

Chapter :3 Report Painter/Report Writer

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In this chapter you will:

- Understand the difference between Report Painter and Report Writer
- Learn how to create a simple report with Report Painter
- Explore helpful hints and information on the Report/Report interface, formula variables, and creating your own evaluation structures

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DrRS N Reporting Manual

Our payment security system encrypts your information during transmission. We don't share your credit card details with thirdparty sellers, and we don't sell your information to others. Please try again. Please try again. Please try again. DRRSN provides a unique method by which to ascertain and report a Navy organization's ability to perform Navy missionessential tasks NMETs. Specialized status views give reporting Navy commanders access to upto date information regarding all resources within their command pertaining to the personnel, equipment, supply, training, ordnance, and facilities PESTOF resource pillars—and the impact those resource pillars will have on the organization's mission capabilities. Navy tactical reference publication NTRP 103.5, Defense Readiness Reporting System Navy Reporting Manual, establishes DRRSN readiness reporting procedures. Specifically, this publication provides the framework for specified Navy organizations to conduct NMET assessments and readiness reporting via DRRSN. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required. Register a free business account To calculate the overall star rating and percentage breakdown by star, we don't use a simple average. Instead, our system considers things like how recent a review is and if the reviewer bought the item on Amazon. It also analyzes reviews to verify trustworthiness. The DRRSN account is only available on the SIPRNET. Visit the DRRSN website at URL Select the link "Request Access" and complete the online account request form. On the form, you will be asked to select the unit which you will assess. Type in your unit name sample VP 10 and select it from the list. You will also be asked to select account permissions. The account permissions determine whether you will be able to view, draft, or submit DRRSN assessments. See the table below for more information on account permissions. <http://www.anadoluparkbahceler.com/upload/credit-control-manual-procedure.xml>

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Account permission What it does Who should have it Unit Commander Edits and submits assessments CO, XO, OPSO Unit User Edits assessments only AOPS, TNGO, SORTS or SHARP Officer Unit Admin Manages user accounts, edits assessments AOPS Unit Viewer Views approved assessments only All Others Once the form is completed, your request will be forwarded to the Fleet Forces Command FFC Security Manager for verification of your security clearance. The process normally takes a week. You will be notified via your SIPRNET email account. If you have any questions, contact the DRRSN help desk at FFC at DSN 8366365 or Comm 757 8366365 Note You will need at least one DRRSN account for your unit on the training day b. Submit an updated SORTSREPNV message the day prior to your DRRSN Training. Prior to implementation, SORTSREPNV data is used to update DRRSN assessments. When a CNAF squadron is implemented with DRRSN, the unit will no longer submit SORTREPNV messages. Some of the old SORTSREPNV date will be used in DRRSN in the OARS page described below. An updated SORTSREPNV message will ensure that you have the most current information in DRRSN and it will afford you at least 30 calendar days to make your first DRRSN assessment like SORSTREPNV, DRRSN assessments are due NLT 30 calendar days from your last assessment. What to expect on the training day a. Classroom Presentations. The table below shows the classroom lectures with the approximate time for each module. CNAF requires that Commanding and Executive Officers attend the DRRSN Overview Policy lecture at a minimum. All the training briefs are available on the CNAF Readiness Reference Tool which will be distributed at the training session. If the user does not have a DRRSN account, the instructor can demonstrate using his account. The practical training will cover the

following topics. When the unit is initially set up in DRRSN, the default reporting method is set to "TRMS only". <http://www.restaurant-riegler.at/userfiles/credit-control-and-debt-collection-manual.xml>

Each pillar will be discussed in terms of metrics, data flow, frequency, and key terms used in DRRSN. Note Squadron will only see the Personnel, Equipment and Training pillars in DRRSN.

