55 / AR 220-1

COMBINED ARMS RESEARCH LIBRARY
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS
3 1695 00652 1223

Army Regulation 220–1

C2

Field Organizations

Unit Status Reporting

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
15 November 2001

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 220-1
Unit Status Reporting

This revision--

- Incorporates applicable provisions of the Army's disengagement planning guidance. (Throughout)

- Requires hardware procurement in support of unit status reporting to follow the standard bottom-up process and to be based on the specific software and infrastructure requirements of individual units. (Chap 1)

- Requires the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans to issue timely guidance for status reporting to units conducting peacetime operational deployments and to provide disengagement planning guidance. (Chap 1)

- Requires the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans to develop and implement a training program for the Army Status of Resources and Training System and Personal Computer Army Status of Resources and Training System. (Chap 1)

- Requires that Training and Doctrine Command coordinate with the major commands and recommend to Headquarters, Department of the Army the squads, crews, teams, and/or systems that should be reported in unit status report (USR)training data and the manning and qualification standards and criteria for these entities. (Chap 1)

- Requires that Reserve component units report changes to the measured resource/status area levels that do not affect the overall category level. (Chap 2)

- Clarifies policy on additional guidance and assistance from MACOMs available to deployed personnel and deployed units for determining the availability of units, personnel, and equipment. (Chap 3)

- Changes C5 reporting approval authority (consistent with criteria and limitations established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff) from U.S. Army Headquarters to the major commands. (Chap 3)

- Clarifies procedures for determining personnel availability and available strength and addresses unique requirements for the U.S. Army Reserve. (Chap 4)

- Clarifies military occupational specialty qualified criteria for Army linguists in conjunction with transition to the Army Language Master Plan and establishes mandatory status reporting requirements for linguists. (Chap 4)

- Adds reporting requirement for unit personnel gains; modifies requirements for reporting stabilized personnel; and moves the requirements for reporting temporary duty personnel and special duty personnel to chapter 4 to consolidate data reporting requirements for HQDA-level personnel turbulence calculations. (Chap 4)

- Revises instructions and establishes categories for the nuclear, biological, and chemical equipment reporting in accordance with emerging policy guidelines from the Joint Staff. (Chap 5)

- Establishes a 30-day materiel conditions status report period for all units, with provisions for requests for temporary exemptions for Reserve component units unable to comply because of full-time manning shortages. (Chap 6)

- Revises the process and procedures for determining and reporting unit training level; includes new metrics to determine the percent of the mission-essential task list trained; improves the methodology for determining the number of days required for training; and adds a requirement for AA-level units to use a training level review process to enhance the credibility of training level determinations. (Chap 7)

- Establishes "fully manned and combat capable" as an additional reportable category for squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification. (Chap 7)

- Establishes the training level review process that allows AA-level units to assess the credibility of their training level determinations on the basis of the frequency of the units' execution of applicable doctrinal training events. (Chap 7)

- Revises the guidance for determining the training level under unique conditions and provides flexibility in reporting nuclear, biological, and chemical training days. (Chap 7)

- Updates deployment tempo reporting and aligns categories to mirror those mandated for personnel tempo reporting. (Chap 7)

- Enables major commands to establish the pre-mobilization training standards or objectives for Reserve component unit reporting. (Chap 7)

- Revises the use of the deployed mission accomplishment estimate so that the data entry in ASORTS will reflect the wartime mission status of reporting units under all circumstances. (Chap 8)

- Requires unit commanders to report authorized stockage list status data, including logistical standards for sustained military operations, in the unit status report. (Chap 8)

- Establishes special instructions for when a unit is called up, mobilized, or deployed/employed. (Chap 9)

- Clarifies instructions for composite reporting and discusses the unit status assessments made both by the major combat unit level and by subordinate elements. (Chap 10)

- Requires commanders of major combat units to identify and submit their 90-day status projections and, in order of priority, their top three significant issues. (Chap 10)

- Clarifies major command responsibilities for providing unit status reporting support and assistance to percent effective (PCTEF) reportable Reserve component units while they are on active duty and/or are deployed. (Chap 11)

- Establishes special training level criteria for major combat units preparing for, conducting, or recovering from peacetime operational deployment. (Chap 11)

- Establishes new requirements for percent effective reporting (PCTEF) by Army units before and during peacetime operational deployment. (Chap 11)

- Authorizes MACOMs to approve requests from reporting units to report temporarily, in extremely exceptional circumstances, using derivative unit identification code procedures. (Chap 11)

- Adds guidance for multi-component unit status reporting and identifies unique characters in the UICs assigned to multi-component units that denote the component. (Chap 12)

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
15 November 2001

*Army Regulation 220–1

Effective 1 December 2001

Field Organizations

Unit Status Reporting

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

ERIC K. SHINSEKI
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation on U. S. Army unit status reporting has been revised to include pertinent information on unit readiness reporting requirements as well as instructions on the completion and submission of reports. This regulation establishes a single-source document for obtaining an assessment of the status of Army units in terms of their personnel, equipment, and training. It implements instructions in the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual 3150.02.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve. During mobilization, chapters and policies contained in this regulation may be modified by the proponent.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans may delegate this authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency who holds the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions, but it does not contain checklists for conducting management control reviews. Alternative management control reviews are used to accomplish assessment of management controls.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of forms other than DA forms are prohibited without prior approval from Headquarters, Department of the Army (DAMO–ODR), WASH, DC 20310–0440.

