

GAO

Report to the Chairman, Committee on  
National Security, House of  
Representatives

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August 1996

# MILITARY READINESS

## Data and Trends for April 1995 to March 1996







United States  
General Accounting Office  
Washington, D.C. 20548

National Security and  
International Affairs Division

B-272379

August 2, 1996

The Honorable Floyd Spence  
Chairman, Committee on National Security  
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you requested, we have updated our Military Readiness report <sup>1</sup> through March 31, 1996, to determine if the data show significant changes. Also, we reviewed readiness data for selected units participating in the Bosnia operation to see whether the operation has affected readiness. This report provides unclassified readiness information on the four military services. Specifically, it (1) assesses readiness trends of selected units from each service from April 1, 1995, to March 31, 1996, with particular emphasis on units that reported degraded readiness during the prior period and (2) assesses readiness trends (for the period Oct. 1, 1995, to Mar. 31, 1996) for selected units that participated in the Bosnia operation.

On June 26, 1996, we provided a classified briefing to the staff of the Subcommittee on Military Readiness, House Committee on National Security, on the results of our work. This letter summarizes the unclassified information presented in that briefing.

## Background

The Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) is the Department of Defense's (DOD) automated reporting system that identifies the current level of selected resources and training status of a unit—that is, its ability to undertake its wartime mission. Units report their overall readiness status as well as the status of personnel, equipment and supplies on hand, equipment condition, and training.<sup>2</sup> The overall readiness status is generally reported at a level consistent with the lowest rated resource level, but commanders are allowed to subjectively upgrade or downgrade the overall rating. SORTS is an internal management tool used by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the services, and the combatant commands. It provides the Chairman with the necessary unit information to achieve an

<sup>1</sup>Military Readiness: Data and Trends for January 1990 to March 1995 (GAO/NSIAD-96-111BR, Mar. 4, 1996).

<sup>2</sup>The readiness status of a unit is reported by "C" levels: C-1—unit can undertake the full wartime mission for which it is organized or designed; C-2—unit can undertake the bulk of its wartime mission; C-3—unit can undertake major portions of its wartime mission; C-4—unit requires additional resources and/or training to undertake its wartime mission, but if the situation dictates, it may be required to undertake portions of the mission with resources on hand; and C-5—unit is undergoing a service-directed resource change and is not prepared to undertake its wartime mission.

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adequate and feasible military response to crisis situations and participate in the joint planning and execution process.

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## Results in Brief

From April 1, 1995, to March 31, 1996, readiness of the 87 units we reviewed and covered by our prior report was at levels consistent with service goals in 80 (92 percent) of the units.<sup>3</sup> This represents an improvement of 12 percentage points, compared with the unit status during the prior period. Readiness reductions were caused primarily by shortages of available personnel, particularly those trained to perform highly skilled military occupations.

Of the 31 Army and 5 Air Force units we reviewed that participated in the Bosnia operation, 5 Army units (14 percent) and 1 Air Force unit (20 percent) reported readiness reductions. The Army units had deployed elements or key personnel to Bosnia, thus lowering resources available to the parent (reporting) units. The Air Force unit has historically had personnel shortages. The Bosnia operation did not affect the readiness of either Navy or Marine Corps units since they were either already in the theater or had planned a forward presence deployment to the area.

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## Some Army Units' Readiness Degraded by Bosnia Operations

Most (26 of 31) Army units we reviewed that participated in the Bosnia operation remained capable of performing major portions of their wartime missions. The remaining five—civil affairs, signal, psychological operations, and two transportation units—reported significant readiness reductions, which indicated that they would require additional resources and/or training to undertake their wartime missions. The primary reason for readiness degradation was that one or more elements (for example, a company) of a battalion had deployed to Bosnia and was therefore no longer available to the parent unit. Because SORTS measures resource levels available to the parent or reporting unit, the parent unit's readiness was degraded.

