the required equipment item line item numbers, and requires units to report modernization items in lieu of vintage items when the modernization items are issued as replacements in advance of modification table of organizational and equipment updates (para 9-3).
- Eliminates mandatory data points applicable to equipment readiness code B and C equipment items in modification table of organizational and equipment units and establishes provisions for selected administrative control authorities or Director, Army National Guard to establish supplementary equipment readiness coding guidelines in order to meet command unique information requirements for their table of distribution allowances units and organizations (paras 9-3a(3), d, e(1)(c)).
- Revises data entry requirements associated with the R-level determination to require that units provide by line item number visibility of specific equipment only for maintenance reportable pacing items and for those other on-hand equipment items specifically selected by the unit commander or designated by the chain of command (para 9-4).
- Establishes requirements for commanders to determine and report the manning and qualification status of emerging command and control systems and command posts (para 9-5).

- Eliminates the training days estimate from the metrics used to determine the training level while retaining this estimate as a mandatory data point (para 9-5).
- Revises the training level metrics to prevent a unit from reporting T1 or T2 if the current unit training proficiency assessment for any of the mission essential tasks associated with its core functions or designed capabilities is "untrained" and aligns the mission essential task training percentages in the Army reference table with those in the Global Status of Resources and Training System (para 9-5).
- Clarifies distinctions between units/elements registered with unstructured derivative unit identification codes and those registered with sub/unit's unit identification codes and explains the reporting requirements (para 10-2).
- Eliminates the mission accomplishment estimate as a mandatory reporting requirement while retaining it as an optional data point (para 10-3).
- Establishes readiness status reporting requirements for Army installations (para 10-6).
- Establishes provisions for readiness status reporting by Army National Guard units with State--assigned missions (para 10-7).
- Establishes guidelines for determining equipment on-hand status by forces structure component and by State/territory to synchronize equipment on-hand data reporting by Army to external agencies (para 10-10).
- Establishes minimum classification guidance, revises downgrading instructions and clarifies the security classifications of readiness reports and readiness status information and data obtained from the Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army database, to include readiness data aggregated with other data, readiness data resulting from the application of the readiness status reporting metrics and criteria established in this regulation, and readiness data referencing the entire Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and other large groupings (chap 11).
- Establishes requirements for units to determine and report their mission essential task list (app B).
- Revises current policy so that unit assessments of overall readiness or capability for assigned missions begin no later than 270 days prior to unit deployment or upon receipt of formal orders/notification of sourcing, whichever is applicable, and continue until the unit redeploys or is released from orders for the assigned mission (app C).
- Transfers the detailed procedures and instructions for unit status reporting and force registration to the applicable Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army software applications and user's guides (throughout).


Field Organizations

Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration – Consolidated Policies

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation consolidates into one authoritative publication Army policy for readiness status reporting, previously contained in AR 220–1 and Army policy for force registration, previously contained in AR 220–20. Also, it implements Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3401.02A, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual 3150.02A, DODD 6025.19, DODD 7730.65, and DODD 8500.1.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless

otherwise stated. During mobilization, for deployments and/or when operational requirements dictate, the proponent may modify or direct the responsible Army Command, Army Service Component Command, Direct Reporting Unit, and the Director, Army National Guard.

Proponent and exception authority.

The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains management control provisions and identifies key management

controls that must be evaluated (see appendix D).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–ODR), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DAMO–ODR), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1–1. Purpose

This regulation explains the processes, methodologies, and information technology (IT) systems established by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), and the Secretary of the Army (SA), pursuant to their responsibilities under Title 10, United States Code (10 USC), for determining and reporting the readiness of military forces to conduct their assigned missions, and it establishes the specific readiness status reporting requirements that are applicable to Army units, organizations, and installations. Department of Defense (DOD) and Joint Staff policy require military units to report their readiness status for their “designed” capabilities and for their “assigned” missions. This regulation provides the authoritative policy guidance to the commanders of Army units regarding each of these fundamental readiness reporting requirements.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in chapter 3.

Chapter 2 Overview

2–1. Key terminology and lexicon

a. Widely used terminology and lexicon.

(1) The readiness status reports submitted into Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS)–Army by the unit commander are referred to in this regulation as the “commander’s unit status report” (CUSR). Accordingly, the acronym CUSR is used in this publication to emphasize commander responsibility. The acronym “USR” (unit status report) also is used where applicable.

(2) The terms “measure” and “measurement” are used in this regulation to indicate a process to accomplish a status determination using largely objective calculations and the result of that process, respectively. The terms “assess” and “assessment” are used in this regulation to indicate a process to accomplish a status determination using largely subjective appraisal or evaluation and the result of that process, respectively.

(3) The terms “entity” and “unit” are used uniquely in this regulation to distinguish between Army elements that are required by this regulation to be registered in the DRRS–Army database and those registrants that also are required to submit readiness reports, respectively. A unit is an organization or other formally recognized grouping of people and/or resources for the purpose of tactical employment or mission assignment. An entity is a more generic term that includes units and also other elements, personnel, and resources that have been purposefully grouped together and/or designated for force registration. When used in this regulation, the terms “entity” and “unit” do not connote size; an entity or unit can range from a major Army organization, command, or agency to an individual Soldier.

(4) The terminology “measured units” (current Joint Staff lexicon), “assessed units” (emerging Joint Staff lexicon), and “reporting units” (Army unique lexicon), are used in this regulation to describe those Army units, organizations, and installations that are required by this regulation to report their resource measurements and/or capability assessments into the DRRS–Army database. Measured units are those force structure component (COMPO) 1, Reserve Component (RC) Army units (COMPO 2 and COMPO 3), and Army Prepositioned Sets and Stocks (APS), COMPO 6 that are required by this regulation to report both their resource measurements and their capabilities assessments into the DRRS–Army database. “Assessed units” are those Active and Reserve Army units required by this regulation to report their capabilities assessments in the DRRS–Army database. While all measured units are required to report capability assessments, not all assessed units are required to report resource measurements. “Reporting units” is generic Army unique terminology that encompasses all active duty Army units and RC Army units not on active duty that are required by this regulation to report resource measurements, capabilities assessments, or designated Army unique requirements into the DRRS–Army database. Reporting units include, but are not limited to, all measured units and all assessed units. The term “registered entity” is used in this regulation to indicate those units, organizations, installations, elements, and/or their fragments that are required to be registered in the DRRS–Army database. Registered entities include all reporting units and also various registrants that are not required to determine and report readiness status measurements and assessments. While all reporting units are registered entities, all registered entities are not reporting

units. Figure 2–1 illustrates the relationships between the various units and entities described in this paragraph. Also see chapter 7 and chapter 8.

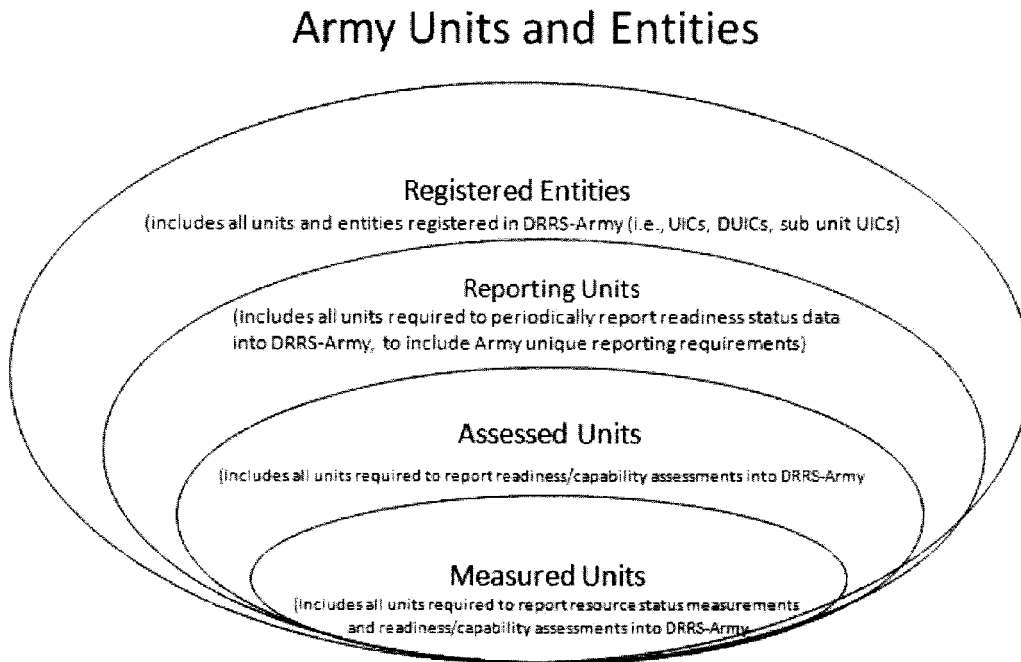


Figure 2–1. Army units and entities

(5) The terminology “core functions/designed capabilities” replaces the previously used phrase “wartime or primary mission” and is used in this regulation to indicate those functions and capabilities involving full spectrum operations for which the Army unit was designed as specifically described in its formal requirements and authorization document (modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) or table of distribution and allowances (TDA)). The term “assigned mission” also known as the “directed mission” in field manual (FM) 7–0 is used in this regulation to describe those missions assigned to units by operations plans or operations orders or other primary sources for planning, evaluation, or execution as explained in FM 7–0.

(6) The terminology “major unit” and “major headquarters” is used in this regulation to describe reporting units, above battalion level, that routinely prepare CUSRs using a composite aggregation methodology to determine their measured area levels. Also see paragraphs 7–1, 8–1, and 10–4.

(7) For the purpose of explaining readiness status reporting requirements and especially for establishing policy guidelines for the security classification of readiness status information and data, various measurements and assessments addressed in this regulation are described as either “metrics” or “data points.” Metrics are the readiness status measurements or assessments accomplished in accordance with the criteria established by this regulation that directly support the calculations or the determinations of the resource measurements, capability assessments, and/or the overall assessments that are required to be reported. Data points are the measurements, assessments or facts that do not directly support the calculations or the determinations of the resource measurements, capability assessments, and/or the overall assessments; data points provide specific information required for management oversight or trend analysis at higher levels and/or are established for the commander’s reference or subjective consideration while determining assessments. See chapter 4 of this publication, the NetUSR User’s Guide, and the user help screens embedded in the NetUSR application.

(8) When used in this publication to address unit status reporting requirements, the term “available” indicates that required assets (for example, subordinate elements, personnel, and equipment) currently are controlled or possessed by the reporting unit or, when applicable, are accessible within 72 hours for mission accomplishment. For USR purposes,

the "availability" status of organic elements and the "availability" status of personnel and equipment are measured against the designed structure and the resource requirements established by the unit's MTOE or TDA. Subsequently, these measurements are used to determine the levels of the measured areas reported for manning (P-level), equipping (S-level), and training (T-level). Unit commanders also consider these measurements when determining the unit's overall level.

(9) When used in this publication, the term "Army tasking authority" is intended to indicate the Army Command (ACOM), Army Service Component Command (ASCC), or Direct Reporting Unit (DRU) that provided or approved a specific assigned mission tasked to a specific Army reporting unit for planning, preparation, and/or execution. The Army tasking authority is responsible to establish or convey the resource requirements for the unit to accomplish the assigned mission and to resolve differences, if any, between the Army approved requirements and those indicated or established by external headquarters. For Army National Guard (ARNG) units with "State-assigned" missions, the Director, Army National Guard (DARNG) will coordinate mission requirements with State and territory officials, as necessary.

b. Command and support relationships, authorities, and oversight responsibilities. (Also see para 4–9.)

(1) Joint and Army command relationships and authorities provide the basis for ensuring unity of command and unity of effort in operations. The Army training management process governs Army training activities, establishes the fundamentals for developing the mission essential task list (METL), and describes the roles and responsibilities for training oversight. The recent updates to Army FM 7–0 and FM 3–0 explain how Army Forces train for and conduct full spectrum operations, respectively, and these field manuals also discuss the implications of Army command and support relationships and authorities to operations and training. Unless stated otherwise and defined as such in the glossary, the abbreviations, and terms used in this regulation are consistent with their use in these two keystone Army field manuals.

(2) The phrase "CUSR management oversight" is used uniquely in this regulation to describe the specific administrative control (ADCON) authority of commands at higher levels to exercise their responsibilities for readiness status reporting that are established in paragraph 3–1. CUSR management oversight is similar to "Training and Readiness Oversight" (TRO) in that it can be delegated and includes the ADCON authority to obtain and review readiness reports. However, unlike TRO, which is applicable only to the command authority exercised by CCDRs (that is, COCOM) over assigned RC units under the provisions of (UP) Section 164, Title 10, United State Code (10 USC 164), CUSR management oversight is an Army unique ADCON function that is applicable to both active duty Army units and RC Army units not on active duty for the express purpose of enforcing requirements for objective, accurate, and timely reports in accordance with the provisions of 10 USC 117. Also see paragraphs 2–2, 4–8, and 4–9.

c. Army Authorization and Documentation System-Redesign. In this regulation, the phrase "formal requirements and authorizations document" is used to indicate either the MTOE or TDA document that currently is applicable to the specific unit, organization, or installation being addressed. Formal requirements and authorizations documents (MTOEs and TDAs) provide authoritative input to departmental databases for personnel and equipment and integrate key Army processes and leadership decision priorities, to include the design of organizations based on doctrinal concepts; personnel forecasting, acquisition, training, and distribution; equipment forecasting, acquisition, distribution and maintenance; and readiness reporting. The "organic" parts of an Army reporting unit are those subordinate units/elements that comprise its designed structure.

2–2. Authority and background

a. The SECDEF performs the following functions related to readiness reporting in accordance with 10 USC 117:

(1) Establish a comprehensive readiness reporting system for DOD that measures in an objective, accurate, and timely manner the capability of the Armed Forces.

(2) Perform monthly measurements of critical warfighting deficiencies in unit capability. The level of current risks relative to the capability of forces to carry out their "wartime missions." Utilize the unit readiness indicators in required reports in accordance with 10 USC 482.

b. The CJCS performs the following:

(1) In accordance with 10 USC 117(d), conduct quarterly Joint readiness reviews.

(2) In accordance with 10 USC 153a(3), establish and maintain, after consultation with the commanders of the unified and specified combatant commands, a uniformed system to evaluate the preparedness of each command to carry out missions assigned to the command.

c. Commanders of combatant commands will exercise command authority over their assigned forces in accordance with 10 USC 164.

d. Commander, Special Operations Command (SOCOM) will exercise additional authority specified by 10 USC 167 for all special operations forces.

e. Readiness reporting.

(1) The SECDEF and the CJCS have each established readiness reporting systems (processes) and mandated their use by the units of the Armed Forces to measure and assess their ability to carry out the National Security Strategy (NSS), the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG), and the National Military Strategy (NMS).

(2) The CJCS's readiness reporting system is known as the Chairman's Readiness System (CRS), and the SECDEF's readiness reporting system is known as the Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS). In addition, there are various IT systems (hardware and software programs) that support readiness reporting policy implementation. The Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) is the IT system supporting the CRS process. The Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System is the IT system supporting the DRRS process. To avoid confusion with the Army's readiness reporting system—(DRRS)—Army, the DOD readiness reporting system will be hereafter referred to in this regulation as "OSD DRRS," and the OSD DRRS IT system will be hereafter referred to as "the OSD DRRS program."

2-3. The Chairman's Readiness System

The CRS is designed as a management and assessment tool for use by the CJCS, Services, Combatant Commands, Combat Support Agencies, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), as described in CJCSI 3401.01 series publications. In this system, Joint and unit readiness is captured and used to evaluate the preparedness of the U.S. military.

2-4. The Global Status of Resources and Training System

The GSORTS is one of the three pillars of the Global Command and Control System-Joint (GCCS-J) IT system. In addition to collecting and providing unit readiness data in the form of resource and training measurements, GSORTS presently functions as the central Joint authoritative registry of U.S. Armed Forces and other organizations as well as certain foreign organizations. The GSORTS also provides critical information for the Joint Planning and Execution System (JOPES) and the Collaborative Force-Building, Analysis, Sustainment, and Transportation (CFAST) programs in support of force sourcing and planning, and provides data to many other automated systems. The GSORTS provides broad bands of information on selected unit status indicators and includes a commander's assessment on the unit's ability to execute the missions for which it was designed and also, when applicable, the mission(s) currently assigned. This approach of using broad bands of readiness information facilitates rapid assessment at the unit level, as well as rapid comparison of a large number of forces at the global force management level.

2-5. The Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System

a. The OSD DRRS is the readiness status reporting system described in DODD 7730.65. The OSD DRRS is intended to provide a capabilities-based, adaptive, near real-time readiness reporting system for the Department of Defense.

b. The OSD DRRS is under spiral development and is being implemented via serial guidance memorandums promulgated by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD, P&R). The primary readiness status reporting construct in OSD DRRS is the mission essential task (MET), grouped in a list referred to as the mission essential task list (METL). The METLs in OSD DRRS are derived from CJCSI 3500.02 and CJCSM 3500.04E, to ensure common lexicon in determining the tasks that are linked to a specific operation, plan or core requirement.

c. In OSD DRRS, combatant commanders and units assess their ability to execute their missions, plans, and individual tasks based on their capabilities reflecting demonstrated performance in training and operations.

2-6. The Office of the Secretary of Defense Readiness Reporting System Program

The OSD DRRS program is intended to provide capabilities beyond those available in existing technical solutions. The OSD DRRS program is based upon the assessment of METs and Joint capability areas (JCAs). The METs and JCAs are derived from the Universal Joint Task Manual described in CJCSM 3500.04E and promulgated via JCS J-7's Web site, ensuring a common lexicon. The OSD DRRS program will extend current readiness reporting by adding capability assessments in addition to the resource measurements and overall assessments currently required by the CRS.

2-7. The Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System—Army

The DRRS-Army was developed by HQDA (DAMO-ODR) to accommodate the ongoing development and implementation of additional and/or revised readiness status reporting and force registration requirements by the SECDEF, the CJCS, and the SA/Chief of Staff, Army (CSA) to meet their responsibilities under 10 USC. It is a family of related and supporting systems that includes currently existing systems, like the Army's new Web-based readiness status reporting and force registration applications that were fielded Armywide during FY 07, and emerging systems like the Force Projection Application that will replace the Mobilization, Operations, Deployment/Employment, and Execution System (MOBODEE). The DRRS-Army systems also provide the readiness status reporting and force registration capabilities necessary to support the ongoing evolution of Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) concepts and processes for manning, equipping, and training and the reporting of the progressive readiness of Army forces for full spectrum operations. The key DRRS-Army components are—

a. *The DRRS-Army database.* The Army's official readiness reporting database and the authoritative database of record and central registry for all currently existing and approved Army units, organizations, and installations. The DRRS-Army database replaced the ASORTS database during fiscal year (FY) 08.

b. *The Net-Centric Unit Status Report Application.* A Web-based readiness status data input tool that imports data from designated authoritative sources for reference to support required commander readiness status assessments. The NetUSR replaced the Personal Computer-Army Status of Resources and Training System (PC-ASORTS) application as the Army's official readiness status data input tool in October 2006.

c. *The Force Registration Application.* A Web-based force management data input tool used by Army force registration officials and unit identification code information officers (UICIOs) to formally register currently existing and approved Army organizations and to update basic identity data elements (BIDE) in the DRRS-Army database. During FY 08, an improved force registration application (FORCE REG) replaced the BIDE entry tool that was available in PC-ASORTS.

d. *The Army Readiness Management System Application.* The official DRRS-Army business intelligence and output tool that provides visibility to selected Army readiness status and force registration data and information contained in the DRRS-Army database and facilitates the detailed analysis of readiness status trends and force registration issues.

e. *The Force Projection Application.* An emerging software application that is under development to replace MOBODEE. The MOBODEE provides information for the execution of mobilization in support of ongoing operations requiring the use of Reserve Component forces. Additionally, MOBODEE provides data in support of deployment operations to include validation requirements, strategic airlift schedules, and status of the deployment flow.

f. *The Ad hoc Query Tool.* This DRRS-Army application is a customized commercial off-the-shelf product that allows users to create custom queries and reports based on data in the DRRS-Army database.

g. *The Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army Portal.* The DRRS-Army Portal provides a single sign-on enabled front-end to all DRRS-Army Readiness applications. Within the portal, users have access to a number of "portlets" that provide high-level views into readiness data, to include the most current and updated tabular data. Portlets are configurable by end users, allowing the most flexibility for the user community.

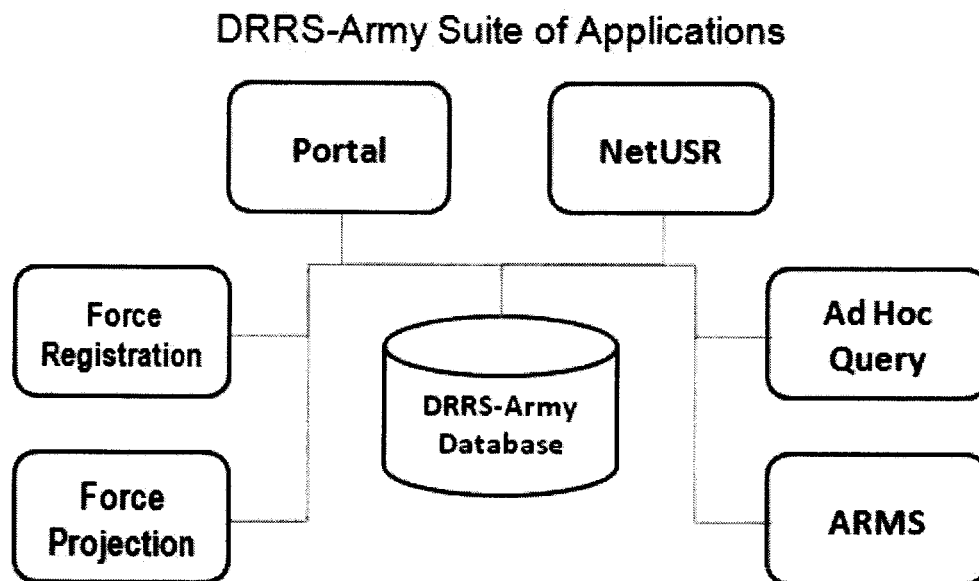


Figure 2-2. DRRS-Army components

2-8. Statutory authority and keystone doctrinal publications

a. Title 10, USC, Sections 117, 153, and 482 explain the requirements and responsibilities for readiness reporting established by Congress. Title 10, USC, Sections 164 and 167 specify the command authority of CCDRs over their assigned forces. Title 10 USC, Section 165, Chapter 47, paragraphs 3013(b), 5013(b), and 8013(b) establish that the Secretaries of the Military Departments are responsible to the National Command Authority for the internal organization, training, logistics, readiness, control of resources and equipment, mobilization, demobilization, administration, support, and discipline of all Service commands and forces, including those assigned to CCDRs. Also see paragraph 2-2.

b. DODD 7730.65 establishes OSD DRRS and subsequent USD, P&R serial guidance memorandums provide implementing instructions.

c. Secretary of Defense Memorandum: “Assignment of Forces,” dated 6 September 1996 (available at the DRRS–Army Portal), establishes that—

(1) The Secretaries of the Military Departments will develop and execute training, readiness, and mobilization programs in accordance with SECDEF direction sufficient to prepare forces for effective employment by the CCDRs.

(2) The CCDRs may not direct changes in Military Department training, readiness, and mobilization programs pertaining to assigned forces.

(3) The authority that CCDRs may exercise over assigned RC forces when not on active duty and when on active duty for training is TRO.

d. Unified Command Plan, 5 May 2008, establishes the United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) as the primary Joint Force Provider and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) as the Special Operations Joint Force Provider.

e. AR 10–87 establishes ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs, and prescribes their missions, functions, and command and staff relationships with higher collateral headquarters, Theater Level Support Commands, and agencies in the Department of the Army (DA). Pursuant to the provisions of AR 10–87, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) is designated as the ASCC of USJFCOM, the Army Force provider for conventional Army Forces, and the Army’s manager for ARFORGEN. The FORSCOM coordinates with applicable ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and other Army agencies as required to source validated force requirements for operations plans, contingency plans, and contingency operations.

f. AR 350–1 prescribes policies, procedures, and responsibilities for developing, managing, and conducting Army training and leader development.

g. The Army Campaign Plan (ACP) directs planning, preparation, and execution of Army transformation within the context of ongoing strategic commitments and operations. Annex A describes the Army end State following modular conversions of select brigade-and-above units across the Force and depicts Army Service Title 10 relationships. At a minimum, all currently existing units listed in this annex will prepare and submit composite reports in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10–4. Annex F establishes the plan for implementing the ARFORGEN processes that are supported by the data reporting requirements established in chapter 5.

h. FM 3–0, presents overarching doctrinal guidance and directions for conducting operations.

i. FM 7–0, establishes the Army’s keystone doctrine for training. It is the guide for Army training and training management, and it addresses the fundamental principles and tenets of training.

j. The Army Training and Leader Development Guidance (ATLDG) and the Army Training and Leader Development (ATLD) Strategy, respectively, describe what Army training and leader development programs must accomplish to prepare units and leaders for full spectrum operations and to assist in rebuilding strategic depth and explain the supporting details (ends, ways, and means).

Chapter 3

Roles and Responsibilities

3–1. Readiness status reporting roles and responsibilities

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) will—

(1) Oversee Army readiness reporting requirements and reporting the Army’s status to provide an accurate readiness picture for prioritization and resourcing decisions, and to develop and coordinate policy, programs, and initiatives to achieve directed levels of individual, leader, and unit training readiness for the Army, in accordance with DAGO 2002–03 as amended by DAGO 2009–03.

(2) Develop policies, standards, and procedures for readiness status reporting, to include describing report submission channels and prescribing oversight responsibilities based on the command and support relationships and authorities existing between Army units, organizations, and installations.

(3) Collect readiness status information and data, make audit checks for accuracy, and maintain automated historical records.

(4) Ensure that required reports are submitted to the Joint Staff and OSD in a timely manner.

(5) Process and distribute readiness status information and data in a usable format to requesting Department of the Army agencies, commands, and government agencies.

(6) Establish and maintain an automated methodology for collecting, reviewing, and analyzing readiness status information and data.

(7) Develop and issue guidance for the use of readiness status information and data before, during, and after mobilization, and in support of current operations, contingency operations, and the deliberate planning process.

- (8) Act as a focal point for developing procedures to access and use readiness status information and data via the Army Readiness Management System (ARMS) and to improve the readiness of Army units.
- (9) Consider the impact on readiness status when making planning, programming, and budgeting decisions.
- (10) Keep the Army leadership apprised of the readiness status of Army units, organizations, and installations.
- (11) Task Army staff agencies and the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, to provide supplemental readiness status information and data, analyses of readiness status information and data, and recommendations regarding how to improve readiness status levels and the Army's readiness reporting system.
- (12) Incorporate readiness reporting into exercises.
- (13) Approve unit inactivation, activation, conversion, reorganization, and similar actions to minimize adverse impact to readiness status.
- (14) Approve the authoritative list of critical dual use (CDU) Army equipment items recommended by Director, Army National Guard.
- (15) Ensure that hardware procurement required to process status reports and monitor readiness status data follows the standard bottom-up process and is based on the specific software and infrastructure requirements of individual units. Top-down push of automatic data processing (ADP) hardware will be accomplished in highly exceptional situations only.
- (16) Issue timely supplemental guidance after the initiation of an operational requirement to clarify readiness reporting requirements for employed/deployed units, to include personnel and equipment availability criteria and guidance for subsequent disengagement, if needed.
- (17) Coordinate the development and implementation of appropriate training programs for readiness reporting software.
 - b.* The Deputies Chiefs of Staff, the Assistant Secretaries of the Army, The Inspector General, The Auditor General, The Surgeon General, the Chief of Chaplains, The Judge Advocate General, the Chief of Engineers, the Provost Marshal General, the Sergeant Major of the Army, the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve (CAR), and the DARNG will—
 - (1) Assign specific staff responsibilities for monitoring and using readiness status data within their respective areas of responsibility.
 - (2) Use readiness status data to identify problem areas and perform analyses to determine root causes and possible solutions.
 - (3) Set and meet milestone dates for correcting problem areas.
 - (4) Consider problems identified in CUSRs and the status of Army units, organizations, and installations when developing plans and programs.
 - (5) Assist the DCS, G-3/5/7 in the development of the ARMS application and the procedures for using readiness status data to improve the readiness status of Army units, organizations, and installations and to improve the Army's readiness reporting system.
 - (6) Review readiness reporting policy guidance and submit recommended changes, as appropriate.
 - c.* The DARNG, in addition to the above responsibilities in paragraph *b*, will identify the CDU equipment necessary for Army units and personnel to assist civil authorities in responses to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters as identified in national planning scenarios in coordination with the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DCS, G-4) and the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 (DCS, G-8), and then recommend to the DCS, G-3/5/7 the specific equipment items that should be included on the authoritative list of CDU Army equipment items.
 - d.* The DCS, G-8 will—
 - (1) Maintain the authoritative listing of CDU Army equipment items that the DARNG recommended and the DCS, G-3/5/7 approved for use in preparing externally directed reports.
 - (2) In coordination with DARNG and the Director, Force Management, (DAMO-FM), prepare and submit required reports regarding the available and on-hand status of ARNG equipment items.
 - (3) In coordination with the Director, Force Management (DAMO-FM), recommend to the DCS, G-4 the authorized substitute equipment items that will be listed in Supply Bulletin (SB) 700-20, appendix H.
 - (4) In coordination with the DCS, G-4 (DALO-SUE), recommend to the DAMO-FM the modernization equipment items that should be exempted from on-hand status reporting in the CUSR.
 - e.* The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) will—
 - (1) Recommend to HQDA (DAMO-ODR) the requirements and criteria to be established in this regulation for readiness status reporting by Army installations and U.S. Army Garrisons (USAGs) into the DRRS-Army database. Recommend to HQDA (DAMO-ODR) the Army installations and USAGs that should be required to submit reports and the frequency of report submissions. Additionally, review the readiness status reports submitted by Army installations and USAGs to analyze readiness trends and identify resourcing issues.
 - (2) In coordination with the Chief Information Officer/G-6, ensure that garrisons and Directors of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers provide the technical means and support to transmit CUSRs via established report submission channels to HQDA U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency (USACCSA). Coordinate directly with the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, to

establish memorandums of agreement (MOA) or memorandums of understanding (MOU) regarding additional support and assistance to reporting units, as required.

f. The Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and the DARNG, when applicable, will—

(1) Assign specific staff responsibilities for supervising and coordinating the preparation and submission of the CUSR within their commands.

(2) Ensure that subordinate units have the command guidance and supplementary instructions necessary to accurately report the status of their progressive readiness to meet the applicable ARFORGEN goals and objectives established by Army Campaign Plan.

(3) Ensure that subordinate units comply with readiness status reporting requirements, to include the submission of accurate and complete reports in a timely manner.

(4) Monitor the readiness status of assigned units, analyze, and correct noted problem areas.

(5) Report unresolved readiness issues to the appropriate Army staff agency.

(6) Manage resources to improve the readiness status of assigned units.

(7) Consider problems identified in CUSRs and the status of assigned units, organizations, and supporting installations when developing plans and programs.

(8) In coordination with HQDA Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (ODCS, G-3/5/7), manage unit activations, inactivations/discontinuations, conversions, reorganizations, and similar actions to minimize the impacts on readiness.

(9) Review readiness reporting policy guidance and submit recommended changes, as appropriate.

(10) Incorporate readiness status reporting into exercises.

(11) Assist U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and HQDA (DAMO-TR) to determine the squads, sections, crews, and teams that should be reported in CUSR training data and the manning and qualification criteria for these entities.

(12) Assist Army reporting units and organizations, to include units and organizations from other commands that are stationed or operating in the command's geographical area of responsibility, to prepare and submit their CUSRs.

(13) Develop, staff, and implement MOAs and/or MOUs with other commands and agencies (such as, Information Management Command (IMCOM)), and installations for CUSR assistance and support to subordinate units, as required.

(14) Develop, staff, and implement supplementary guidance, as required, to ensure applicability, consistency, understanding of and compliance with readiness reporting policy and procedures among subordinate units.

(15) Coordinate the hand-off of responsibility (or, when applicable, the retention of responsibility) for CUSR management oversight of units transitioning from the ADCON of the parent ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and/or State control, when applicable, with the gaining command. Ensure that basic readiness status and location data is updated, CUSR submission channels are prescribed or reinforced and the information regarding the headquarters exercising operational control (OPCON) and ADCON over these units is confirmed and/or updated, as required. Notify HQDA (DAMO-ODR) of any exceptional situations or circumstances and obtain HQDA (DAMO-ODR) assistance to resolve contentious issues, as appropriate or required.

g. The Commander, TRADOC will—

(1) Recommend to HQDA (DAMO-FMF) the criteria to be established by this regulation for assigning equipment readiness codes (ERCs) to unit equipment and designating pacing items. Additionally, recommend to HQDA (DAMO-FMF) the units, organizations, and equipment by type for ERC assignment and pacing item designation for use by the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) in formal requirements and authorizations documents. Base ERC and pacing item recommendations on the core functions and designed capabilities and the associated METs and the criticality of the equipment to accomplish the core functions or to provide the designed capabilities. (As a general policy, all equipment listed on the formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA) is considered the minimum mission-essential equipment required for the unit to execute its core functions and provide designed capabilities, to include sustainment capability.)

(2) Recommend to ODCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRC), the squads, sections, crews, teams, and systems that should be reported in CUSR training data and the manning and qualification criteria for these elements and systems.

(3) Develop and sustain brigade and above standardized METL for approval by HQDA. Create a collective task hierarchy taxonomy that directly links the HQDA standardized METLs to the Uniform Joint Task Manual.

(4) Use the HQDA approved standardized METLs to develop and sustain Combined Arms Training Strategies (CATS) for all Army brigade and above units. Develop and sustain Training and Evaluation Outlines (T&EO) that include tasks, conditions, and standards for standardized METL, supporting collective tasks and other collective tasks identified in CATS. Use the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) to distribute CATS, standardized METLs, and collective task T&EOs to Army units.

h. The Commander, IMCOM, will manage Army installations to support readiness and mission execution, and ensure readiness through the availability of efficient, effective base services and facilities.

- i.* The DCS, G-3/5/7, Director, Force Management/Commander, U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency will—
- (1) Develop and document, in coordination with the DAMO-ODR, DAPR-FD, DALO-ORR, and the applicable TRADOC proponent agency, MTOE, and TDA units and organizations. Document the core functions/designed capabilities of units and provide discrete visibility of both equipment components and manning of crew served weapon systems and command posts, as appropriate.
 - (2) Use the guidelines, processes, and procedures established in this regulation to—
 - (a) Specify the ERC and pacing items for units and organizations in the appropriate formal requirements and authorization documents (MTOE or TDA).
 - (b) Update and maintain tables for ERC and pacing items on the Force Management System Web site (FMSWeb), at <https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil>.
 - (c) Update and maintain the authoritative listing of CUSR exempt line item numbers (LINs) on the FMSWeb at <https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/usafmsa/>.
 - (d) Update and maintain the authoritative listing of HQDA approved military occupational specialty (MOS) substitutions on the FMSWeb at <https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil/usafmsa/>.
 - (e) In coordination with the DCS, G-4, DCS, G-8, ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and DARNG, review and approve the authorized substitute equipment items that will be listed in SB 700-20, appendix H.
- j.* The DCS, G-3/5/7, Director of Training will—
- (1) Recommend the requirements and criteria to be established in this regulation for units to report training status
 - (2) Approve TRADOC recommendations for the squads, sections, crews, and teams that should be reported in CUSR training data and the manning and qualification criteria for these entities.
 - (3) Secure DCS, G-3/5/7 approval of TRADOC-developed standardized METL for brigade and above units.
 - (4) Recommend to HQDA (DAMO-ODR) new or revised data points to monitor the training progression of units in ARFORGEN.
- k.* The DCS, G-3/5/7, Director, Strategy, Plans and Policy (DAMO-SS) will, on a quarterly basis and in coordination with the Joint Staff and OSD, update the authoritative master listing on the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) NetUSR application containing the names, numbers, and descriptions of those plans and operations that may potentially be supported by Army units. Provide guidance for the security classification of the information and data contained in this master listing and act as the HQDA release authority, as required.
- l.* Unit and installation commanders will—
- (1) Continuously measure and assess the mission readiness status of their units or organizations for significant changes and maintain the highest readiness status level possible with the resources provided.
 - (2) Review the readiness status reports of subordinate units and organizations for accuracy and for compliance with applicable policies and regulations.
 - (3) Distribute resources to subordinate elements consistent with established priorities and mission-essential requirements.
 - (4) Train to the highest readiness status level possible with the resources that are available.
 - (5) Submit CUSRs, to include change reports, validation reports, deployed reports, and adhoc reports, as required.
 - (6) Ensure that subordinate units or organizations have the necessary computer hardware, software, and trained personnel to process and submit the CUSR via established reporting channels into the DRRS-Army database.
- 3-2. Force registration roles and responsibilities**
- a.* The DCS, G-3/5/7 will serve as the DA responsible official for unit identification code (UIC) management. The UIC(s) are assigned and authorized under the provisions of AR 71-32.
- b.* The Chief, Army Readiness Division (DAMO-ODR), Operations Readiness and Mobilization Directorate, ODCS, G-3/5/7 will serve as the ARSTAF lead agent for the DRRS-Army databases and will—
- (1) Develop policies governing the use of the DRRS-Army database and publish procedures for entering data into the system.
 - (2) Provide guidance and direction to supporting agencies and contractors for the development, maintenance, and enhancement of the DRRS-Army database.
 - (3) Monitor compliance by Army organizations and agencies with force registration requirements and initiate appropriate corrective actions when necessary.
 - (4) Consider requests for the release of DRRS-Army information to outside agencies and, when appropriate, authorize the U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency (USACCSA) to release the information requested.
- c.* The Director, Force Management, ODCS, G-3/5/7 has designated DAMO-FMP to serve as the Department of the Army UIC manager and to act for the DCS, G-3/5/7 to review for approval all UIC requests submitted to HQDA. DAMO-FMP will direct the activation, reactivation and inactivation/discontinuation of Army units.
- d.* USACCSA, (MOCS-DS-D), a staff support agency of the ODCS, G-3/5/7, provides unit identification code

information officer (UICIO) services to HQDA and under the direction of DAMO–ODR and in coordination with DAMO–FMP, will—

- (1) Provide automatic data processing and database management support for force registration.
- (2) Ensure that all approved parent UIC(s) are accurately reflected in the DRRS–Army database.
- (3) Oversee the registration of sub-unit UIC(s) and derivative unit identification codes (DUICs) in the DRRS–Army database, to include those requested by DA staff agencies (DASAs) and those registered by ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and DARNG.
- (4) Monitor, validate, and edit parent and suborganization change data from DASAs and ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and the DARNG.
- (5) Provide validated BIDE data to the Joint Staff.
- (6) Manage and maintain reference files and the master database for DRRS–Army at HQDA.
- (7) Synchronize the DRRS–Army database with the GSORTS database at the National Military Command Center (NMCC).
- (8) Provide requested DRRS–Army data to outside agencies when authorized by DAMO–ODR.

e. The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, DARNG, and DASAs will appoint a primary and an alternate UICIO. The names of the primary and alternate UICIO(s), their office symbols, and telephone numbers will be reported to Department of the Army, USACCSA (MOCS–DS–D), Washington, DC 20310–3240, within 24 hours after appointment. The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or DARNG must have a sufficient number of personnel trained as DRRS–Army data handlers and alternate UICIO(s) to maintain continuous (that is, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) operations during crises.

f. The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, DARNG, and IMCOM will—

- (1) Ensure that all installations and garrisons under their purview have an assigned UICIO. The names of primary and alternate installation UICIO(s), their office symbols, and telephone numbers will be reported to Department of the Army, USACCSA (MOCS–DS–D), Washington, DC 20310–3240, within 24 hours after appointment.
- (2) Continuously update BIDE in the DRRS–Army database to ensure that the CUSR requirements of subordinate units/elements are correctly indicated.

g. The UICIO appointed by the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, DARNG, or DASA will accomplish all tasks requiring UICIO action in accordance with this regulation, to include—

- (1) Maintaining a central UIC database for the parent and sub-organizations of the agency or command. (For DASAs, USACCSA will maintain the database and provide UICIO machine listings of organization and location data.)
- (2) Ensuring that all UIC(s) used in automated systems within the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, ARNG, and DASA are properly registered.
- (3) Performing the necessary coordination with other UICIO(s) and other activities, such as logistics, operations, personnel, Personnel Processing Activities (PPAs) and so forth.
- (4) Monitoring registered and revalidated BIDE records, made by USACCSA after thorough research, for changes or corrections in the initial input. This will help minimize erroneous data transmitted worldwide.
- (5) For U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) units under their purview, ensuring that BIDE/Army basic identity data elements (ABIDE) records reflect the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) as an “interested command.”

h. The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, ARNG, and DASA force management activities will ensure that two copies of permanent orders are provided to the Center of Military History, DAMH–FPO (Fort McNair, DC 20319–5058), so that proper long names can be entered into the DRRS–Army database.

i. The Force Structure and Unit History Branch (DAMH–FPO), U.S. Army Center of Military History will—

- (1) Determine all unit designations and provide them to DAMO–FMP.
- (2) Determine all unit long names and provide them to USACCSA.
- (3) Maintain a record of historic UICs.

