



COMDTINST 3501.2H  
DEC 9 1996

COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION 3501.2H

Subj: STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM (SORTS) FOR COAST  
GUARD UNITS

Ref: (a) Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS),  
NWP 10-1-11 (Rev. A)  
(b) Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)  
Primary and Secondary Naval Warfare and Coast Guard  
Missions (U), COMDTINST C3501.4 (series)

1. PURPOSE. This Instruction sets policy for Coast Guard participation in the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) and provides supplemental guidance for reporting Coast Guard specific resource area and mission area status assessments.
2. ACTION. Area, district, and group commanders, and commanding officers of headquarters units shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this Instruction and reference (a).
3. DIRECTIVES AFFECTED. COMDTINST M3501.2G is canceled.
4. MAJOR CHANGES. This update establishes Commandant (G-O-2) as the program manager for Coast Guard SORTS policy and Commandant (G-OCC) as the program manager for Coast Guard SORTS data. The following have been modified: OPCODE reporting for all units; ACTIVITY reporting for 110' patrol boats; and reporting for units entering scheduled yard periods.

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	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
A	2	2	2		2	2		2	2	1			2													
B		8	20*	1	1							1														
C	1	1																								
D																										
E																										
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G			2																							
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## 5. DISCUSSION.

- a. SORTS is the principal operational reporting system used by the Armed Services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the regional Commanders in Chief. It is a unit and resource monitoring system designed to support information requirements related to crisis response planning, deliberate or peacetime planning, and Service management responsibilities to organize, train, and equip forces.
  - b. SORTS is the only reporting system that systematically assesses unit operational readiness to conduct both the Coast Guard and Naval Warfare missions assigned by a unit's Required Operational Capability and Projected Operational Environment (ROC/POE) statements based on assigned resources and training levels. SORTS data in computerized command and control systems provide identification and general status data to Coast Guard and Joint Service operational commanders to support operational decision making and help identify and solve readiness problems on a unit-by-unit basis.
  - c. SORTS shall not be used in any capacity as input for the performance appraisal of a unit or the unit commander.
6. PROCEDURE. Commanding officers of units listed in enclosure (2) shall use references (a) and (b) and this Instruction to prepare and report resource-specific SORTS assessments for the unit's Primary Mission Areas.
  7. REQUESTS FOR CHANGES. Recommendations for changes to reference (a) or this Instruction may be submitted to Commandant (G-0-2) via the chain of command.
  8. REPORTS. A sample of the worksheet used to prepare the SORTS report is in the back of reference (a) as figure FO-2. The Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) report, RCN-3501-01, is submitted by message whenever unit operational status changes.



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- Encl: (1) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 1  
(2) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 2  
(3) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 3  
(4) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 4  
(5) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 5  
(6) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 6  
(7) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 7  
(8) Additional Instructions for NWP 10-1-11 Chapter 8  
(9) Credibility and Consistency Checks

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV. A) CHAPTER 1**

1. Paragraph 1.1 Purpose. Coast Guard SORTS is a dual reporting system in which units separately assess their ability to perform assigned Naval Warfare missions and service-unique Coast Guard missions. Naval Warfare overall, resource area, and mission area status assessments are reported using the data labels outlined in NWP 10-1-11. A modification to the computer program that electronically processes SORTS data permits Coast Guard overall, resource area, and mission area status assessments to be reported under the Primary Mission (PRMAR) data label.
2. Paragraph 1.3.3 Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, and Commander, Military Sealift Command. Commandant (G-O-2) is the program manager for Coast Guard SORTS policy. Commandant (G-OCC) is the program manager for Coast Guard SORTS data.
3. Paragraph 1.3.7 Reporting Unit. Coast Guard units shall also comply with this Instruction and the applicable Coast Guard SORTS Decision Aids (listed under SSIC 3501 by unit type).

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV. A) CHAPTER 2**

1. Paragraph 2.2 Reporting Units.

- a. The following units are registered and shall fully report their unit status using the data labels and procedures described in chapters 4 through 8 of reference (a) and this instruction.

WHECs	WMECs	110 WPBs	WAGBs
Deployable PSUs		Deployable WLBs	

- b. The following units are registered, but shall report only their general status using the data labels described in chapter 4 of NWP 10-1-11 and this instruction.