Personnel Description. Metrics The personnel metrics really provide an analysis of gaps in manning. The formula in its basic form measures Skill Requirements less Skill Gaps divided by Skill Requirements. The two basic elements of the PFOM metrics are essential skills and critical skills. Essential skills are skills that directly, materially and actively participate in task. A critical skill is one where the task can not be performed without adequate manning Essential Personnel List that was used in SORTS to tie essential ranks and NECs to PRMARS. It was replaced by BA billets authorized as the top level requirement. Data Flow Data for PFOM comes from several sources, mostly Navy personnel databases. Below are some examples of the PFOM data sources. PFOM itself is a database that combines the personnel mapping Skill to NTA and the personnel data from the various personnel databases to calculate the personnel figure of merit for each NTA in DRRSN. The skill mapping is owned and maintained by the TYCOM or Type Wing manpower lead N1.

Key Personnel Terms FIT "Fit" is having the right skills for specific fills. If we need 100 officers, 50 Naval Aviators and 50 Naval Flight Officers, but have 60 pilots and 40 NFOs, we have a problem with fit. FIT for enlisted looks at rank, rate and NEC. FIT for officers only looks at AQD and NOBC. AQD Additional Qualification Designators enhance officer and billet designator codes by identifying more specifically the qualifications of officers and the qualifications required by a billet or awarded to the incumbent of a billet. NOBC Navy Officer Billet Codes identify officer billet requirements and officer occupational experience acquired through billet experience or through a combination of education and experience.

An NOBC provides a general description of duties performed in a billet. NEC The Navy Enlisted Classification NEC system, of which the NEC coding system is a part, supplements the enlisted rating structure in identifying personnel on active or inactive duty and billets in manpower authorizations. NEC codes identify a nonrating wide skill, knowledge, aptitude, or qualification that must be documented to identify both people and billets for management purposes. A Not at this time.

Q What can the unit do to affect the PFOM in DRRSN

A First, make sure that as people come and go from the squadron that the transactional systems that track them diary entries are updated on time. Second, make sure that your EVDR is correct and that your Distributed NECs DNEC are filled.

Equipment Description Metrics In the SORTS system, squadrons counted the number of aircraft possessed in to aircraft maintenance to the various equipment types. Each TMS has their own equipment tables and NTA mapping based on their mission and the equipment required to perform that mission. The metrics are designed to show red in the maintenance phase, yellow in the intermediate phases, and green in the sustaniment and deployment phases. In summary, each TMS. The RBA definitions are outlined in CNAF Instruction 5442. The squadron lookup tables and equipmentNTA mapping tables are located in the Reference Library in the CNAF Readiness Reference Tool.

Data Flow The data source for the E pillar is the unit's AMSRR Aircraft Material Supply Readiness Report. Data from the AMSRR is collected in the Aviation Data Warehouse ADW where it is combined with TYCOM approved aircraft and mission systems metrics and equipment to NTA mapping.

Frequency As the data is updated in the AMSRR, the Epillar is updated daily for most units. Of the three pillars available to a squadron in DRRSN, the Epillar has the shortest frequency of data refresh.

<https://labroclub.ru/blog/echo-gas-trimmer-srm-210-manual>

Key Maintenance Terms RBA Ready Basic Aircraft denotes an aircraft configuration that is ready for use by the squadron. RFT Ready for tasking denotes a combination of RBA aircraft and major

mission systems to meet training and operational tasking required for a particular month during the FRTP. Training Description. This equation describes training as a function of Performance Pf and Experience Ef. A TFOM is calculated for each NTA that is related to Aircrew Training. Data Flow SHARP is the initial data source for flight and training data that support the TFOM calculation. When the unit submits an End of Month EOM report, the data from SHARP is sent to the Aviation Data Warehouse ADW where the TFOM is calculated. ADW sends TFOM, Pf, and Ef through NTIMS to DRRSN where the results are displayed in the TPillar. Frequency The TFOM is only calculated when the unit submits an EOM report normally on the 5th of every month. When the TFOM is calculated and sent to DRRSN, DRRSN will display this data in the TPillar against a MET until a new EOM is submitted. Currently when an EOM is sent from SHARP, the data in that EOM will reflect the training data for only the previous month plus any changes made in SHARP up to the end of the previous month. Current month training data can't be updated in DRRSN due to limitations in the EOM generation process. Key Training Terms NTIMS Navy Training Information Management System ADW Aviation Data Warehouse SHARP Sierra Hotel Aviation Readiness Program EOM End of Month Report TFOM Training Figure of Merit Organization and Resource Status OARS Page The OARS page allows the unit to report SORTSREPNV data required by Joint Staff through the DRRSN application. Below are the interim rule sets for completing the OARS page. Note Remarks made in the DRRSN assessment as not translated to the OARS page and thus do not appear in the DRRSN generated SORTS message. SORTSREPNV M and C rates section.