Chapter 4

Basic Concepts and Business Rules

4–1. General

a. The centerpiece of DRRS–Army is the CUSR that is prepared and submitted via NetUSR into the DRRS–Army database. Basic policy requirements for status reporting by Army MTOE and TDA units, and installations are established in this chapter and in chapter 7. Basic policy requirements for force registration are established in this chapter and in chapter 6. Detailed procedures for both readiness status reporting and force registration are explained in the applicable software user’s guides and user help screens. Where stipulated in this regulation to accomplish reporting requirements, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON authority over reporting units and, when applicable, the DARNG and/or the chain of command will provide supplementary guidance to their reporting units. The ACOMs,

ASCCs, DRUs, and DARNG may publish and implement supplements to this regulation following HQDA (DAMO-ODR) approval.

b. Joint Staff and OSD policies require that HQDA register all Army “assessed units” in the GSORTS database, and these policies provide for the registration of other designated Army entities. The GSORTS registration process requires the assignment of a UIC or derivative unit identification code (DUIC) to each “registered entity.” This UIC or DUIC is a unique code that is used throughout the Joint military planning communities to identify a distinct entity. The GSORTS registration consists of establishing the official name, unit type code, force structure component, operational control (OPCON), and administrative control (ADCON) relationships, location, and other relatively-static information. Army reporting units are those GSORTS registered Army entities that are required to perform and report readiness measurements and assessments. Army “registered entities” consist of Army “reporting units” and the other Army entities assigned a UIC or DUIC and designated by HQDA for GSORTS registration in accordance with the provisions of chapter 6. The preponderance of Army registered entities are not required to perform readiness measurements or capability assessments.

c. The DRRS-Army database is the Army’s counterpart to the Joint Staff’s GSORTS database. The DRRS-Army database updates GSORTS and provides information on Army units, to include Army unique readiness status and registration data. The authoritative DRRS-Army database resides at HQDA (USACCSA), as do the associated reference files.

d. Army entities designated by this regulation as “reporting units” will, in addition to registering in the DRRS-Army database, accomplish the readiness status reporting requirements established by HQDA (DAMO-ODR) in this regulation. Unit capabilities for specific METs are assessed using a “three tier scale” (YES/QUALIFIED/YES/NO (see para 4-2 and para 4-7), while unit resource and training status are measured and reported using a “four tier scale” (levels 1, 2, 3, and 4 (see para 4-3 and para 4-6). Overall readiness levels for the core functions and designed capabilities and, when applicable, for any assigned missions are assessed using either one or both of these scales (see para 4-4).

e. Because each measurement or assessment is a “snapshot” of the readiness status of the unit at a particular point in time (the “as of date” of the report or “RICDA”) (note that the “RICDA” is a GSORTS data field label, not an acronym). Army reporting units must download the applicable unit data from authoritative Army systems concurrent with their preparation of the required reports.

(1) “Active Army” units (includes RC units on active duty) will accomplish an authoritative data extract each month so that required reports are based on authoritative data downloaded during the month the report is submitted or so that the downloaded data is within 15 days of the RICDA, whichever action results in the use of downloaded data closest to the RICDA.

(2) The RC units not on active duty and APS (Compo 6) will accomplish an authoritative data extract during the months that regular reports or change reports are required for submission or so that the downloaded data is within 15 days of the RICDA, whichever action results in the use of downloaded data closest to the RICDA.

(3) All Army units are required to download and review their authoritative data following any significant personnel or equipment transactions or document changes that could cause a change in unit status necessitating a change report. Also see paragraph 7-5d.

4-2. Mission essential task capability assessments

a. *Background.* The most significant aspect of the OSD’s DRRS process is the additional requirement for commanders of all reporting units, including designated Army installations, to report their assessments of the capabilities of their units, organizations, or installations to accomplish individual METs, using OSD’s new “Yes,” “Qualified Yes,” and “No” (Y/Q/N) three tier metrics in all readiness status reports, to include deployed reports. While the T/P/U assessments (trained/needs practice/untrained) established in Army training doctrine measure the unit’s training proficiency for its METs, the Y/Q/N task capability assessments required by OSD DRRS are intended to reflect a unit’s actual potential to perform the task. Because there are no algorithms or weighting factors assigned in the OSD DRRS MET assessment process, commanders must carefully analyze and consider resource status and recent performance and then apply operational judgments to determine valid Y/Q/N MET assessments for these OSD DRRS reporting requirements. Regardless of the unit’s demonstrated training proficiency accomplishments, the unit commander will report “No” for those METs that his unit currently is unable to perform due to resource constraints or deficiencies that result in risks that have not been fully mitigated. It is entirely possible that a reporting unit could have the training proficiency and the required resources currently available to accomplish some METs but not others.

b. *General.* Today’s operational environment (OE) requires Army forces to continuously evaluate and adapt their tactics to ensure that they are appropriate. Accordingly, all Army units required to assess capabilities will do so by assessing their overall ability to accomplish their core functions and provide designed capabilities, when applicable, their assigned missions in light of the operational environment in which unit training is being conducted or the assigned mission is being executed. Subsequently, the commander will report in the CUSR the unit’s training focus and the operational environment that governs current unit training. Command guidance will establish the training focus for unit training and the ASCC will designate the operational environment applicable to unit training. The unit commander also may, when appropriate, report in the CUSR the operational environment for any assigned mission required for assessment by this regulation. Each MET will be associated with the assigned mission that it supports. The commander

will select the applicable mission names or descriptions and plan numbers supported by the METs associated with his assigned mission from the approved list found at the DRRS–Army SIPRNet Web site or provided via ADCON channels. Chapter 11 explains the provisions for the security classification of these mission names or descriptions and plan numbers. Appendix B establishes policy for determining and reporting the METL.

4-3. Measured areas

a. General. Four measured areas support the overall assessment of the unit's core functions and designed capabilities (C-level); two measured areas support the overall assigned mission (A-level) assessment; and two measured areas support the overall Chemical Biological Defense Resources and Training (CBDRT) level assessment. Paragraph 4-4 explains the overall readiness assessments. This paragraph explains the various measured areas. The NetUSR User's Guide and help screens explain in detail the procedures to determine and report the various measured area levels. Modification of the computed status of each individually measured area is not permitted. An overview of CUSR metrics is provided at paragraph 4-15.

b. Measured areas supporting the overall C-level assessment. Commanders determine and report four measured area levels indicating the current status of resources and training in the unit to support their overall C-level assessments: personnel (P), equipment and supplies (S) on-hand/available, equipment readiness/serviceability (R), and unit training proficiency (T). These measured areas are referred to as "PSRT" and are further explained in chapter 9.

(1) *Personnel (P-level).* Army measured units will measure personnel readiness using three metrics for personnel fill percentages that are based on the unit's strength requirements for its core functions/designed capabilities: total available personnel strength divided by the required strength, available military occupational specialty qualified (MOSQ) strength by duty position divided by the required strength, and the available senior grade composite level determined by comparing the available and required strength in each of five senior grade categories. The applicable MTOE or TDA that reflects the unit's core functions/designed capabilities is the authoritative source for the unit's required strength. While Army measured units also are required to determine and report additional personnel data (for example, the assigned strength percentage, turnover percentage, and so on), the personnel level is determined solely based on the results of these three P-level metrics. See paragraph 9-2.

(2) *Equipment and supplies on-hand/available (S-level).* Army measured units determine and report an S-level by determining by line item number (LIN) the on hand/availability status of designated critical equipment items (pacing items) and the on-hand/availability status of the other mission essential equipment items (ERC A) that are listed on the unit's MTOE or TDA. Substitute items prescribed by HQDA via SB 700-20 and in lieu of (ILO) substitutions directed by HQDA or determined by the commander are applied in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9-3. Note that for this S-level measurement, the on hand/availability status of equipment items is based solely on those equipment items currently in the unit's possession, under its control or, when applicable, available to it within 72 hours for mission execution. The S-level measurement is not based solely on property accountability records, and it does not consider the operational readiness/serviceability of the equipment items. A discrete measurement is accomplished at the LIN level of detail by comparing the equipment items currently in the unit's possession, under its control or available to it within 72 hours, to the equipment items required to accomplish its core functions/designed capabilities, and an S-level rating is determined for each measurement. The applicable MTOE or TDA that reflects the unit's core functions/designed capabilities is the authoritative source for the unit's equipment requirements. The unit's S-level rating is determined in accordance with a methodology that considers each of these by LIN S-level measurements. See paragraph 9-3.

(3) *Equipment readiness/serviceability (R-level).* Army measured units will measure the operational readiness or serviceability of the critical equipment items that are in their possession, under their control or available to them within 72 hours, and that are designated by HQDA via the Maintenance Master Data File (MMDF) as reportable for maintenance. Separate measurements will be accomplished for each maintenance reportable pacing item and for all maintenance reportable equipment currently in the unit's possession (aggregate). An R-level rating is determined for each measurement, and, subsequently, the unit's R-level rating is determined in accordance with a methodology that considers each of these R-level measurements. Procedures are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and help screens. See paragraph 9-4.

(4) *Unit training level proficiency (T-level).* Commanders of Army measured units will report the training status of their units based on the percentage of the unit's METs trained to standard. While Army measured units also are required to determine and report additional training data (for example, required training days, squad/crew/team manning, and qualification status, and so forth) the training level is determined solely based on the results of the MET proficiency assessments associated with the unit's core functions/designed capabilities. See paragraph 9-5.

c. Measured areas supporting the overall assigned mission level (A-level) assessment. Commanders determine and report two measured area levels indicating the current status of manning and equipping in the unit to support their overall A-level assessments: the assigned mission manning (AMM) level and the assigned mission equipping (AME) level. See appendix C.

(1) *Equipment and supplies (CBDRT S-level).* For the CBDRT report, commanders will determine the level of chemical and biological (CB) equipment on-hand/available to properly equip the unit for operation in a CB environment, using the rating schema outlined in paragraph 9-7.

(2) *Training (CBDRT T-level)*. For the CBDRT report, commanders will subjectively assess the level of training in the unit for operations in a CB environment, using the rating schema outlined in paragraph 9–7.

4–4. Overall unit readiness and mission capability assessments

There are 3 significant overall mission readiness and mission capability assessments reported by Army units. They are— (1) C-level: the assessment of unit’s readiness to accomplish its core functions and provide its designed capabilities using the four tier rating scale; (2) A-level: the assigned mission readiness assessment for the unit’s primary assigned mission reported using the four tier rating scale; and (3) Y/Q/N mission capability assessments: the separate overall readiness assessments of core functions and designed capabilities and (when applicable) any assigned missions (includes the primary assigned mission and any other designated contingency requirements) reported using the three tier rating scale. Paragraph 4–6 and paragraph 4–7 explain the four tier and three tier rating scales for each reporting requirement. An overview of CUSR metrics is provided in paragraph 4–15. Figure 4–1 outlines these overall unit readiness and mission capability assessments.

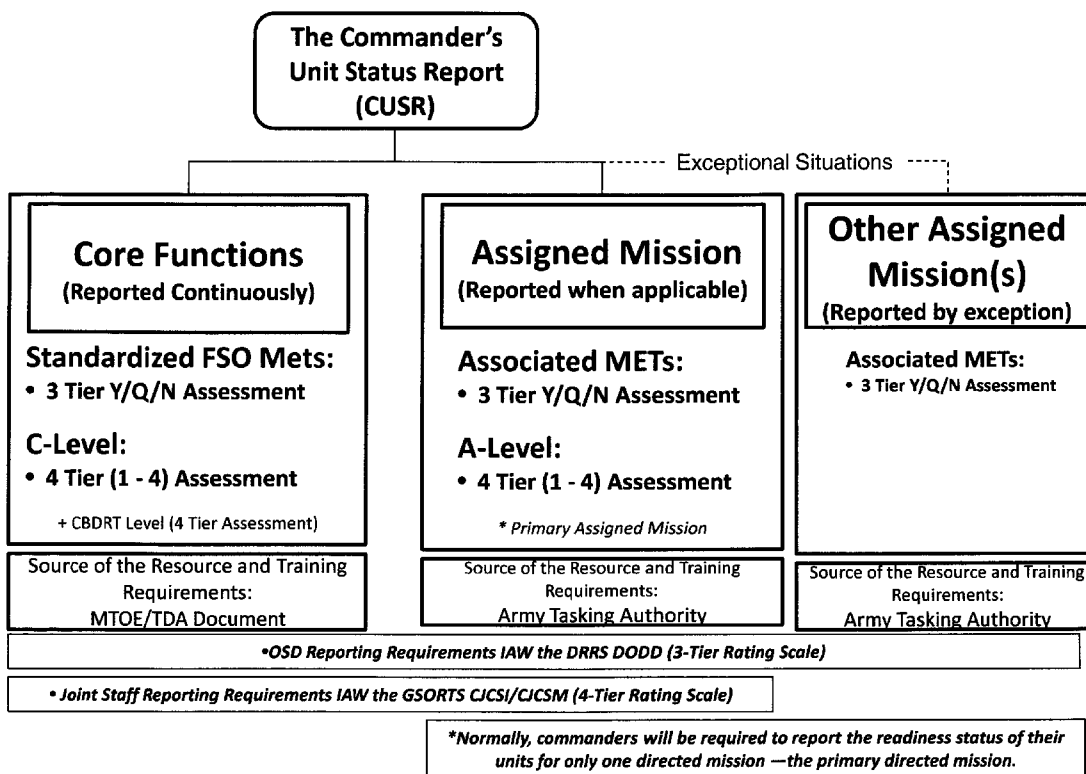


Figure 4–1. Overall unit readiness and mission capability assessments

a. *C-level*. The C-level is an overall readiness assessment that reflects the unit’s ability to accomplish core functions, provide designed capabilities, and execute the standardized FSO METs. The assessment is derived from four measured areas (PSRT) that indicate the availability status of resources (personnel and equipment) and unit training proficiency measured against the designed capabilities derived from the unit’s MTOE or TDA. The C-level assessment is the worst case of the four measured resource areas (PSRT) and can be subjectively upgraded or downgraded by the commander to reflect the commander’s professional experience and judgment (para 4–5 explains the restrictions on subjective changes). To meet Joint Staff and DOD reporting requirements, all Army units are required to assess and report their C-levels on a monthly basis.

b. *A-level*. The A-level is an overall readiness assessment that reflects the unit’s ability to accomplish its assigned mission. The A-level contains measured resource areas that indicate the availability status of resources (personnel and equipment) measured against the assigned mission requirements that have been established or conveyed by the Army Tasking Authority. If the unit is preparing for or executing an assigned mission encompassing all of its core functions

and designed capabilities, then the A-level and C-level will coincide. Note that an A-level is determined and reported only for one assigned mission. Units with more than one assigned mission will establish the primary assigned mission and determine and report the A-level for the primary assigned mission only. See appendix C for detailed provisions for determining and reporting the A-level.

c. *Y/Q/N overall assessments.* These overall assessments support current OSD information requirements and apply for both the core functions/designed capabilities of reporting units and for any assigned missions. To meet OSD's reporting requirements assigned missions must be identified by plan number or operation name. The Y/Q/N overall assessment for the unit's core functions/designed capabilities is based upon the Y/Q/N assessments for the associated METs, and the Y/Q/N overall assessment for the unit's assigned missions, if any, are based upon the Y/Q/N MET assessments associated with that specific assigned mission. The Y/Q/N MET assessments consider the T/P/U training proficiency assessments accomplished in accordance with Army training doctrine and the availability of mission required resources. See paragraph 4-7.

(1) *Overall Y/Q/N assessment of core functions/designed capabilities.* This overall Y/Q/N assessment indicates the reporting unit's ability to execute its core functions and/or provide designed capabilities. The core functions/designed capabilities overall Y/Q/N assessment is based on the Y/Q/N assessment of the associated METs. It would be inconsistent and illogical for a unit to report C4 due to resource or training constraints while concurrently reporting "Yes" or "Qualified Yes" for this overall assessment since the C4 assessment indicates that necessary resources are not available to the unit for its core functions/designed capabilities. Commanders who report both C4 and "Yes" for this overall assessment are required to explain why the resource or training shortfalls indicated by the C4 assessment do not impede the ability of the unit to accomplish its core functions/designed capabilities.

(2) *Overall Y/Q/N Assessment for the assigned mission.* The assigned mission overall Y/Q/N assessment indicates the unit's ability to execute the assigned mission-- the current operation or the designated plan. The assigned mission overall Y/Q/N assessment is based on the Y/Q/N assessments that are associated with the assigned mission. It would be inconsistent and illogical for a unit to report A-level 4 due to resource or training constraints while concurrently reporting "Yes" or "Qualified Yes" for this overall assessment, since the A-level 4 assessment indicates that necessary resources are not available to the unit for the assigned mission. Commanders who report both A-level 4 and "Yes" for the assigned mission assessment are required to specifically explain why the resource or training shortfalls indicated by the A-level 4 assessment do not impede the ability of the unit to accomplish the assigned mission. Note that an A-level is determined and reported only for one assigned mission (see app C). Units with more than one assigned mission will establish the primary assigned mission and determine and report the overall Y/Q/N assessment for that mission in accordance with this paragraph and apply the provisions in paragraph (3) to report capability assessments for the additional assigned missions.

(3) *Determining and reporting overall Y/Q/N assessments for more than one assigned mission.* When exceptional circumstances require that units determine and report overall capability status for more than the one assigned mission, the units will determine and report an overall Y/Q/N assessment based on the Y/Q/N assessments of the METs that are specifically associated with each additional assigned mission. Only overall Y/Q/N assessments (three tier metrics) are available for use to assess unit capability for any additional assigned missions.

d. *Other overall readiness and capability assessments.* The overall CBDRT level indicates the ability of the unit to operate in a chemical or biologically hazardous area and requires assessment using the four tier rating scale only. The procedures for this assessment are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

4-5. Commanders' subjective upgrades and downgrades

Modifications to the levels determined for the individually measured resource areas (that is, P, S, R, and T) are not allowed. However, the commander can subjectively adjust the C-level or the A-level initially established for the unit that is based the lowest (worst case) level computed for the associated measured resource areas. The commander will compare the initial C-level or A-level determination to the C-level and A-level definitions in paragraph 4-6, respectively, and then, if necessary, subjectively upgrade or downgrade this initial C-level or A-level to align the C-level or A-level reported with the definition that most closely matches his overall readiness assessments in accordance with the following policy guidance.

a. Operating force units.

(1) Commanders at battalion level and below may only subjectively upgrade or downgrade the C-level or A-level of their unit by one level unilaterally. Subjectively changing the C-level or A-level by two levels requires the approval of the approval of the first commander in the grade of colonel (O-6) or above, or first Army civilian employee in the grade of GS-15 or above, exercising ADCON over the reporting unit. Commanders of reporting units must indicate in their report that they received approval for the 2-level change in the "Reason for Subjective Upgrade/Downgrade" remarks, and they also will provide comments explaining their reasons for the subjective change.

(2) Commanders of a brigade level organization (COL/O-6 level command) may only subjectively upgrade or downgrade the C-level or A-level of their unit by one level unilaterally. Subjectively changing the C-level or A-level by two levels requires the approval of the first commander in the rank of general officer or member of the Senior Executive Service exercising ADCON over the reporting unit. Commanders of the brigade level organization must

indicate in their report that they received approval for the two-level change in the “Reason for Subjective Upgrade/Downgrade” remarks, and they also will provide comments explaining the reasons for the subjective change.

(3) Commanders of a division or corps headquarters or general officer level command may subjectively upgrade or downgrade the C-level or A-level of the unit by two levels unilaterally. The general officer commander must explain the reasons for any subjective changes in the “Reason for Subjective Upgrade/Downgrade” remarks.

(4) Only HQDA (DAMO-ODR) is authorized to approve a C-level or A-level change of three levels (that is, upgrade from C4 or A4 to C1 or A1 or downgrade from C1 or A1 to C4 or A4, respectively).

b. Generating force units. The policy guidance for subjective upgrades and downgrades contained in paragraph *a*, above also is applicable to generating force units, unless the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or DARNG for non-mobilized ARNG units, formally establishes in a supplement to AR 220-1 other provisions for subjectively changing the overall levels. Prior to their implementation, supplements to AR 220-1 must be formally approved by HQDA (DAMO-ODR), and they may provide supplementary guidance for subjectively changing the overall levels of generating force units only.

(1) Modification of the computed status of each individually measured area is not allowed for either operating force or generating force units.

(2) Figure 4-2 outlines the Army methodology for overall unit readiness assessments.

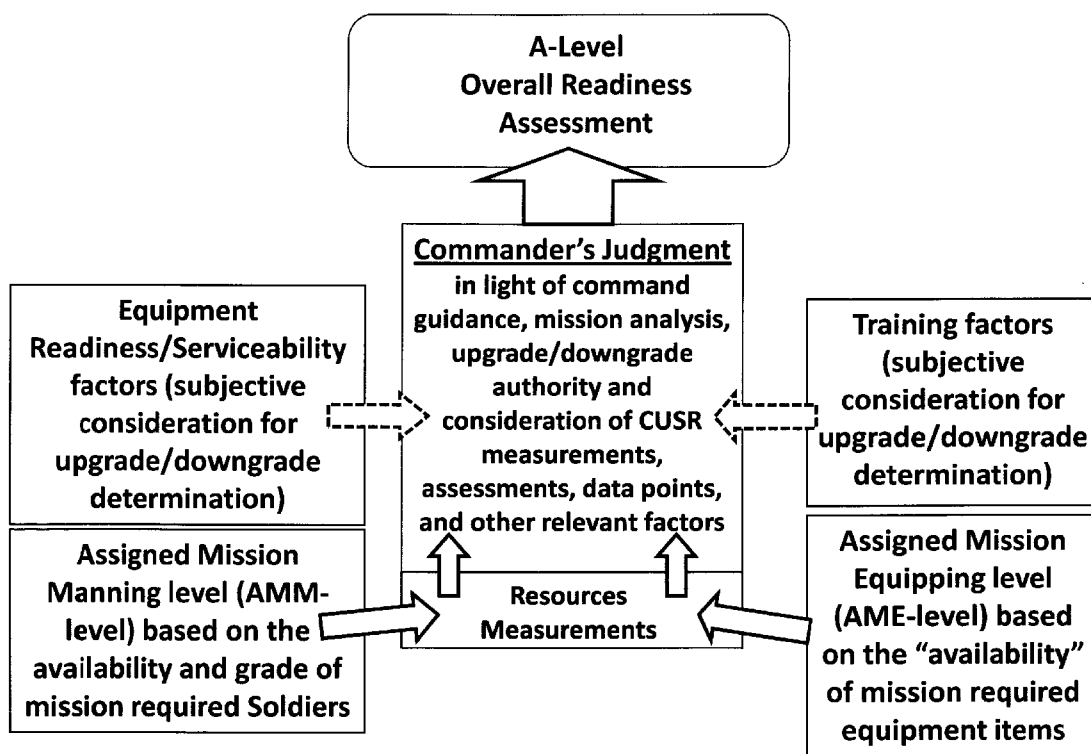


Figure 4-2. Army methodology for overall unit readiness assessments

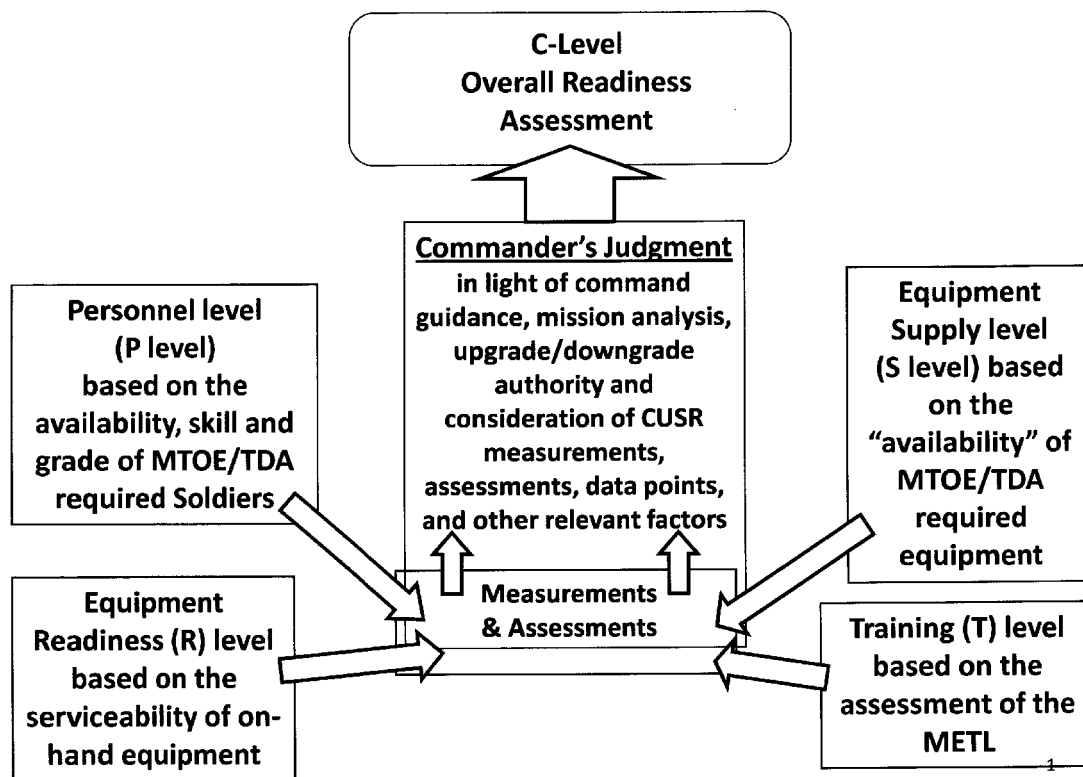


Figure 4–2. Army methodology for overall unit readiness assessments—Continued

4–6. The four tier rating scale

The following metrics comprise the “four tier” rating scale for unit readiness status measurements and assessments. Note that level 5 and level 6 are exceptional values reported in place of level 4 or only when special circumstances apply, respectively.

a. “1.” The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to accomplish or provide the core functions and fundamental capabilities for which it was designed or to undertake the mission it is currently assigned. The status of resources and training in the unit does not limit flexibility in methods to accomplish core functions or assigned missions nor increase vulnerability of unit personnel and equipment. The unit does not require any compensation for deficiencies.

b. “2.” The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to accomplish or provide most of the core functions and fundamental capabilities for which it was designed or to undertake most of the mission it is currently assigned. The status of resources and training in the unit may cause isolated decreases in the flexibility of choices to accomplish core functions or currently assigned missions. However, this status will not increase the vulnerability of the unit under most envisioned operational scenarios. The unit will require little, if any, compensation for deficiencies.

c. “3.” The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to accomplish or provide many, but not all, of the core functions and fundamental capabilities for which it was designed or to undertake many, but not all, portions of the mission it is currently assigned. The status of resource and training in the unit will result in significant decreases in flexibility to accomplish the core functions or the assigned missions and will increase vulnerability of the unit under many, but not all, envisioned operational scenarios. The unit will require significant compensation for deficiencies.

d. “4.” The unit requires additional resources or training to accomplish or provide the core functions and fundamental capabilities for which it was designed or to undertake the mission currently assigned; however, the unit may be directed to undertake portions of the assigned mission with resources on hand (available).

e. “5.” The unit is undergoing a HQDA-directed resource action and/or is part of a HQDA directed program and is not prepared to accomplish or provide the core functions or fundamental capabilities for which it was designed. Units report C-5 in accordance with the policy and procedures established in paragraph 4–8. Level 5 is not applicable to A-level reporting.

f. “6.” Level 6 is applicable to the measured areas only (see para 4–3). It indicates that a measured area is not measurable, or by HQDA direction, is not measured.

(1) When a resource or training measurement is not applicable to a unit by type, or design, NetUSR will auto-populate level 6. For example, P6 and T6 are auto-populated for APS units.

(2) When a resource or training requirement is not defined in the designed structure (MTOE or TDA) of a particular unit, the unit will report level 6 for that resource measurement. For example, an Adjutant General unit with personnel but no equipment requirements on its MTOE will report S6.

(3) Similarly, when an accurate resource or training status measurement is impractical, units will report level 6 for that resource or training measurement. For example, a unit would report R-6 if the serviceability of the unit’s maintenance reportable equipment could not be determined because the equipment is centrally stored, on board ship or because a civilian contractor performs maintenance for the unit.

(4) For regular reports, measured area levels of 6 will be subjectively considered by the commander while determining the unit’s overall level; however, level 6 cannot be used as the overall level (that is, there is no C6 or A6 level).

(5) When included in the composite report calculations of major units and major headquarters, the level 6 determinations of subordinate units will have a value of 4 in those calculations.

(6) Reporting level 6 does not relieve commanders of their responsibilities to account for and manage Army personnel and equipment under command or ADCON authority. Detailed procedures regarding level 6 reporting are in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens.

g. *Factors to consider when making an overall assessment.* The lowest (worst case) measured area (except “6”- which indicates an unmeasured area) should be considered the principal factor. At a minimum, review the manning, equipping, and training factors listed in chapter 9 to determine if they are sufficient individually or in combination with other factors to warrant subjectively upgrading or downgrading the overall C-level or A-level in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 4–5.

4–7. The three tier rating scale

a. *General.* The “three tier” rating scale will be used by all measured units to determine and report their MET capability assessments as explained paragraph 4–2. Additionally, the “three tier” rating scale will be used by those units that, due to exceptional circumstances, are required to report overall readiness or capability status for assigned missions that are in addition to the primary assigned mission (see para 4–4). The three tier rating scale is used by combatant commanders and by OSD for operational and resourcing decisions and to brief Congress on Joint readiness matters.

b. *MET capability assessments.* The following are the “three tier” metrics for the measurements and assessments applicable to the unit’s METL:

(1) “Yes” (Y) assessment—

(a) *DOD definition.* The organization can accomplish the task to standard under the specified conditions. A “Yes” assessment should reflect demonstrated performance in training or operations whenever possible.

(b) *Army caveat.* Army units reporting “Yes” for a MET capability assessment must possess the necessary resources, or those resources must have been explicitly identified to the unit (and appropriately earmarked), to allow it to execute the MET immediately if ordered (that is, “fight tonight,” meaning within the unit’s alert response time, if prescribed, or 72 hours, whichever is earliest).

(2) “Qualified Yes” (Q) assessment—

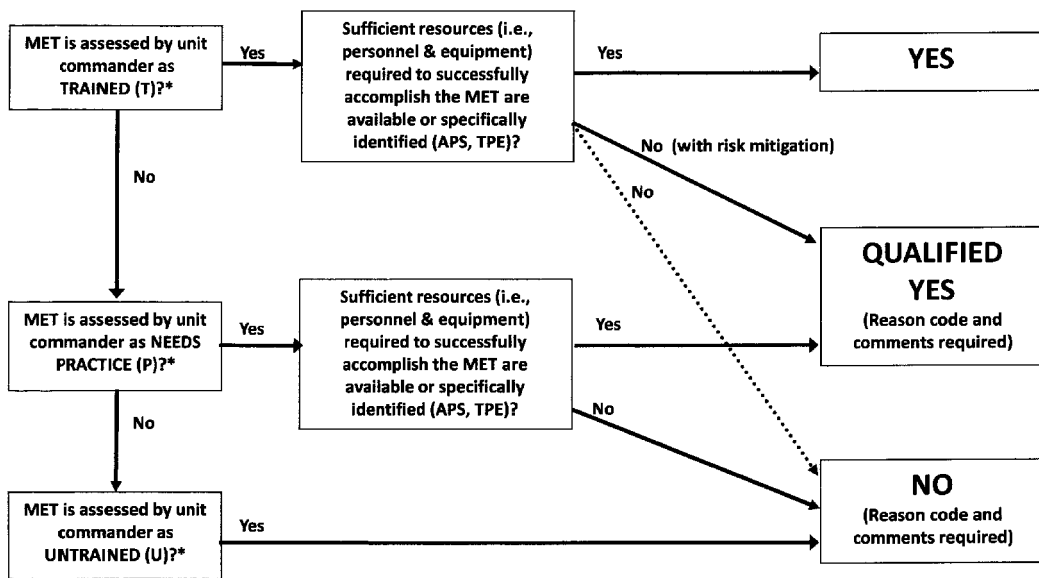
(a) *DOD definition.* The organization is expected to accomplish the task to standard, but this performance has not been observed or demonstrated in training or operations. Organizations assessing their task capability as a “Qualified Yes” may be employed for those tasks.

(b) *Army caveat.* Army units reporting “Qualified Yes” for a MET must possess the necessary resources, or those resources have been explicitly identified to the unit (and appropriately earmarked), to allow it to execute the MET immediately if ordered (that is, “fight tonight,” meaning within the unit’s alert response time, if prescribed, or 72 hours, whichever is earliest).

(3) “No” (N) assessment.

(4) The organization is unable to accomplish the MET to standard at this time. Figure 4–3 outlines the Army methodology to accomplish MET assessments.

MET Assessment Methodology (Y/Q/N)



*These T/P/U METL proficiency assessments are accomplished IAW the provisions of FM 7-0.

Figure 4-3. MET Assessment Methodology

c. Overall capability assessments of core functions/designed capabilities and assigned missions. The following are the “three tier” metrics for the capability assessments applicable to the core functions/designed capabilities and assigned missions that are required for status reporting.

(1) Report “Yes” if the majority of the associated METs are currently assessed as “Yes” and no associated MET is currently assessed as “No.”

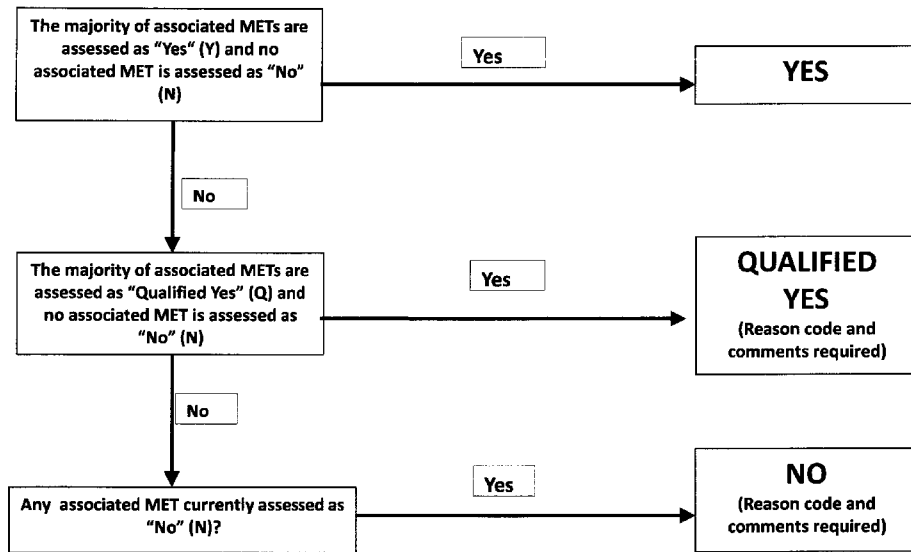
(2) Report “Qualified Yes” if the majority of the associated METs are currently assessed as “Qualified Yes” and no associated MET is currently assessed as “No.”

(3) Report either “Yes” or “Qualified Yes” (commander’s option) if the associated MET assessments are evenly split between “Yes” and “Qualified Yes.”

(4) Report “No” if any of the associated METs are currently assessed as “No.”

(5) Figure 4-4 outlines the methodology for the overall mission capability assessments.

Methodology for Overall Y/Q/N Assessments Applicable to Core Functions/Designed Capabilities and Assigned Missions



Note: If the MET assessments associated with the unit's core function/assigned capabilities or assigned mission are evenly split (50/50) between "Y" and "Q," then the commander has the option to report either "Yes" or "Qualified Yes."

Figure 4-4. Methodology for the Overall Y/Q/N Assessments Applicable to Core Functions/Designed Capabilities and Assigned Missions

4-8. C-5 Reporting

a. The measured area levels and the overall levels are explained in paragraphs 4-3 and 4-4, respectively. When, as the direct result of HQDA actions, processes or programs, to include the Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) process, Army measured units are not resourced or trained for their core functions or designed capabilities and/or are not available for external taskings, the units will report C-5 in accordance with the instructions in this paragraph, and the detailed procedures in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

b. HQDA manages the force with the goal of "standing-up" units at the overall level of C-3 or better. In many cases, actions impacting on unit status can be synchronized so that units in transition can shorten the time period in C-5 status or avoid C-5 status entirely. The C-5 units are restricted to the following:

(1) Units that are undergoing activation/reactivation, inactivation/discontinuation, conversion, RESET, or other HQDA-directed resource actions.

(2) Units that are not manned or equipped but that are required in wartime.

(3) Units placed in cadre status by HQDA.

(4) ARFORGEN Focused Management (AFM) units in the RESET force pool.

(5) Units specifically directed to report C-5 by HQDA (DAMO-ODR).

c. Directed and mandatory C-5 reporting.

(1) *Directed C-5 reporting.* HQDA (DAMO-ODR) will direct C-5 reporting by Army reporting units when necessary to ensure uniformity in compliance with and interpretation of C-5 reporting policy by Army units and organizations (for example, when the availability of an Army unit for tasking is being restricted by HQDA, for exceptional deployment scenarios and in circumstances where non-standard missions and exceptional requirements and authorizations documents are applicable). HQDA-directed C-5 reporting units will report the applicable reason code established and explained in the NetUSR application to clearly indicate that the HQDA-directed C-5 reporting is due to special circumstances.

(2) *Mandatory C-5 reporting.* Army reporting units in the RESET force pool will report C-5/T-5 during the HQDA-directed reconstitution period following their availability period as part of the ARFORGEN process (see chap 5). Mandatory C-5/T-5 reporting is applicable to all units during the prescribed reconstitution period of the ARFORGEN RESET force pool. The duration of the mandated C-5/T-5 reporting is 180 days for COMPO 1 units and 365

days for COMPO 2 and COMPO 3 units. Requests to report C5 beyond the specified reconstitution period require HQDA approval and will be submitted in accordance with paragraph, *i*, below.

d. Inactivations/discontinuations. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU, and/or DARNG, when applicable, may direct units programmed for inactivation/discontinuation to report C-5 when the unit reaches level 4 in any measured area level (except authorized 6s) and is within 365 days of the effective date (E-date) of inactivation/discontinuation. The unit must possess orders directing the action or be on a HQDA-approved command plan (RC only), and have a confirmed E-date prior to reporting C-5.

e. Activations/reactivations. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, will direct units undergoing activation/reactivation at an overall level of less than C-3 (that is, C-4) to report C-5 until they attain a minimum level of 3 in all measured areas (P-level, S-level, R-level, and T-level). Reporting C-5 begins when the unit initially activates or reactivates, and continues until it has achieved and can report an overall status level of C-3 or until the period authorized for C-5 reporting has ended (whichever is earlier). After achieving and reporting a C-3 status level, the unit must report C-4 and cannot report C-5 if unit status subsequently deteriorates below the C-3 level (that is, falls to C-4). The maximum time that a unit may report C-5 is one year for COMPO 1 and COMPO 6 organizations and three years for COMPO 2 and COMPO 3 organizations. Note that C-5 reporting extensions require HQDA (DAMO-ODR) approval.

f. Conversions. HQDA (DCS, G-3/5/7) is the approval authority for C-5 reporting by all units that are undergoing modularity conversion. Requests for HQDA approval to report C-5 will be endorsed by a general officer or member of the senior executive service (SES) exercising ADCON over the reporting unit. For other conversions, the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, will direct units undergoing conversion to report C-5 when they reach level 4, in any measured area, as a result of the conversion. The units will continue to report C-5 until they again achieve at least a level 3 in all measured areas or on a date specified by HQDA or the approving command. The maximum time that a converting unit may report C-5 is 1 year for COMPO 1 and COMPO 6 organizations and 3 years for COMPO 2 and COMPO 3 organizations. Conversions are defined as a major unit change to another standard requirement code (SRC) or a complete change in the type of unit or branch. Note that C-5 reporting extensions require HQDA (DAMO-ODR) approval.

g. ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG actions. These commands and agencies will inform HQDA (DAMO-ODR) of units with AA-level UICs that they have approved or directed to report C-5 as a result of undergoing an HQDA-directed action or program (includes conversion of units to cadre status, and the transfer of equipment from APS to designated units). Requests for HQDA approval to report C-5 will be endorsed by a general officer or member of the SES exercising ADCON over the reporting unit or by the Chief of Staff or G-3 of the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU. HQDA (DCS, G-3/5/7) is the directing and approval authority for C-5 reporting by all major units and major headquarters. A C-5 level will be reported until the unit is able to report level-3 or higher in all four measured areas, unless the C-5 reporting is HQDA directed, thereby, exempting units from this criteria. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, installations, and units will determine the effect of HQDA directed program/actions prior to the E-date. If a C-4 level will result, the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, may approve C-5 reporting or request an extension from HQDA (DAMO-ODR), if needed; request a change to the E-date from HQDA (DAMO-FMF), or continue the action at a C-4 level. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, must regularly review the status of units reporting C-5 (monthly for COMPO 1 and every 3 months for the other COMPOs) to determine if a C-5 level is still warranted and to evaluate actions being taken to improve the status of the unit.

h. C-5 Reporting Units.