82' WPBs*	WLBs*	COGARDSQDRON42
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\* Only units located/homeported outside the U.S.

- c. The following units are registered, but are not required to report unless directed by Commandant (G-OCC).

Areas  
Districts  
Non-deployable WLBs\*\*  
WTGBs  
82' WPBs\*\*  
Deployable WPB Squadrons

\*\* Only units located/homeported in the U.S.

2. Paragraph 2.3 Data Required To Be Submitted. Coast Guard units shall report as detailed above.

3. Paragraph 2.4.2 Frequency. SORTS reports will be submitted as frequently as necessary and upon the request of the NCA, JCS, CNO, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, or fleet commander-in-chief.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV. A) CHAPTER 3

1. Paragraph 3.2.3 Addressees.

- a. Coast Guard units under Navy OPCON shall use the following addressees. During Maritime Defense Zone (MDZ) operations, the type commander remains the appropriate Coast Guard Area Commander and the numbered fleet commander is COMUSMARDEZPAC or COMUSMARDEZLANT, as appropriate.

(1) Commands under the OPCON of CINCPACFLT:

Action: PAC NCCS UNITREP PEARL HARBOR HI  
CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N6//  
NAVDATACEN PEARL HARBOR HI  
Type Commander  
Numbered Fleet Commander  
Immediate Operational Commander

Info: Administrative Commander  
COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//G-0-2/G-OCC//  
Other (as appropriate)

(2) Commands under the OPCON of CINCLANTFLT:

Action: LANT NCCS UNITREP NORFOLK VA  
CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA//N311//  
Type Commander  
Numbered Fleet Commander  
Immediate Operational Commander

Info: COMNAVSURFLANT DISCUS NORFOLK VA  
Administrative Commander  
COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//G-0-2/G-OCC//  
Other (as appropriate)

- b. Coast Guard units under Coast Guard OPCON shall use the following addressees:

(1) Commands under the OPCON of COMPACAREA or a Coast Guard operational commander in PACAREA:

Action: PAC NCCS UNITREP PEARL HARBOR HI  
CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N6//  
COMPACAREA COGARD ALAMEDA CA//PO/POR//  
NAVDATACEN PEARL HARBOR HI  
Immediate Operational Commander

Info: Administrative Commander  
COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//G-0-2/G-OCC//  
Others (as appropriate)

Encl. (3) to COMDTINST 3501.2H

- (2) Commands under the OPCON of COMLANTAREA or a Coast Guard operational commander in LANTAREA:

Action: LANT NCCS UNITREP NORFOLK VA  
CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA//N311//  
COMLANTAREA COGARD NEW YORK NY//AO//  
Immediate Operational Commander

Info: COMVAVSURFLANT DISCUS NORFOLK VA  
Administrative Commander  
COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//G-0-2/G-OCC//  
Others (as appropriate)

2. Paragraph 3.2.4 Classification. Subparagraph 5 has been superseded for Coast Guard data as follows:

- a. During DEFCONs 4 and 5, classified Coast Guard historical SORTS data delineated below will be automatically declassified after 30 days, but will be safeguarded as sensitive For Official Use Only (FOUO) information. Only data contained in the following tables of the Consolidated History File of the CNO's Operations Support System (OSS) as made available through the Facilities Management Information System will be declassified:

- (1) Unit Data Tables
- (2) General Data Tables
- (3) Ready Data Tables
- (4) Mission Data Tables

- b. Upon setting DEFCON 3 or higher, Coast Guard historical data will remain classified as reported.

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV. A) CHAPTER 4**

1. Paragraph 4.5 OPCON - Operational Commander. Only one OPCON can be reported. Areas and districts will normally be the only acceptable entries in the OPCON data field for Coast Guard units under Coast Guard OPCON.
2. Paragraph 4.5.1.1 Part I OPCON Format. For Coast Guard units under Coast Guard or MARDEZ OPCON, use only the OPCON Data Elements listed below. These data elements comply with the SORTS message format limit of 30 characters and are recognized by Fleet Data Center edit check software.