This section is autofilled from the computed P, E, and T data. The situations below describe how to report the C and M rates if data is missing. In any situation, the SORTSREPNV rules for calculating C and M rates still apply to the OARS page. The unit may override automatically calculated Mrates in cases where the data from DRRSN is missing or inaccurate. The unit can only override M and C rates through the Overall Mrate column or the Draft Crate rows. Situation 1 All data is populated except Supply. This is what the user should normally see in the OARS page. The Supply section of the worksheet is not autofilled from the DRRSN assessment since there is no Supply pillar in DRRSN for squadrons. Units shall compute the Supply C rate using the CNAF Supplemental SORTSREPNV guidance Divide aircraft possessed by PAA. Enter the appropriate C rate in the "S" column. If the Supply M rate degrades the overall M rate for a given PRMAR, then enter the appropriate Overall Mrate in the pull down box provided. In this situation, the unit will have to calculate the M rates and C rates using the CNAF Supplemental SORTSREPNV guidance. The M rates section of the OARS page is not editable, so the user will have to enter the Overall M Rates and C rates. The best way to do this is to use the automated worksheet in the TRMS Afloat program. If the OFF and ENL boxes are not autofilled from DRRSN, users shall compute the Mrate manually and enter the result in the appropriate boxes. Leave blank when not embarked. CVN UICs listed below. Normally squadrons will select codes from Category 16 Air Training or Category 20 Operations. Use the same activity code you would put in your SORTSREPNV message. USFFC guidance states that PCTEF is not mandatory however; CNAF does currently require units to report PCTEF. Use the current CNO and CNAF Supplemental SORTSREPNV guidance to report PCTEF 14. Note that there is no option for 4th fleet.

The overall Chembio C rate will be automatically calculated from the Supply and Training C rates. d. Unit Commander Section Unit Commander Enter the CO or OIC Rank, Name, and Lineal number Personnel Strength PERSTREN The PERSTREN set describes the Type and Number of personnel assigned to a unit. Add a new Personnel Strength set for each personnel type. Notes Detachments shall only report Type and Possessed. All other fields shall be zeros. These are the same numbers that are reported in the PERSTREN set in SORTSREPNV. If your aircraft type is not listed select AOther. Detachments shall report number of aircraft allocated for that UIC. See the table below for PAA. As per the CNAF Supplemental SORTSREPNV Guidance, a possessed aircraft is defined as

Squadrons shall refer to the aircraft status codes as defined in OPNAVINST 5442 series to determine if an aircraft is possessed by the squadron. Only those aircraft with status codes that have an "A" in the first digit and a zero in the third digit shall be considered possessed. Aircraft status codes are maintained by maintenance control. If the third digit of the aircraft status code is a "1" or "2", the aircraft is in an ASPA or depot level repair status and shall not be considered as possessed. Website References USFFC DRRSN Portal Contains some documents, a DRRSN CBT, and will soon have the Navy Reference Tool DRRSN and NMET online training URL Innova Systems DRRSN Support Site In the downloads section is a zipped version of the DRRSN Afloat CBT URL logon Guest3 password "Password" SHARP Support Site In the Downloads section you can view online or download or view the CNAF Readiness Reference Tool, sample schedule templates, SHARP POCs and SHARP User Manuals. URL DRRSN homepage SIPRNET Provide the login page for DRRSN and the account registration page for new users. Prior to apl development, ensure the following components are installed on the computer The program is licensed only to you, and may not be transferred to.