(1) Units that have their levels for authorized personnel and/or equipment established so that, even when filled to the authorized level, the established level does not allow the unit to achieve a level 3 or higher (includes Type B, medical, transportation, and cadre units), will report C-5 in accordance with the procedures established in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(2) Units will use the applicable reason code, provide comments to explain the action(s) that caused the level 5 to occur in a measured area and indicate the anticipated date of resolution. A unit that reports level 5 in any measured area must also report C-5 overall. Similarly, one or more of the measured areas must be reported as level 5 for the unit to report an overall level of C-5.

i. Actions by the responsible ACOMs/ASCCs/DRUs and/or DARNG, when applicable. These commands and agencies must submit a request to HQDA for their units to continue to report C-5 beyond the time limits established for C-5 reporting in this paragraph that also are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. Requests will be forwarded to HQDA, ODCS, G-3/5/7, Army Readiness Division (DAMO-ODR), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400. If required, DAMO-ODR will coordinate with the Joint Staff regarding the request. Requests to extend authority for C5 reporting are not required for units authorized to report C-5 under the provisions of paragraph 4-8*h*, above, (for example, type B, cadre units, and so forth); these units may report C-5 indefinitely or until they are able to attain the status of level 3 or better in all measured areas and/or can report C-3.

4-9. Command relationships, authorities, and readiness reporting

a. General. Longstanding Joint Staff readiness reporting policy guidance establishes that measured units should base

their overall category level assessments on resources or elements presently in their “possession” and/or under their “command and control,” to include organic elements and any augmentations supporting the unit’s core functions/ designed capabilities. Joint Staff readiness reporting policy guidance also requires each assessed unit to identify in its report the next higher unit in its current operational chain of command and the next higher administrative control authority. Army command and support relationships are similar but not identical to joint command and support relationships. The most significant differences are that Joint command relationships do not include “organic” because a Joint force commander is not responsible for the organizational structure of units, which is a Service responsibility. Also, “assigned” and “attached” are Army-unique command relationships that are not defined in Joint doctrine as command relationships. Army command and support relationships are defined and explained in FM 3–0. The following paragraphs explain the Army command and support relationships having the most significant implications for unit status reporting.

(1) *Organic, assigned, attached, OPCON, and command authority.* Organic elements are those assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization. The organic parts of an Army reporting unit are those subordinate units/elements listed in its formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA). Army assigned units remain subordinate to the higher headquarters for extended periods, typically years, while Army attached units are temporarily subordinated to the gaining headquarters. Joint doctrine and Joint Staff reporting requirements address and consider organic, assigned, attached and OPCON forces similarly and address them collectively as “OPCON.” To minimize confusion over the differences between Joint and Army lexicon, the OPCON command relationship as defined by the Joint doctrine will be addressed hereafter in this publication as “command authority.” In general, command authority will serve as the basis for commanders of Army measured units to determine the subordinate elements that will be considered in their mission readiness and capability assessments reported into DRRS–Army. For CUSR purposes, units under the command authority of the reporting unit will include all organic and assigned elements, unless presently detached, and any augmenting units/elements for which the reporting unit has a command relationship that enables it to task organize and direct the unit/elements for operations in accordance with FM 3–0 (that is, organic, assigned, attached, or OPCON). Accordingly, commanders will identify their attachments and detachments and then assess and report in the CUSR the mission readiness and capability assessments for their units based on their command authority over the subordinate units/elements. Issues regarding whether parent units or gaining units retain or have command authority over augmentations and detachments should be resolved through command channels.

(2) *Administrative control.* In accordance with the provisions AR 10–87, the ADCON relationship conveys the authority necessary to exercise the SA’s Title 10, USC responsibilities as authorized. HQDA, ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs contribute to Title 10 USC support of all Army organizations through ADCON. The oversight and management of training, readiness, mission preparation, and other administrative and Title 10 support functions are part of a commander’s ADCON responsibilities for subordinate units. Therefore, for the purposes of Army readiness reporting and force registration—

(a) Force registration requirements are accomplished by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON authority over the registered unit and/or the DARNG, as applicable. ADCON is the definitive authority that routinely serves as the basis for establishing readiness status report submission channels and force registration responsibilities.

(b) In general, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON authority over the reporting unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG are responsible to establish and/or enforce readiness status report submission channels, processes, and procedures to ensure that subordinate elements submit timely, accurate, and complete reports. Also see chapter 3.

(c) Per AR 10–87, in some cases ADCON responsibilities are shared by more than one Army organization to more efficiently and effectively support Army Forces globally using the ACOMs and DRUs. Shared ADCON responsibilities, and in particular those pertaining to the specific oversight responsibilities for resourcing and training, require coordination and documentation via appropriate orders, processes, and procedures.

b. Figure 4–5, below is a CUSR management oversight decision tree that illustrates the implications of command authority and ADCON relationships on CUSR management oversight responsibilities. Also see chapter 8.

CUSR Management Oversight Decision Tree (Parent Command VS the Gaining ASCC)

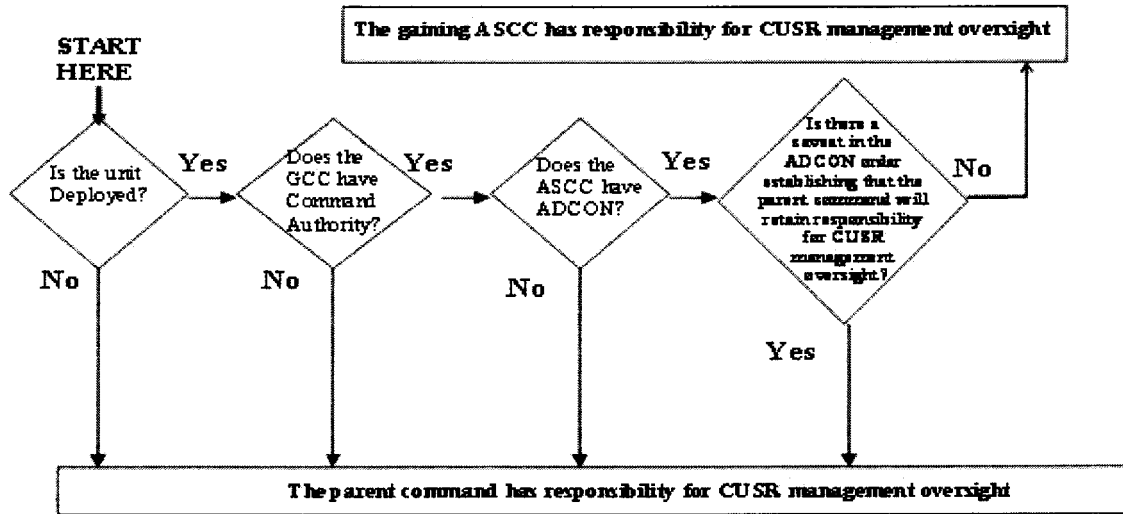


Figure 4-5. CUSR Management Oversight Decision Tree

4-10. Oversight by commanders at higher level

a. Commanders above the level of the reporting unit will not change the reported status levels of subordinate units except to correct computation errors or administrative defects. The CUSR is intended to reflect the personal assessment of the commander of the reporting unit and will not be revised in any manner that will distort the report.

b. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON authority over the reporting unit and, when applicable, the DARNG and/or commanders with CUSR management oversight responsibility will review the reports of subordinate units for accuracy and will enforce compliance with the reporting requirements established by this regulation. They also may provide additional information regarding the readiness status of the subordinate units as follows:

(1) At the brigade level and below, authorities at higher levels may insert additional information in the upper echelon comments of the subordinate unit's report.

(2) At the division headquarters level and above, authorities at higher levels may insert additional information in the upper echelon comments of the subordinate unit's report, provide comments in their own composite reports (use the "oversight" label when available in NetUSR) or they may send their comments through the chain of command to HQDA by separate communication.

(3) For CUSR oversight purposes, the State Adjutant General will be considered as the division/modular division level headquarters equivalent for ARNG/ARNGUS (COMPO 2) units not on active duty, unless there is an existing division headquarters within the state with established TRO authority delegated by an appropriate command. For USAR (COMPO 3) units not on active duty, the USAR major subordinate command (MSC) will review reports of USAR units. For CONUS-based USASOC units not on active duty, USASOC will be considered the division level headquarters equivalent. The USASOC units based outside the Continental United States will submit CUSRs for review and processing through their chain of command to USASOC.

4-11. Commander's unit status reports

a. General. The CUSRs are comprised of basic unit information (BUI), readiness and capability measurements, assessments and data points, and the commanders' comments. There are two formats for CUSRs—"full" and "abbreviated"—and four categories of reports that the commanders of units, organizations and installations use to report the required information into the DRRS-Army database via NetUSR—"regular" reports, "validation" reports, "deployed" reports, and "change" reports. Force registration data and updates entered into DRRS-Army via the Force Registration Application are addressed in chapter 6. The NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens explain the status reporting methodologies for measuring and aggregating personnel and equipment status and further explain the various CUSR

reports. The current NetUSR application accommodates all of the report types that previously were accommodated by the PC-ASORTS input tool and also provides new reports to accommodate current and emerging readiness status reporting requirements established by OSD, Joint Staff, HQDA, ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and DARNG. All CUSRs require the reporting units to enter or update their BUI, to indicate their METs, to determine the applicable measured area levels and overall assessments, and to provide the commander's comments explaining any readiness status deficiencies reported. These data entry requirements comprise the minimum reporting requirements directed by HQDA (DAMO-ODR) to meet the OSD and Joint Staff requirements described in this chapter and chapter 2. Report submission requirements are outlined in table 4-1. The importance of the commander's comments is explained in paragraph 7-4.

b. Basic unit information. The BUI is the information reported by reporting unit commander that is used to identify his specific unit, to establish its resource and training requirements and to indicate the current command chains (operational and administrative) and CUSR oversight responsibilities. The BUI must be reviewed and updated by the commander of a reporting unit in conjunction with each CUSR that he prepares and submits into the DRRS-Army database. The BUI also aids in auto-calculations throughout the report preparation process. BUI data entry requirements are applicable to all reporting units. Mandatory data fields depend on the type of unit and/or type of report. Emerging Army doctrine, the transformation to modular designed units, and the ongoing implementation of the ARFORGEN process establish and/or support the "force pool" concept. All units in force pools will have a command relationship with a higher headquarters for training, readiness, and leader development. However, force pool units may not necessarily have a habitual association with the employing headquarters or gaining command. As units are alerted and deployed for missions, their command relationships with employing headquarters will vary according to strategic, operational, and tactical circumstances. Commanders of reporting units update their BUI to indicate their current command relationships and authorities, to include identifying their organic elements and current augmentations by UIC and DUIC. The NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens explain the BUI data entry requirements in detail.

c. Commander's unit status report formats. The readiness status reporting requirements established by this regulation are accomplished by reporting units using the following two CUSR formats.

(1) *The full report format.* This report format entails extensive and detailed readiness status data and information on the reporting unit and provides a comprehensive readiness status report. The full report format produces the most objective report, and the preponderance of the available data fields in the full report format are established as mandatory requirements. The NetUSR application imports status data and information from official Army sources and also from the reports submitted by subordinate elements to facilitate readiness status determinations in accordance with established criteria. The measured area levels are calculated based on the current status of individual Soldiers and specific equipment items or they are a composite calculation reflecting the aggregation of levels reported by subordinate measured units. In general, reporting units that are located at their home stations or at training sites are required to submit full reports.

(2) *The abbreviated report format.* This report format, previously called the "deployed report" and also known as the "short report" format, entails the minimum data necessary to portray the general readiness status of the reporting unit and to satisfy HQDA, Joint Staff and OSD requirements. The abbreviated report format produces a more subjective report than a full report, and a significant number of the data fields in the full report format are either unavailable or are optional for data entry in an abbreviated report. The abbreviated report format does not require that a NetUSR user import status data and information from official Army sources. When required, the measured area levels normally are determined based on the commander's subjective assessments. In general, units and organizations that have structures and/or resource requirements that are not established by a formal requirements and authorization document (MTOE or TDA) will submit an abbreviated report. Additionally, measured units that currently are deployed away from their home stations to meet operational requirements normally are authorized to submit abbreviated reports in lieu of the full reports. Also, for exceptional situations, abbreviated reports can be authorized ILO approvals for reporting exemptions.

d. Commander's unit status report categories.

(1) *Regular reports.* The CUSRs in this category include those reports from Operating Force units that are routinely submitted into the DRRS-Army database pursuant to the Army's normal mid-month readiness reporting cycle. Regular reports have an "as of date" or "RICDA" of the 15th of the month. The RICDA is a GSORTS data field label (not an acronym) for the effective date or "as of" date of the status data and information contained in the report. The regular reports category includes the composite reports required for submission by major units and major headquarters and also the reports from those subordinate elements (DUICs) and Generating Force units (installations, training base units, and so forth,) required to submit reports. Regular reports formats can vary from month to month but usually do not.

(2) *Validation reports.* The RC units (ARNG/ARNGUS and USAR) and APS submit a validation report when there is no change in readiness status from the last report submitted. Validation reports enable RC units and APS to meet the Joint Staff's requirement for a monthly report (without the need to prepare a completely new report) when there are no significant changes in the readiness status of the unit. A validation report cannot be used if there is any change to an overall level, the status level of any measured area, the location, mission, or the command relationship with the next higher headquarters. Since Validation reports merely update the RICDA of the readiness status information and data

contained in the previous report, they assume the format of the previously submitted report. Validation reports must have a RICDA indicating the 15th of the month.

(a) *Change reports.* These reports have a RICDA other than the 15th of the month and are submitted to report a change or update to the readiness status data or information of a reporting unit. Significant changes requiring the submission of a change report include any change to an overall readiness status level or overall capability assessment, any change to a measured area level, even if the overall level does not change, and any change to location, mission, or the command relationship with the next higher headquarters. Change reports are required to be submitted within 24 hours of the event requiring the change report. When applicable, change reports can differ in format from the previous report or the change report can replicate most of the data contained in a previous report, except for the changed status data.

(b) *Deployed reports.* These reports are submitted while a unit or organization is deployed away from its home station to execute an operational requirement. The first deployed report is required within 24 hours after the main body closes in theater (during RSOI) or at the deployed location and subsequently, deployed reports are required as of the 15th of each month while the unit or organization is deployed. Deployed reports are due to HQDA NLT 96 hours after the “as of date” or RICDA. Deployed units may use either the full or abbreviated format. Deployed reports allow the commander to continue to determine and report the status of resources and training for his unit’s core functions and designed capabilities while, concurrently, determining and reporting the ability of the unit or organization to undertake the current operational requirement. Detailed guidelines for deployed reporting are provided at paragraph 10–5.

**Table 4–1
Report submission requirements and frequency**

Report type (See Note #1)	Reporting requirements and/or frequency				
	“Active Army” MTOE and “Designated” TDA (See Note #2)	APS and RC (ARNG and USAR) MTOE not on active duty	Army Garrison or Installation	“Other” TDA (See Note #3)	
Regular reports	Monthly (Note #5)	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, and Oct)	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, and Oct)	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, and Oct)	Note # 4
Validation reports	N/A	Feb, Mar, May, Jun, Aug, Sep, Nov & Dec	N/A	N/A	Note #5
Change reports	As required	As required	As required	N/A	Note #6
Deployed reports	Monthly	N/A	N/A	Monthly	Note #7

Notes:

¹ The NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens describe each report type in detail, to include the reporting units to which each report type is applicable and the circumstances for which the use of each report type is authorized.

² “Active Army” units include COMPO 1 units and RC units (ARNG and USAR) that currently are on active duty status. “Designated” TDA units are those TDA units for which special reporting provisions apply (see para 8-4).

³ “Other” TDA units are TDA units that are not Army garrisons, installations or those TDA units for which special provisions apply in accordance with paragraph 8–4.

⁴ The readiness status data in regular reports is as of the 15th of the month that reports are required (monthly or quarterly), and the reports are due to HQDA not later than (NLT) 96 hours after this “as of date.”

⁵ Validation reports are applicable to APS (COMPO 6) and RC (COMPO 2 and COMPO 3) MTOE units and organizations that are not on active duty status. RC units identified and scheduled (alerted) for operational deployment are required to submit monthly regular reports in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8–4.

⁶ Change reports are required to be submitted within 24 hours of the event requiring the change report. HQDA requires that “other” TDA units report any changes to readiness status levels or assessments in their next report when due. However, the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or DARNG for non mobilized ARNG TDA units, may require change reports via their supplementary instructions.

⁷ The first deployed reports is required within 24 hours after the main body closes in theater (during RSOI) or at the deployed location, and subsequent reports are due as of the 15th of each month while the unit is deployed. TDA units and organizations that are deployed must comply with the same monthly reporting requirements as deployed MTOE units. While APS is issued, custodians may report level 6 and/or C–5 in accordance with paragraphs 4–6 and 4–8, respectively. The APS custodians also will report deployment indicator code “E” when equipment is issued.

4-12. Net Unit Status Report and Army Readiness Management System user registration

a. General. The NetUSR application enables users to import current readiness and status information and data on their unit(s) from official sources and in order to prepare and submit readiness status reports into the DRRS-Army database. While the SIPRNET Web based application and the standalone application of NetUSR are now available, reports prepared using either of these NetUSR applications are classified, and NetUSR users must be authorized and formally registered in accordance with policies and procedures established by HQDA (DAMO-ODR). The Force Registration application enables force management officials and unit identification code information officers (UICIOs) to report and update the basic identity data elements (BIDE) in the DRRS-Army database for the units, organizations, and installations under the ADCON authority of their commands or those designated by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the registered unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG. Once the DRRS-Army database has been updated, the ARMS application provides users access to the readiness status and force registration information and data contained in the database. Policy guidance regarding the security classification, downgrading, and release of DRRS-Army information is established in chapter 11. Policy guidance regarding access to and use of the Force Registration application is provided in chapter 6. The Force Registration User's Guide explain all registration procedures associated with the DRRS-Army Family of systems and the DRRS-Army Portal application provides access to detailed instructions and user registration forms. This paragraph establishes policy guidance for NetUSR user registration and ARMS user registration.

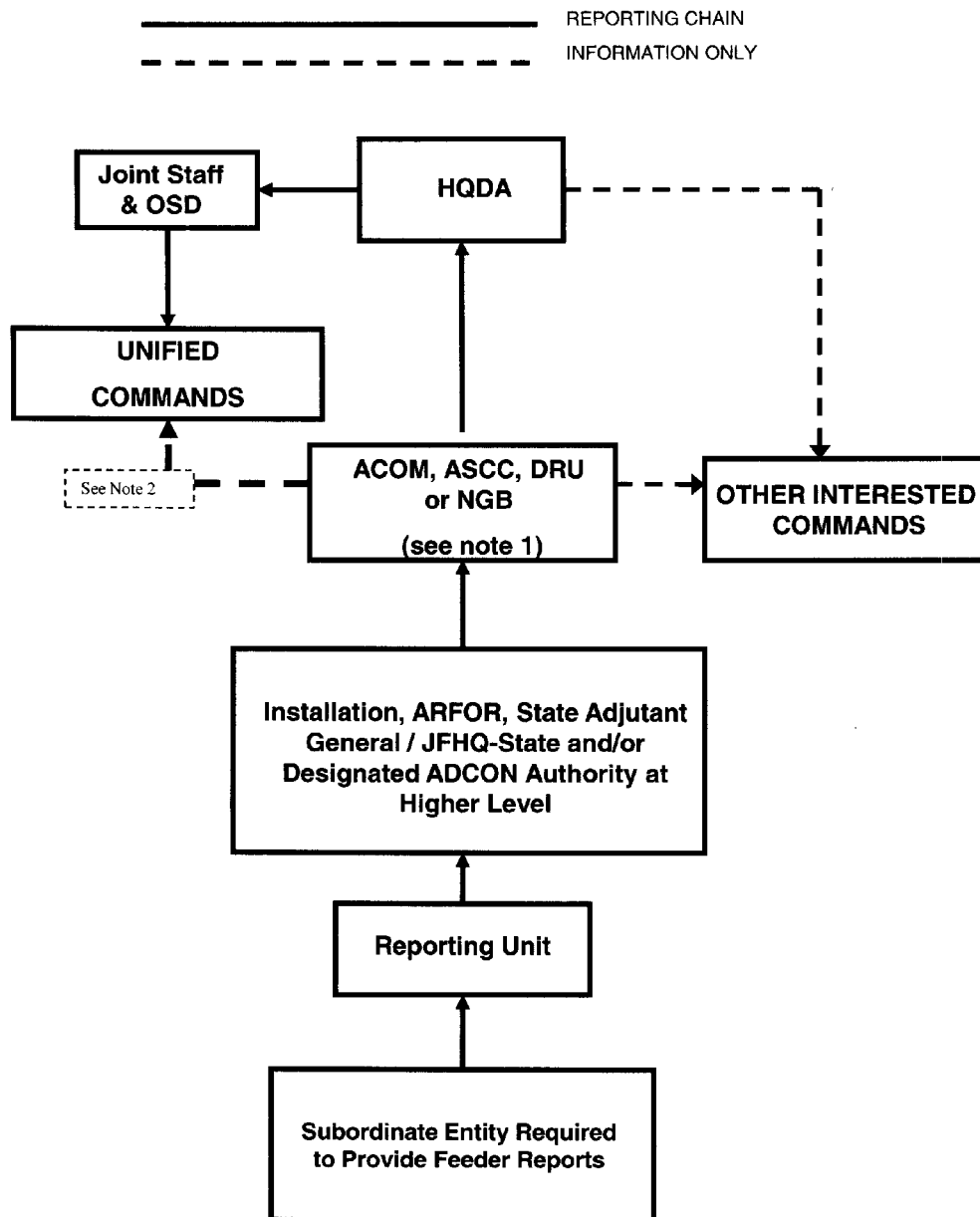
b. Net Unit Status Report user registration policy. The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and DARNG, in coordination with IMCOM, if appropriate, will specify to HQDA (DAMO-ODR) the officials in their commands who are authorized to register their NetUSR users will specify for each official the reporting units for which this registration authority is applicable. Officials authorized to register NetUSR to register users (hereafter referred to in this paragraph as NetUSR registration officials) must possess a valid "SECRET" security clearance (minimum requirement) and may include force managers, readiness officers, and UICIOs at major commands and installations (note that coordination with IMCOM is required regarding IMCOM assets). Commanders of reporting unit are required to nominate to these NetUSR registration officials those personnel in their units who should be authorized to register for the NetUSR user accounts available in the units. NetUSR user accounts allow system access and enable authorized users to import status data on the reporting units from official Army databases and to report readiness status and capability assessments into DRRS-Army on behalf of the commander. Personnel authorized as NetUSR users by NetUSR registration officials will have a valid security clearance that is commensurate to or for higher level access than the security classification of the NetUSR reports that they will be required to prepare and submit (see chap 11). NetUSR registration officials will register to the NetUSR users nominated by the commander after verifying these security clearance requirements. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the registered unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG will oversee the conduct of NetUSR user registration process. HQDA (DAMO-ODR) will monitor NetUSR user registration and audit user activity to ensure that management controls are effective. Detailed instructions and procedures regarding the establishment of NetUSR user accounts are contained in the NetUSR's Users Guide and user help screens.

c. ARMs user registration policy. The ARMS users must have secure secret individual e-mail accounts (SIPRNET). User registration must be requested from and formally approved by HQDA (DAMO-ODR) in accordance with the procedures explained at the ARMS Web site located on AKO-S. Detailed information regarding ARMS features and instructions for registering for and using ARMS are provided at this AKO-S Web site and also available at the DRRS-Army Portal.

4-13. Reporting procedures and channels

a. Army units routinely submit their CUSRs through the administrative command (ADCON) channels in effect at the time of report submission. Specific procedures and channels for typical report submission are explained and illustrated for ACOMs, ASCCs, DRU, and DARNG in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

b. Figure 4-6 illustrates the basic model for CUSR submission.



NOTES:

1. Reports from the preponderance of ARNG units that are not on active duty are processed through NGB with information copies provided to FORSCOM.
2. Only designated ASCCs are authorized to provide CUSR data "for info" directly to Unified Commands (also see para 11-2).

Figure 4-6. Model for CUSR submission

4-14. Timeliness of data

a. “Real time” is considered to be valid information received at HQDA within 24 hours of actual status change. That status may be forecast up to 72 hours from the time of the assessment if the unit expects to receive additional resources if called upon to execute a particular mission. Expectations that are not based on a formal plan must be confirmed via command channels.

b. All Army reporting units must maintain the currency of their registration information and submit an update within 24 hours of a change.

c. The following timelines apply to all units, except installations, required to assess, and report readiness status (that is, assessed units):

(1) Per 10 USC 117, units required to assess readiness must submit an assessment on a monthly basis or within 24 hours of a change as outlined below.

(2) The following events will necessitate a change report due within 24 hours of the event necessitating the change:

(a) As applicable, a change to the C-level or the A-level overall assessments.

(b) As applicable, a change in any of the individual measured resource area levels that support the C-level and A-level overall assessments.

(c) As applicable, the receipt by a unit of an execute order or prepare to deploy order.

(d) As applicable, the receipt of a mobilization order by a RC unit and the unit’s arrival at the mobilization station or demobilization station.

(e) A change in status resulting in a “No” assessment for any of the METs associated with the unit’s core functions/ designed capabilities or assigned mission or a change in the unit’s location, mission or command relationship with the next higher unit.

d. In any event, Army assessed units will perform measurements and assessments on a monthly basis. See paragraph 4-11 and table 4-1 regarding CUSR submission timelines for Army reporting units.

4-14. Overview of Commander’s Unit Status Report metrics

Figure 4-7 outline the various CUSR metrics addressed in this chapter, chapter 9, and in appendixes B and C.

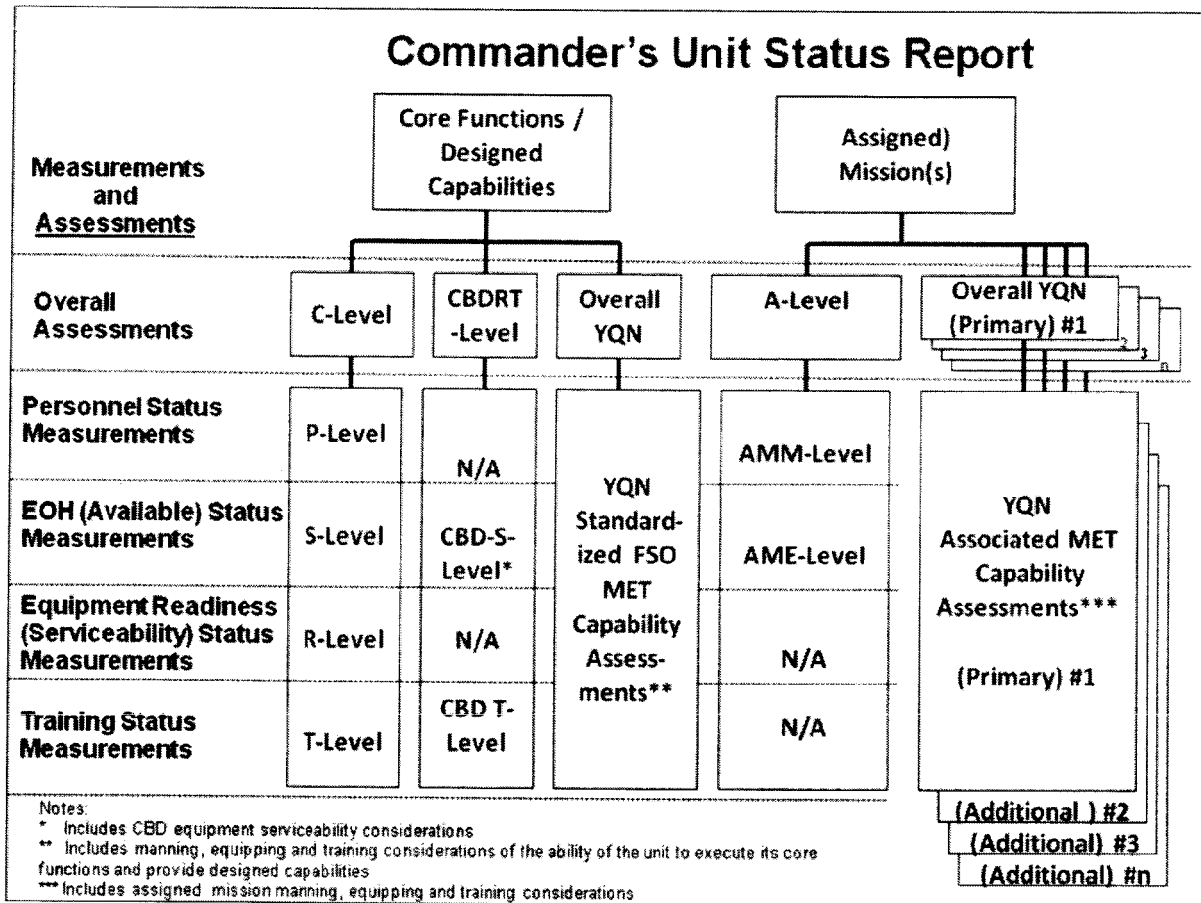


Figure 4-7. CUSR Metrics

Chapter 5 Army Force Generation and Unit Status Reporting

5-1. Overview

a. Description. The ARFORGEN is a structured progression of increased unit readiness over time, resulting in recurring periods of availability of trained, ready, and cohesive units prepared for operational deployment in support of civil authorities and combatant commander requirements. The Army allocates resources and establishes training requirements based on a unit's mission and deployment sequence so that all units have the resources and training to accomplish their mission. Army commanders measure and report the current and projected status of resources and training in their units so that the progressive readiness of their units can be carefully monitored and, if necessary, intensively managed.

b. Purpose. The overarching purpose of ARFORGEN is to provide combatant commanders and civil authorities with a steady supply of trained and ready units. Operational requirements drive the prioritization and synchronization of institutional functions to recruit, man, equip, train, sustain, mobilize, and deploy units on a cyclic basis. ARFORGEN is flexible and can accelerate based on demand.

c. Implementation. The Army is implementing and executing ARFORGEN in accordance with Annex F (ARFORGEN Implementation Plan) to the Army Campaign Plan (ACP) located at www.acp.army.smil.mil. Army units transition through Force Pools based on commander assessment of critical criteria and as directed. An ARFORGEN regulation and DA Pam are under development, and when published, will provide detailed policy and procedures regarding the ARFORGEN process.

d. The Army structure and ARFORGEN. To understand ARFORGEN, it is important to first understand how the

Army is divided into the Operational Force (OF) and the Generating Force (GF) and how each of the OF and GF ARFORGEN force types is defined. Figures 5-1 and 5-2 depict the Army's OF and GF structure and identify the critical components of each. The subsequent paragraphs explain the definitions for each of these ARFORGEN force types and components.

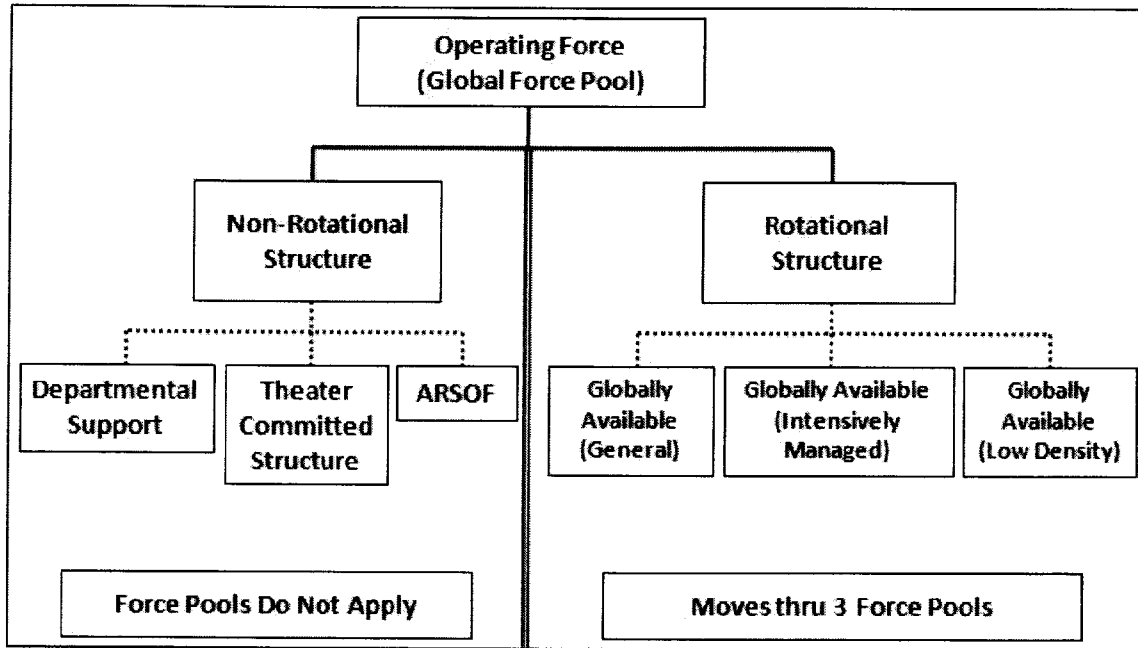


Figure 5-1. The Army Operating Force

Army Generating Force

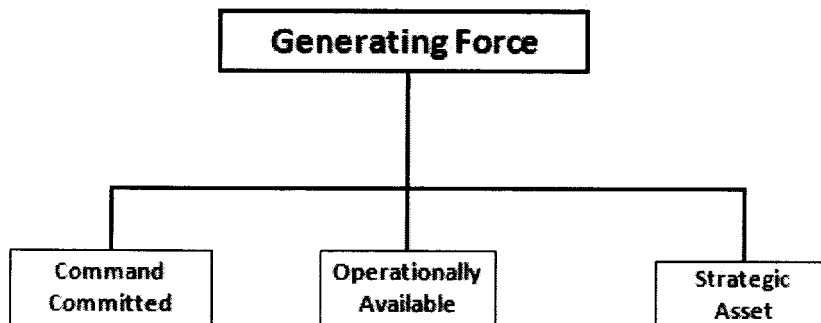


Figure 5-2. The Army Generating Force

(1) *Globally Available Rotational Structure.* These forces are established for the primary purpose of fulfilling global operational requirements. The ACOMs, ASCCs, or DRUs exercise ADCON over the forces providing these capabilities. The Globally Available Rotational Structure is comprised of rotational units in the globally available structure, to include rotational units specifically designated as “Intensively Managed” and “Low Density.” All forces in the Globally Available Rotational Structure rotate through the RESET, Train-Ready, and Available Force Pools.

(a) Intensively managed units are units that have enough structure within the Army to rotate through the ARFORGEN force pools at steady state rates, but not enough structure to meet operational demands.

(b) Low density units are units that the Army does not have the force structure to rotate through the ARFORGEN force pools at steady state rates or to meet operational demand.

(2) *Globally Available Non-Rotational Structure.* Non-rotational units consist of Army Corps headquarters and their subordinate commands, select theater-level functional units to include Army Special Operations Forces, forward functional brigade headquarters, some regional battalion capabilities modules, and select TDA organizations

(a) Army Special Operations Forces— Active Army and Reserve Component Army forces designated by the Secretary of Defense that are specifically organized trained and equipped to conduct and support special operations (JP 3–05).

(b) Theater committed forces— Forces authorized primarily to meet enduring theater requirements. As directed by the SA, ACOMs, ASCCs, or DRUs generally exercise ADCON of theater committed units. Depending on global priorities, theater committed capabilities may be committed outside the theater based on Global Force Management Board (GFMB) recommendations and appropriate authorization.

(c) Departmental support— In accordance with 10 USC 162(a)(2), those forces not assigned by the SA to the combatant commands, but rather assigned to carry out those functions of the SA listed in 10 USC 3013(b). These organizations cannot be committed to combatant commands without HQDA approval.

(3) *Generating Force.* Army organizations whose primary mission is to generate and sustain the Operational Army’s capabilities for employment by Joint force commanders. As a consequence of its performance of functions specified, and implied by law, the Generating Force also possesses operationally useful capabilities for employment by, or in direct support of, joint force commanders. Generally, the components of the Generating Force include ACOMs, Direct Reporting Unit Headquarters, U.S. Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) units, depots, schools, and centers.

(a) Command committed— Organizations whose sole purpose is to sustain the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU by continuing to support operational capabilities.

(b) Operationally available— (formerly available, as required) Army capabilities and forces within the generating force that are not intended to deploy or rotate through the ARFORGEN force pools, but can be made available to deploy as needed (includes trainees, transients, holdees, and students (TTHS)).

(c) Strategic asset— Army capabilities and forces that do not deploy, but do, however, provide support with reachback capability.

5–2. Concept

a. *Intent.* The ARFORGEN reporting process established in this regulation is intended to support trend analysis and provide an overview of the readiness status of each ARFORGEN force pool, force package, and/or force type to the Army’s senior leadership. This trend analysis and overview indicate the health and stress on the All Volunteer Force and identify specific units requiring HQDA-level resource management actions. It also provides visibility to the strategic and operational depth of the force.

b. *Strategic perspective.* At the strategic level, ARFORGEN provides HQDA and the major commands (ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs) the ability to view readiness and capabilities through the context of a deliberate process that synchronizes sourcing and resourcing. The ARFORGEN allows the Army to determine the path and monitor the pace to increased unit readiness by unit type, ARFORGEN force pool assignment, ARFORGEN expeditionary force type designation, and demand. This path and pace, combined with analysis of unit readiness data, enables the Army to assess risk by analyzing its units and their capabilities that are outside of established progressive readiness models or expected parameters. The ARFORGEN information reported by units via the CUSR and/or imported from authoritative data sources into the DRRS–Army database enable senior leaders to determine where degraded readiness is acceptable so that scarce resources can be applied to increase the readiness of those units at or nearing their windows of availability.

c. *Operational perspective.* At the operational level, ARFORGEN requires constant and effective guidance and oversight by ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs to establish and synchronize unit training and resourcing requirements. Army units returning from deployment or completing periods of availability must be provided with specific criteria and standards to ensure unit level fidelity on critical ARFORGEN reporting requirements, such as, ARFORGEN Force Pool assignment and ARFORGEN expeditionary force type designation, along with command guidance for assigned missions supporting both current and contingency operations. Synchronization at various levels of command facilitates

the successful accomplishment of near, mid, and long term readiness objectives. Chain of command oversight and command emphasis are required to ensure compliance with readiness reporting requirements and to focus attention on units that fall outside of expected parameters or progressive readiness models.

d. Tactical perspective. At the tactical level, ARFORGEN provides commanders of reporting units (like separate companies, battalions, brigades, divisions, and corps headquarters) with readiness expectations and requires that they make timely and accurate readiness assessments to support resourcing processes and risk assessments at the operational and strategic level. Commanders of reporting units, upon receipt of planning and or operational guidance from ARFORGEN synchronization events, assess their unit's mission readiness and capabilities. These assessments support three distinct readiness reporting requirements. The first is the commander's assessment of their unit's readiness for its core functions/designed capabilities that is captured in the overall C-level assessment, the assessment of the associated METs, and the measurements of the four supporting measured areas of personnel, equipment on-hand, equipment readiness and training (PSRT). The second is the commander's assessment of their unit's readiness for, when applicable, the primary assigned mission that is the current operation or focus of unit training that is captured in the assigned mission-level (A-level) assessment, the assessments of associated METs, and the measurements of the supporting measurements for assigned mission manning, equipping and training. The third is the commander's assessment of any additional assigned missions directed for planning, preparation and/or evaluation that are not the current focus of unit training. Status assessments of any of these additional assigned missions are applicable to and reported by only specifically designated units for specifically designated missions. In general, only units with significant planning staffs (brigade/division level and above) or that are assigned critical "be prepared" mission (for example the CBRNE Consequence Management Reaction Force (CCMRF), the Global Response Force (GRF), and State assigned missions for ARNG units) missions will be required to report their readiness status for any additional assigned missions that are not the focus of current unit training or under operation.