**OPCON DATA ELEMENTS**

AREAS

COMLANTAREA COGARD NEW YORK NY    COMPACAREA COGARD ALAMEDA CA

DISTRICTS

CCGDONE BOSTON MA	CCGDELEVEN ALAMEDA CA
CCGDFIVE PORTSMOUTH VA	CCGDTHIRTEEN SEATTLE WA
CCGDSEVEN MIAMI FL	CCGDFOURTEEN HONOLULU HI
CCGDEIGHT NEW ORLEANS LA	CCGDSEVENTEEN JUNEAU AK
CCGDNINE CLEVELAND OH	

MARITIME DEFENSE ZONES

COMUSMARDEZLANT                      COMUSMARDEZPAC

MARITIME DEFENSE COMMANDS

COMARDEFCON 1 BOSTON MA	COMARDEFCON 5 NORFOLK VA
COMARDEFCON 6 JACKSONVILLE FL	COMARDEFCON 7 MIAMI FL
COMARDEFCON 8 NEW ORLEANS LA	COMARDEFCON 10 SAN DIEGO CA
COMARDEFCON 11 LONG BEACH CA	COMARDEFCON 13 SEATTLE WA
COMARDEFCON 14 HONOLULU HI	COMARDEFCON 17 JUNEAU AK

3. Figure 4-7, Sheets 1-16. Coast Guard units may report any current activity and employment codes from Figure 4-7, but with the following restrictions.
  - a. Units entering a yard period that requires temporary decommissioning, such as FRAM or MMA, shall report an activity code of SLEP. **Units must not report the decommissioning in SORTS.** All other yard periods will be reported as ROH. C-5 must be reported in Coast Guard CGC, CGS, CGE and CGT assessments and Naval Warfare CROVL, CREQP, CRSUP and CRTNG assessments. The Coast

(continued)

Encl. (4) to COMDTINST 3501.2H

Guard CGP assessment and Naval Warfare CRPER/MRPER assessments shall not be reported as C-5, but are calculated in accordance with NWP 10-1-11 and reported as C-1 through C-4.

- b. CATEGORY 20, Operations: For Coast Guard missions in Category 20, use a code selected from the following list of Coast Guard activity and employment codes.

COAST GUARD ACTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT CODES

<u>CODE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
CGELTPAT	Enforcement of Laws and Treaties, Patrol
CGFISHDOM	Enforcement of Laws and Treaties, Domestic Fisheries
CGFISHFOR	Enforcement of Laws and Treaties, Foreign Fisheries
CGELTDRUG	Enforcement of Laws and Treaties, Drug
CGELTOTHER	Enforcement of Laws and Treaties, Other
CGCVS	Commercial Vessel Safety
CGRBS	Recreational Boating Safety
CGIOPDOM	Ice Operations, Domestic
CGIOPPOL	Ice Operations, Polar
CGMSA	Marine Science Activities
CGATN	Aids to Navigation
CGMER	Marine Environmental Response
CGPES	Port and Environmental Safety
CGCOOPFED	Cooperation, Federal Agencies
CGCOOPSTAT	Cooperation, State Agencies
CGCOOPLOC	Cooperation, Local Agencies
CGCADET	Cadet Training
CGRADNAV	Radio Navigation, LORAN & OMEGA Stations
CGSAR	Search and Rescue
CGAIROPS	Coast Guard Air Station Operations
CGMSO	Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Operations
CGGROUP	Coast Guard Group Operations
CGOPS*	Coast Guard Operations
CGOTHER*	Coast Guard Other

\* Use only as directed by Commandant (G-OCC). 110' WPBs will use CGOPS exclusively when under Coast Guard OPCON.

4. Paragraph 4.9 PERSN - Personnel Strength. For Coast Guard units, the unit's Personnel Allowance List (PAL) and Contingency Personnel Allowance List (CPAL) are the basis for PERSN data. Codes EC, EW, and EE must be reported by all units, even if all strength fields (available, structured, and authorized) are zero. For all other codes, only report data for strength fields greater than zero.
5. Figure 4-8. Modify Figure 4-8 as follows:  

EM      USCG Academy Cadets and OCS Officer Candidates
6. Paragraph 4.9.3 Structured Strength. Coast Guard units use the sum of the unit's Personnel Allowance List and Contingency Personnel Allowance List (PAL + CPAL = Structured Strength).
7. Paragraph 4.9.4 Authorized Strength. This four character numeric deals with billets (not people) and represents the reporting command's authorized billets. Coast Guard units use the Personnel Allowance List (PAL = Authorized Strength).