In the active Army units covered by our prior report, readiness had remained stable or improved. The significant changes or fluctuations that had previously affected the readiness of five active Army units due to contingency operations in Bosnia and Somalia had abated, and the readiness of these units improved. However, one of the National Guard units that was experiencing shortages of deployable personnel as of

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<sup>3</sup>Our prior report included a cross-section of 94 units. However, since January 1990, seven (four Army, two Navy, and one Air Force) of the original units have been deactivated by DOD.

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March 1995 continued to experience this problem during the ensuing year. The readiness of another National Guard unit declined due to personnel shortages. Army officials told us that this condition was not uncommon in National Guard units. Officials said that they did not expect this situation to change in the near future.

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## Air Force Units' Readiness Was Stable or Improved

For the most part, readiness in the Air Force units covered by our prior report had remained stable or improved. Air Force officials told us that the spare parts and maintenance problems that had degraded the readiness of airlift and Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) units during the 1993-94 time frame had been resolved. The heavy use of AWACS aircraft had also affected the Air Force's ability to train crews and maintain required skills. Officials said that the Air Force had reduced operational assignments for AWACS units for the majority of 1995. The temporary reduction of assignments allowed the Air Force to increase the number of AWACS aircraft dedicated to training additional crews.

On the other hand, one Air Force unit's readiness declined from C-2 to C-4 between April 1995 and March 1996. The decline resulted initially from the conversion of the unit's primary aircraft, the MC-130, to a newer model. The readiness problems have continued, however, due to shortages of spares for the radar on the new MC-130H. Air Force officials attributed the problem to the fact that the radar was fielded prior to full development and procurement of subcomponents. Although this problem affects the entire MC-130H fleet, officials said the fleet currently meets mission-capable rate standards. Air Force officials told us that they did not expect the spare parts shortages to be corrected until the first quarter of fiscal year 1997.

Four of the five Air Force units we reviewed that supported the Bosnia operation reported stable readiness. In the remaining unit, readiness had fluctuated between C-3 and C-4 since February 1995. Air Force officials told us that the unit has historically been undermanned due to the difficulty of acquiring, training, and maintaining sufficient volunteers for its special capabilities. In general, Air Force officials said that the Air Force has avoided significant adverse effects on readiness by attention to planning and managing its support of contingency operations. They explained that units with primary responsibility for an area of operation would be used first but that deployment of those units would be limited to 120 days. After that time, other units, including reserves, would replace them.

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## Navy Units' Readiness Was Stable or Improved

In the Navy units covered by our prior report, the readiness of all units either had remained stable or improved since March 1995. Personnel shortages and insufficient flying hour funds, which adversely affected aviation squadron readiness Navy-wide between April 1994 and March 1995, were resolved. Officials said that participation in the Bosnia operation did not have a noticeable effect on the readiness of Navy units. Units involved were already in the theater providing forward presence and response to contingencies. Moreover, officials said that Bosnia operations have not resulted in deployment extensions or additional deployments.

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## Readiness of Marine Corps Support and Aviation Units Is Unlikely to Reach Higher Levels

In the active duty Marine Corps units covered by our prior report, the readiness of ground combat units continued to remain at desired levels. However, as was the case during the prior period, the readiness of support and aviation units fluctuated or remained stable at a lower level. This is because of the way support and aviation units are used to support the Marine Corps' deployment and training cycles. Officials explained that support and aviation units continuously provide detachments to deploying ships and Marine expeditionary units, imposing a constant drain of personnel and equipment. These deployments depress parent units' reported readiness. According to Marine Corps officials, this practice reflects normal operations. As a result, SORTS ratings for support and aviation units are unlikely to reach higher levels. Also, officials told us that Marine Corps-wide personnel shortages in certain occupational specialties have continued to impact support units' personnel status. Since the Marine Corps does not have its own training capability for skilled specialties, it must rely on the other military services to provide it. Officials expect that it will take about another year to resolve this problem for most specialties, but some, such as those requiring language skills, may take even longer.