5-3. Army Force generation status reporting process

a. General. The DAMO-ODR has established various ARFORGEN data points and will continue to refine Army readiness reporting policy, procedures, and software to support ARFORGEN implementation and emerging ARFORGEN processes in coordination with FORSCOM, ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, ARSTAF, and, when applicable, DARNG and state adjutant generals. The ARFORGEN status reporting process will exploit current internet and automation technology to simplify and significantly enhance the readiness reporting by making it less burdensome to reporting units and more responsive to the requirements of commanders, resource managers, and senior leaders for timely, accurate, and complete readiness information, while concurrently incorporating mission focused capability assessments in support of the ongoing implementation of ARFORGEN, OSD DRRS, DRRS-Army, and GSORTS. As requirements emerge for additional data and information to support ARFORGEN implementation, DAMO-ODR will revise and update the provisions of this regulation and the supporting NetUSR software, as necessary. Additional data points and information requirements will be incorporated through rapid action revision and become reportable by reporting units as supporting NetUSR software becomes available. The ARFORGEN data points that currently are supported by the current NetUSR software and that are visible via the ARMS application are listed and explained in the ARMS User's Guide and user help screens. The NetUSR user's guide and user help screens provide specific data entry instructions.

b. Unit status reporting requirements. While all units will provide the applicable information in each of the ARFORGEN fields, the most critical ARFORGEN reporting requirement is the force pool assignment for rotational units and the force type/component designation for other units. The critical force type/components are defined in paragraph 5-1. The ARFORGEN force pools provide the framework for the structured progression of increased readiness over time and, defined by unit capability levels, characterize the Army's ability to meet mission requirements and assess strategic and operational risk. There are three ARFORGEN force pools.

(1) RESET Force Pool - The initial ARFORGEN Force Pool. The RESET Force pool begins with the establishment of a unit's "Return Date." A Return Date is established when 51 percent of the unit's personnel has returned from deployment, or, if not deployed, upon completion of 12 months in the Available Force Pool. Units in this force pool have no readiness expectation; they report C-5 for 180 days (COMPO 1) or 365 days (RC) but continue to report P/S/R/T monthly. Units in the RESET Force Pool perform the following activities: Soldier-Family reintegration, block leave, unit reconstitution, changes of command, select individual training tasks, and receive new personnel and equipment. Units in the RESET force pool will not receive external (off-installation) taskings without having exhausted all possible alternatives. However, units retain the capability to perform Civil Support Operations or respond to Geographical Combatant Commander (GCC) requirements.

(2) Train-Ready Force Pool - Units in the Train-Ready Force Pool will increase training readiness and capabilities as quickly as possible, given resource availability. The COMPO 1 units in the Train-Ready Force Pool are eligible for sourcing and may be deployed if required. RC units may be mobilized and can be trained, equipped, resourced and committed if required. Deploying units from the Train-Ready Force Pool constitutes a surge. Units will at minimum achieve the required capability level for their mission training requirements prior to deploying from the Train-Ready or transitioning to the Available Force Pool, unless excepted by the DCS, G-3/5/7, Operations Directorate Deploy-By-Exception process.

(3) Available Force Pool - Units in the Available Force Pool may or may not be deployed to conduct operational

missions; they may conduct training or exercises with other services, government agencies, or military and security forces from other nations. Some units may remain in the Available Force Pool as contingency forces. Units return to the RESET Force Pool upon redeployment or, if not deployed, upon completion of 12 months in the Available Force Pool.

c. Army generation force data points.

(1) Because the basis for the measurements and/or assessments associated with several of the current ARFORGEN data points are either subjective, situation dependent, or must be established and/or validated by appropriate authorities at higher levels, specific command guidance, or supplementary instructions are essential to achieving effective implementation.

(2) The ASCC will designate an operational environment to focus unit training on as explained in the CSA's Army Training and Leader Development Guidance (ATLDG) and FM 7-0.

(3) The Army tasking authority will issue the necessary command guidance to support ARFORGEN implementation and accurate readiness reporting. This command guidance will include, but is not limited to, specifying the expeditionary force package designations, establishing the required capability levels, and prescribing, conveying, or approving the resource and training criteria and baselines for measuring the unit's readiness for its assigned mission(s), so that unit commanders can accurately determine and regularly report on the readiness status of their units in the CUSR using the CUSR metrics and the ARFORGEN data points established in this regulation and further explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(4) Mandatory ARFORGEN data reporting requirements established by this regulation include the unit's current ARFORGEN force pool assignment for rotational units and the force type/component designation for other units. During the 180/365 day (COMPO 1/RC) reconstitution period of the RESET force pool, units will report C-5/T-5 in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4-8c(2). The Army tasking authority will provide detailed guidance to commanders regarding the applicability of the other ARFORGEN data points to their units and will recommend to HQDA (DAMO-ODR) new or revised ARFORGEN data points, as required.

5-4. Army force generation management oversight

a. The specific responsibilities for the ARFORGEN management oversight are explained in the ACP and will be prescribed in the ARFORGEN regulation that is under development.

b. Using the criteria and baselines for manning, equipping, and training established by the Army tasking authority, commanders of rotational units will assess their units' ability to meet the designated capability levels and report the current progressive readiness status of their units in the monthly CUSR in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

c. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the reporting unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG will oversee the training readiness of Army rotational units will verify the unit commanders' assessments and approve movement between force pools in accordance with ACOM/ASCC/DRU command guidance.

d. The ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will monitor the status of their units by force pool and FORSCOM will integrate ARFORGEN data into its ARFORGEN Synchronization Tool (AST).

e. The ARSTAF proponents for unit manning, equipping, and training will monitor the progressive readiness status of Army rotational units in the readiness areas under their purview via ARMS and recommend to HQDA (DAMO-ODR) new or revised ARFORGEN data points, as required.

Chapter 6 Force Registration

6-1. General

a. While Joint Staff requirements for force registration are applicable to all sizes and types of Army units, organizations, and installations, the Joint Staff requirements for readiness status reporting are applicable only to operating forces that are deployed or are designated for deployment in support of a CJCS/combatant command directed OPLAN, CONPLAN, Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP), Service war planning document, or assigned in the "Forces For Unified Commands" Document issued by the SECDEF. Policy guidance for Army force registration is contained in this chapter.

b. The DRRS-Army is the Army counterpart to the GSORTS. GSORTS is an automated DOD system used to provide the SECDEF, CJCS, and other senior DOD leadership with authoritative identification, location, and resource information on DOD units/organizations. It provides monitoring information to the National Military Command System. The CJCS's CJCSM 3150.02A provides guidance to all service headquarters for the management of reporting the status of resources and training to GSORTS. The DRRS-Army updates GSORTS and provides relevant information on Army units. DRRS-Army includes the unit commanders' subjective comments concerning the units' ability to

undertake their core functions/designed capabilities. The authoritative DRRS–Army database resides at HQDA (USACCSA), as do the associated reference files.

6–2. Force registration requirements

a. Registration.

(1) The registration process for parent (AA-level) UICs is initiated when an approved UIC is issued by DAMO–FMP and a skeleton record is created by the HQDA UICIO.

(2) Subsequently, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU UICIO completes the registration of the parent (AA-level) UIC and all structured DUICs and sub-unit UICs in accordance with the permanent order issued under the purview of DAMO–FMP. For ARNG (COMPO 2) entities, the ARNG UICIO completes the registration of the parent (AA-level) UIC and all structured DUICs and sub-unit UICs in accordance with the organizational authorities issued under the purview of Chief, National Guard Bureau.

(3) Additionally, ACOM/ASCC/DRU and ARNG UICIOS will register all DUICs required for current operations, deployments, and mobilizations.

b. Reporting frequency and procedures.

(1) Routine reporting will be accomplished on a daily basis or as required, unless changes to selected data elements have occurred.

(2) The ACOM/ASCC/DRU and ARNG UICIO must provide a change report to USACCSA within 24 hours following any change to the present geographical location (PRGEO data field), the current status, and activity code (ACTIV data field), the next higher operational command (OPCON data field), or the next higher administrative control (ADCON data field) authority.

(3) When the data change transactions are received in DRRS–Army at HQDA, USACCSA/DRRS–Army will process the data and immediately validate or reject the data, sending an error report, if rejected, or a validation report, if accepted, to the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, ARNG, and all interested commands. Following an accepted transaction, USACCSA/DRRS–Army will forward it immediately to GSORTS.

c. Precedence of reports. The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and ARNG must have a sufficient number of personnel trained as DRRS–Army data handlers and alternate UICIO(s) to maintain continuous (that is, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) operations during crises.

6–3. Database corrections and synchronization

a. Synchronization. The DRRS–Army database is composed of several hundred data elements that are used by numerous Army, Joint, and DOD offices and agencies for various purposes. Many of the data elements in DRRS–Army fall under the purview of other agencies and offices, to include Joint and DOD proponents, and are used in other databases. Therefore, revisions and modifications affecting the display or use of the data elements in DRRS–Army must be thoroughly coordinated with the proponent agency/office for the data elements and synchronized with users, as appropriate. The office of primary responsibility for each of the data elements in the DRRS–Army database and the primary users are listed in the Force Registration user’s guide. The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and DARNG, when applicable, are responsible for synchronizing their DRRS–Army databases with the DRRS–Army database at HQDA. The DRRS–Army database at HQDA is the authoritative source for DRRS–Army data, and UICIOS will assume that this database has been updated and is correct. Advise USACCSA immediately of any suspected discrepancies. USACCSA is responsible for synchronizing the DRRS–Army database with the GSORTS database at the National Military Command Center (NMCC). The GSORTS database at NMCC will be assumed as correct for resolution of discrepancies between the DRRS–Army and GSORTS databases.

b. Maintenance. The USACCSA will manage and maintain the master database for DRRS–Army at HQDA. All Army activities, specifically ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs and DARNG are responsible for ensuring that their data in the master DRRS–Army database is current and correct. If a discrepancy exists between data of an ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or DARNG and USACCSA or between that of USACCSA and Joint Staff, the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or DARNG will synchronize with USACCSA, and USACCSA will synchronize with the GSORTS database.

6–4. Security classification of basic identity data element and Army basic identity data element

a. Security classification guidelines. The classification requirements for BIDE and Army basic identity data element (ABIDE) data are based on the specific data that require protection from unauthorized disclosure. The security classification of CUSR data is addressed in chapter 11.

b. Minimum classification guidelines. The DRRS–Army database is a SECRET database, and no data classified at a higher level than SECRET will be entered. BIDE and ABIDE extracted from the DRRS–Army database will be classified as indicated in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens. Reporting organizations that desire to classify their BIDE or ABIDE at a higher level than the level established by HQDA will coordinate with HQDA (DAMO–ODR) so that this higher level classification will be reflected in the DRRS–Army database. Since combatant commands may also classify data at a higher level, DRRS–Army database users will check extracts produced during an operation to ensure that a higher classification is not appropriate.

c. Aggregated basic identity data element and Army basic identity data element. Composite or aggregated data (including by command or by type unit) will be classified at the same or higher level as the most highly classified component. Aggregated data will be downgraded in accordance with the instructions in paragraph (d), below. Information derived from BIDE and ABIDE will be classified in accordance with the instructions in chapter 11.

d. Downgrading basic identity data element and Army basic identity data element. The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, ARNG, and DASA UICIO will review classified BIDE and ABIDE annually to ascertain whether the classification level still applies. The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, ARNG, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (DASA) on a case-by-case basis will determine downgrading of classified BIDE/ABIDE.

6-5. Release of and access to basic identity data element and Army basic identity data element

a. Global Status of Resources and Training System Policy. The Joint Staff authorizes the Services to release GSORTS data to DOD and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) members with a valid need-to-know and the appropriate clearance. For JOPES data (for example, plan identification, time-phased force deployment data), data originator's approval is required prior to releasing the data. Services may only release information on their units. The releasing headquarters will provide only that amount of information required to satisfy the requirement. Release of GSORTS information, not access to the database, is the preferred method of dissemination. Joint Staff/J-3 approval is required prior to the release of any GSORTS data to any non-DOD requester.

(1) Inspectors of the General Accounting Office or the Office of the DOD Inspector General have legal authority under Public Laws 96-226 and 97-252 for access. Only the President or Secretary of Defense can deny final access. Denial proposals will be referred to Joint Staff/J-3 for action.

(2) Release of data to Congress and its committees, staff, and investigators is governed by DODI 5400.04.

(3) Requests from the public are processed under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and referred to the Directorate for Freedom of Information and Security Review.

b. Army policy.

(1) HQDA (DAMO-ODR) is the approval authority to release BIDE and ABIDE obtained from the DRRS-Army database to third parties or outside of Army channels. Submit all requests for release to DAMO-ODR.

(2) All systems that use or provide access to DRRS-Army data will ensure that only appropriate personnel are authorized access to DRRS-Army data elements, to include BIDE and ABIDE. Personnel must have a valid need to know and hold the appropriate level of security clearance. Request access to DRRS-Army from HQDA (DAMO-ODR).

(3) All systems that interface with DRRS-Army or that have been approved to routinely receive BIDE and ABIDE from the DRRS-Army database will release BIDE and ABIDE to third parties for use in their automated and/or web enabled systems only after obtaining approval from DAMO-ODR. This restriction is applicable to all BIDE and ABIDE (includes unclassified information and data) and to all third parties, to include Army organizations and agencies.

6-6. Inactivation and discontinuation of modification of table of organization and equipment and table of distribution and allowances parent units (AA-level unit identification code)

a. General. The MTOE units inactivate and TDA units discontinue.

b. Process. HQDA (DAMO-FM) will initiate the inactivation or discontinuation of parent units in DRRS-Army. The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and DARNG will issue a permanent order in accordance with DAMO-FMP policy guidance to accomplish the inactivation or discontinuation of their assigned units, as required.

(1) The ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and ARNG UICIOs will—

(a) Execute an inactivation transaction in the DRRS-Army database to inactivate MTOE units on the effective date of the Permanent Order.

(b) Execute a discontinuation transaction in the DRRS-Army database to accomplish the discontinuation of TDA units on the effective date of the Permanent Order.

(c) Ensure that property books are cleared in accordance with the provisions of AR 710-2, paragraph 2-5.

(2) The DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMO) organizational integrator (OI) and DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMP) command manager, respectively, initiate/coordinate actions to inactivate or discontinue MTOE or TDA units. Force review points (FRPs) or Master force (MFORCE) files provided to the DRRS-Army database will verify these actions for parent (AA-level) UICs only.

(3) HQDA UICIO will initiate/coordinate action to inactivate or discontinue any MTOE or TDA parent unit remaining in the DRRS-Army database after its E-date for inactivation or discontinuation and will maintain a separate archive file containing all UICs/DUICs that have been inactivated that have property and/or personnel assigned. HQDA UICIO will be responsible for providing this file to requesting organizations and Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA).

6-7. Inactivation of unstructured derivative unit identification codes registered by command unit identification codes

Command UICIOs are authorized to register unstructured DUICs in the ASORTS/DRRS-Army database either

permanently or for a temporary period up to 28 months in order to support operational and/or administrative requirements, to include mobilizations and deployments. Command UICIOs will identify any unstructured DUICs representing long term (longer than 28 months) or enduring requirements for permanent database registration. Unstructured DUICs require approval by HQDA (DAMO–ODR) for permanent database registration. Extensions of temporary DUIC registrations beyond 28 months require justification by the command and formal approval by HQDA (DAMO–ODR). Unstructured DUICs will be inactivated as follows (see the Force Registration User’s Guide and the Force Registration user help screens) for detailed instructions:

a. Unstructured derivative unit identification codes registered permanently.

(1) The command UICIO office that registered the permanent DUIC will—

(a) Re-validate the ongoing requirement for each permanently registered DUIC with the HQDA UICIO annually.

(b) Inactivate the DUIC during routine maintenance when it is no longer needed.

(c) Inactivate the DUIC in conjunction with the inactivation of its parent unit.

(d) Comply with the provisions of AR 710–2, paragraph 2–5, to clear property books. Ensure that all DOD Activity Address Codes (DODAACs) and open requisitions have been transferred to an appropriate UIC or that the requisitions have been cancelled and the DODAACCs returned to LOGSA.

(e) Ensure that all personnel have been transferred to valid positions in accordance with AR 614–100 and AR 614–200.

(2) The HQDA UICIO will—

(a) Establish and maintain channels for direct coordination with the command UICIOs and provide assistance and support, as required. Advise DAMO–ODR of any DUIC inactivation issues and/or problems that cannot be resolved via these UICIO channels. Monitor compliance by command UICIOs with the DUIC inactivation requirements established in this publication.

(b) Obtain DAMO–ODR approval of any unstructured DUICs identified by command UICIOs for permanent database registration.

(c) Maintain separate archives file containing any unstructured permanent DUICs that were inactivated while property and/or personnel were assigned. HQDA UICIO will be responsible for providing this file to requesting organizations and LOGSA.

b. Unstructured derivative unit identification codes registered temporarily.

(1) The command UICIO office that registered the temporary DUIC will—

(a) Inactivate the DUIC within 7 days following a formal request from the unit commander.

(b) Inactivate the DUIC during routine maintenance if it is determined that the DUIC is no longer required for the operational or administrative purposes for which it was registered.

(c) Inactivate the DUIC in conjunction with the inactivation of its parent unit.

(d) Comply with the provisions of AR 710–2, paragraph 2–5, to clear property books. Ensure that all DODAACs and open requisitions have been transferred to an appropriate UIC or that the requisitions have been cancelled and the DODAACCs returned to LOGSA.

(e) Ensure that all personnel have been transferred to valid positions in accordance with AR 614–100 and AR 614–200.

(2) The HQDA UICIO will—

(a) Advise DAMO–ODR and the responsible command UICIO of any unstructured temporary DUIC remaining in the DRRS–Army database for longer than 28 months, unless a specific extension has been approved by DAMO–ODR.

(b) Assist the command UICIO to inactivate any unstructured temporary DUIC remaining in the DRRS–Army database after the inactivation of its parent unit.

(c) Maintain a separate archive file containing any unstructured temporary DUICs that were inactivated while property and/or personnel were assigned. HQDA UICIO will be responsible for providing this file to requesting organizations and LOGSA.

Chapter 7

The Commander’s Unit Status Report

7–1. Intent

a. The CUSR is a commander’s report; it will be prepared by the commander of the unit, organization, or installation or by the designated representative and is routinely submitted through ADCON channels to HQDA (DAMO–ODR) via NetUSR input software. While the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the registered unit and/or the DARNG, when applicable, review the CUSR to ensure that the reports are accurate, timely, complete, and comply with regulatory requirements and command guidance, the CUSR is intended to convey the commander’s concerns and personal assessments to the chain of command and Army resource managers.

b. The CUSR is not a performance report card and should not be used as a tool to evaluate or compare the accomplishments of organizations or those of their commanders. Under the Army's current force generation concepts (ARFORGEN), most Army units will progress through planned periods of partial readiness while engaged in reconstitution activities and achieve full readiness only during planned periods when the units are available for global taskings. When the partial readiness of an Army unit is planned by HQDA, the unit commander is expected to accurately report this partial readiness status and he should not hesitate to do so, since the CUSR enables combatant commanders (CCDRs), Joint Force Providers, strategic planners, Congress, and other external users of Army readiness data to accurately assess and effectively monitor the strategic risks associated with partial readiness. No commander is expected to achieve or report a unit readiness status that is higher than that possible with the resources made available to him. All commanders at all times will submit timely, accurate, and complete reports that neither exaggerate nor mask unit readiness deficiencies.

7-2. Reporting procedures

a. Because CUSRs are part of the Joint Staff's and OSD's readiness reporting systems, reporting criteria and guidelines are standardized for all Services, to the extent possible. A major goal of these systems is to provide useful and accurate information to the CCDRs regarding the readiness status of the Army forces they will receive in theater, to include accurate measurements and assessments regarding their readiness to execute their assigned missions. The assigned mission level (A-level), the supporting manning and equipping metrics (AMM and AME) and associated METs, and mandatory comments are intended to support these information requirements (see para 9-6). The commander for each reporting unit will continue to use the unit's core functions/designed capabilities and MTOE requirements as the basis for determining and reporting the C-level, the measured area levels (PSRT) and for estimating required training days. The criteria and guidelines for determining and reporting the unit's readiness status for its core functions/designed capabilities and assigned mission(s) are fixed by JCS, OSD, and Army policy and cannot be modified by subordinate units, organizations or commands without authorization (also see para 2-2*b*).

b. Accordingly, for CUSR purposes, when applicable, the determination of the C-level and the measured area levels for personnel, equipment on-hand (available) and unit training proficiency will be accomplished only by measuring the current status of resources and training in the unit or organization against the unit's core functions/designee capabilities. Furthermore, the core functions/designed capabilities of units and organizations will be based only on the official structure established by the applicable formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA) or, when these documents are not available and/or are not applicable, by force structure guidance issued by HQDA (DAMO-FMF) or the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable. To summarize, a unit's formally documented structure establishes the baseline for measuring its readiness and capability for its core functions/designed capabilities (units must use the same MTOE or TDA to determine requirements for both personnel and equipment) and the readiness and capability represented by the unit's current task organization, to include any augmentations and all organic units/elements, unless they are currently detached, are compared to this baseline (either objectively or subjectively) to assess and report the readiness status and capability for the unit for its core functions/designed capabilities. If needed, commanders of measured units should seek guidance from their chain of command regarding the OPCON status, for CUSR purposes, of any augmentations, or detachments.

(1) When deployed as an ad hoc organization in support of current Army operational requirements (that is, a assigned mission), commanders of measured units will continue to report (in the CUSR) the status of resources and training in their units and organizations measured against the unit's core functions/designed capabilities based upon the formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA). Ad hoc organizations are those forces/elements that have been tailored and oriented toward a specific contingency or current operational requirement. Even if the ad hoc entity is operating under a derivative unit identification code (DUIC) and is reporting its readiness status in accordance with DUIC reporting procedures, the status of resources, and training also will be reported by the parent UIC organization (the measured unit) from which the subordinate elements came and these reports will reflect the status of resources and training measured against the parent unit's core functions/designed capabilities that are based on the designed structure.

(2) In accordance with Army implementation of CJCSI/CJCSM policy requirements, the C-level reported in the CUSR is not used to indicate the measured unit's ability to accomplish or sustain a currently assigned operational requirement. Commanders of measured units focused on assigned missions will use the assigned mission level (A-level) data field to report their readiness status assessments for the assigned mission in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9-6 and appendix C. If the mission assigned for planning or execution replicates and/or encompasses the core functions/designed capabilities of the reporting unit, then the C-level and A-level will coincide.

c. As updates and changes to requirements and authorizations are published and provided to units, confusion often develops as to which requirements and authorization document (MTOE or TDA) the unit should use to determine the measurements and assessments reported in the CUSR. In general, measured units will measure and report readiness status against their currently effective MTOE/TDA document. However, reorganizing units can report early against a future document if the unit more closely resembles that future document rather than the currently effective document, provided that the E-date for the future document is within one year and the responsible ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or DARNG for non-mobilized ARNG units, has specifically approved such action. Measured units will not be approved to

report early against a MTOE or TDA if the overall P-level or S-level would be degraded below P-3 or S-3 and the measured unit could report P-3 or S-3 or better under the currently effective document. Once a unit begins to report against a future MTOE or TDA (that is, in advance of the E-date), the previous document will not be used for further readiness status reporting unless specifically directed by the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU or DARNG. Additionally, units must use the same MTOE or TDA to determine their requirements for both personnel and equipment.

7-3. Use

a. The CUSR indicates the degree to which a unit or organization has achieved prescribed levels of fill for personnel and equipment, the operational readiness status of the equipment items possessed by the unit, and the training proficiency status of the unit or organization. Accordingly, the CUSR is used by commanders at higher levels and senior Army leaders to synchronize operational planning and resource management. At HQDA and at ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG-level, CUSRs are used as the basis for resourcing requests and/or decisions. For Joint planners and combatant commanders, the CUSR provides an important and uniform assessment of the ability of individual units and organizations to accomplish their core functions and provide the capabilities for which they are designed and, when applicable, the missions they have been assigned to plan/evaluate, prepare for, or that they have been formally ordered to execute and/or are currently undertaking. The METL assessments are used by OSD for operational and resourcing decisions and to brief Congress using the three tier (Y/Q/N) rating scale.

b. In addition to the reporting requirements established by Joint Staff (GSORTS) and OSD (DRRS), the Army requires additional data that increases the value of the CUSR as a resource management and operations tool for HQDA. The additional data required by the Army enables the commanders to more clearly portray the effects of resource application in their units, organizations and installations. The information and data contained in the CUSR enables commanders and staffs at all levels to analyze and address key unit status indicators. At the installation level and below, the CUSR assists commanders in identifying resource shortfalls to facilitate cross-leveling actions, if appropriate, to alleviate the shortfall. Additionally, the CUSR provides information to HQDA that—

- (1) Assists in the portrayal of Armywide conditions and trends.
- (2) Assists in the identification of factors that degrade the readiness status.
- (3) Assists in the identification of resource shortfalls, if any, by comparing the actual levels of personnel and equipment assets in units and organizations with the core functions/assigned capabilities established by the applicable formal requirements and authorizations documents (MTOEs or TDAs).
- (4) Assists HQDA and intermediate commands in making resource allocation decisions. Informs senior decision makers' assessments regarding the employability and deployability of measured units.

7-4. Importance of commander comments

a. Precise and concise commander comments that describe the cause/effect relationship between deficiencies and current unit readiness and capability are extremely important to explain or clarify any significant resourcing issues. Commander comments are closely reviewed routinely by resource managers and senior leaders at higher headquarters, to include HQDA, to identify urgent concerns requiring immediate actions. See the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens for examples.

b. The commander of the reporting unit, organization, or installation is solely responsible for the accuracy of the information and data entered by his unit in the CUSR and for ensuring that readiness deficiencies, if any, are clearly explained and are neither masked nor exaggerated.

7-5. Preparation, processing, and review

a. Commanders of the units, organizations, and installations that are required to report will use the NetUSR application to prepare the CUSR. Printed copies of NetUSR screens can be used for internal feeder reports and to preserve CUSR data in hard copy format for retention in unit files or for coordination. All CUSR data submitted by reporting units and organizations will be submitted electronically in the format generated by the NetUSR application. Reports are processed into the DRRS-Army database, which updates both Joint and OSD systems and databases. The GSORTS is the authoritative Joint database of record used by the CJCS, the Joint Staff, the Services, the combatant commands, and the combat support agencies.

b. Commanders of reporting units and organizations submit their CUSR information via ADCON channels that normally include the ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and the DARNG for ARNG/ARNGUS units that are not on active duty, through HQDA to the Joint Staff and OSD.

c. The commander preparing the report must review the information and data applicable to his unit, organization or installation that is imported by the NetUSR application from official Army sources and databases (for example, personnel/human resource, medical, logistics, force management, and property accountability systems) and then report, in his judgment, the most accurate information and data in his CUSR based on the policies and criteria established in this regulation. It is important to note that updated or corrected information and data reported into DRRS-Army via NetUSR by the commander does not update or correct that information residing with the official sources from which it was imported. While DAMO-ODR will notify official sources of potential data discrepancies identified via analysis of data reported by commanders via NetUSR, the commander is responsible to initiate appropriate actions using the

process established by the official source to update or correct any discrepancies in the status information and data on his unit residing with that official source. Official sources for status information imported by NetUSR are identified and discussed in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

d. Because the NetUSR software uses authoritative downloads from Army data systems to enhance the accuracy of reports and reduce the burden to units, all units submitting a regular report must accomplish an authoritative data download using the NetUSR web site concurrent with the preparation of the CUSR. This action ensures that the most current property and personnel data is included in the CUSR and provides visibility of the current status information and data necessary for accurate analysis informed decisionmaking by senior Army leaders. Measured units on active duty (includes mobilized RC units) will accomplish an authoritative data extract monthly. Non mobilized RC units will accomplish an authoritative data download in conjunction with their preparation of a regular report. Units currently deployed OCONUS to accomplish operational requirements are authorized to use an abbreviated report (also known as, short form or deployed report). The ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the registered unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG will provide necessary oversight. Also see paragraph 4-1.

7-6. Format, types, and reporting frequency

a. The CUSRs required for submission by MTOE units and designated TDA units and organizations may vary by report type and report format from those CUSRs required for submission by other TDA units and organizations, and the CUSRs submitted by Army installations are unique, having been tailored to their specific reporting requirements.

b. Reporting frequency can vary as well (see chap 4). CUSRs required for submission by Army installations are addressed in paragraph 10-6. The NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens explain specific data entry requirements for each CUSR format and type (also see chap 4 and table 4-1).

Chapter 8 Reporting Units

8-1. General

The units and organizations (COMPO 1, ARNG/ARNGUS, and USAR) that are required to submit CUSRs under the provisions of this regulation are referred to in this publication as "reporting units." Reporting units required to prepare and submit composite reports are referred to as "composite reporting units." All currently existing units listed in Annex A of the Army Campaign Plan are composite reporting units. Parent units are those units registered in the DRRS-Army database with UICs ending in AA. Parent units include battalions, separate companies-to include headquarters companies—and detachments and other organizations that, in general, have been designed for separate employment or discrete missions. "Assessed units" are a subset of reporting units, specifically including all MTOE units with AA-level UICs (parent units) and those TDA units with AA-UICs (parent units) that are required to report based on Joint Staff and/or DOD requirements. "Major headquarters" are those headquarters organizations above battalion level (for example, ASCC, corps headquarters, modular division headquarters, modular sustainment brigades, and so forth) that are stand-alone command and control headquarters unconstrained by a fixed formation of subordinate forces. "Major units" are those organizations above the battalion level (for example brigade combat teams, modular support brigades, and so forth) that can be augmented but have organic elements that are the principal means for executing operational mission and tasks. Also see paragraph 2-1.

8-2. Operating forces (modification table of organization and equipment units)

a. All MTOE units with UICs ending in AA (parent units) that are registered in the DRRS-Army database (except the MTOE units for which special provisions apply; see para 8-4, below) are reporting units that are required to submit CUSRs. These assessed units include, but are not limited to—

(1) The MTOE battalions, separate companies, separate detachments, or equivalent size units, that are organic to or included in the designed structure of a major unit or major headquarters (that is, corps headquarters, division, regiment, separate brigade, or Army Special Operations Forces groups, regiments, commands, modular designed combat brigades, support brigade, and division headquarters, and so forth).

(2) The MTOE units not organic to or part of the designed structure of one of the major units/headquarters described above that are company-size units or larger and are parent units (AA-level UIC), parent-level detachments, and parent-level units that are deployable under any Joint operations plan.

b. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the registered unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG (hereafter referred to in this chapter as the authority for CUSR management oversight), in coordination with HQDA (DAMO-ODR) can designate additional MTOE units/elements or detachments as reporting units and can supplement reporting requirements established by this regulation. For example, the authority for CUSR management oversight, after coordinating with HQDA, can designate a subordinate MTOE element with a DUIC or subunit UIC (that is, one that does not end in AA) as a reporting unit and direct reporting in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10-2. The authority for CUSR management oversight also can direct more frequent reporting by reporting units than required

by this regulation. The MTOE units/elements reporting into DRRS–Army pursuant to requirements directed by the authority for CUSR management oversight must comply with the applicable policy and procedures established in this regulation for CUSR submission. For example, assessed MTOE units/elements with subunit UICs/DUICs must submit an applicable report type in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10–2. All reports will be forwarded to HQDA.

8–3. Generating forces (table of distribution and allowances units)

a. The TDA units that are required to report into the DRRS–Army database are those with AA-level UICs (parent units) that have not been officially exempted from reporting in accordance with the procedures in paragraph 8–5. These TDA units will submit reports in accordance with the reporting frequency requirements and the minimum data entry requirements established in chapter 4 for TDA units submitting CUSRs (also see chap 4 and table 4–1).

b. The CUSR management oversight authority in coordination with HQDA, DAMO–ODR, can require additional TDA units/elements or detachments to submit reports or require more frequent reporting than addressed in paragraph *a*, above. For example, the CUSR management authority, after coordinating with HQDA (DAMO–ODR), can designate as a reporting unit a TDA entity with a DUIC that is not addressed in paragraph *a*, above. Similarly, the CUSR management authority can direct a TDA unit with an AA-level UIC to report monthly vice quarterly. The TDA units reporting pursuant to requirements established by the CUSR management authority must comply with the procedures explained in the NetUSR Users’ Guide and user help screens. For example, TDA units/elements with DUICs directed to report into the DRRS–Army database must use the applicable NetUSR report types designed for DUICs. All reports will be forwarded to HQDA in accordance with the submission timeline explained in table 4–1.

8–4. Operating and generating force units for which special Commander’s Unit Status Report provisions apply

a. Major units and major headquarters that are assigned or apportioned in Joint or Army planning documents or designated by HQDA (DAMO–ODR) or by the CUSR management oversight authority (that is, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the registered unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG) are reporting units that will prepare and submit CUSRs in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 10–4.

b. The RC measured units (ARNG and USAR units with either AA-level or FF-level UICs) that have been formally identified and scheduled for operational deployment will begin to prepare and submit regular reports monthly. Unless specified otherwise by instructions included with the mission notification, monthly reporting will begin with the first readiness report following receipt of the notification of sourcing (NOS) plus 60 days or upon approval of the unit’s training requirements for the assigned mission, whichever is earlier. Concurrently, measured RC units that have not been alerted but that are organic or currently under the operational control of a composite reporting RC unit that has been alerted will begin to submit monthly regular reports for incorporation into the composite report unless they have been specifically exempted by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU/DARNG level CUSR management oversight authority. Also see paragraphs 4–9, 4–11, and 10–4.

c. For battalion-level command and control headquarters that have no organic elements other than the Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC) (AA-level UIC), the battalion commander will prepare and submit a single regular report reflecting the overall ability of the battalion headquarters to accomplish its command and control mission(s). While the HHC commander may provide feeder data for this report, this single regular report submitted by the unit will reflect the battalion’s METL and the battalion commander’s personal readiness assessments.

d. Any TDA unit with a UIC ending in AA that has been alerted or is currently scheduled for operational deployment away from its home station or that is apportioned in a Joint operations plan or contingency plan is an assessed unit that will report against the resource and training requirements in its formal TDA requirements and authorization document on a monthly basis, unless the deployable/apportioned TDA unit has been specifically exempted from monthly readiness status reporting by HQDA (DAMO–ODR). All TDA units with AA-level UICs (parent units) will submit monthly reports while deployed. The CUSR management oversight authority will identify the TDA units under their purview that are required to report under these criteria and will ensure compliance with the applicable CUSR requirements.

e. The TDA units, including, but not limited to, certain medical detachments (identified by an AA-level UIC) that are similar in type may, when supporting software permits and HQDA (DAMO–ODR) approves, submit a single report with consolidated readiness status information and data under a designated AA-level UIC. Similarly, the AA-level UIC components of a major headquarters may submit a single report with consolidated readiness status information and data when endorsed by the CUSR management oversight authority and approved by HQDA (DAMO–ODR). The commander submitting the report will indicate that the report consolidates readiness status information and data from multiple AA-level UICs and must list each of the AA-level UICs that is included in the report.

f. Multiple-component units, regardless of the force structure component (COMPO), will submit a single report through the CUSR management oversight authority. The COMPO 1, COMPO 2–ARNG, COMPO 3–USAR, or COMPO 6–APS units will submit their reports in accordance with the timelines and criteria in table 4–1.

g. The ARNG/ARNGUS units (AA-level UICs), when not on active duty, report through DARNG (or other responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU-level CUSR management oversight authority, if applicable). The USAR units, when not on active duty, submit reports through the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) (or other responsible ACOM/

ASCC/DRU-level CUSR management oversight authority, if applicable). Following mobilization, RC units submit reports through the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU-level CUSR management oversight authority in accordance with the applicable policy guidance and instructions in table 4–1. (Also see the NetUSR Users' Guide and user help screens.)

h. The USAR training divisions and training brigades are required to submit a report annually in October. Company-size or larger units (parent units with AA-level UICs) subordinate to a USAR training division or brigade are required to submit a report annually in October. The USARC may direct more frequent reports.

i. The CUSR management oversight authority may authorize parent (AA-level UIC) units that, in accordance with a HQDA policy or program, are resourced at prescribed levels that prevent the attainment of level 3 or better in all measured areas to report C–5 status while the restricting HQDA policy or program remains applicable and in effect (also see para 4–8).

j. For APS, the responsible APS custodian will submit a report in accordance with the requirements of table 4–1. Report deployment indicator code “E” while equipment is issued.

k. Designated ARNG units and organizations assigned contingency mission requirements by the Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ)–State that are planned for initial execution while the units are on either on state active duty or in Title 32 status are reporting units that will report their capability assessments for these state-assigned missions into DRRS–Army via NetUSR in accordance with the policy and procedures established in paragraph 10–7 and explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

8–5. Exempted and excused units

No registered unit is automatically exempted or excused by HQDA from CUSR requirements, and reporting units will submit reports in accordance with the applicable policy guidance and criteria established above.

a. Exempting units from submitting commander's unit status reports. Approval authority to exempt specific TDA units among those addressed in paragraph 8–3, above, is delegated to the CUSR management oversight authority (that is, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON or, when applicable, the DARNG or State adjutant general).

(1) The CUSR management oversight authority may request a temporary CUSR exemption from HQDA (DAMO–ODR) for a specific reporting unit for which HQDA (DAMO–ODR) has not delegated such authority for exemption (for example, on HQDA can exempt a MTOE/operating force unit with AA-level UIC).

(2) All requests must clearly explain the extraordinary circumstances requiring the unit exemption and indicate the time period requested for temporary unit exemption. HQDA (DAMO–ODR) normally will not approve CUSR exemptions for time periods exceeding 24 months.

b. Excusing units from submitting commander's unit status reports.

(1) All reporting units are required to submit reports on a continuing basis, regardless of changes to the unit's command relationships and authorities or deployment/employment status (unless exempted in accordance with paragraph *a*, above) or excused in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

(2) In highly unusual cases (for example, complex unit relocation or other special situation when exceptional circumstances degrade or temporarily prevent the unit commander from accurately determining the status of the unit), the commander may request that HQDA (DAMO–ODR) excuse the unit (temporarily) from these established reporting requirements.

c. Requesting exemptions and excusals. Forward all requests for exemptions and excusals through the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU/DARNG-level management oversight authority to DCS, G–3/5/7, Army Readiness Division (DAMO–ODR), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400. The Army Readiness Division will coordinate the request with J–39, Joint Staff, for concurrence, if necessary, prior to granting final approval.

d. Coordinating instructions.

(1) Reporting units will continue to submit required reports until they receive final approval of their request for exemption or excusal.

(2) HQDA (DAMO–ODR) will continue to consider as a reporting unit any unit or organization having previously reported into the DRRS–Army database (for example, a currently reporting unit) and/or a unit previously required to report by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU/DARNG-level CUSR management oversight authority until a request for exemption or excusal is approved by HQDA (DAMO–ODR).

(3) Change and validation reports will be submitted as required by table 4–1. Major units and headquarters submitting reports in accordance with paragraph 10–8 will consider exempted and excused units in their reports in accordance with the procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens).