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV. A) CHAPTER 5**

**1. Paragraph 5.2 Scope.**

- a. Only those units listed in paragraph 1.a of enclosure (2) of this instruction will report unit status assessment data.
- b. All terms and definitions in this section of reference (a) apply to Naval Warfare mission area reporting by Coast Guard units. The following additional terms apply to Coast Guard mission area reporting by Coast Guard units.
- c. Coast Guard Mission Area Readiness Conditions.
  - (1) Underway (Alpha) Status. Unit is underway or deployed and operating in a condition specified below:
    - (a) Condition I: Full Alert/General Quarters. All personnel continuously alert. All possible operational systems are manned and operating. No maintenance is expected except that routinely associated with watchstanding and urgent repairs. Maximum expected crew endurance is 24 continuous hours.
    - (b) Condition III: Heightened Readiness/Wartime Cruising. Systems are manned and operating as necessary to conform with the prescribed ROC. All normal underway maintenance, support, and administrative functions are executed. Eight hours of rest per person per day is provided. Maximum expected crew endurance must be stated for each class of vessel.
    - (c) Condition IV: Normal Operational Readiness/Peacetime Cruising. Operational systems are normally manned only to the extent necessary for safe and effective ship control, propulsion, and security. All underway maintenance, administrative, and support functions are expected. Maximum advantage is taken of training opportunities. Expected endurance at condition IV is not personnel constrained.

- (2) Standby (Bravo) Status. Systems are ready to the extent necessary for the unit to get underway within the established timeframe. Watch stations are assigned as required to provide adequate security. At all times personnel onboard are adequate to meet anticipated inport emergencies and to perform inport functions as prescribed by the unit's ROC. All required administrative, support, and maintenance functions are executed. Maximum advantage is taken of training opportunities. Subject to the foregoing requirements, the crew will be provided maximum opportunity for rest, leave, and liberty.
- (3) Inport (Charlie) Status. Designated maintenance period, such as drydock or dockside availability, necessary for vessel upkeep. Vessel is not expected to get underway on short notice. Watch stations are assigned as required to provide adequate security. At all times personnel onboard are adequate to meet anticipated inport emergencies and to perform inport functions prescribed by the unit's ROC as modified by maintenance evolutions. All required support maintenance, and administrative functions are executed. Maximum advantage is taken of training opportunities. Subject to the foregoing requirements, the crew will be provided maximum opportunity for rest, leave, and liberty.

d. Coast Guard Mission Area Overall Status.

- (1) C-1. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to fully undertake all the primary Coast Guard missions for which it is organized and designed. The resource and training area status will neither limit flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment nor increase vulnerability of unit personnel and equipment. The unit does not require any compensation for deficiencies.
- (2) C-2. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most portions of the primary Coast Guard missions for which it is organized and designed. The resource and training area status may cause isolated decreases in flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment, but will not increase vulnerability to the unit under most envisioned operational scenarios. The unit requires little, if any, compensation for deficiencies.

- (3) C-3. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake many, but not all, portions of the primary Coast Guard missions for which it is organized and designed. The resource or training area status will result in significant decreases in flexibility for mission accomplishment and will increase vulnerability of the unit under many, but not all, envisioned operational scenarios. The unit requires significant compensation for deficiencies.
  - (4) C-4. The unit requires additional resources or training to undertake the primary Coast Guard missions, for which it is organized and designed, but it may be directed to undertake portions of its Coast Guard missions with resources at hand.
  - (5) C-5. The unit is undergoing a Service-directed resource action and is not prepared, at this time, to undertake the primary Coast Guard missions for which it is organized and designed.
- e. Coast Guard Mission Area Resource Status. The mission area resource status category indicates the degree to which a unit can undertake its assigned primary Coast Guard missions with respect to the specific resources of personnel, supplies/equipment on hand, equipment status, and training. The five unit resource status category ratings are the same as those defined for unit overall status.
- f. Coast Guard Mission Area Status. There are five mission area status categories for rating primary Coast Guard missions assigned by the unit's ROC/POE.
- (1) M-1. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to fully undertake a specific primary Coast Guard mission for which it is organized and designed. Mission status will neither limit flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment nor increase vulnerability of unit personnel and equipment. The unit does not require any compensation for deficiencies.
  - (2) M-2. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most portions of a specific primary Coast Guard mission for which it is organized and designed. Mission status may cause isolated decreases in flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment, but will not increase vulnerability to the unit under most envisioned operational scenarios. The unit requires little, if any, compensation for deficiencies.