The program is licensed only to you, and may not be transferred to. Part 1 Calculation of site runoff prior to addition of parking lot The program is licensed only to you, and may not be transferred to. Getting Started Getting started Provider instructions This form must be completed and returned with. This document is developed prior to. Neo Getting Started 9 Things You Should Know Before You Actually Get Started 1. Getting Started 1 Outline Getting Started Version 4. Oversight of the Defense Readiness Reporting System which was released This text file was formatted by the U.S. Government Accountability. Office GAO to be accessible to users with visual impairments, as part Accessibility features, such as text We welcome your feedback. Please Email This is a work of the U.S. government and is not subject to copyright It may be reproduced and distributed Because this work Report to the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support. Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate. United States Government Accountability Office Military Readiness. DOD Needs to Strengthen Management and Oversight of the Defense. Readiness Reporting System. Military Readiness Highlights of GAO09518, a report to the Subcommittee on Readiness and. Management Support, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate. Why GAO Did This Study. The Department of Defense DOD reports data about the operational In 1999, Congress directed DOD to create a Reporting System DRRS. After 7 years, DOD has incrementally fielded GAO compared. DRRS acquisition disciplines, such as requirements development, test We did not evaluate DODs What GAO Found. DOD has not effectively managed and overseen the DRRS acquisition and In particular, system In addition, system testing has not been For example, test events for already DRRS was not accountable to a DODwide oversight body, and it was not DOD has implemented DRRS features that allow users to report certain Congress.

However, because DRRS does not yet fully interface with Recently, the. Marine Corps also began developing an interface and has done limited Users have also noted that. DRRS lacks some of the current and historical data and connectivity Until these limitations are fully addressed, DRRS will not have the What GAO Recommends. GAO is making recommendations to address the risks facing DOD in Contents. Letter. Background. DOD Disagreed with GAOs Prior Recommendation to Develop an. Implementation Plan to Guide DRRS Development. DOD Has Not Effectively Managed and Overseen the Acquisition and. Deployment of DRRS. Some DRRS Features Are Operational but Are Not Fully Consistent with. Legislative Requirements and DOD Guidance. Conclusions. Recommendations for Executive Action. Agency Comments and Our Evaluation. Appendix I Objectives, Scope, and Methodology. Appendix II Detailed Analysis of DRRS Acquisition and Deployment. Management and Oversight. Appendix III Comments from the Department of Defense. Appendix IV GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments. Tables. Table 1 DRRS Capability Modules. Table 2 Organizations Interviewed during Our Review. Table 3 DRRS Satisfaction of Nine ScheduleEstimating Key Practices. Figures. Figure 1 Air Force and Marine Corps Dual Reporting

Requirements to Meet Readiness Reporting Guidelines. Figure 2 Schedule for Developing and Implementing DRRS Capabilities. Figure 3 Changes in Estimated Dates for DRRS Capabilities. Abbreviations. CJCSI Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction. DIO DRRS Implementation Office. DOD Department of Defense. DRRS Defense Readiness Reporting System. ESORTS Enhanced Status of Resources and Training System. GSORTS Global Status of Resources and Training System. JITC Joint Interoperability Test Command. MAIS Major Automated Information System. OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense. SIPRNet Secure Internet Protocol Router Network. TEMP Test and Evaluation Master Plan.