(4) Reporting units are not automatically excused from the materiel condition status reporting requirements established by AR 700–138 when they are granted an exemption or excused from readiness status reporting under provisions of AR 220–1, paragraph 8–5*a*. A separate request for exemption or excusal from equipment readiness reporting requirements under provisions of AR 700–138 is required. Approval authority is HQDA, DALO–ORR, for units of battalion size and larger. The responsible ACOM, ASCC, DRU, or DARNG is the approval authority for units smaller than battalion size.

(5) Approval to report C-5 is not a reporting exemption. The C-5 reporting units will prepare and submit reports as required by the provisions of paragraph 4-8 and this chapter.

8-6. Special provisions

a. Partial deployments and split-based operations. In general, when more than 50 percent of the required personnel strength of a parent unit (AA-level UIC) and its command and control system currently are deployed, the parent unit is considered as deployed for CUSR purposes. The mobilization or deployment of almost complete parent units at the DUIC level does not exempt the commanders of the parent units from the requirement to provide a CUSR in accordance with the provisions of this regulation. Likewise, mobilization or deployment of a major unit or major headquarters (for example, a BCT or a modular division headquarters) that will operate without command and control of organic, assigned or habitually aligned elements does not exempt or excuse the unit commanders from the CUSR requirements established in this regulation. The reporting procedures for units that are partially deployed or conducting split-based operations are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. If necessary, the responsible ASCC will coordinate with HQDA (DAMO-ODR) to clarify or modify these reporting procedures to accommodate unusual situations or exceptional circumstances.

b. Unit fragmentation. The mobilization or deployment of Soldiers as individual augmentees degrades the readiness of their parent units, and this readiness degradation is reflected via the personnel availability metric of the P-level measurement. When, due to continuous individual fills, the status of the parent unit is degraded below P-3, the commander will provide specific comments to explain the effects of this individual sourcing and indicate his readiness projections. The detailed reporting procedures are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

Chapter 9 Reporting the Status of Resource and Training Measurements

9-1. General

a. Commanders of all measured units are required to determine and report a C-level that reflects their assessments of their units' ability to accomplish the core functions and provide the capabilities for which the units are designed, an assigned mission level (A-level) that reflects their assessments of their units' ability to accomplish their primary assigned missions, and also a "chemical - biological defense readiness training" (CBDRT) level indicating their units' readiness to perform their core functions/designed capabilities under chemical or biological conditions. The C-level, A-level and the CBDRT level are overall levels that are discussed in chapter 4. There are four measurements (personnel, equipment supply status, equipment readiness/serviceability status, and training) that support the C-level determination, two measurements (assigned mission manning (AMM) and assigned mission equipping (AME)) that support the A-level determination and two measurements (EOH and training) that support the determination of the CBDRT level determination. These resource and training status measurements are determined using the four tier rating scale. Analysis of these resource and training measurements provides insight into the reporting unit's tactical-level capability. This chapter addresses these resource and training measurements.

b. The measured areas are described in paragraph 4-3. Status levels are determined for each of these measured areas to support the overall assessments required. Measured area levels are determined by applying the specific resource or status criteria and/or metrics in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Commanders cannot subjectively upgrade or downgrade the level of a measured area.

c. As updates and changes to requirements and authorizations are published and provided to units, confusion often develops as to which requirements and authorization document (MTOE or TDA) the unit should use to calculate the measured area levels for personnel and equipment. Paragraph 7-2c explains the applicable CUSR criteria.

d. Level 6 indicates that the measured area is not measurable, or by HQDA direction, is not measured. (For example, R-6 could be reported if the ER level could not be determined because equipment is centrally stored, on board ship or because a civilian contractor performs maintenance for the unit.) Measured area levels of 6 are considered in determining the overall level for CUSRs; however, level 6 cannot be used as the overall level (that is, there is no C-6 level). When included in the composite calculations used by major units and major headquarters, the level 6 determinations will have a value of 4 in those calculations. Commanders remain responsible for accountability and management of any Army personnel and equipment in measured units under their control reporting level 6 for measured area(s). Detailed procedures regarding level 6 reporting are in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

e. For Army units the CBDRT level replaces the NBC level that previously was reported. The CBDRT level reflects the commander's determination of his unit's readiness to perform the core functions/designed capabilities under chemical or biological conditions. This determination is based on the reported levels for chemical and biological defense (CBD) equipment (the CBD S-level) and for CBD training (the CBD T-level). Determining the CBD S-level

and the CBD T-level is explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. The overall CBDRT level is the lowest (worst case) of these two levels.

9-2. Personnel level metrics and data

a. General. The level for personnel is the first of the four measured area levels that are the primary factors in determining a unit's overall C-level. The personnel level (P-level) is calculated by comparing the available strength, the available military occupational specialty qualified (MOSQ) strength by duty position and the available senior grade strength by category with the required strength established in the unit's formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA). Units must use the same MTOE or TDA to determine their requirements for both personnel and equipment. These three calculations are referred to in this regulation as the CUSR P-level metrics. Several additional personnel data points also will be reported (see para *h*, below); however, these data points are not factored into the unit's P-level calculation and, thus, are not CUSR P-level metrics. For CUSR purposes, Soldiers are considered to be available if they are assigned to the measured unit or are formally attached to it for deployment or other operational requirements, are physically present, or can be present within the prescribed response time (72 hours, unless specified otherwise), and meet specific medical readiness criteria. Personnel availability criteria are established below, and are further explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. When calculating personnel data for the CUSR, unit commanders are directed to report Soldiers in the grade to which they are promotable. Additionally, unit commanders should not move Soldiers physically from one unit to another, breaking up cohesive groups, to cross-level solely for readiness status reporting purposes.

b. Required strength. The required strength is established by the data entered in the requirements column of the unit's formal requirements and authorization document (MTOE or TDA). The required strength is the baseline (that is, the denominator) for each of the three P-level metrics.

c. Assigned strength. The assigned strength reflects the personnel formally assigned to the unit by official orders. Unique criteria are applicable to COMPO 1 and RC units and for Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) and Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Professional Filler System (PROFIS) personnel. The NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens explain these unique criteria and the specific procedures used to determine the assigned strength for CUSR purposes. The assigned strength percentage and the number of current attachments are CUSR data points; neither are P-level metric.

d. Available strength.

(1) For CUSR purposes, the available strength is the portion of the unit's assigned strength and attachments, to include individual Soldier augmentations that are considered available for deployment or employment with the unit to accomplish the core functions/designed capabilities for which the unit is designed. The available strength percentage is determined by dividing the available strength by the required strength. The available strength percentage is a P-level metric.

(2) Commanders of reporting units that are deployed or that have deployed elements or individuals must determine if HQDA (DAMO-ODR) or the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the reporting unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG, has established and disseminated any policy guidance applicable to their specific deployment(s) that supplement the instructions in this publication. This supplemental policy guidance may provide additional information regarding timelines for disengagement, recovery, post-deployment training, reconstitution, and redeployment and include specific instructions to assist commanders in determining the availability of their subordinate elements, personnel, and equipment for CUSR purposes. The ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the reporting unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG or state adjutant general will insert comments in the CUSR of the measured unit or forward separate correspondence to HQDA (DAMO-ODR) to explain any supplemental guidance impacting on the determination of personnel availability that has been provided to the reporting unit.

(3) Unless HQDA (DAMO-ODR) or the responsible ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and/or DARNG has prescribed otherwise in formal guidance, individual personnel who are currently assigned to a parent unit but who are attached to another unit under temporary change of station (TCS) orders or who are in units or sub-elements away from and outside of the operational control of their parent units will be counted as assigned but not available by the parent unit. (Note that the TCS criterion is applicable to the deployment of individual Soldiers only.) The deploying/mobilizing (gaining) unit, if applicable, will not count TCS attached Soldiers as assigned, but it will count them as available (unless other non-availability factors explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens apply). Available strength may exceed assigned strength in units with personnel augmentations, to include Soldiers attached via TCS orders. Also see AR 600-8-105. Individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs) assigned by orders to the measured unit (does not include IMAs assigned for training only) will be reported as assigned and available by the unit of assignment, unless they are determined to be unavailable based on personnel availability criteria explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(4) The USAR troop-program unit (TPU) attachments and RC Soldiers attached to units for training only will be counted and reported by their parent units as assigned and available for deployment and mobilization; the unit of attachment will not count or report USAR TPU attachments or RC Soldiers attached for training only as either assigned or available in the CUSR. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) Soldiers that are under TCS orders to a measured unit are considered attached to that unit and counted as available, unless they are determined to be non-available based on

personnel availability criteria explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. The gaining measured unit will not count IRR Soldiers under TCS orders as assigned. The IRR Soldiers under PCS orders to a measured unit are considered assigned and available. Retiree recalls assigned by orders to a measured unit are considered assigned and available to that unit, unless they are determined to be non-available based on personnel availability criteria in this paragraph that also are explained and in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(5) Commanders with subordinate units/elements that are deployed separately will indicate the number of deployed Soldiers in personnel reporting remarks. PROFIS and National Army Medical Department Augmentation Detachment personnel will be considered available in accordance with the applicable provisions of this paragraph and the procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(6) Soldiers stabilized in accordance with the Army stabilization policy will be considered available for CUSR purposes, unless they are determined to be unavailable based on personnel availability criteria in this paragraph that also are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. AR 40-501 governs medical fitness standards, physical profiles, and medical examinations. Soldiers evaluated under the medical fitness standards contained in AR 40-501 are categorized by MEDPROS into one of four medical readiness categories. Soldiers who meet all medical requirements (MR1) and Soldiers who have deficiencies that are correctable within 72 hours during final Soldier Readiness Programs (MR2) will be considered available for CUSR purposes. Soldiers who have not completed the formal examinations required by AR 40-501 (MR4) also will be reported as available for CUSR purposes, unless an appropriate medical or dental official has examined the Soldier and specified in writing that the Soldier should not be deployed with the unit. Reporting MR Class 4 Soldiers as available in the CUSR does not allow the commander to deploy these Soldiers before they have completed the required medical and dental examinations. Soldiers who have medical issues that will require longer than 72 hours to resolve (MR3A and MR3B) will be reported as not available. The NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens explain the detailed procedures.

e. Available military occupational specialty qualified by duty position.

(1) The available MOSQ strength by duty position reflects those assigned and attached Soldiers who are currently available in accordance with the provisions of paragraph *b*, above, who possess the training and skills necessary to perform effectively in the duty positions to which they are currently slotted. The available MOSQ percentage by duty position is calculated by dividing the number of assigned and attached Soldiers considered MOSQ for their duty positions and currently available by the required strength. The Soldier's availability status is determined in accordance with the criteria and procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. The Soldier's MOSQ status is determined in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Both the availability and qualification for the assigned duty position are factors applicable to this P-level metric. Note that assigning available and MOSQ Soldiers to a duty position in excess of the number of Soldiers required for that duty position will not improve this strength calculation (that is 100 percent available and MOSQ is the highest percentage allowed for each strength calculation by duty position.) Detailed procedures for determining and reporting available MOSQ by duty position are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(2) For CUSR purposes, a Soldier possessing the required MOS (includes either additional MOSC or secondary MOSC) indicated in the unit's formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA) for their current assigned duty position or who holds one of the MOS's formally designated and directed for substitution by HQDA (DAMO-FMF) will be counted as qualified in the available MOSQ by duty position P-level metric. Required MOSs by duty position are indicated in the unit's formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA). Unless specified otherwise by HQDA (DAMO-ODR or DAMO-FMF) for CUSR purposes, this MOS qualification by duty position is applicable to a Soldier serving in a duty position up to two grades higher or one grade lower than the Soldier's current grade and for officers and warrant officers serving one grade higher and one grade lower than their current grade. If applicable, the authoritative listing of HQDA-directed MOS substitutions will be published and maintained by DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMF) at FMSWeb at <https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil> and also will be accessible for reference via the NetUSR web page and DAMO-ODR's Web sites. The commander of the measured unit will certify that they have reviewed and applied this mandatory guidance. Officials at higher levels with responsibility for readiness management oversight will ensure that the MOS substitutions applied by commanders of measured units comply with this mandatory guidance when and if provided by HQDA. Commanders will indicate in their remarks any subjective assessments of MOS qualification that are at variance with the HQDA requirements and will consider their subjective assessments of MOS qualification by duty position when determining whether or not the overall C-level should be upgraded or downgraded. The commander's subjective assessments of duty MOS qualification will have no bearing on the P-level that is objectively calculated based on the MOS (AMOSC/SMOSC) matches and the MOS substitutions mandated by HQDA. Similarly, special qualifications identifier (SQI), SSI, and specific language requirements will not be considered in determining the DMOSQ percentage (except in the case of AMEDD personnel and units) but will be considered in the C-level determination. Detailed procedures for determining and reporting MOSQ by duty position are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

f. Available senior grade composite level. The available senior grade composite level is the level resulting from the aggregation of the discrete levels determined for each of the five categories of senior grade personnel-- junior NCO (E-5 through E-6), senior NCO (E-7 through E-9), warrant officer (WO1 through CW5), junior officer (O-1 through O-3) and senior officer (O-4 through O-6). An available senior grade strength percentage is determined for each

applicable senior grade category by dividing the number of available senior grade personnel in the category by the number of senior grade position requirements applicable to that category. The senior grade requirements for each category are derived from unit's formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA). Both the availability status and the promotion status of the Soldier are considered in the determination of each senior grade category level. Commanders will consider Soldiers as senior grade based on their current promotion status. Subsequently, the senior grade composite level is determined by averaging the applicable category levels and then applying the results in a reference table to identify the composite level. The NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens explain the process and detailed procedures.

g. *Personnel level (P-level)*. The P-level reported by the measured unit will coincide with the lowest level determined for the available strength percentage, the available DMOSQ strength and the available senior grade composite level in accordance with criteria in table 9-1. The personnel level must be determined in accordance with these criteria and procedures and cannot be subjectively upgraded. Requirements for comments and other information and data are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

Table 9-1
Metrics for determining the personnel level

Level	Available strength	Available DMOSQ	Available senior grade	
			By category	Composite
1	100-90 percent	100-85 percent	100-85 percent	1.54 or less
2	89-80	84-75 percent	84-75 percent	1.55 - 2.44
3	79-70 percent	74-65 percent	74-65 percent	2.45 - 3.34
4	69 percent or less	64 percent or less	64 percent or less	3.35 or more

h. *Additional personnel data points*. Detailed procedures for determining and reporting data points are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(1) *Personnel turnover percentage*. This data provides an indicator of unit turmoil that could degrade readiness and capability. The personnel turnover percentage is calculated by dividing the total number of departures during the 3 months preceding the as-of-date of the report by the assigned strength on the as-of date of the report. Reassignments of personnel within the measured unit are not included in turnover computations. The personnel turnover percentage is not a P-level metric.

(2) *Assigned military occupational specialty qualified strength by duty position*. The assigned MOSQ strength by duty position reflects those assigned and attached Soldiers (both available and not available to the unit) possessing a valid MOSC for the duty position assigned. For CUSR purposes, this percentage is calculated by dividing the number of assigned and attached MOSQ Soldiers by the required strength for each duty position. The assigned MOSQ by duty position percentage is not a P-level metric. It is determined and reported only to provide visibility to the assigned MOSQ population. Note that assigning MOSQ Soldiers to a duty position in excess of the number of Soldiers required for that duty position will not improve this strength calculation (that is 100 percent assigned and MOSQ is the highest percentage allowed for each strength calculation by duty position).

(3) *Military occupational specialty shortage report*. The commanders may provide a rank ordered list by MOS of his unit's shortages of assigned Soldiers compared to the units' required strength. This report is now optional for all reporting units, to include units currently reporting P-4. Commander's comments regarding critical personnel shortages continue to be required.

(4) *Assigned senior-grade strength*. The assigned senior grade strength reflects the number of senior personnel assigned and attached to the unit (both available and not available). The assigned senior grade percentage is determined by dividing the number of assigned and attached commissioned officers, warrant officers (WOs), and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) (grades E-4(P) through E-9) by the number of those positions requiring senior-grade personnel (E5 and above) in accordance with the unit's formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA). Commanders will consider Soldiers as senior grade based on their current promotion status. For example, promotable E4s count as senior grade personnel. The assigned senior grade percentage is not a P-level metric.

(5) *Skill qualification identifier, SSI, and language qualifications*. These skills and qualifications are reported for all assigned and attached personnel.

(6) *Soldiers available-not deploying*. This new data point is designed to identify Soldiers who are available in accordance with the established CUSR availability criteria but at the commanders discretion would not deploy with the unit. Some examples include selected Rear Detachment Cadre or Soldiers with serious personal issues. Commanders must clarify each entry in the personnel comments section of the CUSR, explaining the reason(s) why a Soldier

considered available would not be deploying with the unit. The number of Soldiers Available-Not Deploying is not a P-level metric.

(7) *Professional military education (PME) achievement milestones.* The NetUSR software application will import PME achievement data on all Soldiers assigned to reporting units with AA-level UICs (that is, battalions and separate companies) when it imports other authoritative data from ADS. Subsequently, NetUSR will display this PME achievement data for review by the reporting unit. Commanders of reporting units will update/correct the displayed data, if necessary. However, commanders should note that the updates/corrections to the displayed PME achievement data accomplished via NetUSR are for CUSR purposes only, and that separate actions governed by the business rules of the ADS are necessary to correct/update the ADS. Following the commander's review and, if necessary, update/correction of the PME achievement data on Soldiers assigned to the unit, NetUSR will create a report reflecting the number by rank/grade of Soldiers (including commissioned officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers) in the unit that meet the milestone established for PME achievement. The milestones for PME achievement that support the PME data point established in this paragraph are intended to be commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the associated ranks/grades. However, they are established in this publication only to facilitate the data collection process and subsequent trend analysis at HQDA. These PME achievement milestones do not supersede, revise or replace any requirements or guidance from Army personnel management agencies or the unit's chain of command regarding personnel policy or promotions. Commanders of composite reporting units will review the PME achievement data reported by their subordinate elements and report aggregated PME achievement data in their composite reports. The specific milestones for PME achievement and PME status reporting procedures are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

9-3. Equipment on-hand level (available) metrics and data

a. The S-level (also known as the equipment on-hand (EOH) level) is the second of the four measured area levels that are the primary factors in determining a unit's overall C-level. The S-level is calculated by comparing the pacing items of mission essential equipment and the total mission essential equipment items currently in the unit's possession, under its control, or available to it within 72 hours (that is, available) with the corresponding quantities of mission essential equipment items required in accordance with its formal requirements and authorization document. The term "on-hand" is widely used in the logistics community to reflect what items have been issued or are accountable for supply or property book purposes, respectively, while the term "available" is specifically defined for CUSR purposes to require that the reporting unit possess or control the equipment items being addressed or to have the items available to the unit within 72 hours for mission execution. The meaning of "availability" for CUSR purposes is explained in paragraph 2-1. To avoid confusion the phraseology "on-hand (available)" is used in this paragraph to specifically indicate that the equipment items under discussion are currently in the possession or under the control of the reporting unit or available to it within 72 hours for mission execution. As an example, unless formally directed otherwise by HQDA (DAMO-ODR) or the ASCC, theater provided equipment (TPE) items will be considered as EOH (available) in the S-level measurements reported by deployed units if the TPE items meet established criteria. The TPE items must be currently possessed/controlled by the deployed unit for mission execution (formal transfer of the TPE items to the unit's property book is not required), and the TPE items must match the deployed unit's current MTOE requirements or must be authorized substitutes for the MTOE required items.

(1) During FY 09, HQDA (DAMO-FMF) will begin removing all equipment items that do not represent the unit's minimum essential warfighting requirements (MMEWR) from MTOEs. Subsequently, all of the equipment items on the formal requirements and authorizations documents of MTOE units will be coded either ERC P or ERC A. The LINs formerly coded as ERC B or ERC C either will be re-coded as ERC A or removed from the MTOE document. Pacing items are those major weapon systems, aircraft, and other equipment items that are central to the organization's ability to perform its core functions/designed capabilities, and therefore, are subject to continuous monitoring and management at all levels of command. Because the equipment items listed on TDA documents are not currently ERC coded, those TDA equipment items listed in the MDMF have been and will continue to be considered as ERC A for CUSR purposes, unless supplemental guidance approved by HQDA (DAMO-ODR) establishes otherwise. ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and/or DARNG-level organizations that require more definitive readiness coding of equipment items in their TDA units and organizations to accommodate unique command requirements may establish additional readiness coding criteria in a supplement to this regulation that would be applicable only to their units. Supplements to AR 220-1 require formal approval by HQDA (DAMO-ODR).

(2) HQDA (DAMO-FMF), in coordination with TRADOC, establishes and maintains the authoritative listing of pacing items for MTOE units at FMSWeb in accordance with the procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. Units may not independently change their pacing items, but must inform the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, if they believe that discrepancies exist. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, will review the discrepancies indicated and initiate the correction of unit documents in coordination with HQDA (DAMO-FMF). Units will report all items as currently documented while awaiting correction of administrative errors. The DCS, G-3/5/7/FM, with DAMO-OD coordination, is the final approval authority regarding ERC determination.

(3) While not a direct factor in determining the unit's overall S-level, the CBRN S-level also is determined and reported in the CUSR and may be considered by commanders when determining whether the unit's overall C-level should be upgraded or downgraded. The APS custodians will calculate the S-level for APS by comparing the fill level to the authorized column in the formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE) for the APS. The unit's overall S-level is equal to the lower of the ERC A/P or ERC P computations. See criteria in table 9-2.

Table 9-2
Equipment on-hand (available) criteria (high density individual line items numbers, 21 or more items, includes pacing items)

Level equipment	1	2	3	4
Aircraft	100-90 percent	89-90 percent	79-65 percent	Less than 65 percent
	100-90 percent	89-90 percent	79-60 percent	Less than 60 percent

b. Equipment requirements and authorizations.

(1) The TAADS/FMS is the official record for all approved formal requirement and authorizations documents (MTOE or TDA) and, in case of conflict between this system and LOGTAADS provided to the Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced (PBUSE) or other automated property book accounting system, use the TAADS/FMS information for CUSR purposes until the differences are resolved. FMSWeb provides customer access to the TAADS and FMS databases. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, will inform the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-FMF), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400 of any discrepancies requiring resolution.

(2) As updates and changes to requirements and authorizations are published and provided to units, confusion often develops as to which requirements and authorization document (MTOE or TDA) the unit should use to calculate the S-level status. Paragraph 7-2c explains the applicable CUSR criteria.

c. Reportable equipment. All of the equipment on a measured unit's formal requirements and authorization document (MTOE or TDA) is reportable in the CUSR. However, CUSR S-level calculations include the on-hand (availability) status of two categories of mission essential equipment items, ERC P (pacing item) and ERC A. Note that beginning in FY 09, all equipment items included on MTOEs will be designated either ERC P or ERC A. Refer to the MTOE to determine the category of each item of equipment and the required quantity. ERC P equipment items (pacing items) are determined by HQDA (DAMO-FMF) using the guidance and procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. The authoritative listing of pacing items is maintained on FMSWeb at <https://webtaads.belvoir.army.mil>.

d. Exempt equipment items. All ERC P and ERC A equipment items listed on a measured unit's MTOE are reportable in the CUSR and will be included in the unit's S-level calculations, to include developmental line item number (Z-LIN) pacing items, unless they have been specifically exempted in accordance with the procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. Additions and deletions to the authoritative listing of exempt equipment items at FMSWeb must be approved by HQDA (DAMO-FMF). The LIN exemptions approved in accordance with the procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens may apply Armywide or only to specific units, and/or they may apply for an unlimited time period or only for a specific time period. ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and/or DARNG, when applicable, are not authorized to exempt LINs from readiness status reporting.

(1) *Obsolete equipment items.* Equipment items that have been formally designated obsolete by HQDA (DAMO-FMF and DALO-SUE) will not be considered in S-level calculations, even if the obsolete equipment items remain in the possession of the reporting unit. Obsolescence can be formally designated for equipment items by LIN or by national stock number (NSN). Obsolescence by NSN is designated when multiple NSNs apply to one LIN and all of the NSNs under the LIN have not been designated as obsolete. In this situation, the LIN remains valid and cannot be formally designated as obsolete until all of its NSNs have been formally designated as obsolete. The following instructions apply to the situations indicated. Detailed procedures are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

(2) *Obsolete line item numbers.* The DAMO-FMF will remove obsolete LINs from the MTOEs and TDAs of units immediately upon formal designation of the LIN as obsolete. If necessary while MTOE/TDA updates are pending execution in TAADS/FMS, DAMO-FMF will use the exempt LIN process to exempt the obsolete LINs from further consideration in S-level calculations.

(3) *Obsolete national stock numbers while the line item number remains valid.* In situations where an equipment item with a NSN is formally designated as obsolete the unit commander will not consider or report the obsolete items as on-hand (available) in the S-level calculated for the unit. If the equipment requirements indicated by LIN on the unit's MTOE/TDA remain valid, then the S-level calculation for the LIN will be determined by dividing the number of on-hand (available) equipment items (do not include any obsolete items) by the ongoing MTOE/TDA requirement.

(4) *Coordinating instructions.*

(a) The authoritative source of equipment item obsolescence is SB 700–20, chapter 2 (formerly EM 0007, currently published in Logistics Information Warehouse (LIW)).

(b) Do not report any obsolete items in lieu of any MTOE/TDA required item.

(c) While HQDA (DAMO–FMF) LIN exemptions do not normally apply to equipment items on–hand in the unit at the S–3 level of fill or better, LIN exemptions due to obsolescence are applicable regardless of the level of fill.

(d) Equipment items announced by HQDA as pending obsolete, terminal or other interim stage to obsolete, with or without a specific obsolete date, will continue to be reported in the CUSR if the items remain on–hand (available) to the unit and meet the authorized substitute or ILO criteria below.

e. Applying substitutes and ILO equipment in determining quantity of reportable equipment on–hand (available). The number of equipment items for which a unit currently is accountable is determined by the property book or for classified items only, by the COMSEC custodian because accountable quantity and model information of classified COMSEC items are not authorized to be recorded on unclassified systems such as the property book. For CUSR purposes, the number of equipment items that currently are on–hand (available) to a unit to accomplish its mission requirements are determined by the unit commander pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph.

(1) *HQDA-authorized substitute equipment items.*

(a) Authorized substitutes are those class VII equipment items prescribed by HQDA in accordance with the provisions explained in DA Pam 708–3, that, if currently on–hand (available) in the unit, will be reported as on–hand (available) in the CUSR in place of the Class VII equipment items required in accordance with the unit’s formal requirements and authorizations document (MTOE or TDA).

(b) The authorized substitutes listed by LIN in SB 700–20, appendix H, are selected based on their ability to fulfill the operational requirements established by the MTOE/TDA for the equipment item and logistical support ability. Recommended changes to SB 700–20, appendix H, may be submitted to HQDA, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (ODCS, G–4) (DALO–ORR), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington DC 20310–0500. Users may access SB 700–20 by going to the LIW Web site at <http://liw.logsa.army.mil>, using either the "SB 700-20 Search" in the Catalog Module or conducting an item information search within Web LIDB\Query Database Module. The "SB 700–20 Search" also will provide a link to download the entire document as a zip file. First time users must register with LOGSA at the module provided on the Web site.

(c) When authorized substitutes are approved for issue on a greater than one-for-one basis, calculate an adjusted quantity of fill for the required LIN; then, compute the percentage of fill and determine the level for the required LIN, using the instructions in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens. Comments are required if the commander determines that there are problems of capability/compatibility caused by the mandatory use of a HQDA-authorized substitute equipment item. Possible problems could include a compatibility problem (with higher, supported, or supporting unit’s interoperability) or a problem that degrades the measured unit’s mission readiness. (An example would be a wheeled vehicle maintenance unit assigned to support an armored unit.)

(d) The criteria for determining the authorized substitute items that are listed in SB 700–20, appendix H, is explained in AR 710–1, paragraph 13–4. The process for determining and approving authorized substitute items is as illustrated in figure 9–1.

Process for determining and reporting mandatory substitute and in lieu of equipment items in the CUSR

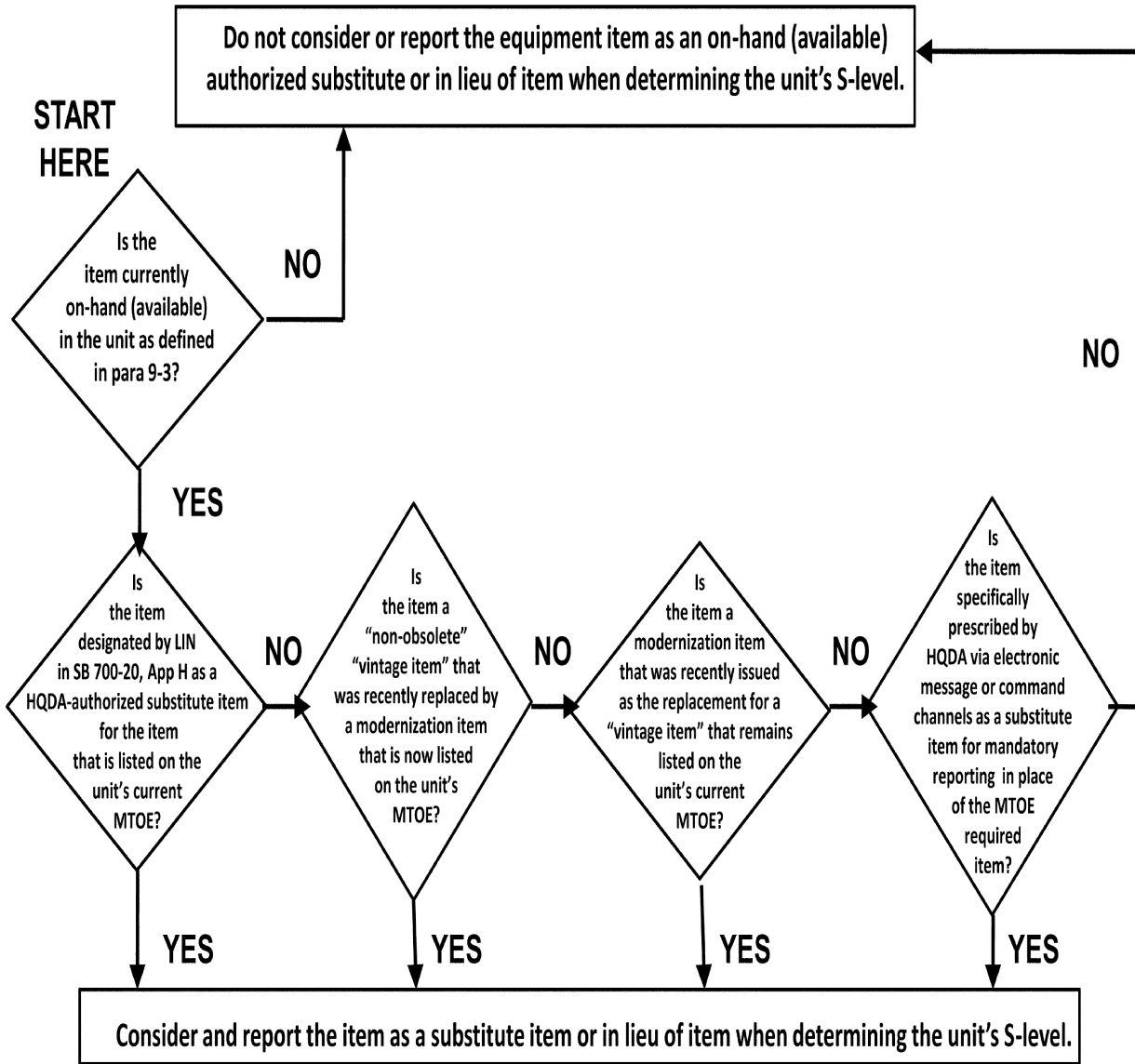


Figure 9-1. Process for determining and approving authorized substitute items

(2) *In lieu of equipment items.* The ILO items are those on hand (available) equipment items, to include non-type classified items (NTCI) and non-standard items, that do not have a valid substitute relationship reflected in SB 700–20, appendix H, but that the commander wishes to report as on hand (available) in place of an equipment item required in accordance with the unit’s formal requirements and authorization document. In the opinion of the commander of the measured unit, subject to validation at the 06 command level, ILO equipment items must be able to perform as required by the measured unit’s core functions/designed capabilities. Relevant factors impacting on the suitability of an equipment item under consideration for designation as an ILO equipment item include the availability of trained operators, trained maintenance personnel, necessary repair parts, ammunition and compatibility with other equipment. Additionally, the following criteria will be used when determining suitability of an item for reporting as ILO in the CUSR:

(a) Item must have the same characteristics as the authorized item and cannot be formally designated as obsolete by HQDA.

(b) Item can be used in conjunction with other items (for example, a tractor can haul an ILO trailer).

(c) Item is supportable and required repair parts must be available. Repair capability must be within the unit/organizational scope or available through other means (in theater contractor support or direct support maintenance team). A source of supply for replacement of the major end item must be available.

(d) Item will be deployed with the unit to accomplish the core functions/designed capabilities if the required item is not available.

(e) Any NTCI or non standard item reported as an ILO for CUSR purposes must be registered in SSN-LIN Automated Management and Integrating System (SLAMIS) with either a standard LIN or a non-standard LIN (NSLIN).

(f) If a modernization item of equipment or system is added to an requirements and authorization document to replace a current vintage item of equipment but the new item (or an authorized substitute from SB 700–20) is not fielded, the unit commander will designate the older item/system as ILO the new item for CUSR purposes if it meets the above criteria.

(g) If a modernization item of equipment or system has not been added to a requirements and authorization document and SB 700–20 has not been updated to include the item as an authorized substitute, but the new item has been fielded to replace the current vintage item of equipment, then the Commander will designate the modernization item as ILO the vintage item for CUSR purposes.

(h) On-hand (available) equipment items/systems considered for ILO designation by the unit commander for CUSR purposes must be evaluated on a system-for-system, function-for-function, or capability-for-capability basis. The unit commander’s decision to report in the CUSR on-hand (available) equipment items (ILO) in place of the required and documented equipment items must be specifically approved at the 06 command level. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, will ensure that subordinate units properly apply this ILO policy. For APS, HQ, AMC must approve ILO items (except Class VIII, which will be approved by OTSG/USAMEDCOM).

f. Evaluating component part availability. Reportable LINs having several components, for example, sets, kits, or outfits (SKO) and/or medical materiel equipment sets (MMS/MES/DES/DMS/VES) will be reported as on-hand (available) if property records show the LIN has been issued and at least 90 percent of each SKO nonexpendable and durable items are present and serviceable. Do not count the set as on-hand (available), if more than 10 percent of the nonexpendable and/or durable components are unserviceable, missing, depleted, or require supply action under AR 735–5 (for example, a Financial Liability Investigation of Property Loss). All RC units will exclude all expendable and durable MMS/MES/DES/DMS/VES component items that have a shelf life less than 60 months (shelf life codes of A-H, J-M, P-R, or 1-9). COMPO 1, echelon III and IV medical units will exclude all expendable and durable items with a shelf life less than 60 months that are part of the Surgeon General’s centralized contingency programs. The list of this materiel is available in SB–8–75–S7 and can be accessed on <http://www.usamma.army.mil/>.

g. Reserve Component equipment. The RC units will report as assigned equipment all reportable equipment at equipment concentration sites (ECS), displaced equipment training centers (DETC), regional training sites-maintenance (RTS-M), regional training site-medical (RTS-MED), unit training equipment sites (UTES), mobility and training equipment sites (MATES), weekend training sites (WETS), and area maintenance support activities (AMSA).

h. Equipment not on site. Normally, the unit commander considers as available for CUSR purposes only those equipment items that currently are possessed by the unit or under its direct control. However, at the direction of the responsible ASCC, the unit commander will consider as available for CUSR purposes the assigned equipment that is part of an established plan that ensures the equipment will be deployed to meet the unit in theater or will be provided to the unit in theater (for example, theater provided equipment). A system must be established to keep the commander informed as to the fill level and maintenance status of this equipment. Equipment that is not on site but remains under the control of the unit will be considered as available if the unit commander has both the authority and the resources to

transport or move the equipment to rejoin the unit at its current location in 72 hours or less in order to meet operational requirements. (Also see para *k*, below.)

i. Assigned equipment outside of the control of the measured unit that is not included in an established plan that ensures the availability of the equipment for mission requirements will not be counted as available, unless HQDA or the responsible ASCC has provided supplemental guidance indicating otherwise in accordance with paragraph 10–5. Examples include, but are not limited to, equipment left in theater by redeploying units for use by other units, equipment loaned to deploying units, equipment undergoing rebuild, or remaining behind at the home station of deploying units, and/or centrally stored supplies and equipment. Equipment that is deployed with a subordinate element (DUIC) of the parent organization owning the equipment will be counted as available by the parent organization only if the subordinate element remains under the command authority of the parent organization or the responsible ASCC has so directed. Note that unit equipment that is in transit to join the unit, to include equipment on board ship, is normally considered as on-hand (available) for CUSR. Reportable equipment that is not counted as on-hand (available) by the unit to which the equipment is assigned will be reported as on-hand (available) by the unit physically in control of the equipment if a CUSR is required from the unit possessing the equipment.

j. Loans from Army pre-positioned stocks. The APS equipment deployed/loaned as a unit set, partial set, or task force package will be reported by the using units that signed for the equipment. The deploying unit will include the transferred/loaned equipment in its EOH computations. The EOH for APS will be reduced to reflect the transfer/loan. The APS will report level 6 in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4–6*f* and C–5 in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4–8.

k. Calculating the S-level. The NetUSR calculates the unit's S-level using procedures established in the NetUSR User's Guide.

l. Chemical and Biological Defense equipment status reporting.

(1) The CJCSI 3401.02A and CJCSM 3150.02A require measured units to determine and report an overall CBDRT level, a CBD S-level and a CBD T-level). The data required to establish these CBDRT levels is determined from the corresponding CBD status data reported by Army units in the CUSR in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (the CBD S-level), paragraph 4–3 (the CBD T-level), paragraph 4–4 (the overall CBDRT-level) and the procedures in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. Commanders assess the status of equipment and training in their units to determine the CBD S-level and the CBD T-level, respectively. The overall CBDRT level is the lower (worst case) of these two levels, except that CBRN S-6 levels are discarded.

(2) To determine the unit's CBD S-level, assess the readiness of the unit to perform its core functions/designed capabilities under chemical or biological conditions based on the availability and condition of required CBD equipment and supplies. Determine equipment readiness/serviceability of available CBD equipment and supplies in accordance with the applicable publication (that is, based on the fully mission capable (FMC) standard in the applicable technical manual (TM) –10/20 series). Commanders will consider as available only the CBD equipment and supplies that are currently on hand (available) in the unit and/or that are currently under the control of the unit. Consider centrally stored CBD equipment items and supplies earmarked for use by the unit as available and operational/serviceable only if so stipulated in formal command directives.

9–4. Equipment readiness/serviceability level metrics and data

a. General. The level for equipment readiness (ER) is the third of the four measured area levels that are the primary factors in determining a unit's overall C-level. The R-level indicates how well the unit or organization is maintaining its on-hand equipment. For CUSR purposes, equipment is considered operationally ready if it is determined to be "fully mission capable" (FMC) in accordance with the standards prescribed in the applicable technical manual (see "not ready if" column of the preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS) in the TM 10/20 series).

b. Determining the R-level. Measured units and organizations determine and report an R-level in the CUSR in accordance with the policy provisions in this paragraph and the detailed procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. The R-level is determined by commanders of measured units by calculating an aggregate R-level that considers all maintenance reportable equipment in the unit's possession and then determining a separate R-level for each maintenance reportable pacing item (ERC P) LIN. The measured unit's overall R-level is determined by comparing the aggregate R-level and the R-levels for each maintenance reportable pacing item LIN. The measured unit's overall R-level is equal to the lowest of these R-levels. See table 9–3. Because units are required to submit their monthly Materiel Condition Status Report (MCSR) to LOGSA as part of CUSR procedures, detailed maintenance data by LIN is available for each unit in the authoritative Army databases for maintenance data. Hence, NetUSR requires that units address the specific readiness status of only their maintenance reportable pacing items at the LIN level of detail in the CUSR. However, commanders may elect or higher headquarters can direct their units to address equipment readiness at the LIN level of detail for other maintenance reportable equipment items in their possession to provide additional visibility to significant maintenance issues.