- (3) M-3. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake many, but not all, portions of a specific Coast Guard mission for which it is organized and designed. Mission status will result in significant decreases in flexibility for mission accomplishment and will increase vulnerability of the unit under many, but not all, envisioned operational scenarios. The unit requires significant compensation for deficiencies.
- (4) M-4. The unit requires additional resources or training to undertake a specific Coast Guard mission for which it is organized and designed, but it may be directed to undertake portions of the mission with resources at hand.
- (5) M-5. The unit is undergoing a Service-directed resource action and is not prepared, at this time, to undertake a specific Coast Guard mission for which it is organized and designed.

- 2. Paragraph 5.3 Unit Status Assessment. Coast Guard units report on both their assigned primary Coast Guard mission areas and primary Naval Warfare mission areas. Required Operational Capability/Projected Operational Environment (ROC/POE) Statements for Reporting Units (listed under SSIC 3501) for each type of unit provide composite listings of all primary and secondary Coast Guard and Naval Warfare mission areas and the operational and suboperational requirements for each assigned mission. Units without approved ROC/POE statements shall use reference (b) to determine their primary mission assignments.
- 3. Paragraph 5.6 Step-By-Step Procedures for Determining Unit Status. All Coast Guard units required to fully report their SORTS status shall follow the step-by-step procedures for determining unit status. Most types of Coast Guard units have standardized Coast Guard SORTS Decision Aids (listed under SSIC 3501) to assist the SORTS writer in determining unit status and to simplify the step-by-step process. Remember that steps 4 through 20 must be accomplished twice; once to determine Naval Warfare mission, resource area, and overall assessments, and once to determine Coast Guard mission, resource area, and overall assessments.
- 4. Paragraph 5.7.2 Coast Guard Unit Assessment. The following documents and information are required for assessing unit status:

Encl. (5) to COMDTINST 3501.2H

- a. The appropriate Required Operational Capability/Projected Operational Environment (ROC/POE) Statements (listed under SSIC 3501), which list the unit's assigned Coast Guard and Naval Warfare mission areas. Units without approved ROC/POE statements shall use reference (b) to determine their primary mission assignments.
  - b. The appropriate SORTS Decision Aids (listed under SSIC 3501), which help the SORTS writer determine unit status.
  - c. The current unit Personnel Allowance List (PAL) and Contingency Personnel Allowance List (CPAL), which define the unit's normal and contingency manning requirements (authorized and structured strength).
  - d. The current onboard strength by paygrade and rating.
  - e. The current number of contingency allowance augmentees assigned by rank, rating and rate.
  - f. The number of formal school graduates (class A, 13 days or greater that award a qualification code) and qualification codes possessed by those currently onboard or assigned as contingency allowance augmentees.
  - g. The Cutter Training and Qualifications Manual, COMDTINST M3502.4 (series), which promulgates criteria for substituting PQS/OJT training for formal training, if applicable.
  - h. Copies of all active casualty reports (CASREPs).
  - i. Records of completed drills required by the Cutter Training and Qualification Manual, COMDTINST M3502.4 (series).
  - j. Type commander's published requirements and/or amplifying instructions, as applicable.
5. Paragraph 5.8.1 Overview of the Worksheet. Primary Mission Areas (PRMAR) identified in the appropriate Required Operational Capability/Projected Operational Environment (ROC/POE) Statements (listed under SSIC 3501) or reference (b) will be entered in columns 1 and 6 of rows A through K. Figure 5-2 lists the authorized codes that are to be used in identifying primary Coast Guard and Naval Warfare mission areas.