Marine Corps officials said that U.S. participation in Bosnia has not affected the readiness of Marine units. They explained that deployed Marines were essentially from the Marine expeditionary unit that had already planned to deploy in that area. The officials said that participation in joint training and exercises while deployed and the Marine Corps' 6-month rotation cycle policy are factors that preclude any significant degradation of readiness.

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## Scope and Methodology

DOD has over 10,000 units that report readiness status under SORTS. We analyzed in detail all readiness data reported since April 1, 1995, for a cross-section of units<sup>4</sup> in each service. The cross-section focused on 87 of the original 94 units (see footnote number 3) covered in our March 1995 report and 36 units that participated in the Bosnia operation. The units selected are not a statistical sample, and the results of our analyses cannot be projected to the entire service. The units included in our review are shown in appendix I.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff establish the requirements for specific data that each service must report. In addition, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force identified a number of service-unique indicators that their units are required to report. We selected indicators from this universe that we believe are most relevant to identifying readiness trends. In general, these indicators comprised the overall C-rating for the unit, the C-rating for each of the four measured resource areas, and data elements that are used to determine the C-rating in each measured area (see app. II). For the selected units, we graphed the data elements and identified trends. Where we noted changes in historical trends or in units that dropped below C-3 for extended periods, we compared the readiness data with operational scheduling and maintenance data and discussed these conditions with readiness officers from the respective services.

With the exception that we did not assess the reliability of SORTS data provided by the services, our review followed generally accepted government auditing standards and was conducted from April 1995 through May 1996.

In oral comments on a draft of our report, DOD agreed with the information presented. We are sending copies of this report to the Chairmen, Senate and House Committees on Appropriations; the Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services; and the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. Copies will also be made available to others upon request.

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<sup>4</sup>For our analysis, we selected the following reporting organizations: Navy ships, submarines, and aircraft squadrons; Marine Corps and Army battalions, support groups, and squadrons; and Air Force wings and squadrons.

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Please call me on (202) 512-5140 if you or your staff have any questions about this report. The major contributors to this report are listed in appendix III.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark E. Gebicke". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "M".

Mark E. Gebicke  
Director, Military Operations  
and Capabilities Issues



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## Abbreviations

AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
DOD	Department of Defense
MOS	military occupational specialty
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System

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# Units Included in Our Readiness Assessment

Major command	Unit name	Major equipment	Home station
<b>Air Force</b>			
Air Combat Command			
96th Wing	28th Bomb Squadron	B-1B aircraft	Dyess Air Force Base, Tex.
1st Fighter Wing	71st Air Rescue Squadron	HC-130P aircraft	Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.
	27th Fighter Squadron	F-15C/D aircraft	Langley Air Force Base, Va.
2nd Bomb Wing	20th Bomb Squadron	B-52H aircraft	Barksdale Air Force Base, La.
355th Wing	354th Fighter Squadron	OA-10A aircraft	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz.
23rd Wing	41st Airlift Squadron	C-130E aircraft	Pope Air Force Base, N.C.
U.S. Air Forces, Europe			
52nd Fighter Wing	23rd Fighter Squadron	F-16C aircraft	Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany
Pacific Air Forces			
18th Wing	961st Airborne Warning and Control Squadron	E-3B aircraft	Kadena Air Force Base, Japan
3rd Wing	90th Fighter Squadron	F-15E aircraft	Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska
Air Mobility Command			
	60th Airlift Wing	C-5B aircraft	Travis Air Force Base, Calif.
	437th Airlift Wing	C-141B aircraft	Charleston Air Force Base, S.C.
	22nd Air Refueling Wing	KC-135A aircraft	McConnell Air Force Base, Kans.
Air Force Special Operations Command			
353rd Special Operations Group	1st Special Operations Squadron	MC-130E aircraft	Kadena Air Base, Japan
Air National Guard			
135th Airlift Group	104th Fighter Squadron	A-10A aircraft	Martin Air National Guard Station, Md.
172nd Airlift Group	183rd Airlift Squadron	C-141B aircraft	Jackson Air National Guard Station, Miss.
136th Airlift Wing	181st Airlift Squadron	C-130H aircraft	Dallas Naval Air Station, Tex.
149th Fighter Group	182nd Fighter Squadron	F-16A/B aircraft	Kelly Air Force Base, Tex.
Air Force Reserve			
914th Airlift Group	328th Airlift Squadron	C-130H aircraft	Niagra Falls, N.Y.
	459th Airlift Wing	C-141B aircraft	Andrews Air Force Base, Md.
442nd Fighter Wing	303rd Fighter Squadron	OA-10A aircraft	Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo.
301st Fighter Wing	457th Fighter Squadron	F-16A aircraft	Ft. Worth Naval Air Station, Tex.
<b>Army</b>			
3rd Infantry Division (mechanized)			
	1st Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment	Bradley fighting vehicles	Vilseck, Germany
	3rd Battalion, 1st Field Artillery Regiment	155mm self-propelled howitzers	Bamberg, Germany
	2nd Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment	M1A2 main battle tanks	Schweinfurt, Germany