Table 9-3
Level for percentage of equipment fully mission capable

Level	1	2	3	4
Equipment other than aircraft	100-90 percent	89-70 percent	69-60 percent	less than 60 percent

c. Reportable items of equipment are those designated as reportable in the most current version of the Maintenance Master Data File (MMDF). The MMDF is maintained by the U.S. Army Materiel Command's Logistics Support Activity (USAMC LOGSA) under the direction of the ODCS, G-4. LOGSA updates the MMDF semiannually and electronically publishes the most current version on its Web site at: https://www.logsa.army.mil/pam700/700-1.pdf#3_7. Do not include Reserve Component Hospital Decrement or the COMPO 1 DEPMEDS Hospital Decrement equipment in calculations. A decision support chart illustrating the relationship of the various Army criteria for determining the equipment items whose operational status should be used in R-level calculations is provided in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

d. Because the equipment items listed on TDA documents are not currently ERC coded, those TDA equipment items listed in the MMDF have been and will continue to be considered as ERC A for CUSR purposes. The ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs, and/or DARNG-level organizations that require more definitive readiness coding of equipment items in their TDA units and organizations to accommodate unique command requirements may establish additional readiness coding criteria in a supplement to this regulation that would be applicable only to their units. Supplements to AR 220-1 require formal approval by HQDA (DAMO-ODR).

9-5. The training level metrics and data

a. *General.* The level of training (T-level) is the fourth of the four measured area levels that are the primary factors in determining a unit's overall C-level. The T-level reflects the commander's assessment of unit proficiency in the METs associated with its core functions/designed capabilities. Army reporting units determine and report the METL in the CUSR in accordance with the policy provisions in appendix B and the detailed procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

b. *Reporting the T-METL percentage and the T-level.* The T-METL percentage is auto-calculated by NetUSR after the commander enters their unit proficiency assessment for each of the unit's METL tasks. NetUSR uses the following methodology to calculate the T-METL percentage and to determine the corresponding T-level:

(1) The METs associated with the unit's core functions/designed capabilities that are assessed by the unit commander as T are multiplied by 3, the applicable METs assessed by the unit commander as P are multiplied by 2, the applicable METs assessed by the unit commander as U are multiplied by 1, and then the results are summed

(2) The total number of METs associated with the unit's core functions/designed capabilities is multiplied by 3.

(3) The T-METL percentage is calculated by dividing the sum from (1) by the product from (2), then multiplying the result by 100.

(4) Subsequently, NetUSR determines the T-level as follows:

(a) When all applicable METs are assessed as either "trained" (T) or "needs practice" (P) and no applicable MET is assessed as "untrained" (U), then the T-level is determined by applying the T-METL percentages contained in table 9-4, below.

Table 9-4
Translating the T-mission essential task list percentage into a T-level

T-METL percentage determined	T-level (Applicable to only the METs associated with the unit's core functions/designed/capabilities)
85 percent or greater	T1 (no untrained MET)
70 percent to 84 percent	T2 (no untrained METs)
55 percent to 69 percent	T3
Less than 55 percent	T4

(b) When one or more of the applicable METs is assessed as untrained (U) and the T-METL percentage for all applicable METs is 55 percent or higher, then the T-level will reported as T3.

(c) When one or more of the standardized FSO METs is assessed as untrained (U) and the T-METL percentage for all standardized FSO METs is less that 55 percent, then the T-level will reported as T-4.

(d) To assist commanders, DTMS (Web-based) is the system that will be used to track and schedule training and

provide summary reports to assist in determining individual and collective skill proficiency for assessing unit overall training.

c. Reporting other training data.

(1) *Training days (T-Days).* The T-Days data point reflects the number of training days that the commander estimates is required for the unit to become fully trained on its standardized FSO METs, that is, for all standardized FSO METs to be assessed as “T” when performed under the conditions associated with the designated operational theme. To estimate the number of training days needed to become fully trained on the standardized FSO METs, the commander estimates the minimum amount of training events/activities required to raise the unit’s assessed proficiency in each standardized FSO MET to a trained (T) status. This estimate includes the time required to achieve and sustain proficiency on the critical individual, leader, and collective tasks required to successfully accomplish each standardized FSO MET. For RC units, the number of days required by the unit to train to achieve full proficiency on any specified pre-mobilization training tasks is included in this estimate if applicable. This estimate does not include the number of days required by the unit to train exclusively for CBRN tasks which are reported separately, if applicable. This estimate also does not include time needed to conduct field training exercises (FTX) or command post exercises (CPX) at levels of command higher than that of the reporting unit. For example, a battalion commander should consider in their estimate the training time needed to conduct a battalion FTX or CPX but they should not consider the training time needed for a brigade level FTX or CPX.

(2) *T-Days attributable to chemical-biological defense requirements (CBD T-Days).* The options for determining and the procedures for reporting CBD T-Days are explained in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens.

(3) Manning and training qualification data for designated squads/crews/teams/systems, command posts, and staffs. While assessing unit proficiency in its standardized FSO METs and estimating training days, the commander considers and reports the training qualification status of designated entities applicable to the unit. Key command posts, battle staffs, and emerging command and control systems have been added to the list of entities and systems for which manning and qualification data will be reported in the CUSR. In some cases, the number of authorized and reportable squads, crews, or teams may vary from the number of required entities or systems determined from the MTOE. For example, continuous operations may require that a command post have two or more qualified crews or multiple crews may be designated for a single aircraft. The authorized and reportable number will reflect the number of squads, crews, and teams for which manning and qualification status must be reported in accordance with Army doctrine or command guidance.

(a) *Reporting requirements.* The AI COMPO 1 and RC units and organizations will report the manning and training qualification status of designated squads/crews/teams/systems, command posts, and staffs if they are either required to man or staff any of these entities or are equipped with any of the systems indicated in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens.

(b) *Report consolidation.* All major units and major headquarters are required to consolidate and report in their full reports the squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification data reported by their organic and OPCON units/elements.

(c) *Additional reported data.* The Army tasking authority, and/or a major headquarters (brigade level or above) with ADCON authority, may direct its subordinate units to determine and report manning and qualification data for additional squads/crews/teams/systems, command posts, and staffs in the CUSR.

(4) *Unit and staff proficiency levels.* These mandatory assessments enable commanders to indicate, using the doctrinal TPU rating scale, the level at which their subordinate elements and, when applicable, their staffs currently are trained. They also provide visibility to the proficiency of subordinate elements that do not submit separate reports. When training strategies establish goals for unit training at levels other than the level at which the unit is organized, the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the reporting unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG also can use these assessments to track the progress of the unit toward those goals. For example, a battalion reporting T4 could indicate proficiency at the squad, platoon, or company levels. Similarly, the battalion commander can use this data point to provide a discrete assessment regarding the staff’s proficiency. The NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens explain reporting procedures.

(5) *Reporting resource constraints.* Commanders report the degree to which resource constraints prevent their units from achieving and maintaining the highest training level (that is, T-1 level). See the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens for the various codes and reporting procedures.

9–6. Assigned mission level and associated data

a. Background. The assigned mission level (A-level) is the overall level reported in the CUSR by commanders of measured units to provide their assessments of their units’ ability to execute currently assigned missions. Joint Staff policy requires military units to report via GSORTS for all operational environments to facilitate the operational planning that is necessary for adequate and feasible military responses to crises and time-sensitive situations. Accordingly, current Joint Staff policy requires commanders of measured units to determine and report on their units’ readiness for the missions for which they were designed and require their core capabilities using the C-level and also to determine and report their units’ ability to execute any currently assigned missions using the percent effective (PCTEF) level. (Note that Army units report A-levels ILO PCTEF levels.) The current Joint Staff guidelines require that

commanders report a “PCTEF level” upon receipt of an order to execute any of the following missions: homeland defense or homeland security, peacekeeping or peace enforcement operations, humanitarian assistance, consequence management, counter-drug operations, civil disturbance operations, and natural disaster relief operations (includes wild fire fighting missions). Current OSD guidelines require units to report their capability to accomplish a wide range of current operations and contingency requirements. For Army units, the assigned mission level reporting requirements established in this regulation will supplant these Joint Staff and OSD reporting requirements.

b. Reporting requirements. See appendix C.

9–7. Chemical/biological defense resources and training level

The CBDRT level is determined and reported to reflect the ability of the measured unit to perform its core functions/ designed capabilities under chemical and/or biological conditions. The CBDRT level corresponds to the lowest (worst case) status level determined for the CBDRT S-level and CBDRT T-level as described in paragraph 4–3, except that CBDRT S-6 levels are discarded. The NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens explain reporting procedures and the NetUSR User’s Guide explains data entry requirements. While the CBDRT S-level and the CBDRT T-level are not factors in determining the unit’s S-level and T-level, respectively, commanders of measured units should consider the unit’s CBDRT level when determining whether to upgrade or downgrade the unit’s C-level.

Chapter 10 Army Unique Reporting Requirements

10–1. General

The readiness status reporting requirements established by Joint Staff and OSD were designed by them to meet their specific information requirements. Army unique readiness status reporting requirements are those metrics and data points added by HQDA to these Joint/OSD requirements to enhance the value of the CUSR as a resource management and operations tool for the Army. The Army is pursuing the most comprehensive transformation of its forces since World War II and concurrently implementing new concepts for ARFORGEN. Army unique information and data contained in the CUSR enable the Army to see itself clearly as it transforms and to accurately assess the progressive readiness of Army Forces as they prepare for and execute operational requirements.

10–2. Reporting by units and elements registered with derivative unit identification codes and sub unit identification codes

a. General.

(1) The DUICs are registered for organic elements of MTOE and TDA organizations that require separate registration in the DRRS–Army database for a wide variety of operational and administrative reasons. These DUICs can include temporary or long term registrations; registrations representing personnel only, equipment only or containing both personnel and equipment; and registrations representing large or small ad hoc or task organized entities. Since these DUICs do not have a formal document (for example, an MTOE or TDA) that establishes their personnel and equipment requirements, they also are known as and commonly referred to as “unstructured derivatives” or “unstructured DUICs,” which is how they will be addressed in this paragraph to avoid any confusion.

(2) Sub-unit UICs are registered for the lettered companies, batteries, or troops that are organic to parent MTOE units with AA-level UICs. While units registered with sub-unit UICs do not have a separate requirements and authorizations document, their specific personnel and equipment requirements are established by a separate paragraph in the MTOE of the parent unit. Sub-unit UICs also are known as and commonly referred to as “structured derivatives” or “structured DUICs.” Both the correct and common terminology will be used in this paragraph to avoid any confusion.

(3) Normally, neither unstructured DUICs nor sub-unit UICs (structured DUICs) are required to prepare and submit readiness status reports into the DRRS–Army database. The provisions in this paragraph are applicable to those unstructured DUICs and sub-unit UICs (structured DUICs) that, by exception, have been directed to prepare and submit reports in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8–2 and 8–3.

b. Reporting by unstructured derivative unit identification codes. When directed to prepare and submit a separate report, commanders of deploying/deployed units/elements with unstructured DUICs will assess and report their units/elements’ ability to accomplish the missions for which deploying/deployed in the required data fields for the overall category level and for the level of each of the four measured areas.

(1) The C-level will be selected based on the lowest level determined for a measured area. Except for the training level (T-level), the levels of the measured areas will be subjectively determined and will be based on the assumption that resupply actions, consumption and attrition rates, and the pace of operations will continue at demonstrated or planned rates, unless concrete indicators of change are evident. The training level will be determined based on an assessment of the standardized FSO METs accomplished in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9–5. In the

reports prepared and submitted by unstructured DUICs, the assigned mission and the core functions/designed capabilities are synonymous, and task training proficiency is indicated via the assessment of the standardized FSO METs. Similarly, A-level data reporting and the core functions/designed capabilities accomplishment estimate are not applicable to unstructured DUICs. Commanders of deploying/deployed units/elements with unstructured DUICs will determine these levels after estimating the resources and assessing the training proficiency required to accomplish the operational mission for which the unit/element with the unstructured DUIC was organized or deployed and then comparing this estimate and assessment to the current status of resources and training proficiency in the unstructured DUIC unit/element. The category level definitions applicable to deployed unstructured DUIC reporting units/elements and those pending deployment are as follows:

(a) Unstructured DUIC level C-1 indicates that—

1. The unstructured DUIC unit/element possesses the required resources, is adequately trained and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake the full mission for which it was deployed or is pending deployment.

2. The status of the unstructured DUIC unit/element's personnel, equipment, consumable supplies, and training and the unstructured DUIC unit/element's position do not decrease the probability of mission success or increase the vulnerability of the unstructured DUIC unit/element.

3. The unstructured DUIC unit/element can accomplish its mission without the need for additional resources.

(b) Unstructured DUIC level C-2 indicates that—

1. The unstructured DUIC unit/element possesses the required resources, is adequately trained, and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake most of the mission for which it was deployed or is pending deployment.

2. The status of the unstructured DUIC unit/element's personnel, equipment consumable supplies, and training and the unstructured DUIC unit/element's position will not decrease the probability of mission success or significantly increase the vulnerability of the unstructured DUIC unit/element, although some increase in vulnerability is acceptable relative to mission criticality. The unstructured DUIC unit/element may encounter isolated decreases in its flexibility to accomplish mission critical tasks.

3. The unstructured DUIC unit/element will require little, if any, assistance to compensate for deficiencies.

(c) Unstructured DUIC level C-3 indicates that—

1. The unstructured DUIC unit/element possesses the required resources, is adequately trained, and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake some portions, but not most, of the mission for which it was deployed or is pending deployment.

2. The status of the unstructured DUIC unit/element's personnel, equipment, consumable supplies, and training and the unstructured DUIC unit/element's position will decrease the probability of mission success or increase vulnerability of the unstructured DUIC unit/element. It is likely that the unstructured DUIC unit/element will encounter significant decreases in its flexibility to accomplish mission critical tasks.

3. The unstructured DUIC unit/element may need significant assistance to compensate for deficiencies.

(d) Unstructured DUIC level C-4 indicates that—

1. The unstructured DUIC unit/element requires additional resources and/or training or needs mobility assistance to undertake the full mission for which it was deployed or is pending deployment. If required by the situation, the unstructured DUIC unit/element may be directed to undertake portions of its mission with the resources on hand (available).

2. The status of the unstructured DUIC unit/element's personnel, equipment, consumable supplies and training and the unstructured DUIC unit/element's position decrease the probability of mission success and increase the vulnerability of the unit. Mission success is possible for certain isolated scenarios.

3. The unstructured DUIC unit/element cannot compensate for deficiencies even with significant assistance.

(e) Unstructured DUIC level 6 indicates that the commander of the unstructured DUIC unit/element has no visibility of the status of a particular measured area and, therefore, no ability to subjectively determine its level. Level 6 cannot be reported as the overall level.

(2) The overall unstructured DUIC C-level will be based on the lowest (worst case) level determined for the four measured areas (PSRT) that reflect the status of resources and training in the unstructured DUIC unit/element. Subjective upgrades of the unstructured DUIC unit/element C-level are not applicable since the level for each of the four measured areas was subjectively determined.

(3) In unstructured DUIC reports, the C-level coincides with the A-level.

(4) Unstructured DUIC units are not required to report a mission accomplishment estimate (MAE percentage).

(5) When directed, unstructured DUIC units/elements will accomplish reporting as follows:

(a) COMPO 1 and RC unstructured DUIC units/elements are required to begin reporting no later than 90-days prior to actual operational deployment of the reportable units/elements or when directed by the ACOM/ASCC/DRU exercising ADCON over the registered unit and/or, when applicable, the DARNG or State adjutant general, whichever date is earlier or applicable.

(b) The reporting window for unstructured DUICs closes for all unstructured DUIC unit/elements (COMPO 1 and RC) when all unstructured DUIC units/elements have returned from the operational deployment.

(c) Upon redeployment, unstructured DUIC units/elements will submit a final report.

c. *Reporting by sub-unit identification codes (structured derivative unit identification codes).* When directed to prepare and submit a separate reports, commanders of units with sub-unit UICs (structured DUICs) will determine and report their unit's ability to accomplish their missions in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation (see chap 8) for parent units (AA-level UICs), except that the measured area levels for personnel (P-level) and equipment on hand (available) (S-level) will be determined based on the specific requirements established by the applicable paragraph in the parent unit's MTOE document. While A-level data reporting requirements are not applicable for reporting by unstructured DUICs, these data reporting requirements are applicable to the reporting requirements of sub-unit UICs (structured DUICs).

d. *Report types and procedures.* The applicable report types and detailed procedures for the preparation and submission of CUSRs by unstructured DUICs and sub-unit UICs (structured DUICs) are explained and examples are provided in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

10-3. Mission accomplishment estimate

The policy requirement for the commander of each measured unit to develop and report the MAE in the CUSR and to consider the MAE during C-level upgrade/downgrade determinations has been eliminated. However, the MAE data field has been retained in NetUSR software for optional data entry to enable commanders to develop and report the MAE as directed by command guidance or as desired.

10-4. Composite reporting requirements

a. *Purpose.* Composite reports are intended to provide a collective assessment of the status of measured major units (larger than battalion-size) and major headquarters (for example, corps headquarters and modular division headquarters, and so forth), indicating their ability to accomplish the core functions/designed capabilities for which they were designed and also, when applicable, any assigned mission missions currently required for reporting. For major units, like regiments, brigades, and BCTs, these collective assessments are based on the conditions or the status levels reported by their organic units (minus any detachments) and current augmentations and the ability of these subordinate units/elements to operate together. For major headquarters, like corps headquarters and modular division headquarters, that by design do not have organic forces beyond their headquarters elements, the collective assessment for the core functions/designed capabilities (C-level) is based on the collective ability of the organic elements (minus detachments) and current augmentations that comprise the headquarters to execute the command and control focused standardized FSO METs. However, for these major headquarters the basis for the A-level assessments, when applicable, depend on the nature of the assigned mission and whether operational forces are specifically subordinated to the major headquarters for assigned mission execution.

b. *Units required submitting reports.* Chapter 8 describes the measured units/headquarters, to include those measured major units and major headquarters that are required to submit composite reports. All currently existing (post E-date) major units/headquarters listed in Annex A of the ACP are required to submit composite reports, unless they have been specifically exempted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8-5.

c. *Special reporting requirements.* Commanders of major units/headquarters submitting composite reports are required to indicate their 90-day C-level status level projections and their top three issues in the remarks section of their reports. When applicable, they also are required to provide A-level projections (see para 9-6).

d. *Report types and formats.* There are two formats (full and abbreviated) and various report types that apply to the composite reporting requirements established by this regulation. The two report formats are distinguished from each other by the methodology used by them to determine the collective assessments and the number of information and data entries that they require. Reports will be prepared and submitted by the measured major units/headquarters required to submit composite reports in accordance with the guidance and criteria in this paragraph and the procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. (Also see table 4-1 for report types.)

(1) *Full format reports.* Major units and major headquarters will submit report types using the full report format except as authorized in paragraph (2), below.

(2) *Abbreviated format reports.* Composite report types using the abbreviated format are authorized for use while the major unit/headquarters is deployed, when directed by HQDA or the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, because the organizational structure of the major unit/headquarters is not definitively established or because submitting a full format report would involve redundant computations or aggregations of the measured area levels already reported by subordinate units. Reports using the abbreviated format feature a subjective collective assessment of the ability of the major unit/headquarters to undertake the core functions/designed capabilities(s) that it was designed to perform. Unlike commanders' letters and memorandums that were previously used by some major units/headquarters or the higher command remarks entered into the reports prepared by the HHC commanders, a composite report using the abbreviated format provides the separate assessments required to process the report into the Joint and OSD databases and meets HQDA and Joint Staff requirements for a separate report reflecting the operational judgments of a field grade or senior officer, respectively. Subjective assessments include the commander's determination of the four measured area levels (personnel, equipment on-hand {available}, equipment readiness and training),

the assessment of the overall level (C-level) and the A-level (when applicable), and comments on readiness management responsibilities (when assigned). Major units and major headquarters that are not required to submit a report type using a full report format may submit a report type using an abbreviated format. Composite reports using the abbreviated format may be submitted by major units and major headquarters currently assigned or apportioned in Joint planning documents that do not have a clearly defined organizational structure or that previously were not required prepare and submit separate reports. Command and control headquarters above the battalion level that do not have organic forces beyond their headquarters elements may submit a composite report using the abbreviated format.

10-5. Deployed reporting requirements

a. This paragraph addresses the specific CUSR requirements that are impacted by the operational deployment of Army units and organizations. It is applicable to all Army organizations designated as measured units, to include the major units and major headquarters explained in paragraph 8-1. The impact on specific units and organizations will depend on the deployment/employment circumstances, the assigned missions that are applicable and the external guidance and instructions received from HQDA or the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, regarding Joint and Army status reporting requirements. These impacts may include changes to command relationships and authorities (for example, ADCON and OPCON), guidance for determining the availability of Soldiers and subordinate units, CUSR management oversight responsibilities, and/or CUSR submission channels, the mandatory information, and report types required, and CUSR submission timelines.

b. The C-level and the levels for the four measured areas may be determined in an abbreviated/subjective manner (short format report) for status reporting by commanders of operationally deployed units. Unless exempted by HQDA, deployed units will continue to report their CMET assessments while deployed. While the short report format contains all mandatory data reporting requirements, commanders of deployed units are not precluded from submitting a “full” report that contains the same information as a full report submitted from the home station. When the expanded report format is incorporated into NetUSR software and made available for use, commanders also may submit an “expanded” report that contains the additional CUSR information they deem relevant to the status of their unit. The appropriate sets, fields, and labels must be used in expanded and full reports. Commanders of deployed units will report the unit’s status in the four measured areas (PER, EOH, ER, and training) based on the core functions/designed capabilities, and they also will report their assigned mission level and the supporting measured area levels in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4-3. The C-level determination will continue to reflect the ability of the unit to accomplish the core functions/designed capabilities and the CMET assessments, while the A-level assessment will reflect the ability of the unit to accomplish the assigned mission for which it is deployed. Commanders of major units submitting a deployed report will continue to indicate their 90-day C-level status level projections and their top three issues in the remarks section of their deployed reports. See the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens for procedures and detailed instructions. Unless formally specified or directed otherwise, the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU-level command is responsible for CUSR management oversight of the Army units under their ADCON authority while these units are deployed. Pursuant to the deployment of Army units during a crisis and in wartime, the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU/TAG-level command will coordinate with the gaining command and publish orders to specify the ADCON responsibilities to be retained by the losing command. CUSR management oversight is an important ADCON responsibility that must be addressed in these orders. (Also see chap 3).

10-6. Reporting by Army installations

a. Army installations required to submit reports.

(1) Designated Army installations are required to report quarterly into the DRRS-Army database. The authoritative listing of the installations and facilities currently required to provide quarterly reports, to include their unit identification codes (UICs) and corresponding installation codes (I/C’s) will be posted and maintained at DAMO-ODR’s unclassified and classified Web sites in accordance with the procedures explained in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens.

(2) The authoritative listing of the Army installations required to submit quarterly reports into DRRS-Army is located on DAMO-ODR’s unclassified and classified Web sites under the CCSA files labeled “Data Extract file Installations Required to Report NetUSR (date of last update).” The unclassified and classified Web sites can be accessed using the following paths and information:

(a) Unclassified Web site (NIPRNet): available on AKO at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/137868>.

(b) Classified Web site (SIPRNet): available on AKO-S at <https://www.us.army.smil.mil/suite/page/7531>.

(c) If unable to open the DAMO-ODR sites on AKO or AKO-S using the above paths, then proceed as follows: once logged into AKO or AKO-S, use the site map to navigate to Army organizations; Operations; Army Readiness Division.

b. Installation status reporting requirements. HQDA (DAMO-ODR), in coordination with ACSIM, DARNG, and the responsible ACOM, ASCC, and DRU will incrementally establish and implement policies and procedures for Army installations to report into DRRS-Army. Specific guidance and implementing instructions will be provided to execute each iteration. During the initial phase of installation status reporting, critical power generation platforms and power generation support platforms designated by HQDA in coordination with ACSIM and IMCOM will report their METs

into DRRS–Army using the new Y/Q/N metrics for capability assessments and provide mandatory commander comments. Subsequently, HQDA (DAMO–ODR), in coordination with ACSIM, DARNG, and the responsible ACOM, ASCC, and DRU, will refine the initial installation status reporting requirements and will establish requirements for status reporting by additional installations in follow-on implementing instructions.

c. Reporting channels. IMCOM installations will report to HQDA through the Northeast, Southeast, West, Pacific, Europe, and Korea regional offices, as appropriate. Installations under the purview of the ARNG will report through the appropriate JFHQ–State through the National Guard Bureau to HQDA. For other Army installations, the responsible ACOM, ASCC, or DRU will designate the appropriate reporting channels to HQDA.

d. Reporting changes to capability assessments.

(1) *Changes to a mission essential task assessment.* Commanders of reporting units, to include the commanders of Army installations required to report into DRRS–Army, will report any change to a MET assessment that does not result in a change to the mission category assessment supported by that MET in the next monthly report when due. Changes to a MET assessment that result in a change to a mission category assessment will be reported within 24 hours after the commander determines the changed assessment in accordance with the instructions below.

(2) *Changes to mission category assessment.* Commanders of reporting units, to include the commanders of Army installations required to report into DRRS–Army, will report any changes to their capability assessments for a mission category within 24 hours of the commander’s determination that the capability assessment has changed. Other changes to the readiness status of a reporting unit or installation will be reported into DRRS–Army in a change report prepared and submitted in accordance with the procedures explained in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens.

e. All CUSRs submitted by Army installations into the DRRS–Army database are classified CONFIDENTIAL.

f. The NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens explain the detailed procedures for status reporting by Army installations.

10–7. Reporting by Army Reserve National Guard units with State assigned missions

a. General. The JFHQ–State is the State/territory/DC level Joint Force headquarters that replaced the State Area Command (STARC). The JFHQ–State represents a comprehensive structural command and control response to the evolving requirements of the post 9/11 security environment. The JFHQ–State provides command and control of all National Guard forces in the State or territory for the Governor, or in the case of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Army, and also acts as Joint Services headquarters for national-level response efforts during contingency operations. The JFHQ–State supports JTF–State commanders and all of the deployed units within the State, as well as acting as an information channel to the National Guard Bureau and combatant commanders. The JFHQ–State coordinates any additional support required, such as mobilization of extra forces, or providing other logistical support. The JFHQ–State can act as a Joint Service headquarters for national-level response efforts during contingency operations. The JFHQ–State assumes tactical control of all assigned military units ordered to support contingency operations, and coordinate situational awareness and resource requirements with combatant commanders.

b. Reporting by Army National Guard units with State Assigned Missions. The OSD DRRS Serial 4 Guidance requires that each JFHQ–State assess its readiness for each approved mission, to include JFHQ–State approved missions, CCDR, or State plans, named operations in support of Homeland Defense (HLD), and Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA). This paragraph establishes policy and procedures for readiness status reporting into the DRRS–Army database via NetUSR by designated ARNG units with “State assigned” missions or contingency requirements established by the JFHQ–State.

c. Army National Guard units required to report. The ARNG units with State assigned missions or contingency requirements designated by JFHQ–State will report their capability assessments for these State assigned missions into DRRS–Army via NetUSR in accordance with the policy and procedures established by DARNG. The State assigned missions reported into DRRS–Army may include operational requirements that are planned for initial execution while the ARNG units are on State active duty or while in a Title 32 status. The DARNG will coordinate these operational requirements, to include designating the specific units, the specific missions assigned to those units, and the specific METs associated with the assigned mission, with the JFHQs–State and the Army Force Provider. Under normal circumstances, only ARNG units and organizations with AA-level UICs and METL tasks contained in the Universal Joint Task Manual, Army Universal Task List (AUTL), and/or CATS will be required to report into DRRS–Army via NetUSR.

d. Reporting requirements. The ARNG units and organizations directed to report into DRRS–Army via NetUSR by the DARNG will report the information and data necessary to meet minimum OSD requirements, to include Y/Q/N capability assessments for the State assigned mission in the “contingency operations” assigned mission category and the supporting DMETs coordinated by DARNG with the JFHQ–State and the Army Force Provider. Reporting procedures are explained in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens.

e. Supplementary guidance. After coordination with HQDA (DAMO–ODR), DARNG will provide supplementary guidance to the ARNG elements of the JFHQ–State and to ARNG units for contingency missions. The supplementary guidance provided by DARNG will not conflict with the provisions of this regulation.

f. Software development. The DARNG also will assist HQDA (DAMO–ODR) to develop the NetUSR report types and software necessary to support the readiness reporting requirements described above.

10–8. Reporting by multiple component units

a. A multiple component unit is a unit that, on a single document, is authorized personnel and/or equipment from more than one component (COMPO 1, 2, or 3). The intent of the multiple component initiative is to integrate, to the maximum extent within statutory and regulatory constraints, resources from more than one component into a cohesive, fully capable Army unit.

b. Multiple component units include OF and GF units under either COMPO 1 or RC command and control.

c. Each component specific element of a multiple component unit is assigned a derivative UIC (DUIC). The parent unit and its derivatives appear on the same requirements and authorization document. Multiple component units can be measured units at the battalion or separate company level with subordinate COMPO 1 and RC units and elements on the same requirements and authorization document or they can be major units and major headquarters. Multiple component units may contain subordinate units and elements that are multiple components themselves (for example, multiple component companies in multiple component battalions) as well as subordinate units and elements that are not (for example, ARNG pure dual-missioned elements that are assigned to, and documented with, multiple component battalions).

d. Commanders of multiple component units determine training priorities, establish the unit's METL, and develop the training plan in accordance with the governing memorandum of agreement (MOA). The signature authority for the MOA is the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable; and the State Adjutant General (TAG), as appropriate. A letter of agreement, when used, may further detail component relationships within the constraints of the MOA. The approval authority of the letter of agreement is the first general officers in each resourcing chain of command unless otherwise specified in the MOA. Assigned personnel and subordinate elements train and prepare to deploy as a unit to accomplish the core functions/designed capabilities.

e. Concept for multiple component readiness status reporting. Each component-specific element (COMPO 1, COMPO 2, and COMPO 3) will provide CUSR feeder data to the flag holding (or sponsoring component) commander (AA-level UIC). The multiple component commander (flag holder) will submit a single report that shows the status of the entire unit. Unit status reporting will remain in compliance with unit status reporting policy and procedures contained in this regulation for other types Army measured units. The ARNGUS/ARNG and Army Reserve feeder data will consist of normal monthly reports and periodic change reports, as required by readiness status changes. The ARNGUS/ARNG elements will submit reports to the Adjutant General with copies to the multiple component commanders and to the National Guard Bureau (NGB) as directed by the DARNG. Army Reserve elements will submit reports to HQ, USARC via Global Command and Control System (GCCS). Specific CUSR procedures for multiple component units will be addressed in a coordinated memorandum of agreement or policy letter. All CUSR data (personnel and equipment) on the measured unit's requirements and authorization document will be considered and included in the CUSR in accordance with this regulation. The governing multiple component unit MOA may direct additional reporting requirements. Reporting procedures for multiple component units are explained in detail in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

10–9. Reporting the status of battle command

a. Key command posts, battle staffs, and emerging command and control (C2) systems have been added to the list of entities and systems for which manning and qualification data will be reported in the CUSR to support the Battle Command as a Weapons System (BCAWS) initiative and ARFORGEN information requirements. All reporting units having the command posts or battle staffs and/or required by MTOE or in possession of the C2 systems described in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens will report the manning and qualification data required. In some cases, the number of authorized and reportable crews or teams may vary from the number of required entities or C2 systems indicated on the MTOE. For example, continuous operations may require that a command post have two or more qualified teams or multiple crews may be designated for a single C2 system. The authorized and reportable number will reflect the number of squads, crews, teams for which manning and qualification status is applicable in accordance with Army doctrine or command guidance.

b. The detailed reporting procedures for determining and reporting the status of Battle Command (BC) are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

c. To assist commanders, the Digital Training Management System (DTMS) (Web-based) is the system that will be used to track and schedule training and provide summary reports to assist in determining individual and collective skill proficiency for assessing unit overall training. An ongoing effort by TRADOC will provide a direct linkage of BC training events to collective, individual, and procedural tasks.

10–10. Determining aggregate equipment on-hand status by Force Structure Component and by State/territory

a. General. This paragraph establishes the basic policies and business rules that will be used to determine and, when necessary, to report the aggregate equipment EOH (available) status and the aggregate EOH (accountable) status by

COMPO and by State/territory to ensure that uniform results are produced to respond to externally directed reporting requirements. Calculating the aggregate EOH (available) and EOH (accountable) status by COMPO and by State/territory is a special requirement that is not related in any way to the S-level calculations reported by Army reporting units in the CUSR to support their C-level assessments. In addition to equipment status data imported from or furnished by authoritative sources, these special EOH calculations may use some equipment status data contained in CUSRs. However, these special EOH calculations will be accomplished only at HQDA-level and the provisions of this paragraph establish no additional status reporting requirements for individual Army reporting units. Detailed procedures for determining both the aggregate EOH (accountable) status and the aggregate EOH (available) status by COMPO and by State/territory are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

b. Percent of fill. The current aggregate EOH status for each COMPO and State/territory will be determined as a percentage of fill calculated by LIN and designated equipment category. The percent of fill is calculated for EOH (accountable) and EOH (available) by dividing the EOH (accountable) quantity by the authoritative requirements and by dividing the EOH (available) quantity by the authoritative requirements, respectively. The detailed procedures are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

c. On-hand (accountable) equipment items.

(1) *COMPO 1 and COMPO 3.* All equipment items for which the units/elements in the COMPO are accountable based on current property records are considered in determining the on-hand (accountable) quantity for COMPO 1 and COMPO 3. An EOH (accountable) quantity for each State/territory is not calculated for either COMPO 1 or COMPO 3.

(2) *COMPO 2.* All equipment items for which COMPO 2 units/elements are accountable based on current property records are considered in determining the on-hand (accountable) quantity for COMPO 2. The EOH (accountable) status by State/territory also is calculated for COMPO 2. If COMPO 2 units have organic elements located in more than one State/territory, then DARNG will identify the accountable assets applicable to each State/territory.

d. On-hand (available) equipment items.

(1) *COMPO 1 and COMPO 3.* The on-hand (available) quantity is the same as the on-hand (accountable) quantity for COMPO 1 and COMPO 3.

(2) *COMPO 2.* The on-hand (available) quantity for COMPO 2 is the same as the on-hand (accountable) quantity. However, the on-hand (available) quantity for each State/territory will include only those on-hand (accountable) equipment items that currently are possessed by the COMPO 2 units that currently are under the control of that State/territory. Equipment items in the possession of ARNG units that are on Federal duty status (that is, Title 10 status for mobilization) will not be considered in the calculation of the EOH (available) quantity by State/territory.

e. Critical dual use equipment items. The CDU equipment items are those equipment items that support both the operational requirements of Army units (COMPO 1, COMPO 2, and COMPO 3) and that are necessary to enable Army units (COMPO 1, COMPO 2, and COMPO 3) and personnel to assist civil authorities in responses to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters as identified in national planning scenarios (that is, facilitate DSCA). The Army's authoritative CDU list is developed and updated by the DARNG, formally approved by the DCS, G-3/5/7, and maintained by the DCS, G-8 for use at HQDA to meet all externally directed equipment status reporting requirements.

f. Equipment status projections. The 24 months out projections of future aggregate EOH (accountable) status and future aggregate CDU EOH (accountable) status will be prepared using the current aggregate equipment on-hand (accountable) status as a starting point and adding those distributions that have been approved during the Army Equipping Enterprise and Reuse Conference and loaded in the Army Equipping Enterprise System (AE2S). Projections of the future EOH (available) status or the future EOH (available) CDU status will not be calculated.

g. Equipment categories. The following categories of aggregate EOH status will be calculated and reported semi-annually for each COMPO and, for COMPO 2 equipment items only, for each State, territory, and the District of Columbia.

- (1) Aggregate EOH (accountable).
- (2) Aggregate EOH (available).
- (3) Aggregate CDU EOH (accountable).
- (4) Aggregate CDU EOH (available).
- (5) Aggregate EOH (accountable) projection 24 months out.
- (6) Aggregate CDU EOH (accountable) projection 24 months out.

Chapter 11

Security Classification

11-1. Security classification and declassification of readiness status information and reports

a. General. The classification requirements for CUSRs and the CUSR data in the DRRS-Army database are based

on the number and type of reporting units and the amount and type of sensitive information or data in the CUSR that require protection from unauthorized disclosure. The elements of CUSR information that warrant such protection include information that identifies current or planned missions, or vulnerabilities of specific units, or that could expose them to unnecessary risks, and the measurements and assessments resulting from the application of CUSR metrics or methodology, to include any assessment of unit capability to accomplish a specific mission or task, the assessment of overall unit readiness or capability, and the measurement of a specific resource level. The policy guidance contained in this paragraph is specifically applicable to CUSRs in the DRRS–Army database that were submitted in compliance with the provisions of this regulation, to the readiness status information and data contained in or extracted from these reports following their submission, and to any readiness information and data that apply the metric procedures or metric criteria established by this regulation to specific reporting units. Unless specifically stated otherwise, the provisions of this paragraph are not applicable to information regarding the personnel status, equipment status, or training status of units, Soldiers, or equipment that resides in or is derived from other databases or systems or to information and data that do not apply CUSR metric procedures or metric criteria. Additionally, the provisions of this paragraph are not applicable to feeder reports or to other input data prepared by subordinate units/elements or compiled by reporting units prior to its formal approval by the commander of the reporting unit for submission into the DRRS–Army database as part of an official CUSR. Prior to its approval by the unit commander and submission into the DRRS–Army database, the chain of command is responsible for determining the security classification of unit status information and data. Provisions regarding the access to and release of Force Registration data (that is, BIDE and ABIDE) are contained in paragraph 6–5.

b. Classification of specific commander’s unit status report data. See the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens.

c. Authority for classification. The originator will ensure that the appropriate security classification, authority for classification, and the duration of classification are assigned to each report.

d. Commander’s unit status report type unit and type data. The classification of a CUSR also is based on the type unit and type data represented in the report. The security classification of information extracted from a CUSR, requests/approvals associated with readiness status reporting measurements, and/or capability assessments requirements, and readiness status information applying CUSR metric procedures or metric criteria are based on the sensitivity of that information. The following classification guidelines apply:

(1) Minimum classification of the CUSRs of MTOE units and organization.

(a) SECRET when the CUSR is a report submitted by a MTOE organization at the brigade level and above, to include the major units and major headquarters.

(b) SECRET when more than one battalion or five or more separate MTOE company/detachment-size units (AA-level UIC) are represented or reflected in the report.

(c) CONFIDENTIAL for all reports not classified SECRET in accordance with the guidelines above.

(d) Reports that reference specific plans, operations, or exercises will be classified either with the classification of the plan, operation, or exercise, or consistent with the guidelines established in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) above, whichever results in the higher classification.

(2) Classification of information extracted from CUSRs of MTOE units and designated TDA units reporting, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8–4. In addition to the provisions for minimum classification explained in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user help screens, any portion of the CUSR that reflects current or projected overall readiness status measurements or capability assessments, to include squad/crew manning and qualification data; the mission accomplishment (MAE); and/or references to deployability, employability, or inability to accomplish an assigned mission are classified as follows:

(a) SECRET when this information represents or reflects the status of a MTOE organization at brigade level or above, to include major units and major headquarters.

(b) SECRET when this information represents or reflects more than one MTOE battalion or five or more separate MTOE company/detachment-size units (AA-level UIC).

(c) CONFIDENTIAL when this information is not classified SECRET in accordance with the guidelines in paragraphs (a) and (b), above.

(3) Classification of requests and approvals for C–5 status reporting by MTOE units and designated TDA units reporting, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8–4. Because requests for and approval of C–5 status reporting may provide insight into the deployability, employability, or inability of specific unit(s) to accomplish their core functions/designed capabilities, these requests are classified as follows:

(a) The C–5 requests/approvals will be classified SECRET if more than one battalion or five or more separate company/detachment-size units are addressed in the request/approval or if the request/approval addresses a unit of brigade size or above, to include a major unit or major headquarters.

(b) Requests/approvals not classified SECRET in accordance with the guidelines in paragraph (a), above, will be classified CONFIDENTIAL.

e. Classification of CUSRs submitted by TDA units, organizations, and installations. The security classification of CUSRs submitted by TDA units, organizations, and installations is CONFIDENTIAL, unless a higher level of security

classification has been specifically prescribed. For example, CUSRs from TDA units and organizations required to report in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8–4 are classified in accordance with the same criteria that are applicable to MTOE units (see para 11–1d(2)(c), above). All CUSRs submitted by Army installations are classified CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 10–6.

f. Classified information will be marked, protected, and transmitted in accordance with the provisions of AR 380–5 and AR 25–2.

g. The CUSRs and readiness status information, data extracted from CUSRs and readiness status information and data applying CUSR metric procedures or metric criteria will be declassified as follows:

(1) Information classified by the authority of a system security classification guide (SCG) or similar authority will be declassified in accordance with the SCG instructions.