6. Paragraph 5.8.2 Initial Entries on the Worksheet. Fill in columns 1 and 6 (PRMAR) of rows A through K as described in the previous paragraph.
7. Figure 5-2 PRMAR Codes.
  - a. The following additional PRMAR codes may be used:

CGM	Coast Guard Mobility
CGX	Coast Guard Command, Control and Communications
MER	Marine Environmental Response
PSS	Port Safety and Security
CVS	Commercial Vessel Safety
RBS	Recreational Boating Safety
  - b. The following PRMAR codes shall not be used:

MEP	Marine Environmental Protection
MDZ	Maritime Defense Zone Operations
8. Paragraph 5.11.2 Personnel Degradation Reason Codes. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter P (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-6) may be used to describe problems in the CGP or CRPER resource areas.
9. Paragraph 5.12.5 Equipment/Supplies On Hand Degradation Reason Codes. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter S (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-9) may be used to describe problems in the CGS or CRSUP resource areas.
10. Paragraph 5.13.6 Equipment Degradation Reason Codes. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letters A, C, H, or V (see NWP 10-1-11 figures 5-12, 5-13, 5-14, or 5-15) may be used to describe problems in the CGE or CREQP resource areas.
11. Paragraph 5.14.5 Training Degradation Reason Codes. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter T (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-18) may be used to describe problems in the CGT or CRTNG resource areas.
12. Paragraph 5.15 Step 8 - Determining Mission Area Status. The Coast Guard CGM and CGX missions are the foundation upon which parallel MOB and CCC Naval Warfare missions are built. Therefore, the following criteria applies:
  - a. CGM and MOB. MOB can never have a better rating than CGM.
  - b. CGX and CCC. CCC can never have a better rating than CGX.

13. Paragraph 5.21 Step 14 - Determining Mobilization Personnel (MRPER) Status Projection and Degradation Reason Code.

- a. All Coast Guard units should report a MRPER rating each time that a CRPER data label is reported in PART I of the SORTS message. The MRPER score is computed as follows:

$$\text{MRPER} = \frac{(\text{Onboard Personnel} + \text{Identified Augmentees}^*)}{(\text{PAL} + \text{CPAL})}$$

\* Augmentees identified by name. This may be less than the total number of augmentees intended for a

Multiply the MRPER score by 100 to obtain a percentage and use the following decision aid to determine the MRPER C rating:

	1 <YES/NO>	2 <YES/NO>	3 <YES/NO>	4
What is the MRPER Percentage?	90%	80%	65%	

- b. MRPER can never have a worse C rating than CRPER. CRPER, MRPER and CGP can never be C-5. These ratings must always be reported C-1 through C-4 regardless of the unit's activity.
- c. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter P (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-6) may be used to describe MRPER problems.

14. Paragraph 5.27 Step 20 - Overall Status (CROVL) Credibility Checks.

- a. The following CGC credibility checks apply:

- (1) CGC can never have a better rating than the worst Coast Guard resource rating (CGE, CGS, CGP, or CGT).
- (2) CGC can never be more than one better than the worst Coast Guard mission area M-rating.

- b. The following CROVL credibility checks apply:

- (1) CROVL can never have a better rating than the worst Naval Warfare resource rating (CREQP, CRSUP, CRPER, or CRTNG).

- (2) CROVL can never be more than one better than the worst Naval Warfare mission area M-rating.

15. Paragraph 5.28 Step 21 - Commander's Assessment of Percent Effective (PCTEF). PCTEF is a subjective assessment made by the commanding officer of the unit's current ability (for the next 72 hours) to undertake all assigned Naval Warfare missions. Units without Coast Guard SORTS Decision Aids (listed under SSIC 3501) shall use the following decision aid to determine PCTEF.

**PCTEF DECISION AID**

**PCTEF - Step One**

1	The commanding officer shall consider the following tangible and intangible factors when determining PCTEF:
a	Cutter's Naval Warfare Overall (CROVL) Rating
b	Readiness Factors
	Personnel
	Equipment and Supplies
	Equipment Condition
	Training
	Mobility
	C4I
	Operations
	OPTEMPO
	Exercises
	Morale
	Leadership
c	Sustainability Factors
d	Modernization Factors
e	Force Structure Factors

**PCTEF - Step Two**

- 1 Since CROVL is always a major factor in PCTEF determination, commanding officers are limited to a PCTEF value associated with their unit's current CROVL rating, as indicated below.

