



# THE NAVAL AVIATION ENTERPRISE AIR PLAN



...One Vision, One Team

[www.public.navy.mil/airfor/nae](http://www.public.navy.mil/airfor/nae)

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*"NAE is about transparency of relationships and information. If we are to afford our future, we must have perfect alignment of fleet, provider, sponsor and supply. Nothing should be wasted. It's up to all of us to create that alignment through full transparency."*

-Vice Adm. David Dunaway, Commander, Naval Air Systems Command

## Applying Current Readiness Performance Measures in the Planning and Execution Processes

The Naval Aviation Enterprise (NAE) is focused on efficiently delivering Naval Aviation forces ready to support operational tasking. The NAE uses standards and metrics to align warfighters and providers to best support operational demand today and in the future.

The joint Global Force Management (GFM) Allocation Plan provides the demand signal for worldwide deployment of military forces in support of combatant commanders' (COCOMs) validated requirements. The U.S. Navy Master Aviation Plan (MAP) and U.S. Marine Corps Training, Exercise, Employment Plan (TEEP) provide execution plans necessary to meet GFM demand for Naval Aviation assets.

Readiness resources required to support the MAP and TEEP are codified in NAE Current Readiness Standards. They delineate the thresholds for people, equipment, supply, training, ordnance and funding (PESTO\$) resources required to meet readiness requirements for each type/model/series (TMS), aircraft carrier (CVN), and air launched weapon unit or detachment type.

Combining the standards with the schedules in the MAP and TEEP allow warfighters and providers to project demand for readiness resources in the future, providing the foundation for planning, programming, budgeting and execution.

U.S. Fleet Forces Command calls the end-to-end process which provides these required resources the "readiness kill chain" (RKC). A break in any part of this chain impacts the production of readiness. The NAE uses metrics to assess the performance of the RKC against the standards to assess the health of TMSs, CVNs, and weapons and to highlight gaps in their readiness and cost performance. This gives warfighters and providers the ability to deep-dive into the root cause of issues, to understand where corrective action is needed and to define solutions.

Future demand projections give providers critical information for effective decision-making. Actions and policies that will reduce readiness or increase cost in the future can be identified and addressed years in advance.

Using execution metrics alongside predictive modeling tools encourages better alignment of providers' production goals with the MAP/TEEP and, ultimately, the combatant commanders' demand signal.

Aligning processes through the use of standards and common metrics across planning, programming, budgeting and execution places resource providers/producers on the leading edge of readiness issues before they become problems and reduces the pressure to resolve readiness degraders as they emerge.

It is incumbent upon leaders of NAE cross-functional teams (CFTs), TMS teams, the Carrier Readiness Team and the Air Launched Weapons Team to know and understand their metrics. For additional information, visit the Current Readiness CFT's current readiness standards webpage at [https://ussf.portal.navy.mil/sites/NAE/current\\_readiness/CR\\_Standards](https://ussf.portal.navy.mil/sites/NAE/current_readiness/CR_Standards). (SharePoint access required. Contact [nae@navy.mil](mailto:nae@navy.mil) for access instructions.)

## Latest NAE Award Winners

Questions? Ask: [nae@navy.mil](mailto:nae@navy.mil)

December 2014: Scott Madden, Naval Air Systems Command; Capt. Sean Bailey, Pre-Commissioning Unit Gerald R. Ford (CVN 78)

February 2015: Cynthia Johnson, Naval Air Systems Command; Capt. Chris Boyle, Naval Air Force Atlantic; Cmdr. Kerri Yarbrough, NAVSUP Weapons Systems Support

### Main Points

- The NAE is focused on efficiently delivering Naval Aviation forces ready to support operational tasking.
- The MAP and TEEP are the plans for how Naval Aviation supports COCOM demand.
- Current readiness standards are the basis for the alignment, planning and execution of readiness in Naval Aviation.
- NAE hierarchical metrics are feedback loops to assess performance and resolve problems in planning and execution.
- Current readiness standards provide a common language and point to the most efficient use of personnel, equipment, sustainment, training, ordnance and funding (PESTO\$) resources to achieve required levels of readiness.
- Everyone in the NAE has a role to play in advancing readiness in a cost-wise manner.

### Facts/Figures/Resources

- In 2012, the Navy used 15 separate models to estimate about 85 percent of the various day-to-day costs of operating and providing services at installations.
- Standards are the foundation of current operations and maintenance, Navy budgeting models. The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and Naval Air Systems Command are in the process of evolving these models to take advantage of state-of-the-art business analytic tools to achieve "sustainment harmonization."
- In 2014, standards and metrics were developed in the NAE for five new TMS teams: Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center, F-35 Lightning II B and C variants, P-8A Poseidon and E-2D Advanced Hawkeye.
- In 2014, the NAE took action on readiness performance metrics for 21 TMS teams, Chief of Naval Air Training and CVNs and uncovered 81 degraders to cost-wise readiness. Those issues and barriers were escalated to senior leadership for resolution.