(2) The CUSR, sensitive information extracted from reports (as described above), and C–5 requests/approvals will be marked with a specific declassification date.

h. This regulation may be cited as the classification authority for CUSRs, sensitive information extracted from reports, readiness status information applying CUSR metric procedures and metric criteria, and C–5 requests/approvals. The responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU and/or DARNG, when applicable, may establish more restrictive (higher) classification guidance for CUSRs and the data contained in CUSRs, not to exceed SECRET COLLATERAL, in coordination with HQDA.

i. Downgrading of CUSR information and data by HQDA (DAMO–ODR) will review classified CUSR data to ascertain whether the classification level still applies. Downgrading of classified materials will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

11–2. Access to and release of Global Status of Resources and Training System and Army Status of Resources and Training System and Army Status of Resources and Training System/Defense Readiness Reporting System–Army information and data

The CUSRs are prepared by units via NetUSR and then submitted via ADCON channels for processing into the DRRS–Army database. Force registration data (that is, BIDE and ABIDE) is reported by UICIOs and designated force registration officials into the DRRS–Army database via the Force registration application. Subsequently, the DRRS–Army database updates the Joint Staff’s GSORTS database with current readiness and force registration information for Army measured units and registered entities. The ARMS application provides visibility of selected Army readiness status and force registration data and information contained in the ASORTS/DRRS–Army database to authorized users of ARMS. Policy for NetUSR and ARMS registration are established in paragraph 4–12. Provisions regarding user registration for the Force Registration application are in chapter 6. This paragraph establishes policy guidelines regarding access to and release of any ASORTS/DRRS–Army information or data obtained via any of these DRRS–Army applications and any data applying CUSR metrics obtained via other means.

a. *Joint Staff guidelines.* The Joint Staff authorizes the Services to release GSORTS data to members of DOD having a valid need to know and the appropriate clearance. Services may only release information on their units and only that amount of information required to satisfy the requirement. Joint Staff approval is required prior to the release of any GSORTS data (classified and unclassified) to any non-DOD requester or to any foreign agency. The GSORTS database is classified as SECRET/NOFORN.

b. *HQDA policy.*

(1) Information and data reported into the DRRS–Army database is under Army purview until such time as that information and data is processed by HQDA into the GSORTS database whereby it becomes GSORTS data falling under the purview of the Joint Staff. Except as noted in the following paragraphs, HQDA requires Army units to obtain HQDA approval to release DRRS–Army information outside of channels, to include its release to either DOD or non-DOD agencies or to any of their sub-elements (that is, to other Services, Joint organizations, GAO, members of Congress, and so forth).

(2) The restriction against releasing DRRS–Army information and data outside of Army channels does not apply to properly cleared officers participating in an official foreign officer exchange program with an Army organization and having a valid need to know based on their formally assigned duties. Also see AR 25–2, paragraph 4–15, regarding foreign access to information systems.

(3) The six theater Armies (USARNORTH, USARSO, USARCEN, USAREUR, USARPAC, and USARAF) and EUSA are authorized to release DRRS–Army information and data on the units under their ADCON authority to their applicable combatant commands and subunified commands, and USASOC and FORSCOM similarly are authorized to release DRRS–Army information on units under their ADCON authority to the Special Operations Command and Joint Forces Command, respectively. The coalition partners of the various combatant commanders will obtain information and data on Army forces from the Combatant Commander.

(4) Requests for other approval to release DRRS–Army information and data outside of Army channels will be made in writing and forwarded to HQDA (ODCS, G–3/5/7), Army Readiness Division (DAMO–ODR), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400. The Army Readiness Division will obtain concurrence from J–3, Joint Staff,

before approving the release of any GSORTS information to non-DOD agencies. Also see paragraph 6–5 regarding the release of BIDE and ABIDE.

11–3. Retention of data

a. The CUSRs will be retained on file for no less than 2 years at the major unit/headquarters level and for not less than 6 months by other reporting units (AA-level UIC). Electronic files of CUSR data submitted via NetUSR or printed copies of NetUSR screen shots may be retained to satisfy this requirement. The CUSRs will be destroyed in accordance with AR 380–5.

b. Commanders at all levels may direct the retention of reports for a longer period of time. Storage of reports in either paper or electronic form is permitted.

c. Currently, HQDA retains readiness status reports and the associated comments submitted by Army units to HQDA after 1989. The Presidio Archive Center in California maintains data submitted earlier than 1989. Submit all requests for readiness status data that is not in the possession of the unit to HQDA, ODCS, G–3/5/7, Army Readiness Division (DAMO–ODR), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

11–4. Specific policies for the classification of Commander’s Unit Status Report data when referencing the entire Army, Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve, and other large groupings

a. The CUSR data that is aggregated or projected for identifiable entities and large groupings above the level at which Army units are required to report will be classified SECRET if the data references deployability/employability or associates a specific CUSR metric or overall unit assessment with a specific number of units or a specific percentage of units.

(1) Identifiable entities above the level at which Army units report include the entire Army, the various force structure components (COMPOs), a specific state, a specific command, or any other specific grouping of a large number of Army units by category, status, type, or location (for example, by COMPO, force pool, force package, warfighting function, installation, SRC, latest arrival date (LAD), BOG end date, and so forth).

(2) The CUSR metrics are the readiness status measurements and assessments accomplished (includes projections) in accordance with the criteria established by this regulation that directly support the calculations or the determinations of the resource measurements, capability assessments, and/or the overall unit assessments that are required to be reported. The CUSR metrics include the three tier metrics (for example, the Y/Q/N assessments for the standardized FSO METs and out of design METs) and the four tier metrics (for example, the PSRT-levels) described in paragraphs 4–2 and 4–6. The overall unit readiness assessments include those required for the core functions/designed capabilities (C-level), the assigned mission (A-level), and the CBDRT level. References to actual or projected deployability/employability status applicable for classification include references that indicate specific geographical locations or identify response times, capabilities or limitations.

(3) For the purpose of determining the security classification of CUSR information data, a specific number of units or specific percentage of units covered by these provisions also includes descriptive terms that explicitly establish a number or percentage like “all,” “none,” “two thirds,” “one half,” or “one out of ten.”

b. When all of the above three elements are associated in a document, statement or discussion, the resulting readiness information will be classified as SECRET. Also, if two separate statements in the same document or discussion, when considered together, disclose CUSR data classified under the provisions of this paragraph, then the document and each statement will be considered as classified.

11–5. Specific policies for auditors, Congress, and the general public

a. In accordance with PL 96–226 and 97–252, auditors, and inspectors of the Government Accountability Office or the Office of the DOD Inspector General have legal authority for access to DRRS–Army information and data. Only the President or SECDEF can deny final access.

b. Release of data to Congress and its committees, staff, and investigators is governed by DODD 5400.04, “Provision of Information to Congress.”

c. Requests from the public for readiness data are processed under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Requests must be referred to the Directorate for Freedom of Information and Security Review.

d. Army units will forward all requests for Army readiness data received from GAO, DODIG, Members of Congress, and the general public to HQDA (DAMO–ODR) for action or approval. When required, HQDA (DAMO–ODR) will refer denial proposals to the Joint Staff/J–39 for resolution action.

11–6. Specific access authorizations to readiness data

a. All systems that use or provide access to readiness data under the purview of this regulation will ensure that only appropriate personnel are authorized access to the readiness data elements. Personnel must have a valid need to know and hold the appropriate level of security clearance. Coordinate access to readiness IT systems with HQDA (DAMO–ODR) and/or USACCSA.

b. Developers and administrators of application systems (that is, MDIS, ARMS, and so forth) that use or provide

access to readiness data will ensure that only appropriately designated personnel are authorized access to readiness data elements according to approved permissions. Developers and administrators of applications that access or use readiness data will staff and coordinate with HQDA (DAMO-ODR) an interface control document that documents the readiness data used by the application. Developers and administrators of these systems will not grant access or release readiness data, the database schema, the requirements traceability matrix, or any other technical documentation for use by or in other applications.

c. System administrators that hold or maintain copies of the readiness database must ensure that only appropriately designated personnel are authorized access to it. Administrators of these systems will not grant access or release readiness data, the database schema, the requirements traceability matrix, or any other technical documentation without approval of HQDA (DAMO-ODR). HQDA (DAMO-ODR) will staff all requests for access with affected commands and agencies prior to approval.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 10-87

Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, and Direct Reporting Units (Cited in paras 3-8, 4-10.)

AR 25-2

Information Assurance (Cited in paras 11-1, 11-2.)

AR 40-501

Standards of Medical Fitness (Cited in para 9-2.)

AR 71-32

Force Development and Documentation-Consolidated Policies (Cited in para 3-2.)

AR 350-1

Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in paras 2-8 and 3-8.)

AR 380-5

Department of the Army Information Security Program (Cited in paras 11-1, 11-3.)

AR 600-8-105

Military Orders (Cited in para 9-2.)

AR 614-100

Officer Assignment Policies, Details and Transfers (Cited in para 6-7.)

AR 614-200

Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management (Cited in para 6-7.)

AR 700-138

Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability (Cited in para 8-5*a*.)

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System (Cited in para 9-4.)

AR 710-2

Supply Policy Below the National Level (Cited in paras 6-6, 6-7, D-5.)

AR 735-5

Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability (Cited in para 9-4.)

FM 3-0

Operations (Cited in paras 2-1, 3-1, 3-8, 4-2, 4-9, 4-10, and B-1.)

FM 7-0

Training for Full Spectrum Operations (Cited in paras 2-1, 3-1, 3-8, 5-3, B-3, B-2, and 9-5.)
(Available at <http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm>.)

SB 700-20 (EM 0007)

FEDLOG S & I (Cited in paras 3-1, 4-3, and 9-3.) (Available at Commander, USAMC Logistics Support Activity (AMXLS-MD), Bodge. 5307, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-7466.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication. Unless otherwise indicated, field manuals and training circulars may be obtained at <http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm>.

AR 11-2

Management Control

AR 11-6

Army Foreign Language Program

AR 25-1

Army Knowledge Management and Information Technology

AR 40-61

Medical Logistics Policies

AR 40-68

Clinical Quality Management

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy

AR 135-91

Service Obligations, Methods of Fulfillment, Participation Requirements, and Enforcement Procedures

AR 140-10

Assignments, Attachments, Details, and Transfers

AR 140-30

Active Duty in Support of the United States Army Reserve (USAR) and Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Management Program

AR 140-145

Individual Mobilization Augmentation (IMA) Program

AR 220-5

Designation, Classification, and Change in Status of Units

AR 220-90

Army Bands

AR 570-4

Manpower Management

AR 600-8-6

Personnel Accounting and Strength Reporting

AR 600-8-101

Personnel Processing (In-, Out-, Soldier Readiness, Mobilization, and Deployment Processing)

AR 600-20

Army Command Policy

AR 600-43

Conscientious Objection

AR 600-60

Physical Performance Evaluation System

AR 600–100

Army Leadership

AR 600–110

Identification, Surveillance, and Administration of Personnel Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

AR 601–142

Army Medical Department Professional Filler System

AR 601–210

Active and Reserve Components Enlistment Program

AR 614–30

Overseas Service

AR 708–1

Logistics Management Data and Cataloging Procedures for Army Supplies and Equipment

AR 710–1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 750–1

Army Material Maintenance Policy

DA Pam 350–38

Standards in Training Commission

DA Pam 600–3

Commissioned Officer Development and Career Management

DA Pam 611–21

Military Occupational Classification and Structure

DA Pam 708–3

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment, Army Adopted Items of Materiel and List of Reportable Items (SB 700–20)

DA Pam 710–2–1

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

DAGO 2002–3

Assignment of Functions and Responsibilities within Headquarters, Department of the Army

DAGO 2009–03

Amendment to General Order No. 2002–03: Assignment of Functions and Responsibilities within Headquarters, Department of the Army

DODD 6025.19

Individual Medical Readiness (Available at [http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/.](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/))

DODD 7730.65

Department of Defense Readiness Reporting System (DRRS) (Available at [http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/.](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/))

DODD 8500.1

Information Assurance (IA) (Available at [http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/.](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/))

DODD 5400.04

Provision of Information to Congress (Available at [http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/.](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/))

FM 1

The Army

FM 1-01

Generating Force Support for Operations

FM 1-02

Operational Terms and Graphics

FM 7-0

Battle Focused Training

FM 7-15

The Army Universal Task List

SB-8-75-S7

Department of the Army Supply Bulletin 8-75-S7: Army Medical Department Supply Information (Available at http://www.usamma.army.mil/SBS7/2006_SBS7.pdf.)

TC 1-210

Aircrew Training Program Commander's Guide to Individual, Crew, and Collective Training

TC 8-800

Medical Education and Demonstration of Individual Competence (MEDIC)

TM 10/20 series

Standards and Maintenance Allocation Chart (MAC) for DA 2406

PL 96-226

General Accounting Office Act of 1979 (Available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.)

PL 97-252

Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1983 (Available at <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.)

10 USC 117

Readiness reporting system: establishment; reporting to congressional committees (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 153(a)

Chairman: functions (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 162(a)

Assignment of Forces (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 164

Commanders of combatant commands: assignment; powers and duties (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 165

Combatant commands: administration and support (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 167

Unified combatant command for special operations forces (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 482

Quarterly reports: personnel and unit readiness (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 3013

Secretary of the Army (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 12301

Reserve components generally (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

10 USC 12304

Selected Reserve and certain Individual Ready Reserve members; order to active duty other than during war or national emergency (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

32 USC 502(f)

Required drills and field exercises (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/>.)

CJCSI 3401.01

Chairman's Readiness System (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSI 3401.02A

Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS)
(Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSI 3500.02

Universal Joint Task List (UJTL) Policy and Guidance for the Armed Forces of the United States
(Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/instructions.htm.)

CJCSM 3150.02A

Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS)
(Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/manuals.htm.)

CJCSM 3500.04E

Universal Joint Task Manual (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives/cjcs/manuals.htm.)

JP 1-02

DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary/.)

JP 3-05

Doctrine for Joint Special Operations (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/dod_dictionary/.)

Secretary of Defense Memorandum

Assignment of Forces, dated 6 September 1996 (Available at the DRRS-Army Portal.)

Memorandum

Unified Command Plan, dated 5 May 2008

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

Except where otherwise indicated below, forms are available as follows: DA Forms are available on the U.S. Army Publishing Directorate Web site (<http://www.apd.army.mil>); DD Forms are available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>.

DA Form 11-2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2406

Materiel Condition Status Report (MCSR)

Appendix B Determining, Assessing, and Reporting the Mission Essential Task List

B-1. Background

a. The current editions of FM 3-0 and FM 7-0, were published in 2008. FM 3-0 establishes Full Spectrum Operations (FSO) as the Army's operational concept, and Army forces are designed by MTOE to conduct FSO as their core function. FM 7-0 establishes training doctrine for FSO and includes detailed procedures for developing CMETL and DMETL. However, upon re-examination, senior Army leaders have concluded that the CMETL and DMETL construct is confusing some unit commanders and is hindering the Armywide implementation of our FSO doctrine. Therefore, Army units will transition from reporting CMETL and DMETL in the CUSR to reporting a single METL.

b. This appendix establishes the policy requirements for Army units to determine, assess, and report METL in their CUSRs. Key terminology is explained in paragraph B-2. Basic procedures are explained in paragraph B-3. Detailed procedures are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and the user's help screens embedded in the NetUSR application.

B-2. Key terminology

a. Standard FSO METL represents fundamental doctrinal tasks that like type units were designed to perform in a contemporary operational environment. The FSO METL is developed by TRADOC and approved by DCS, G-3/5/7.

b. A unit's "one METL for training and readiness reporting," hereafter referred to in this appendix as simply the METL, is the standard FSO METL approved by HQDA or, for units without HQDA-approved FSO METL, it is the METL developed by or established for the unit based on the current CMETL methodology explained in FM 7-0 and updated as necessary via command guidance or the commander's dialog to align with the METL of the next higher command. Out of design missions are those missions formally ordered for execution or formally assigned to units for planning that require significant reorganization or additional equipping. They may or may not require that units develop and train on "out of design METs."

c. Out of design METs are those unique tasks essential to the accomplishment of an out of design mission that unit's must add to their standard FSO METL to meet unit readiness or unit capability requirements for an "out of design" mission. Because standard FSO METL is comprised of fundamental tasks that, under normal circumstances, do not vary with different missions, HQDA-approved FSO METL is augmented only when the unit is assigned a highly exceptional 'out-of-design' mission. Accordingly, most out of design missions will not require that units add out of design METs to their METLs. Assigned missions (also known as "directed missions" in FM 7-0) are those operational requirements that have been directed by Army tasking authorities to specific units and formally ordered for execution or officially assigned for planning/preparation.

B-3. Basic policy and procedures for determining, assessing, and reporting the mission essential task list

a. A standardized METL is necessary to build adaptive, FSO capable, Joint interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational partnered units that can succeed over time in uncertain environments. Accordingly, the METL for all same-type modular forces will be standardized to reflect their designed FSO capabilities, and if these modular forces are employed in a role outside of their "as designed" purpose, they will retain this standardized METL and add appropriate METs to reflect the additional and/or unique training requirements for these "out of design" missions.

b. All unit commanders must dialog with their higher commanders regarding specific resourcing requirements, training priorities, and where risks exist or might be taken. While this dialog may result in units training on some METs more intensively than others, all unit commanders must continuously assess and report the training and capability status of their units for each of the METs on their standard FSO METL, to include those METs (if any) on which the units are not currently training. The requirement for the continuous monthly assessment of the METL is necessary to meet reporting requirements directed by OSD and the Joint Staff and is applicable while reporting units are at their home stations and also while they are deployed. Each MET on the METL will be identified by the applicable UJTL, AUTL, or CATS reference number.

c. Under normal circumstances, units at the brigade level and below will be required to report readiness and capability assessments in the CUSR for no more than one assigned mission at any one time. When exceptional circumstances require that brigades, battalions, or separate companies/detachments report on more than one assigned mission, they will identify the primary assigned mission—the most significant or demanding operational requirement—via the commanders' dialog, unless specific instructions are provided by HQDA or the responsible ADCON authority. Commanders will then determine and report overall readiness and capability assessments for this primary assigned mission using the measurements and metrics established in appendix C. Commanders will report the readiness of their units for their additional assigned mission(s) in accordance with the exceptional reporting procedures explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens. Note that the assigned mission level (A-level) explained in appendix C is applicable to the primary assigned mission only. Commanders will develop and assess their units' METL training proficiency in accordance with the Army's training doctrine. Accordingly, the unit commander will report his unit's training proficiency for each of its METL tasks using the "Trained" (T), "Needs Practice" (P), and "Untrained" (U)

assessment ratings in accordance with and other authoritative policy and/or applicable command guidance. Commanders assess a standard FSO METL task as ‘trained’ when the unit can perform to standard all components of the task, as listed on the approved FSO METL.

d. Commanders of Army reporting units will report their assessments of unit training readiness and unit capability for the METL (including when the METL is augmented for an out of design mission), as follows:

(1) For each MET on the METL (includes any out of design METs), reporting units will determine and report a training proficiency assessment using the “TPU” metrics established in Army training doctrine and explained by the Army Training Network (ATN) and report a task capability assessment using the “Y/Q/N” metrics established in this regulation and explained in the NetUSR User’s Guide and user’s help screens. The unit commander will identify any out of design METs and also will indicate the out of design mission that the out of design METs support. The unit’s T-level and the capability assessment for the unit’s core functions and designed capabilities will be based on the TPU and Y/Q/N assessments of the METs in the METL (excluding any out of design METs), respectively.

(2) Units augment their FSO METL for an out of design mission if necessary and begin training on any unique tasks and for the operational environment associated with the assigned mission 9 months before they are scheduled for deployment or nine months before they are required to be prepared for mission execution.

(3) If the unit has an assigned mission, then the capability assessment for the assigned mission will be based on the Y/Q/N assessments of the METs in the METL that are specifically associated with the assigned mission. (See app C regarding the readiness assessments for assigned missions.) The supporting NetUSR software will auto-calculate the T-level and the Y/Q/N capability assessments for the unit’s core functions and designed capabilities. Additionally, the supporting NetUSR software will calculate for any assigned mission based on the metrics and methodology established in chapters 4 and 9 of this regulation. The NetUSR User’s Guide and user’s help screens explain the detailed reporting procedures.

Appendix C

Determining and Reporting the Assigned Mission Level (A-level)

C–1. Concept

The A-level is an overall readiness assessment that reflects the unit’s ability to accomplish the assigned mission and those tasks on its METL that are specifically associated with the assigned mission. The A-level contains measured resource areas that indicate the availability status of resources (personnel and equipment) measured against the resource requirements for the assigned mission that have been established or conveyed by the Army tasking authority (ATA). If the unit is preparing for or executing an assigned mission encompassing all of its core functions and designed capabilities, then the A-level and C-level will coincide.

C–2. Basic business rules

a. General and reporting units that have assigned missions will report an overall assigned mission level (A-level) 1, 2, 3, or 4). This overall A-level will consider and include the readiness status of subordinate units/elements—those that submit separate reports and those that do not—that have assigned missions supporting the assigned mission of the reporting unit while these subordinate units/elements remain under the command authority of the reporting unit. Reporting units will not consider detached elements in their A-level assessments/determinations. Additionally, assigned mission status reporting is not required for unit deployments to accomplish training only or to participate in training exercises. While assigned missions normally require units to deploy away from their home stations, the assigned mission status reporting requirements established in this appendix also apply to assigned missions that can be executed by units from their home station locations (for example, civil support operations). Commanders will provide detailed comments in the remarks field for each assigned mission assessment to explain any capability gaps associated with the assigned mission. When units are programmed to receive any resources or training required for their assigned mission after arrival in theater (for example, in-theater manning augmentations, TPE, APS, or in-theater training), commanders also must project when the units are expected to attain sufficient assets or training to report A-level 1. If the unit’s current manning status does not meet the manning standards established by the ATA for its deployment and in-theater manning augmentations are programmed, the commander will project what the LAD plus 30 days personnel fill percentage will be and what the assigned mission manning level will be after the unit receives the programmed manning augmentations.

b. Assigned mission status reporting and Army units will report assigned mission status data in the CUSR as follows:

(1) Unless supplementary guidance received from HQDA (DAMO–ODR) or the Army tasking authority require earlier reporting, assigned mission status data reporting by Army measured units will begin in accordance with the following criteria, depending on whichever event or date is earliest or applicable.

(a) When training for the assigned mission becomes the focus of unit training.

(b) Within 24 hours after the unit receives an order (WARNORD or EXORD) to execute a major OPLAN, named

operation or any of the following missions: homeland security, peacekeeping or peace enforcement operations, humanitarian assistance, consequence management, counter-drug operations, civil disturbance operations, and natural disaster relief operations (includes wildfire fighting missions).

(c) Not later than 270 days (AC) or 730 days (RC) prior to the unit's scheduled deployment/employment (that is, LAD minus 270/730 days) or upon receipt of formal orders/NOS, whichever is applicable, and continually until the unit redeploy or is released from orders for the assigned mission.

(d) In accordance with command guidance.

(2) If the A-level changes, unit commanders must submit change reports in accordance with table 4-1 within 24 hours of the event causing the change.

(3) Assigned mission status reporting ends for all measured when the measured units have been formally released from orders for their assigned missions (for example, upon relief in place), when the units have re-deployed to their home stations (that is, at the "return date"), or when subordinate units/elements (organic, attached, assigned or OPCON) with the assigned missions are no longer under their command authority, whichever event comes first or is applicable.

c. Reportable units/elements and Assigned mission level data will be reported by measured units as described above and, when applicable, by measured units for their subordinate units/elements with assigned missions that do not report separately while these elements are in this reporting status. Various scenarios and conditions for assigned mission status reporting are explained in the NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens.

d. Reporting by exception and Assigned mission status data will be determined and reported for Army units/elements that do not meet the above criteria when directed by HQDA (DAMO-ODR) or the ATA, by exception. For example, DUIC elements that have been assigned exceptional operational requirements that warrant visibility via a CUSR can be directed to prepare and submit reports in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10-2.

e. Measured areas supporting A-level measurements and the two measured areas-assigned mission manning (AMM) and assigned mission equipping (AME)—that support the determination of the overall A-level assessment are outlined in table C-1. The initial A-level determination is based on the worst case level of these two supporting measured area levels. Commanders may upgrade/downgrade this initial A-level determination in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4-5. (Note that the commander's assessment of the unit's training proficiency in the METL tasks associated with the assigned mission and the serviceability status of mission required equipment items should be considered when determining the need for subjective changes to the A-level.)

f. Establishing assigned mission requirements and for any mission assigned to a unit by the ATA, the ATA will establish or convey the specific manning and equipping requirements to the unit that will serve as the basis for the unit's determination of the AMM and AME levels as follows.

g. The ATA can, without further HQDA-approval, establish the manning and equipment requirements for the assigned mission and convey them to the unit when—

(1) The manning and equipping requirements determined by the ATA for the assigned mission do not exceed the unit's MTOE/TDA requirements.

(2) The manning and equipment requirements determined by the ATA for the assigned mission exceed the unit's MTOE/TDA requirements but the ATA will resource the overages internally.

(3) The manning and equipment requirements determined by the ATA for the assigned mission exceed the unit's MTOE/TDA requirements but the overages have been formally approved by the HQDA, DCS, G-3/5/7. For example, further HQDA approval is not required for equipment requirements that are established on a mission essential equipment list (MEEL) that has been formally approved by the DCS, G-3/5/7 for specific missions.

(4) The ATA will obtain the approval of the HQDA, DCS, G-3/5/7 before establishing or conveying manning and equipment requirements when—

(a) The manning and equipment requirements determined by the ATA for the assigned mission exceed the unit's MTOE/TDA requirements in any way (that is, by type/grade/classification or by number) and will not be resourced internally by the ATA.

(b) The manning and equipment requirements determined by the ATA for the assigned mission will result in an operational needs statement (ONS) or a Joint unit operational needs statement (JUONS).

(c) Following determination by the ATA of the unit's manning and equipment requirements for the assigned mission and, if applicable, any HQDA actions required, the ATA will provide the appropriate command guidance to clearly establish the approved requirements. For example, the ATA guidance will specify any additions or deviations to the unit's MTOE/TDA requirements, include or reference the memorandum received from the DCS, G-3/5/7 approving specific additions or deviations to the MTOE/TDA requirements, cite the formally approved MEEL or ONS that is applicable, and so forth.

(d) If the manning and equipping requirements for the currently assigned mission are not specified to the unit by the ATA, then the unit commander will use the MTOE/TDA requirements for personnel and equipment as the basis for determining and reporting the unit's manning and equipping status levels for the assigned mission. This means that the AMM and AME levels will replicate the P- and S-levels determined by the unit to support the C-level assessment.

(e) Commanders will provide appropriate comments to explain any resource or training deficiencies for their units' assigned missions and to explain their concerns regarding their units' overall readiness for their assigned missions.

(f) The NetUSR User's Guide and user help screens explain A-level reporting procedures and provide detailed data entry instructions.

**Table C-1
Assigned mission manning and assigned mission equipping level criteria**

Measurement (Note 1)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Assigned Mission Manning (AMM) (note 2)	≥90 – 100 percent of mission required personnel and ≥85 – 100 percent of mission required senior grade personnel currently are available	≥80 percent of mission required personnel and ≥75 percent of mission required senior grade personnel currently are available	≥70 percent of mission required personnel and ≥65 percent of mission required senior grade personnel currently are available	<70 percent of mission required personnel or <65 percent of mission required senior grade personnel currently are available
Assigned Mission Equipping (AME) (note 3)	≥90 - 100 percent of mission required equipment items currently are on-hand (available)	≥80 - 89 percent of mission required equipment items currently are on-hand (available)	≥65 – 79 percent of mission required equipment items currently are on-hand (available)	<65 percent of mission required equipment items currently are on-hand (available)

Notes:

1. All resource status measurements are based on the applicable requirements documents or ATA guidance that establish or convey the HQDA-approved resource requirements for the assigned mission. The unit's MTOE/TDA requirements will be used if the ATA has not established or conveyed other HQDA-approved manning and equipment requirements.
2. The assigned mission manning level percentages are determined by dividing the unit's available strength by the mission required strength and the unit's available senior grade strength by the mission required senior grade strength (aggregate). Mission required personnel are those personnel required by the unit to successfully accomplish the assigned mission as established or conveyed by the ATA.
3. This assigned mission equipping level percentage is determined by dividing the number of on-hand (available) equipment items required for the mission (aggregate) by the number of mission required equipment items (aggregate). When determining this percentage, consider, or comment on the availability of TPE, equipment items established by a MEEL, APS, and so forth, as stipulated by the applicable Army tasking authority. Mission required equipment items are those HQDA-approved equipment items required by the unit to successfully accomplish the assigned mission in accordance with the authoritative documents and/or formal guidance from the ATA. These items normally consist of unit organic equipment, TPE and equipment transfers occurring as part of the relief in place process.
4. The initial A-level determination will match the lowest (worst case) of the AMM and AME levels. Upgrades/downgrades are governed by the provisions of paragraph 4-5.

**Table C-2
Assigned mission levels (A-levels)**

A-level 1	A-level 2	A-level 3	A-level 4
The unit is fully trained and possesses the resources required to undertake the assigned mission.	The unit is trained and resourced to undertake most of the assigned mission.	The unit is trained and resourced to undertake many, but not all portions of the assigned mission.	The unit requires additional resources or training to undertake the currently assigned mission; however, it may be directed to undertake portions of the assigned mission with the resources on hand.

Appendix D Management Control Evaluation Checklist

D-1. Function

The functions covered by this checklist involve the administration of the Army's unit status reporting and force registration processes. They include key controls for the following areas: CUSR Management Oversight by commands and agencies at echelons above the reporting units (that is, ACOM, ASCC, DRU, and DARNG/JFHQ-State (for non-mobilized ARNG units) and installations).

- a. Preparation and submission of CUSRs by composite reporting units.
- b. Preparation and submission of CUSRs by other reporting units.
- c. CUSR requirements unique to RC Units and APS.
- d. Force registration requirements.

D-2. Purpose

The purpose of this checklist is to assist HQDA, its field operating agencies; the responsible ACOM/ASCC/DRU, DARNG/JFHQ-State (when applicable), installations and the commanders of reporting units in evaluating the applicable key management controls outlined below. It is not intended to cover all controls.

D-3. Instructions

Answers must be based on the actual testing of management controls (such as, document analysis, direct observation, sampling and simulation). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action indicated in supporting documentation. These key management controls must be formally evaluated at least once every 2 years. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

D-4. Test questions

a. *Commander's unit status report management oversight by commands and agencies at echelons above reporting units.*

(1) Are the officials responsible for CUSR management oversight knowledgeable regarding the provisions of AR 220-1 and is this publications and other required references available and in use?

(2) Is a CUSR training and education program established for the commanders of reporting units and CUSR management officials in subordinate organizations and/or are provisions for CUSR instruction and assistance available to subordinates, when needed?

(3) If applicable, were any published instructions that supplement the provisions of AR 220-1 coordinated with and/or approved by DAMO-ODR in accordance with AR 220-1?

(4) Is the information contained in CUSRs used to identify, analyze, and correct problem areas in subordinate units (para 3-1)?

(5) Do installations under the purview of the IMCOM provide adequate facilities and technical support to facilitate status reporting (para 3-1)?

(6) Are memorandums of agreement or memorandums of understanding between commands and the Commander, IMCOM in effect to establish any additional CUSR support and assistance that will be provided at IMCOM's installations (para 3-1)?

(7) Does the mobilization station require the advance party of a mobilizing RC unit to prepare and submit a CUSR within 24 hours of its arrival at the mobilization station (para 3-2)?

(8) Are adequate instructions and guidance provided to units that are alerted for or assigned an operational requirement regarding the specific resource and training requirements for the assigned mission and the A-level data reporting requirements (para 4-3)?

(9) Does the gaining command or ASCC require deploying units to submit a deployed report within 24 hours after the main body of the unit has closed into theater during RSOI (reception, staging, onward movement, and integration) (para 4-4)?

(10) Are C-5 reporting units authorized or directed to report to report C-5 in accordance with applicable standards and criteria (para 4-8)?

(11) Are commanders of measured units accurately identifying the subordinate units/elements that should be included in the organic or designed/established structure for CUSR purposes (para 4-9)?

(12) Are reporting units using the established CUSR submission channels or have alternative channels been prescribed (para 4-9)?

(13) Are CUSRs submitted by reporting units reviewed for computation errors or administrative defects during processing (para 4-10)?

(14) Is there a process to ensure that the basic unit identification data entered by measured units is current and accurate (para 4-10)?

- (15) Are procedures in place to ensure that all reporting units submit reports in accordance with required timelines (para 4-11 and table 4-1)?
- (16) Are the CUSR requirements for all units registered in the DRRS-Army database identified, approved and annotated in accordance with applicable criteria (paras 8-1 and 8-5)?
- (17) Are procedures in place for the responsible command and/or DARNG/JFHQ-State, when applicable, to specifically identify deployable TDA units with AA-level UICs and to ensure that they submit the required reports (para 8-3)?
- b. Preparation and submission of commander's unit status reports by composite reporting units.*
- (1) Are CUSRs prepared by subordinate units/elements reviewed for administrative errors before submission (para 3-1)?
- (2) Does the unit have the necessary computer hardware, software and trained personnel to prepare and submit CUSRs (para 3-1)?
- (3) Are units downloading and using authoritative data as prescribed (para 4-1)?
- (4) Are CUSRs retained on file and destroyed in accordance with applicable requirements (para 4-3)?
- (5) Are C-5 reporting units authorized to report C-5 in accordance with applicable standards and criteria (para 4-8)?
- (6) Are commanders accurately identifying the units/elements that should be included in their organic or designed/established structures for CUSR purposes (para 4-9)?
- (7) Are commanders accurately identifying their attachments and detachments (para 4-9)?
- (8) Are change reports submitted by units within 24 hours of the event necessitating the change report (para 4-11)?
- (9) Are commanders selecting and using the correct report category based on their operational circumstances (para 4-11)?
- (10) Is the unit's basic unit identification (BUI) data reviewed and updated in conjunction with report submission (para 4-11)?
- (11) Are subordinate units correctly determining and reporting the number of non-available Soldiers in accordance with the applicable criteria and policy, respectively (para 9-2)?
- (12) Are subordinate units correctly identifying and reporting their maintenance reportable and on-hand (available) equipment items and their substitute and in-lieu of equipment items in accordance with applicable criteria and policy, respectively (para 9-3)?
- (13) Have all exempt LINs indicated by subordinate units been properly approved (para 9-3)?
- (14) Are subordinate units counting as on-hand (available) for CUSR purposes in accordance with the applicable criteria and policy? (para 9-3)?
- (15) Are subordinate units using the monthly materiel condition status report (MCSR) to compute their R-levels (para 9-4)?
- (16) Is the status of the unit's standardized FSO METs and any out of design METs determined and reported in the CUSR in accordance with applicable criteria and policy, respectively (paras 9-5 and 9-6)?
- (17) Prior to the deployment of their units for assigned missions, are commanders providing readiness projections based on the receipt of programmed resources in-theater as required (para 9-6)?
- (18) While their units are deployed, are unit commanders continuing to determine and report their units' C-levels in accordance with policy requirements (para 10-5)?
- (19) Are CUSRs properly classified and transmitted via secure means (para 11-1)?
- (20) When alerted for or assigned an operational requirement, are unit commanders determining and reporting an A-level indicating the ability of their units to accomplish the designated operational requirement with the units/elements currently under their command and control (app C)?
- c. Preparation and submission of commander's unit status reports by parent units.*
- (1) Are CUSRs reviewed and approved by the responsible unit commander before submission (para 3-1)?
- (2) Does the unit have the necessary computer hardware, software, and trained personnel to prepare and submit unit status reports (para 3-1)?
- (3) When alerted for or assigned an operational requirement, are unit commanders determining and reporting an A-level indicating the ability of their units to accomplish their primary assigned missions (para 4-4)?
- (4) When alerted for or assigned an operational requirement, are the commanders of measured units continuing to determine and report their units' C-levels in accordance with the established requirements (para 4-4)?
- (5) Are C-5 reporting units authorized to report C-5 in accordance with applicable standards and criteria (para 4-8)?
- (6) Are commanders accurately identifying the subordinate units/elements that should be included in the organic structure for CUSR purposes (para 4-9)?
- (7) Are commanders accurately identifying the subordinate units/elements that are currently under their command and control for CUSR purposes (para 4-9)?

- (8) Do deploying units submit a deployed report within 24 hours after its main body has closed into theater during RSOI (para 4–11)?
- (9) Are changes reports submitted by units within 24 hours of the event necessitating the change report (para 4–11)?
- (10) Are commanders selecting and using the correct report type, based on their unit type, and operational circumstances (para 4–11)?
- (11) Is the unit's BUI data reviewed and updated in conjunction with CUSR preparation (para 4–11)?
- (12) Are the number of non-available Soldiers determined and reported in accordance with the applicable criteria and policy, respectively (para 9–2)?
- (13) Are reportable equipment items, substitute and in-lieu of equipment items correctly identified and reported in accordance with applicable criteria and policy, respectively (para 9–3)?
- (14) If applicable, are all exempt LINs properly approved (para 9–3)?
- (15) Are only equipment items that are in the possession/control of the unit counted as on hand (available) for USR purposes (para 9–3)?
- (16) Is the monthly material condition status report used by the unit to compute the R-level (para 9–4)?
- (17) Is the unit's standardized FSO METs and any out of design METs determined and reported in the CUSR in accordance with applicable criteria and policy, respectively (paras 9–5 and 9–6)?
- (18) Are CUSRs properly classified and transmitted via secure means (para 11–1)?
- (19) Are CUSRs retained on file and then destroyed in accordance with applicable requirements (para 11–3)?
- (20) Prior to the deployment of their units for their assigned missions, are commanders reporting their readiness projections based on the receipt of programmed resources in-theater as required (app C)?

d. Commander's unit status report requirements unique to Reserve Component units.

- (1) Do commanders of non mobilized or non federalized) RC units accomplish status assessments in sufficient detail to validate that status levels have not changed before submitting validation reports and are validation reports submitted during the months when regular reports are not due (para 4–11)?
- (2) Does the advance party of a mobilizing RC unit prepare and submit a CUSR within 24 hours of its arrival at the mobilization station (para 4–11)?
- (3) Following alert, are RC units preparing and submitting regular reports monthly, as required (para 8–4)?

D–5. Force registration

- a.* Has the command/ARNG/DASA appointed primary and alternate UICIOs for their organizations and installations and reported the contact information for those personnel appointed to HQDA (USACCSA) (para 3–2)?
- b.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO complete the registration of the parent (AA-level) UIC and all structured DUICs and sub-unit UICs in accordance with the permanent orders or, for ARNG, in accordance with the Organizational Authorities issued under the purview of NGB (para 6–2)?
- c.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO register all DUICs required for current operations, deployments, and mobilizations (para 6–2)?
- d.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO provide a change report to USACCSA within 24 hours following any change to the present geographical location (PRGEO data field), the current status and activity code (ACTIV data field), the next higher operational command (OPCON data field), or the next higher administrative control (ADCON data field) authority (para 6–2)?
- e.* Does the command/ARNG have a sufficient number of personnel trained as DRRS–Army data handlers and alternate UICIO(s) to maintain continuous (that is, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) operations during crises (para 6–2)?
- f.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO ensure that the data in their organization's database is current and correct (para 6–3)?
- g.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO synchronize the organization's DRRS–Army databases with the DRRS–Army database at HQDA and advise USACCSA immediately of any suspected discrepancies (para 6–3)?
- h.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO review classified BIDE and ABIDE annually to ascertain whether the classification level still applies and, on a case-by-case basis, determine downgrading of classified BIDE/ABIDE (para 6–4)?
- i.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO execute inactivation and discontinuation transactions in the DRRS–Army database to inactivate MTOE units on the effective date of the Permanent Order, ensuring that property books are cleared in accordance with the provisions of AR 710–2, paragraph 2–5 (para 6–6)?
- j.* Does the command/ARNG UICIO register unstructured DUICs in accordance with established policy and inactivate these unstructured DUICs when they are no longer needed (para 6–7)?