**CROVL-PCTEF COMPARISON TABLE**

<u>CROVL RATING</u>	<u>ACCEPTABLE MIN/MAX PCTEF RANGE</u>
1	085 to 100 Percent
2	070 to 090 Percent
3	060 to 080 Percent
4	000 to 059 Percent
5	000 Percent

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV. A) CHAPTER 6**

1. Paragraph 6.1 Coast Guard Resource Data Labels.

PRMAR/CGC	Coast Guard Mission Overall Status
PRMAR/CGP	Coast Guard Mission Personnel Status
PRMAR/CGS	Coast Guard Mission Supply Status
PRMAR/CGE	Coast Guard Mission Equipment Status
PRMAR/CGT	Coast Guard Mission Training Status

2. Paragraph 6.4.1.1 Part 1 CRPER Format. The correct format for the CRPER Part 1 data label is:

CRPER/CRPER C Rating/3 Ltr Code/MRPER C Rating/3 Ltr Code//  
(e.g., CRPER/C3/PKK/C2/PEK//)

3. Paragraph 6.8 Coast Guard Resource Data Labels. Coast Guard units report Coast Guard overall status and resource status using the special PRMAR data labels above.

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV. A) CHAPTER 7**

1. Figure 7.1. The following additional aircraft codes apply to Figure 7.1:

HH-65A

HH-60J

2. Paragraph 7.2 Scope. Coast Guard units shall only report MEQPT and CREWA data required by their Coast Guard SORTS Decision Aids (listed under SSIC 3501). Units without Decision Aids shall not report MEQPT and CREWA data.

**ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR NWP 10-1-11 (REV A) CHAPTER 8**

1. Paragraph 8.2 Scope. The Special Capability (SPCAP) data label is used by all reporting units to report Chemical, Biological Defense (CBD) status. Units may also be required to report special capabilities that are not standard for a particular class of units at the discretion of their operational commander. For example, cutters with embarked INS, FBI, DEA, NMFS agents, or interpreters may be required to report these special capabilities.
  
2. Paragraph 8.3 Chemical, Biological Defense (CBD) Status. CBD status shall be reported by all units, even those not normally equipped and/or trained for CBD operations. CBD is not a mission or resource area and should not be used when determining the CGC and CROVL assessments. It is reported separately under the Special Capability (SPCAP) reporting label. CBD status is only considered when determining the Commander's Assessment of Percent Effective (PCTEF) when CBD equipment and/or training are immediate factors that could impact mission performance. Units without Coast Guard SORTS Decision Aids (listed under SSIC 3501) shall use the following decision aids to determine CBD equipment and training status.

**CBD DECISION AIDS**

**CBD/EQUIPMENT**

	1 <YES/NO>	2 <YES/NO>	3 <YES/NO>	4
1 What percentage of the following wartime allowances are onboard?				
a Repair Locker CBR Equipment	90%	80%	65%	
b RADIAC (calibrated)	90%	80%	65%	
c Gas Masks	90%	80%	65%	
d Personal Dosimeters	90%	80%	65%	
e Personal Decontamination Kits	90%	80%	65%	
2 Is the following mission critical equipment operable?				
a CBR Washdown System #	*----->			
b DECON Station	*--->			

# For units without a CBR washdown system, an interim system rigged by unit personnel will suffice.

**CBD/TRAINING**

	1 <YES/NO>	2 <YES/NO>	3 <YES/NO>	4
1	<b>Are the following personnel PQS or JQR qualified?</b>			
a	Percentage of Condition I Damage Control Personnel PQS qualified in their specific billet assignment for CBR Defense	85%	70%	55%