United States Government Accountability Office. Washington, DC 20548. September 25, 2009. The Honorable Evan Bayh. Chairman. The Honorable Richard Burr. Ranking Member. Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support. Committee on Armed Services. United States Senate. To assess the ability of U.S. forces to execute the wartime missions Congress addressed. DODs readiness reporting in the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act, the defense planning guidance provided by the Secretary of Defense, and the National Military Strategy prescribed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. ESORTS, which is the automated readiness reporting system. In addition, in June 2004, the DIO has used support contractors to field the system. In September 2008, the DIO projected. Recognizing that DRRS was not yet fully deployed or operational and in addressing these issues, we determined the extent to which DOD has effectively managed and overseen DRRS acquisition and deployment, we analyzed a range of program documents. For each discipline, we compared key documents to determine the extent to which the features of DRRS have been implemented. From these documents, we obtained user perspectives. We also attended meetings of the departments to assess their ability to assess the performance of DRRS. We conducted this performance audit from April 2008 through August 2009. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain evidence. We believe that the information we collected is reliable. Additional details on our audit are in our Background. Historically, DOD has used its readiness assessment system to assess DODs readiness assessment and reporting. Using information from its DRRS is DODs new readiness assessment system. Some DRRS features are currently being developed. DOD Collects a Wide Range of Readiness Information to Support Decision Making Within and Outside DOD.

Laws, directives, and guidance, including a DOD directive, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, the The directives and guidance also list roles and responsibilities for DOD. For example, GSORTS is DODs legacy, resource-based system. The information in the required GSORTS Requirements and Intended Characteristics of DODs New Readiness Reporting System. Prior to 1999, we identified challenges with DODs existing readiness reporting system. Secretary of Defense, and 3 the National Military Strategy prescribed To address the requirements established by Congress, the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Readiness began in 2001 to build For example, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense office. Since then various directives and For example Directive 7730.65. According to this directive, DRRS is intended to ensure accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of its reporting. In addition, the The directive also states that until ESORTS becomes fully operational, National Guard Bureau to include availability, readiness, deployment, The memorandum also stated that combatant commands The memorandum also directed the services to To meet these It should reflect According to the 2004 memorandum, the ESORTS module of DRRS would Although the 2002 DOD directive stated that DRRS is intended to build Overview of DRRS Program Management and Oversight Structure. Since its establishment, the DIO has operated within the Office of USD. To provide governance of DRRS, and enhance communication between the development community, Joint Staff currently serve as co-chairs of the various bodies. DRRS. Battle Staffs comprise colonels, Navy captains, and similar graded officers. Steering Committee discusses issues raised by the Battle Staff. In Its charter, finalized To ensure that leadership is provided for the direction, oversight, and Management Committee, which is chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Defense and serves as the departments highest ranking governance body Principal Staff

Assistant senior leaders from various offices within. DOD and serve as the review and certification bodies for business Technology and Logistics in conducting system acquisition risk. Disciplined System Acquisition and Oversight Are Keys to Program. Success. Our research and evaluations of information technology programs, They also include DOD Disagreed with GAOs Prior Recommendation to Develop an. Implementation Plan to Guide DRRS Development DODs past record on readiness reporting initiatives, we recommended DOD did not agree with our recommendation, stating that it had In evaluating the DOD DOD Has Not Effectively Managed and Overseen the Acquisition and. DOD has not effectively managed and overseen the acquisition and Further, DRRS has not been guided by a reliable These program management weaknesses can be As a result, the program has not lived up to DRRS Requirements Have Not Been Effectively Developed and Managed. According to DOD and other relevant guidance, effective requirements However, none of these conditions have been As a result, efforts to develop and deliver These failures Recent Actions Have Been Taken to Address Limited User Involvement in. Developing and Managing Requirements. Until recently, key users were not fully or effectively engaged in DRRS One of the leading practices However, DIO officials and representatives from the military services Regardless, DRRS Executive Committee direction has improved the Joint Staff to conduct an analysis of DRRS capabilities, referred to as DRRS Requirements Are Not Stable. As of April 2009, DRRS requirements continued to be in a state of flux.