(continued)

**Appendix I  
Units Included in Our Readiness Assessment**

<b>Major command</b>	<b>Unit name</b>	<b>Major equipment</b>	<b>Home station</b>
	82nd Combat Engineering Battalion	Combat engineer vehicles; personnel carriers	Bamberg, Germany
	703rd Combat Support Battalion	Recovery vehicles; medical equipment	Kitzingen, Germany
<b>4th Infantry Division (mechanized)</b>			
	1st Battalion, 148th Field Artillery Regiment	155mm self-propelled howitzers	Pocatello, Ida.
	2nd Battalion, 77th Armor Regiment	M1A1 main battle tanks	Ft. Carson, Colo.
	1st Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment	Armored personnel carriers	Ft. Carson, Colo.
<b>24th Infantry Division (mechanized)</b>			
	1st Battalion, 24th Aviation Regiment	AH64 attack helicopters	Hunter Army Airfield, Ga.
	4th Battalion, 41st Field Artillery Regiment	155mm self-propelled howitzers	Ft. Benning, Ga.
	1st Battalion, 64th Armor Regiment	M1A1 main battle tanks	Ft. Stewart, Ga.
	2nd Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment	Bradley fighting vehicles; Dragon anti-tank missiles	Ft. Benning, Ga.
	24th Combat Support Battalion	Recovery vehicles; personnel carriers	Ft. Stewart, Ga.
	317th Engineering Battalion	Combat engineer vehicles; personnel carriers	Ft. Benning, Ga.
<b>Army National Guard</b>			
	1st Battalion, 263rd Armor Regiment	M1A1 main battle tanks	Mullins, S.C.
	1st Battalion, 108th Armor Regiment	M1A1 main battle tanks	Calhoun, Ga.
	148th Combat Support Battalion	5,000-gallon trailers; 10,000-gallon collapsible tanks	Forsyth, Ga.
	648th Engineering Battalion	Tank launch recovery vehicles; combat engineer vehicles	Statesboro, Ga.
<b>10th Infantry Division (light)</b>			
	3rd Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment	Infantry equipment	Ft. Drum, N.Y.
	3rd Battalion, 108th Infantry Regiment	TOW anti-tank missiles	Utica, N.Y.
	2nd Battalion, 25th Aviation Regiment	OH58A helicopters	Ft. Drum, N.Y.