D-6. Supersession

The evaluation replaces the checklist for Unit Reporting Status previously published in AR 220-1, dated 19 December 2006.

D-7. Comments

Help to make this a better tool for evaluating management controls. Submit comments to DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-ODR), Army Readiness Division, 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ABIDE

Army basic identity data elements

ACP

Army Campaign Plan

ACOM

Army Command

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

ADCON

administrative control

ADP

automatic data processing

ADPE

automatic data processing equipment

ADS

authoritative data source

ADSW

active duty for special work

ADT

active duty training

AGR

Active Guard Reserve

ALMP

Army Language Master Plan

AME

assigned mission equipping

AMEDD

Army Medical Department

AMIM

Army Modernization Information Memorandum

AMOPS

Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System

AMOSC

additionally awarded military occupational specialty code

AMSS

Army Materiel Status System

AOR

area of responsibility

APS

Army prepositioned stocks; Army prepositioned sets

AR

Army regulation

ARFORGEN

Army force generation

ARMS

Army Readiness Management System

ARNG

Army National Guard

ARNGUS

Army National Guard of the United States

ARTEP

Army Training and Evaluation Program

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

ASI

additional skill identifier

ASIOE

associated support items of equipment

ASL

authorized stockage list

ASORTS

Army Status of Resources and Training System

AT

annual training

ATA

Army tasking authority

ATLD

Army Training and Leader Development

ATLDG

Army Training and Leader Development Guidance

AUGTDA

augmentation table of distribution and allowances

AUTL

Army Universal Task List

BDE

brigade

BIDE

basic identity data elements

BN

battalion

BOG

Boots on the Ground (time)

BUI

basic unit information

C4I

command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence

CA

civil affairs

CAR

Chief, Army Reserve

CATS

Combined Arms Training Strategy

CBD

chemical and biological defense

CBDRT

chemical/biological defense resources and training

CBRNE

chemical-biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosives

CCMRF

CBRNE Consequence Management Response Force

CDU

critical dual use

CEF

Contingency Expeditionary Force

CFAST

Collaborative Force-Building, Analysis, Sustainment, and Transportation

CJCS

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJCSI

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CJCSM

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual

CMF

career management field

CNGB

Chief, National Guard Bureau

COCOM

combatant command (command authority)

COMPO

force structure component

COMSEC

communications security

CONUS

continental United States

CONUSA

the numbered armies in the continental United States

COSCOM

Corps Support Command

CPX

command post exercise

CRS

Chairman's Readiness System

CSA

Chief of Staff, Army

CTA

common table of allowances

CTC

combat training center

CUSR

commander's unit status report

CY

calendar year

DA Pam

Department of the Army Pamphlet

DARNG

Director, Army National Guard

DASA

Department of the Army Staff Agencies

DCS, G-1

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

DCS, G-2

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DCS, G-8

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

DEF

Deployed Expeditionary Force

DEPMEDS

deployable medical system

DEPORD

deployment order

DLPT

Defense Language Proficiency Test

DOD

Department of Defense

DODAAC

DOD Activity Address Code

DMOS

duty military occupational specialty

DRB

division ready brigade

DRRS

Defense Readiness Reporting System

DRRS-A

Defense Readiness Reporting System-Army

DRU

Direct Reporting Unit

DSCA

Defense Support of Civil Authority

DUIC

derivative unit identification code

ECS

equipment concentration sites

e-date

effective date

EOH

equipment on-hand

ER

equipment readiness (serviceability)

ERC

equipment readiness code

EXEVAL

external evaluation

EXORD

Execution order

FM

field manual

FMC

fully mission capable

FORSCOM

United States Army Forces Command

FOUO

for official use only

FRP

force review point

FSO

full spectrum operations

FTP

file transfer protocol

FTX

field training exercise

FY

fiscal year

GCCS

Global Command and Control System

GENTEXT

general text

GMT

Greenwich meantime

GRF

Global Response Force

GRP

group

GSORTS

Global Status of Resources and Training System

HHC

Headquarters and Headquarters Company

HLD

Homeland Defense

HQ

Headquarters

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

IADT

initial active duty for training

IET

initial entry training

ILO

in lieu of

IMA

Installation Management Agency

IOC

initial operational capability, Industrial Operations Command

IRR

Individual Ready Reserve

JANAP

Joint Army-Navy-Air Force publication

JCAs

Joint capability areas

JCS

Joint Chiefs of Staff

JFHQ

Joint Forces Headquarters (formerly STARC)

JPES

Joint Planning and Execution System

JSCP

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

JTF

Joint Task Force

JUONS

Joint unit operational needs statement

LAD

latest arrival date

LBE

left behind equipment

LFX

live fire exercise

LIC

language identification code

LIN

line item number

LM

life cycle management

LOGSA

Logistics Support Activity

MARC

manpower requirements criteria

MATES

mobilization and training equipment site

MCSR

Materiel Condition Status Report

MEB

Medical Evaluation Board

MEDCOM

U.S. Army Medical Command

MEDPROS

Medical Protection System

MEEL

mission essential equipment list

MET

mission essential task

METL

mission essential task list

MFORCE

Master Force

MMDF

maintenance master data file

MMEWR

minimum essential warfighting requirements

MMRB

MOS medical retention board

MOBORD

Mobilization order

MOA

memorandum of agreement

MODS

Medical Occupational Data System

MOP

memorandum of policy

MOS

military occupation specialty

MOSC

military occupational specialty code

MOSQ

military occupational specialty qualified

MOU

memorandum of understanding

MR

medical requirements

MTF

message text format

MTP

Mission Training Plan

MTOE

modification table of organization and equipment

MTP

mission training plan

NA

non-applicable

NAP

not authorized prepositioning

NBC

nuclear, biological, chemical

NCO

noncommissioned officer

NET

new equipment training

NetUSR

net centric unit status report

NGB

National Guard Bureau

NLT

no later than

NMS

National Military Strategy

NMCC

National Military Command Center

NOS

notification of sourcing

NSN

national stock number

NTC

National Training Center

NTCI

Non-type classified items

OADR

originating agencies determination required

OCONUS

outside continental United States

OCS

officer candidate school

ODCS, G-1

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

ODCS, G-2

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

ODCS, G-3/5/7

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

ODCS, G-4

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

ODCS, G-8

Office of the Deputy Chief, G-8

OE

operational environment

ONS

operational needs statement

OPCON

operational control

OPFOR

opposing forces

OPLAN

operations plan

OPTEMPO

operating tempo; also operations tempo

OTSG

Office of The Surgeon General

PBUSE

Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced

PC-ASORTS

Personal Computer-Army Status of Resources and Training System

PCS

permanent change of station

PEB

physical evaluation board

PCTEF

percent effective

PLL

prescribed load list

PMCS

preventive maintenance checks and services

PME

professional military education

PMOSC

primary military occupational specialty code

POE

port of embarkation

POR

preparation of replacements for overseas movement

PROFIS

professional filler system

PSYOPS

psychological operations

RC

Reserve Component

RDD

required delivery date

REF

Ready Expeditionary Force

REQVAL

Requisition Validation System

RICDA

effective date of the report

RSOI

reception, staging, onward movement, and integration

RTS

regional training site

RTS–M

Regional training site-maintenance

RTS–MED

regional training site-medical

SB

supply bulletin

SBE

stay behind equipment

SCG

security classification guide

SIDPERS

Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SIOP

Single Integrated Operational Plan

SIPRNET

Secret Internet Protocol Router Network

SKI

special skill identifier

SKO

sets, kits, or outfits

SKOT

sets, kits, outfits, and tools

SMOSC

secondary military occupational specialty code

SOCOM

Special Operations Command

SOF

special operations forces

SORTS

status of resources and training system

SPBS-R

Standard Property Book System-Redesign

SRC

standard requirement code

STAMIS

Standard Army Management Information System

STARC

State Area Command (now Joint Force Headquarters-JFHQ)

STRAC

standards in weapons training

T&EO

Training and Evaluation Outlines

TAADS

The Army Authorization Document System

TAADS-R

The Army Authorization Documents System-Redesign

TAT

to accompany troops

TBD

to be determined

TCS

temporary change of station

TDA

table of distribution and allowances

TDY

temporary duty

TF

task force

TM

technical manual

TMDE

test measurement and diagnostic equipment

TOE

table of organization and equipment

TPE

theater provided equipment

TPFDD

time-phased force deployment data

TPFDL

time-phased force deployment list

TPU

troop-program unit

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

TTADS

temporary tour of active duty

UIC

unit identification code

UICIO

unit identification code information officers

ULLS

Unit Level Logistics System

URF

Unit Request Form

USACAPOC

U.S. Army Civil Affairs And Psychological Operations Command

USACCSA

U.S. Army Command and Control Support Agency

USAFMSA

U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

USAGs

U.S. Army Garrisons

USAJFKSWCS

U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School

USAMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

USAMMA

U.S. Army Medical Materiel Activity

USAMMCE

U.S. Army Medical Materiel Center Europe

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USARAF

U.S. Army Africa

USARC

U.S. Army Reserve Command

USASFC

U.S. Army Special Forces Command

USASOC

U.S. Army Special Operations Command

USMTF

United States message text format

USP&FO

United States Property and Fiscal Officer

UTE

unit training equipment

WARNORD

warning order

WebTAADS

Web-based: The Army Authorization Documentation System (now FMS)

WINTAADS

Windows based: The Authorized Documentation System

WO

warrant officer

ZLIN

Developmental line item number

Section II

Terms

Active Army

The Active Army consists of—(1) regular Army Soldiers on active duty; (2) the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) Soldiers on active duty; (3) Army National Guard Soldiers in the service of the United States pursuant to a call; and (4) all persons appointed, enlisted, or inducted into the Army without component. Excluded are ARNGUS and USAR Soldiers serving on: (1) active duty for training; (2) Active Guard Reserve status (AGR); (3) active duty for special work; (4) temporary tours of active duty for 180 days or less; and (5) active duty pursuant to the call of the President (10 USC 12304). (AR 635–200)

Active duty

Full-time duty in the active military service of the United States. Includes full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in the active military service, at a school designated as a service school by law or by the Secretary of the military department concerned. Does not include full-time National Guard duty (see Title 10, United States Code (USC)).

Active Guard/Reserve

Army National Guard of the United States and United States Army Reserve (USAR) personnel serving on active duty (AD) under Section 12301, Title 10, United States Code, and the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) personnel serving on full-time National Guard duty (FTNGD) under Section 502(f), Title 32, United States Code. These personnel are on FTNGD or AD (other than for training on AD in the Active Army) for 180 days or more for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components.

Active service

Service on active duty or full-time National Guard Duty (see Title 10, USC).

Ad hoc unit

A unit formed to perform a particular mission in support of specific operation without consideration of wider Service application.

Administrative control

Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. Also called ADCON (JP 1–02).

Annual training

The minimal period of training reserve members must perform each year to satisfy the training requirements associated with their Reserve Component assignment. Also called AT (JP 1–02).

Area of concentration

The functional area orientation of officers.

Army Command

An Army force designated by the Secretary of the Army, performing multiple Army service Title 10 functions (3013B) across multiple disciplines. Command responsibilities are those established by the Secretary and normally associated with administrative control (ADCON).

Army Force Generation

A structured progression of increased unit readiness over time, resulting in recurring periods of availability of trained, ready, and cohesive units prepared for operational deployment in support of regional combatant commander requirements.

Army National Guard

As used in this regulation, ARNG describes Army units under the control of the individual States and Territories that become a component of The Army when in the service of the United States. Also, those Army organizations designated as force structure component (compo) 2.

Army National Guard of the United States

As used in this regulation, ARNGUS describes federally recognized Army units consisting of members of the ARNG who have been mobilized and come under the control of Federal authorities.

Army Service Component Command (ASCC)

An Army force designated by the Secretary of the Army, composed primarily of operational organizations serving as the Army component for a combatant commander. If designated by the combatant commander, it serves as a Joint Forces Land Component Command (JFLCC), or Joint Task Force (JTF). Command responsibilities are those established by the Secretary and normally associated with operational control (OPCON) and ADCON.

Army training and evaluation program

A program for collective training in units. It describes the collective tasks that the unit must perform to accomplish its mission and survive on the battlefield.

Assessed unit

Active and Reserve Component units and key installations (includes both operating forces and generating forces) that are registered in the DRRS–Army database and that are required to submit a unit status report in accordance with the provisions of AR 220–1 to meet the unit status reporting requirements specifically prescribed by OSD’s DRRS.

Assessment

A status assessment that is highly subjective because it is based on the unit’s commander’s judgment.

Assign

To place units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively permanent, and/or where such organization controls and administers the units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit, or personnel. To detail individuals to specific duties or functions where such duties or functions are primary and/or relatively permanent (JP 1–02).

Assigned mission

An operational requirement that a unit is formally assigned to plan for, prepare for, or to execute.

Assigned strength

The assigned personnel strength of a unit includes all permanently assigned personnel plus those personnel carried on a separate TDA providing full-time Reserve Component support who will mobilize with the unit and personnel designated to join an active component unit under PROFIS, the professional filler system. Personnel temporarily absent (for example, leave and TDY) are included in assigned strength.

Attach

The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, for example, attached for quarters and rations; attached for flying duty (JP 1–02).

Augmentation table of organization and equipment

An augmentation TOE is an authorization documentation document created to authorize additional personnel or equipment or both by an MTOE unit to perform an added peacetime or non-MTOE mission (see HQDA Letter 220–01–1).

Authorization documents

HQDA- or proponent-approved records that reflect personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for one or more units. Authorization documents also provide unit organizational information. Such documents are MTOE and TDA.

Authorized strength

That portion of the required manpower that can be supported by the manpower available and that is reflected in the authorized column of authorization documents.

Availability

Capabilities or forces that are (or can be) trained, equipped, resourced and ready for deployment to fulfill combatant commander’s operational requirements in accordance with that commander’s established timelines, or as designated by the Primary JFP.

Available days

Applies to assessing equipment's ability to do its combat or support job. Available days are the days equipment is on hand in the organization and fully able to do its mission. The time that equipment is fully mission capable.

Available Force Pool

The third force pool under ARFORGEN that includes those modular units that have been assessed as "Available" at designated capability levels (from training and readiness "gates") to conduct mission execution under any GCC.

Available strength

That portion of a unit's assigned strength available for deployment and/or employment with the measured unit to accomplish its assigned wartime mission, as qualified in appendix D. Also see personnel availability.

Battle Command

The art and science of understanding, visualizing, describing, directing and assessing forces to impose the commander's will on a hostile, thinking and adaptive enemy. Battle command applies leadership to translate decisions and actions—by synchronizing forces and war-fighting functions in time, space and purpose-to accomplish missions (FM 3-0).

Boots on the Ground (time)

The time (duration) that a unit is located in a theater of operations. The Boots of the Ground clock begins when the majority (more than 50 percent) of the unit arrives in theater and continues until the majority (more than 50 percent) of the unit has departed from the theater.

Cadre unit

Organized at the cadre (nucleus) level to provide a base for expansion to full authorization in case of mobilization; for example, a unit that will have a training mission. Cadre type units will not be organized or used solely for non-wartime missions. Units organized at the cadre level of the TOE will be authorized only that equipment needed for cadre training.

Carrier unit identification code

Provides a means to assign personnel and account for equipment that arrives at the unit location before unit activation. Upon activation of the MTOE unit, HQDA (DAMO-FD) will discontinue the carrier UIC.

Category level (C-level)

An overall unit readiness metric established by the Joint Staff. C-levels indicate the overall status of the selected unit resources measured against the resources required to undertake the wartime missions for which the unit is organized or designed. C-levels, by themselves, do not project a unit's combat performance once committed to combat.

Combatant command

A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander and composed of significant assigned components of two or more Military Departments. The organization is established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Also called unified combatant command.

Combatant Command Authority (COCOM)

Non transferable command authority established by Title 10, USC, Section 164, exercised only by commanders of unified or specified combatant commands, unless otherwise directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense. COCOM provides full authority to organize and employ commands and forces as the combatant commander considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control is inherent in COCOM (JP 1-02).

Command and control

The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (Also see battle command) (JP 1-02).

Command and control system

The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned (JP 1-02).

Command authority

The authority over a subordinate unit/element that enables a reporting unit to task organize and direct that unit/element

for operations in accordance with the Army command relationships defined in FM 3-0 (that is, organic, assigned, attached or OPCON).

Common table of allowances item

An item of materiel that can be authorized by common or specific usage criteria and that does not require documentation in TAADS-R and a centralized computation of requirements by the Structure and Composition System (SACS) (see HQDA Letter 220-01-1).

COMPO 1

Those Army organizations that, as a result of TAA and POM processes, are designated as force structure component (COMPO) 1 and registered as such by UIC in the DRRS-Army database, the authorized database of record for operational Army organizations (also known as “active component” and “regular Army”). Upon mobilization, ARNGUS/ARNG (COMPO 2) and USAR (COMPO 3) units do not become COMPO 1 organizations; they retain their applicable force structure component designations while on active duty.

Composite report

A report submitted by a major unit or major headquarters providing an overall assessment based on the condition of subordinate measured units and their ability to operate together.

Contingency Expeditionary Force (CEF)

Remaining (not in a DEF) Available Force Pool units, task organized to meet operational plans and contingency requirements. These forces are capable of rapid deployment but are not yet alerted to deploy (AC) or alerted for mobilization (RC). CEF forces will transition into DEF(s) if alerted.

Continental United States Army

Commands, supports, and supervises United States Army Reserve units in specified geographical areas. The CONUSA reports directly to FORSCOM.

Control

In the context of command and control, the regulation of forces and warfighting functions to accomplish the mission in accordance with the commander’s intent (FM 3.0).

Critical dual use equipment items

Critical dual use (CDU) equipment items are those equipment items that support both the operational requirements of Army units (COMPO 1, COMPO 2, and COMPO 3) and that are necessary to enable Army units (COMPO 1, COMPO 2, and COMPO 3) and personnel to assist civil authorities in responses to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters as identified in national planning scenarios (that is, facilitate DSCA).

Deploy

The relocation of forces, personnel, or equipment from home station to meet operational requirements.

Deployable unit

A unit that is capable of being relocated to desired areas of operations.

Deployment Expeditionary Force (DEF)

Task organized units designed to execute planned operational requirements and those currently executing deployed missions to include HLD/HLS. (Note: RC units in a DEF are sourced against a future requirement, have been alerted for mobilization, or are currently mobilized.)

Derivative unit identification code (DUIC)

The DUICs are assigned to organic elements of organizations that require separate UIC registration in accordance with the provisions of this publication. Examples are sub-elements either located with or away from the parent unit but included by separate paragraphs within the parent unit document (see HQDA Letter 220-01-1). Also see definitions for sub-unit UIC and parent unit.

Detachment

A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units (JP 1-02).

Developmental line item number (ZLIN)

A temporary number assigned by AMC catalog data activity for planning purposes to a developmental or non-developmental item before type classification and replacement with a standard item number (AR 708–1 and AR 70–1).

Duty MOS

The MOSC assigned to the position against which the warrant officer or enlisted Soldier is assigned or, in the absence of a documented position, the MOSC that best reflects the principle duties being performed by the incumbent (DA Pam 611–21).

Direct Reporting Unit

An Army organization composed of one or more units with institutional or operational functions; designated by the Secretary of the Army; providing broad general support to the Army in a normally single, unique discipline not otherwise available elsewhere in the Army. Direct reporting units report directly to a HQDA principal and/or ACOM and operate under authorities established by the Secretary of the Army.

E-date (effective date)

A six-position numeric code that signifies the actual date that an authorization document is effective; for example, 871001. The first two digits are the calendar year, the third and fourth are the month, and the fifth and sixth are the day.

Equipment mission capable

A logistic indicator that portrays how well a unit is maintaining that portion of its on-hand equipment that is both unit status and maintenance reportable. For USR reporting purposes, fully mission capable (FMC) equates to equipment mission capable.

Equipment-on-hand (accountable)

A logistic indicator depicting the organization's fill of assigned and reportable equipment based on property book records. The EOH (accountable) is computed by comparing assigned and reportable equipment on-hand to the authoritative mission requirements. Also referred to as equipment on-hand (assigned)

Equipment-on-hand (available)

A unit readiness indicator depicting the equipment items currently available to the organization for mission accomplishment. The EOH (available) is computed by comparing the available equipment and reportable equipment on hand to the authoritative mission requirements.

Equipment readiness/serviceability

A logistic indicator that portrays the combined impact of equipment shortages and maintenance shortfalls in a unit's ability to meet wartime requirements. (Note: the term "equipment serviceability" is used at the Joint level).

Expeditionary Force Package

The task organization of Army units into mission-tailored packages, providing better predictability, and targeted resourcing for units based on mission requirements.

Force pool

Under ARFORGEN rotational forces are grouped into three force pools (RESET, Train-Ready and Available). Force pools are differentiated by the activities and capabilities of the units in each pool.

Force structure component (COMPO)

A numerical designation (1, 2, 3, and 6) resulting from the TAA process that is used primarily to categorize Army force structure during POM development. The force structure component data that can be registered in the DRRS–Army database and that is applicable to the USR process is: COMPO 1, (Active Component), COMPO 2 (ARNG), COMPO 3 (USAR), and COMPO 6 (APS). Previously used force structure components that are now obsolete are: COMPO 4 (required but unresourced units), COMPO 7 (direct host nation support), COMPO 8 (indirect host nation support), and COMPO 9 (logistics civil augmentation).

Full deployment

Full deployment occurs when the preponderance (more than half) of the assigned personnel in a parent unit (AA-level UIC) is deployed, to include the unit's command and control system, and only a small rear detachment, consisting of non-deploying personnel and/or stay-behind equipment items, remains at the home station.

Full METL proficiency

The unit training condition where each METL task can be performed to standard by the unit, and only sustainment training is needed. Full METL proficiency is the benchmark from which the number of training days required for unit training is measured. It is not a deployment standard or the criteria for the T-1 level.

Full Spectrum Operations

The Army's operational concept that is explained in FM 3-0. Army forces combine offensive, defensive, and stability or civil support operations simultaneously as part of an interdependent joint force to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative, accepting prudent risks to create opportunities to achieve decisive results.

Generating Force

The Generating Force consists of those Army organizations whose primary mission is to generate and sustain the Operational Army's capabilities for employment by joint force commanders (FM 1-01).

Globally available structure

Forces established for the primary purpose of fulfilling global operational requirements.

Joint Force Headquarters-State (formerly State area command)

A mobilization entity within each State and territory that may be ordered to active duty when Army National Guard units in that State or territory are alerted or mobilized. The JFHQ provides for command and control of mobilized Army National Guard of the United States units from home station until arrival at mobilization station. It is also responsible for planning and executing military support for civil defense and land defense plans under the respective area commander. It also provides assistance to military family members.

Language identification code (LIC)

An alpha-numeric code use to identify a requirement for or qualification in a designated foreign language (see AR 11-6).

Left Behind Equipment

MTOE equipment that a deploying unit leaves behind at its home station.

Line item number

A six-position alphanumeric number that identifies the generic nomenclature of specific types of equipment. Standard LIN consists of one alpha position followed by five numeric positions. Standard LIN are assigned by Army Materiel Command (AMC) and are listed in EM 0007.

Main body

Principal part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command, such as advanced party or closeout party.

Major headquarters

An Army headquarters higher than battalion level.

Major unit

An Army unit larger than battalion size.

Measurement

A status assessment that is highly objective because it is calculated from authoritative data.

Measured unit

Active and Reserve Component Operating Force units that are registered in the DRRS-Army database and that are required to submit a unit status report in accordance with the provisions of AR 220-1 to meet unit status reporting requirements specifically prescribed by the GSORTS CJCSI and CJCSM.

Military occupational specialty

The grouping of duty positions requiring similar qualifications and the performance of closely related duties (see DA Pam 611-21).

Military occupational specialty code

The five-character code used to identify MOS, skill level, and special qualifications.

Military occupational specialty code qualification (MOSQ) by duty position

Qualified by skill and grade level for the MTOE/TDA required position to which the Soldier is currently assigned and performing duty. As used in AR 220–1, MOSQ by duty position correlates to duty military occupational specialty code qualification (DMOSQ) terminology used in RC publications.

Military qualification standards

A three-phased series of manuals for officers (MQS I, Pre-commissioning; MQS II, Lieutenant; and MQS III, Captain) that state military tasks, skills, knowledge, and professional military education expected of an officer at these levels. MQS I, the pre commission manual, is the same for all pre-commission programs; MQS II and III are branch and specialty specific.

Mission

The task together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason there for. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military organizations, a duty assigned to an individual or organization; a task (JP 1–02).

Mission accomplishment estimate (MAE)

The measured unit commander's subjective assessment of the unit's ability to execute that portion (percentage) of the wartime or primary mission for which the unit was organized or designed (standardized FSO METL) that the unit would be expected to perform if alerted/committed within 72 hours of the "as of date" of the report. The MAE provides the basis for decisions by the unit commander to upgrade or downgrade the unit's C-level when needed to more accurately portray unit status (see chap 8).

Mission capable

The time that a piece of equipment or system is fully mission capable or partially mission capable. Fully mission-capable equipment is fully mission capable when it can perform all of its combat missions without endangering the lives of crew or operators. The terms "ready," "available," and "full mission capable" are often used to refer to the same status; equipment is on hand and able to perform its combat missions. Partially mission-capable systems and equipment are safely usable and can perform one or more, but not all, primary missions because one or more of its required mission-essential subsystems are inoperative for lack of maintenance or supply. For unit status reporting purposes, the Army uses only FMC time.

Mission-essential task list

A compilation of collective mission essential tasks, which must be successfully performed if an organization, is to accomplish its wartime mission. Also see standardized FSO METL.

Mission-support TDY

Duties that include meetings, conferences, staff visits, staff augmentation, and medical appointments.

Mobilization

The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources. It is the process by which the Armed Forces, or part of them, are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel for active military service, federalization of Reserve components, extension of terms of service and other actions necessary to convert to a wartime posture.

Mobilization station

The designated military installation (active, semi-active, or inactive) or mobilization center to which a Reserve Component unit is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employing after mobilization and from which the unit may move to its port of embarkation.

Modification table of organization and equipment

An authorization document that prescribes the modification of a basic TOE necessary to adapt it to the needs of the specific unit or type of unit (AR 71–32).

Multiple component unit

A unit on a single document that is authorized personnel and/or equipment from more than one component.

Net centric

A continuously evolving, complex community of people, devices, information, and services interconnected by a

communications network to achieve optimal benefit of resources and better synchronization of events and their consequences.

Non-available personnel

Personnel who are not available for employment/deployment with their assigned units to meet wartime mission requirements in accordance with the personnel availability criteria established in appendix D of this regulation. For USR purposes, the determination of a Soldier's availability is linked directly to the wartime mission requirements of his/her unit of assignment and may not correspond to the Soldier's availability status for specific deployments (includes various operational and peacetime deployments) which would be subject to administrative/personnel policy guidelines established for those deployments.

Non-available days

Used in assessing the ability of equipment to perform its combat or combat support job. Non-available days are the days the equipment was not able to perform its mission, the time the equipment is not mission capable.

Not mission capable

Equipment that cannot perform one or more of its combat missions.

Not mission capable maintenance

Equipment that cannot perform its combat mission because of maintenance work that is needed or under way.

Not mission capable supply

Equipment that cannot perform its combat mission because of awaiting parts/supplies or a supply shortage.

Obsolete line item number

As used in this regulation, an equipment item that has been formally type classified obsolete by line item number and deleted from chapter 2 of SB 700-20 (EM 0007).

Operational control

Command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority) and may be delegated within the command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Operational control is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and Joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. Also called OPCON (JP 1-02).

Operational deployment

For CUSR purposes, operational deployments requiring units to determine and report the status of an assigned mission are those involving the movement of an Army reporting unit or its reportable subordinate elements away from their home stations to accomplish operational requirements as directed by a higher headquarters. Operational deployments encompass broad mission types and include a wide range of activities, such as peacekeeping, humanitarian relief, and support to civil authorities. They do not include unit deployments to accomplish training or to participate in training exercises.

Operational environment

A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of capabilities and bear on the decisions of the commander (FM 3-0).

Operational theme

The character of the dominant major operation being conducted at any time within a land force commander's area of operations. The operational theme helps convey the nature of the major operation to the force to facilitate common understanding of how the commander broadly intends to operate (FM 3-0).

Operating Forces

Those forces whose primary missions are to participate in combat and the integral supporting elements thereof (FP 1-02).

Operating tempo (OPTEMPO)

As used by Army, the annual operating miles or hours for the major equipment system in a battalion-level or equivalent organization. Commanders to forecast and allocate funds for fuel and repair parts for training events and programs use OPTEMPO.

Operations tempo (OPTEMPO)

The rate at which units of the armed forces are involved in military activities, including contingency operations, exercises, and training deployments. (Congress designates this definition of OPTEMPO for the Annual Defense Report.)

Organic

Assigned to and forming an essential part of a military organization. Organic parts of a unit are those listed in its table of organization for the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and are assigned to the administrative organizations of the operating forces for the Navy (JP 1-02).

Out of design missions

Those missions formally ordered for execution or formally assigned to units for planning that require significant reorganization or re-equipping and/or that require significant unit training on “out of design” mission essential tasks.

Out of design mission essential tasks

Those mission essential tasks (METs) that have been specifically directed by commands at higher levels or identified and established via the commanders dialog as necessary for unit training in order to meet unit readiness or unit capability requirements for an “out of design” mission.

Pacing items

Major weapon systems, aircraft, and other items of equipment central to an organization’s ability to perform its designated mission. These items are subject to continuous monitoring and management at all levels of command. Pacing items are identified in appendix C.

Parent unit

In MTOE units, a U.S. Army numbered unit of battalion or equivalent level. Also, a numbered company, battery, troop, platoon, detachment, or team that is not an organic element of a battalion. The 5th and 6th positions of a UIC that end in AA identify an organization as a parent unit. Note that certain split units are treated as parent units for documentation in TAADS. TDA parent units are organized under a TDA with a unique TDA number assigned by DA, which includes TDA augmentation to an MTOE unit.

Partial deployment

A partial deployment occurs when a parent unit (AA-level UIC) or major unit (FF-level UIC) has separately deployed subordinate units/elements. There are two types of partial deployments, depending upon the deployment status of the unit’s command and control system—a partial deployment with the unit’s command and control system and a partial deployment without the unit’s command and control system. Also see split-based operations.

Percent effective (PCTEF)

The current percent of effectiveness of the organization. The commander’s subjective assessment of the unit’s ability to execute the currently assigned mission.

Personnel availability

The USR measurement indicating which Soldiers are considered to be available because they are attached or assigned to the measured unit/headquarters, are physically present or can be present within the prescribed response time and are not restricted from deploying or employing with the unit by Army policy.

Personnel losses

Actual losses to a reporting unit. Intra-command losses are not included. For example, losses to subordinate units that do not result in a loss to the reporting command are not counted as personnel losses.

Possible days

The number of calendar days an item was on hand-on the property book-during the DA Form 2406 report period. For

an item you received during the reporting period, count the first day it was on-hand as a whole possible day. Do not count the last day an item is on hand-the day you lost it from your property book-as a possible day.

Port of embarkation

The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. This may be a seaport or aerial port from which personnel and equipment flow to a port of debarkation; for unit and non-unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the origin. Also called POE (JP 1-02).

Professional filler system (PROFIS)

The system designed to assign/attach active duty AMEDD personnel to Active Army mobilization table of organization equipment required positions that are not authorized or not normally filled in accordance with AR 601-142.

Readiness

The ability of U.S. military forces to fight and meet the demands of the National Military Strategy. Readiness is the synthesis of two distinct, but interrelated levels: unit readiness and Joint readiness. Unit readiness is the ability to provide capabilities required by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. This is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed. Joint readiness is the combatant commander's ability to integrate and synchronize ready combat and support forces to execute their assigned missions (JP 1-02).

Ready Expeditionary Force (REF)

Task organized units, under HICON, designed to train/prepare for potential future operational requirements or task organized to best execute full spectrum training.

Regional combatant command

Regional combatant commands have geographical areas of responsibility assigned by the unified command plan. They conduct the strategic direction of all US military operations within their designated AOR. The five regional unified commands are the U.S. Atlantic Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. Southern Command.

Reporting unit

Active and RC units and key installations (includes both operating forces and generating forces) that are registered in the DRRS-Army database and that are required to submit a unit status report in accordance with the provisions of AR 220-1 to meet both internal and externally-directed unit status reporting requirements.

Required column

That portion of a unit's TOE/MTOE/TDA that designates what personnel and equipment are necessary to meet full wartime requirements.

Reserve Component

As used in this regulation, applies to ARNGUS/ARNG and USAR units.

Reserve Component on extended active duty

A RC organization ordered to extended active duty rather than a short training tour of duty for a limited purpose-for example, to assist in quelling a civil disorder or to assist in disaster relief.

Reset

The process of organizing and stabilizing a unit for an upcoming readiness cycle. During reset any damaged equipment from a previous cycle is repaired, programmed and required personnel changes and replacement actions occur, and other actions directed by HQDA are accomplished. Reset occurs after the completion of a deployment or when deemed necessary by the Army.

RESET Force Pool

The initial force pool under ARFORGEN that begins with the establishment of a unit's Return Date Unit's in this force pool have no initial readiness expectations; they are C-5 for 180 days (COMPO 1) or 365 days (RC). Units in the RESET force pool perform the following activities: Soldier-Family reintegration, block leave, unit reconstitution, changes of command, select individual training tasks, and receive new personnel and equipment. Units in the RESET force pool will not receive external (off installation) tasking without having exhausted all possible alternatives. However, units retain the capability to perform civil support operations or respond to GCC requirements (2009 ACP).

Return date

A return date is when 51 percent of the unit's personnel have returned from deployment.

RICDA

The date of change of GSORTS category level information.

Rotational units

Those units available to deploy under ARFORGEN process.

Senior grade

A personnel indicator that compares the available enlisted personnel (in grades SGT through CSM) and officers to full wartime requirements.

Skill qualification test

A performance-oriented test normally consisting of a hands-on component, job site component, and a skill component. The test measures individual proficiency in performing critical tasks related to the Soldier's primary MOS. Results provide the basis for remedial individual training.

Special duty

The performance of duty with an organization other than the unit to which assigned, while continuing to be administered and accounted for by the unit of assignment. Special duty includes borrowed military manpower and troop diversions.

Special operations forces groups, regiments, and commands

Active and Reserve special forces groups, psychological operations groups, special operations aviation regiments, ranger regiments, and civil affairs commands.

Split-Based Operations

Operations that require major units (FF-level UIC) to have subordinate measured units (AA-level UICs) at multiple locations. Also see partial deployment.

Standardized Full Spectrum Operations (FSO) METL

A set of essential standardized FSO tasks for like units that reflect the as designed capabilities of modular forces. The standardized FSO METL will be developed or prescribed in accordance with Army doctrine established by TRADOC and will be approved by the DCS, G-3/5/7.

State adjutant general

An individual appointed by the governor of a State to administer the military affairs of the State. A State adjutant general may be federally recognized as a general officer of the line provided he or she meets the prescribed requirements and qualifications. However, they may be federally recognized as a general officer, Adjutant General Corps, for tenure of office.

Stay Behind Equipment (SBE)

Organization equipment that a re-deploying unit is directed by HQDA to temporarily transfer to another unit remaining in theater for a specified period of time in order to meet mission requirements.

Subunit unit identification code

Subunit UICs are assigned to lettered companies, batteries, or troops organic to a parent unit (AR 71-32). Also referred to as "structured derivatives."

Substitution item

An item authorized for issue and considered acceptable for unit status reporting instead of a required standard item of like nature and quality. EM 0007 identifies items and procedures for making substitutions.

T-Days

The unit status level determined by the number of training days required by the unit to achieve full METL proficiency.

T-Pre Mob

The unit status determined by designated RC units to indicate the level of training proficiency achieved for pre-mobilization training requirements.

T-METL

The unit status level determined by the percentage of the standardized FSO METs trained to standard by the unit. The methodology to determine the T-METL weights the assessments of standardized FSO METs so that tasks determined to “need practice“ or to be “untrained“ receive relative value.

T-NBC

The unit status level determined by the number of training days required for NBC training to achieve or sustain full METL proficiency.

Table of distribution and allowances

The authorization document that prescribes the organizational structure and the personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations of a military unit to perform a specific mission for which there is no appropriate TOE. An augmentation TOE is an authorization documentation document created to authorize additional personnel or equipment or both by an MTOE unit to perform an added peacetime or non-MTOE mission (AR 71-32).

Table of organization and equipment

The TOE is a document that prescribes the wartime mission, capabilities, organizational structure, and mission essential personnel and equipment requirements for military units. It portrays the doctrinal modernization path of a unit over time from the least modernized configuration (base TOE) to the most modernized (objective TOE) (AR 71-32).

Task

A clearly defined and measurable activity accomplished by individuals and organizations.

Temporary change of station

Status of Soldiers (including RC Soldiers) deploying to a theater of operations as individual fillers in support of a contingency operation or execution of an OPLAN, unless otherwise directed by U.S. Army Human Resources Command or HQDA. Soldiers in TCS status will be returned to their previous permanent home station upon return from the operation, unless otherwise directed by HQDA.

Theater committed structure

Forces authorized primarily to meet enduring theater requirements.

Theater provided equipment (TPE)

Equipment provided to deploying units in theater and that will remain the AOR following the unit’s re-deployment.

TOE/MTOE, full

The full strength and equipment of D and E series TOE; level 1 strength and equipment of G and later series TOE; and required column strength and equipment for units organized under MTOE. For TOE organizations, additions provided by TDA for non-TOE missions are excluded from the computation of full TOE. For units organized under type B columns of TOE, the type B column is treated as full TOE/MTOE. For units organized under cadre columns of TOE, the cadre column is treated as full TOE/MTOE. For TDA organizations designated to report organization status, the required column is treated as full TOE.

The Army Authorization Documents Systems-Redesign

An automated system that supports and centralizes the control of the development and documentation of organizational structures. It also supports requirements and authorizations for personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the assigned missions of Army units.

Total deployment

A total deployment occurs when a parent unit (AA-level UIC) deploys with all of its assets (personnel and equipment), without exception.

Trained/Needs Practice/Untrained (T/P/U)

These are the three unit training status assessments that commanders routinely determine for their units in accordance with Army training doctrine and then report in their unit status reports. The specific criteria and procedures for determining each of these unit training assessments are explained at the Army Training Network (ATN).

Training and Readiness Oversight

The authority that combatant commanders may exercise over assigned RC forces when not on active duty or when on active duty for training (JP 1-02).

Training level (T-level)

The overall unit training level indicating the degree of unit training proficiency in the wartime tasks for which the unit was organized and designed. The T-level is measured against the unit's all-inclusive training requirements to achieve or sustain full METL proficiency. It incorporates the unit's pre-mobilization training requirements and NBC training requirements, if applicable.

Train-Ready Force Pool

The second force pool under ARFORGEN that is between the RESET force pool and the Available force pool. Units in the Train-Ready force pool will increase training readiness and capabilities as quickly as possible given resource availability.

Type B units

Type B MTOE units are configured to conserve U.S. Army manpower by substituting non-U.S. personnel in specified positions of selected (generally combat service support; for example, terminal transfer units) MTOE. Units organized at level B of the TOE will be authorized level B equipment, as adjusted by force structuring constraints.

Type classification

Process that identifies the life cycle status of a material system.

Unified command

A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander, composed of significant assigned components or two or more Military Departments, and established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JP 1-02).

Unit

Any military element whose structure is prescribed by competent authority, such as a table of organization and equipment; specifically, part of an organization. An organization title of a subdivision of a group in a task force. A standard or basic quantity into which an item of supply is divided, issued or used. In this meaning, also called unit of issue. With regard to Reserve Components of the Armed Forces, denotes a Selected Reserve unit organized, equipped, and trained for mobilization to serve on active duty as a unit or to augment or be augmented by another unit. Headquarters and support functions without wartime missions are not considered units (JP 1-02).

Unit identification code

A 6-character code assigned to a specific unit that can be used to identify that unit. Also see definitions for parent unit, derivative UIC, and subunit UIC.

Unit readiness

The ability of a unit to perform as designed.

Unit status

The measured resource/status levels in a unit at a specific point in time.

Wartime requirements

Doctrinally established requirements needed by type units to fully perform as designed and as part of the total force. The organization design (level 1) establishes wartime required fill levels for personnel and equipment.

ZLIN

See developmental line item number.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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