**SUMMARY OF CREDIBILITY AND CONSISTENCY CRITERIA**

1. Introduction. A review of current SORTS data shows that many units submit SORTS reports with credibility and consistency errors. Most of these errors are the result of a misinterpretation of dual reporting procedures. The following paragraphs provide a summary of key reporting criteria that can be used to check for consistency and credibility.
2. General Status Criteria. Coast Guard units may report any of their current activity and employment codes from Figure 4-7, but with the following restrictions.
  - a. Units entering a yard period that requires temporary decommissioning, such as FRAM or MMA, shall report an activity code of SLEP. Units must not report the decommissioning in SORTS. All other yard periods will be reported as ROH. C-5 must be reported in Coast Guard CGC, CGS, CGE and CGT assessments and Naval Warfare CROVL, CREQP, CRSUP and CRTNG assessments. The Coast Guard CGP assessment and Naval Warfare CRPER/MRPER assessments shall not be reported as C-5, but are calculated in accordance with NWP 10-1-11 and reported as C-1 through C-4.
  - b. CATEGORY 20, Operations: For Coast Guard missions in Category 20, use a code selected from the list of Coast Guard activity and employment codes on pages 4 and 5 of enclosure (4) of this instruction.
3. Mission Area Status Criteria. The Coast Guard CGM and CGC missions are the foundation upon which parallel MOB and CCC Naval Warfare missions are built. Therefore, the following criteria applies:
  - a. MOB can never have a better rating than CGM.
  - b. CCC can never have a better rating than CGX.
4. Resource Area Status Criteria.
  - a. Any degradation code that is attached to a Coast Guard or Naval Warfare resource area (CGP, CGS, CGE, CGT, CRPER, CRSUP, CREQP, or CRTNG) should reflect the single most serious reason why a unit is degraded in that resource area. That code will also appear as the primary, secondary, or tertiary code in a related PRMAR. Coast Guard resource area degradation codes must appear in a Coast Guard PRMAR. Naval Warfare resource area

(continued)

degradation codes must appear in a Naval Warfare PRMAR. Any additional resource area degradations should be explained in PART II remarks.

- b. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter P (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-6) may be used to describe problems in the CGP and CRPER resource areas.
- c. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter S (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-9) may be used to describe problems in the CGS and CRSUP resource areas.
- d. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letters A, C, H, or V (see NWP 10-1-11 figures 5-12, 5-13, 5-14, or 5-15) may be used to describe problems in the CGE or CREQP resource areas.
- e. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter T (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-18) may be used to describe problems in the CGT or CRTNG resource areas.

5. MRPER/CPER Status Criteria.

- a. All Coast Guard units should report a MRPER C-rating each time that a CRPER data label is reported in PART I of the SORTS message. The MRPER score is computed as follows:

$$\text{MRPER} = \frac{(\text{Onboard Personnel} + \text{Identified Augmentees}^*)}{(\text{PAL} + \text{CPAL})}$$

\* Augmentees identified by name. This may be less than the total number of augmentees intended for a unit.

Multiply the MRPER score by 100 to obtain a percentage and use the following decision aid to determine the MRPER C rating:

	1 <YES/NO>	2 <YES/NO>	3 <YES/NO>	4
What is the MRPER Percentage?	90%	80%	65%	

- b. MRPER can never have a worse C-rating than CRPER.

- c. CGP, CRPER and MRPER can never be C-5. These ratings must always be reported C-1 through C-4 regardless of the unit's activity.
- d. Only authorized three letter degradation codes beginning with the letter P (see NWP 10-1-11 figure 5-6) may be used to describe MRPER problems.
- e. The correct format for the CRPER PART I data label is:

CRPER/CRPER C Rating)/3 Ltr Code/MRPER C Rating)/3  
Ltr Code// (e.g., CRPER/C3/PKK/C2/PEK//)

6. Overall Status Criteria.

a. CGC Checks.

- (1) CGC can never have a better rating than the worst Coast Guard resource rating (CGE, CGS, CGP, or CGT).
- (2) CGC can never be more than one better than the worst Coast Guard mission area M-rating.
- (3) The CGC degradation codes should reflect the three worst codes recorded in the resource areas. Only one equipment code (first letter A, C, H or V), one supply code (first letter S), one personnel code (first letter P), and one training code (first letter T) may appear under CGC in PART I.

b. CROVL Checks.

- (1) CROVL can never have a better rating than the worst Naval Warfare resource rating (CREQP, CRSUP, CRPER, or CRTNG).
- (2) CROVL can never be more than one better than the worst Naval Warfare mission area M-rating.
- (3) The CROVL degradation codes should reflect the three worst codes recorded in the resource areas. Only one equipment code (first letter A, C, H or V), one supply code (first letter S), one personnel code (first letter P), and one training code (first letter T) may appear under CROVL in PART I.