(continued)

**Appendix I  
Units Included in Our Readiness Assessment**

<b>Major command</b>	<b>Unit name</b>	<b>Major equipment</b>	<b>Home station</b>
	2nd Battalion, 7th Field Artillery Regiment	105mm towed howitzers	Ft. Drum, N.Y.
	10th Combat Support Battalion	Medical equipment	Ft. Drum, N.Y.
	41st Engineering Battalion	Track and wheeled engineering vehicles	Ft. Drum, N.Y.
<b>Marine Corps</b>			
1st Marine Air Wing			
	Marine Wing Support Squadron 172	Mobile airfield equipment	Okinawa, Japan
2nd Marine Air Wing			
	Attack Squadron 231	AV8B aircraft	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, N.C.
	Electronic Countermeasures Squadron 1	EA6B aircraft	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, N.C.
	Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 269	UH1N; AH1W helicopters	New River Marine Corps Air Station, N.C.
	Fighter/Attack (all weather) Squadron 533	F/A18D aircraft	Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station, S.C.
3rd Marine Air Wing			
	Marine Air Control Group 38	Radios; vans	El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, Calif.
	Fighter/Attack (all weather) Squadron 121	F/A18D aircraft	Miramar Naval Air Station, Calif.
	Attack Squadron 214	AV8B aircraft	Yuma Marine Corps Air Station, Ariz.
1st Division			
	1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment	Infantry equipment	Twenty Nine Palms, Calif.
	1st Light Armor Reconnaissance Battalion	Light armor vehicles	Camp Pendleton, Calif.
2nd Division			
	3rd Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment	Infantry equipment	Camp Lejeune, N.C.
	1st Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment	Infantry equipment	Camp Lejeune, N.C.
	2nd Light Armor Reconnaissance Battalion	Light armor vehicles	Camp Lejeune, N.C.
2nd Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Intelligence Group			
	2nd Radio Battalion	Radios	Camp Lejeune, N.C.
3rd Division			
	2nd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment	Infantry equipment	Kaneohe Bay Marine Corps Air Station, Hawaii

(continued)

**Appendix I  
Units Included in Our Readiness Assessment**

<b>Major command</b>	<b>Unit name</b>	<b>Major equipment</b>	<b>Home station</b>
U.S. Marine Corps Reserves			
	1st Battalion, 24th Marine Regiment	Infantry equipment	Detroit, Mich.
	4th Combat Engineering Battalion	Engineer equipment	Baltimore, Md.
1st Force Service Support Group			
	1st Maintenance Battalion	Repair equipment	Camp Pendleton Calif.
2nd Force Service Support Group			
	8th Engineering Support Battalion	Engineer equipment	Camp Lejeune, N.C
3rd Force Service Support Group			
	3rd Support Battalion	Logistics support equipment	Okinawa, Japan
<b>Navy</b>			
Atlantic Fleet			
	USS <u>Simon Lake</u>	Submarine tender	La Maddalena, Italy
	USS <u>Monterey</u>	Guided missile cruiser	Mayport, Fla.
	USS <u>Eisenhower</u>	Nuclear aircraft carrier	Norfolk, Va.
	USS <u>Connolly</u>	Destroyer	Norfolk, Va.
	USS <u>Nassau</u>	Amphibious assault ship	Norfolk, Va.
	USS <u>Gladiator</u>	Mine counter-measures ship	Ingleside, Tex.
	USS <u>Nebraska</u>	Ballistic missile submarine	Kings Bay, Ga.
	USS <u>Saturn</u>	Combat stores ship	Norfolk, Va.
	Helicopter Support Squadron 4	CH53E helicopters	Norfolk Naval Air Station, Va.
	Electronic Warfare Squadron 120	EA6B aircraft	Oceana Naval Air Station, Va.
	Fighter Squadron 102	F14 aircraft	Oceana Naval Air Station, Va.
	Anti-Submarine Squadron 32	S3 aircraft	Cecil Field Naval Air Station, Fla.
	USS <u>America</u>	Conventional aircraft carrier	Norfolk, Va.
Pacific Fleet			
	USS <u>Willamette</u>	Fleet oiler	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
	USS <u>Sacramento</u>	Combat support ship	Bremerton, Wash.
	USS <u>Callaghan</u>	Guided missile destroyer	San Diego, Calif.
	USS <u>Ingraham</u>	Guided missile frigate	Everett, Wash.
	Anti-Submarine Helicopter Squadron 14	SH60F; HH60H helicopters	North Island Naval Air Station, Calif.