Establishing an authoritative set of baseline requirements prior to To illustrate, these 530 Compounding this instability in the DRRS requirements is the fact that According to program officials, the DRRS Executive Committee in January 2009, have yet to be reflected in Although defining and developing requirements is inherently an Alignment among Requirements and Related System Design and Testing. Artifacts Has Not Been Demonstrated. During our review, DIO officials could not demonstrate that DIO and contractor officials Changes to Requirements Are Not Being Effectively Controlled. Since the inception of the program in 2002, DRRS has been developed and Adopting a disciplined process for February 2008, as a basis for the DIO to develop more detailed plans In January 2009, the DIO drafted more However, the plans Until the DIO effectively DRRS Testing Has Not Been Adequately Performed and Key Test Management. Structures and Controls Have Not Been Established. According to DOD and other relevant guidance, system testing should be For this series of related test events However, the DIO cannot demonstrate that it has adequately tested any More specifically, the test events for already For example, the Also, the test Further, test events have not been fully executed in accordance with For example, For example, DRRS subreleases. Test results that were captured did not include key The DIO has also not established an effective test management structure Compounding this absence of test management structures and controls is Equally doubtful Table 1 DRRS Capability Modules. Module 1. Joint Mission Readiness. Definition Enables selected users to see and assess the highest. Module 2. Unit Mission Readiness. Definition Captures unit level readiness data, as well as Module 3. Asset Visibility. Definition Allows authoritative resources data from military services Module 4. Business Intelligence. Definition Provides the ability to query and analyze readiness and Module 5.

Installation Readiness. Definition Allows readiness reporting by installations. Module 6. Readiness Reviews. Definition Enables forcewide readiness reviews to be conducted, such Definition Allows DRRS to interact with other planning systems and Module 8. Historical Data. Definition Focuses on the historical collection and presentation of Module 9. System Architecture. Definition Meets the underlying information technology system Module 10. EndUser Usability. Definition Fulfills enduser support of the DRRS application to Source DOD. DRRS Has Not Been Guided by a Reliable Schedule. The success of any program depends in part on having a reliable Moreover, the DRRS integrated master schedule that was first developed Specifically, our research has These limitations in the programs latest DRRS will incur further delays. DIO Lacks Adequate Staffing and an Effective Approach to Meeting Its. Human Capital Needs. The DIO does not currently have adequate staff to

fulfill its system Effective human capital However, the DIO is staffed with DOD organizations. In addition, key positions, such as performance Further, they stated that the requests Until DIO adopts a strategic, proactive approach to managing its human A key principle for acquiring and deploying system investments is to Moreover, for investments that are For example, Major. Automated Information Systems, which are investments over certain These authorities are supported by a senior advisory group, known as In addition, all Through these executive oversight Until April 2009, DRRS was not subject to any of DODs established Moreover, neither was responsible for holding the program office According to meeting minutes and knowledgeable Committee.

Since January 2008, this committee, which consists of top According to the charter, Consistent with its charter, the committee has thus far made various Joint Staff to conduct an analysis to identify any gaps between DRRS However, the committee has not addressed More recently, the DOD Human Resources Management Investment Review. Board and the Defense Business Systems Management Committee reviewed. DRRS and certified and approved, respectively, the program to invest. These entities comprise Secretary of Defense as the Defense Business Systems Management. Committee Chair, military service secretaries, the defense agency Staff and combatant commands. However, neither the Investment Review. Boards certification nor the Defense Business Systems Management. Committees approval was based on complete and accurate information Moreover, the chairwoman stated that program officials did not make the Management Committee reviews. Since we briefed the chairwoman, the. Investment Review Board has requested that the DIO provide it with Furthermore, because of the nature of DRRS as other information systems within DOD. This absence of effective Some DRRS Features Are Operational but Are Not Fully Consistent with. DOD has implemented DRRS features that allow users to report certain While some users are consistently In addition, DRRS has not fully addressed the Congress required DOD to establish a new readiness reporting system. Users have also noted that DRRS lacks some of the current and DOD Is Providing Congress with DRRS Capability Data from the Combatant. Commands, but Services Have Not Consistently Reported Capability Data.

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