(continued)

**Appendix I  
Units Included in Our Readiness Assessment**

<b>Major command</b>	<b>Unit name</b>	<b>Major equipment</b>	<b>Home station</b>
	USS <u>New Orleans</u>	Amphibious assault ship	San Diego, Calif.
	USS <u>Honolulu</u>	Fast-attack submarine	Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
	Fighter/Attack Squadron 94	F/A18 aircraft	Lemoore Naval Air Station, Calif.
	Tactical Support Squadron 50	C130; T39; C2 aircraft	Guam, U.S. territory
<b>Units Deployed to Bosnia</b>			
<b>Air Force</b>			
Air Force Special Operations Command			
352nd Special Operations Group	67th Special Operations Squadron	HC-130 aircraft	Mildenhall Air Base, England
	21st Special Operations Squadron	MH-53J helicopters	Mildenhall Air Base, England
	7th Special Operations Squadron	MC-130E aircraft	Mildenhall Air Base, England
	321st Special Tactics Squadron	Mission essential equipment for combat control and para rescue	Mildenhall Air Base, England
	352nd Operations Support Squadron	Mission essential equipment	Mildenhall Air Base, England
<b>Army</b>			
U.S. Army Special Operations Command			
10th Special Forces Group	1st Battalion	Mission essential equipment	Stuttgart, Germany
	2nd Battalion	Mission essential equipment	Fort Carson, Colo.
	3rd Battalion	Mission essential equipment	Fort Carson, Colo.
U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (Airborne)			
	96th Civil Affairs Battalion	HUMMV wheeled vehicles	Fort Bragg, N.C.
	432nd Civil Affairs Battalion	HUMMV wheeled vehicles	Green Bay, Wis.
	6th Psychological Operations Battalion	Broadcasting and printing equipment	Fort Bragg, N.C.
1st Armor Division			
	3rd Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment	Bradley fighting vehicles	Kirch Gons, Germany
	1st Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery Regiment	155MM self-propelled howitzers	Kirch Gons, Germany
	Troop B, 1st Squadron, 1st Armor Cavalry Regiment	M1-A1 main battle tanks	Budingen, Germany

(continued)



**Appendix I  
Units Included in Our Readiness Assessment**

<b>Major command</b>	<b>Unit name</b>	<b>Major equipment</b>	<b>Home station</b>
	23rd Engineer Battalion	Combat engineering vehicles; personnel carriers	Friedberg, Germany
	2nd Battalion, 227th Aviation Regiment	AH64 attack helicopters	Hanau, Germany
	141st Signal Battalion	Communication equipment	Bad Kreuznach, Germany
	4th Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment	Bradley Fighting Vehicles; armored personnel carriers	Baumholder, Germany
	2nd Battalion, 68th Armor Regiment	M1-A1 main battle tanks	Baumholder, Germany
	123rd Combat Support Battalion	Trucks and transportation equipment	Dexheim, Germany
	7th Battalion, 227th Aviation Regiment	OH58C and UH60 helicopters	Hanau, Germany
	2nd Battalion, 29th Field Artillery Regiment	155MM self-propelled howitzers	Baumholder, Germany
<b>3rd Mechanized Infantry Division</b>			
	Troop A, 4th Armor Cavalry Squadron	M1-A1 main battle tanks	Schweinfurt, Germany
<b>V Corps</b>			
	94th Engineer Battalion	Combat engineering vehicles; personnel carriers	Vilseck, Germany
	38th Engineer Battalion	Combat engineering and bridge equipment	Hanau, Germany
	67th Medical Battalion, Combat Support Hospital	Combat hospital equipment	Wurzburg, Germany
	793rd Military Police Battalion	HUMMV wheeled vehicles; military police equipment	Bamberg, Germany
	440th Signal Battalion	Communication equipment	Darmstadt, Germany
	377th Truck Company	Trucks and transportation equipment	Mannheim, Germany
	515th Truck Company	Trucks and transportation equipment	Mannheim, Germany
<b>Southern Europe Task Force</b>			
	1st Battalion, 508th Infantry Regiment	Light infantry weapons	Vicenza, Italy
<b>21st Logistics Command</b>			
	20th Ordnance Disposal Detachment	Ordnance disposal equipment	Kaiserslautern, Germany
	70th Truck Company	Trucks and transportation equipment	Kaposvar, Hungary

(continued)

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**Appendix I**  
**Units Included in Our Readiness Assessment**

<b>Major command</b>	<b>Unit name</b>	<b>Major equipment</b>	<b>Home station</b>
52nd Ordnance Group			
	41st Ordnance Disposal Detachment	Ordnance disposal equipment	Ft. Bliss, Texas
	546th Ordnance Disposal Detachment	Ordnance disposal equipment	Ft. Sam Houston, Texas
U.S. Army Information			
	44th Signal Battalion	Communication equipment	Sullivan Barracks, Germany

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# Readiness Indicators Included in Our Analysis

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## Air Force

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### Air Force Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) Data

- Overall C-rating
- Personnel C-rating
- Equipment and supplies on-hand C-rating
- Major equipment condition C-rating
- Training C-rating

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### Air Force-Unique Indicators

- Percentage of authorized personnel available
- Percentage of critical authorized personnel available
- Percentage of authorized crews formed, mission-ready, and available
- Percentage of authorized combat-essential equipment and supplies on hand
- Percentage of authorized support equipment and supplies on hand
- Percentage of possessed combat-essential equipment mission-ready and available within unit's response time
- Percentage of possessed support equipment mission-ready and available within unit's response time

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### Our Calculations Using Air Force SORTS Data

- Percentage of total authorized personnel assigned
- Percentage of total authorized critical personnel assigned
- Percentage of total authorized crews formed, mission-ready, and available
- Percentage of total authorized crews formed from assigned individual personnel
- Percentage of authorized combat-essential equipment assigned
- Percentage of authorized combat-essential equipment on hand
- Percentage of authorized combat-essential equipment mission-ready and available
- Percentage of assigned combat-essential equipment mission-ready and available
- Percentage of possessed combat-essential equipment mission-ready and available

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## Army

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### Army SORTS Data

- Overall C-rating
- Personnel C-rating
- Equipment and supplies on-hand C-rating
- Major equipment condition C-rating
- Training C-rating
- Assigned personnel ratings
- Percentage of total authorized personnel assigned
- Available personnel rating
- Percentage of total authorized personnel available
- Percentage of total senior grade authorized personnel available
- Military occupational specialty (MOS) qualified personnel ratings
- Percentage of total authorized personnel MOS qualified
- Senior grade personnel ratings
- Percentage of personnel turnover
- Pacing items fill rating
- Condition rating for all on-hand equipment items
- Percentage of all on-hand equipment that are mission-capable
- Condition rating for all on-hand pacing items
- Percentage of on-hand pacing equipment items that are mission-capable
- Training days required to achieve C-1

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### Our Calculations Using Army SORTS Data

- Percentage of equipment and supplies on hand

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### Marine Corps and Navy

- Overall C-rating
- Personnel C-rating
- Equipment and supplies on-hand C-rating
- Major equipment condition C-rating
- Training C-rating
- Our calculated percentage of total authorized crews mission ready (Marine Corps only)

# Major Contributors to This Report

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