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMO–ODR), Washington, DC 20310–0440.

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

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1
Overview, *page 1*
Purpose • 1–1, *page 1*
References • 1–2, *page 2*
Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1–3, *page 2*
Responsibilities • 1–4, *page 2*
Concept • 1–5, *page 4*
Unit status levels • 1–6, *page 4*
Personal Computer/Army Status of Resources and Training System • 1–7, *page 4*

Chapter 2
General Instructions, *page 5*
The unit status report • 2–1, *page 5*
Units required to submit unit status reports • 2–2, *page 5*

*Supercedes AR 220–1 dated 1 September 1997

UNCLASSIFIED

Contents—Continued

Units excused from submitting unit status reports • 2–3, *page 6*
Types of reports • 2–4, *page 7*
Reporting channels • 2–5, *page 8*
Actions by higher commanders • 2–6, *page 13*
Security classification and declassification of reports • 2–7, *page 14*
Retention of reports • 2–8, *page 14*
Release of and access to GSORTS/ASORTS information • 2–9, *page 14*
Authorized level of organization • 2–10, *page 15*

Chapter 3
Instructions for Reporting Units, *page 15*
General • 3–1, *page 15*
C-level definitions • 3–2, *page 15*
Standard rules and procedures • 3–3, *page 16*
C-5 reporting instruction • 3–4, *page 16*
Level 6 reporting • 3–5, *page 18*
Reporting data • 3–6, *page 18*
Regular reports prepared by battalion-, squadron-, and smaller-size units • 3–7, *page 18*

Chapter 4
Personnel Data, *page 19*
General • 4–1, *page 19*
Determine required strength • 4–2, *page 19*
Determine assigned strength percentage • 4–3, *page 19*
Determine available strength percentage • 4–4, *page 19*
Determine available military occupational specialty qualified percentage • 4–5, *page 20*
Determine available senior-grade percentage • 4–6, *page 21*
Calculate personnel level (P-level) • 4–7, *page 21*
Determine personnel turnover percentage • 4–8, *page 22*
Instruction for completing sections A and B of DA Form 2715 • 4–9, *page 22*
Mandatory personnel reporting remarks • 4–10, *page 23*

Chapter 5
Equipment-on-Hand Data, *page 28*
General • 5–1, *page 28*
Equipment authority • 5–2, *page 29*
Reportable equipment • 5–3, *page 29*
Applying substitutes and in-lieu-of equipment in determining quantity of reportable equipment on hand • 5–4, *page 29*
Evaluating component part availability • 5–5, *page 30*
Reserve component equipment • 5–6, *page 30*
Equipment not on site • 5–7, *page 31*
Loans from Army pre-positioned stocks • 5–8, *page 31*
How to determine pacing items • 5–9, *page 31*
Calculate the S-level • 5–10, *page 31*
Completing equipment-on-hand portions of DA Form 2715, sections A and B • 5–11, *page 33*
Mandatory entries for all reporting units • 5–12, *page 34*
NBC equipment reporting • 5–13, *page 39*

Chapter 6
Equipment Serviceability Data, *page 44*
General • 6–1, *page 44*
Determine reportable equipment • 6–2, *page 44*
Basis for the R-level computation • 6–3, *page 44*
Determine available hours/days • 6–4, *page 44*

Contents—Continued

Determining the equipment serviceability level (R-level) • 6–5, *page 44*
Complete the ES portion of sections A and B of DA Form 2715 • 6–6, *page 45*
Mandatory remarks for equipment serviceability • 6–7, *page 46*
Serviceability of selected NBC equipment items • 6–8, *page 48*

Chapter 7
Training Data, *page 48*
General • 7–1, *page 48*
Assessing the unit's proficiency in its mission-essential tasks and determining the T–METL • 7–2, *page 49*
Estimating training days and determining the T–Days status level • 7–3, *page 53*
Squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification data • 7–4, *page 54*
Determining the unit T-level • 7–5, *page 59*
The training level review process • 7–6, *page 59*
Reporting training data on DA Form 2715 • 7–7, *page 62*
Assessing the availability of critical resources required for training • 7–8, *page 63*
Reporting resource constraints • 7–9, *page 64*
Training level under unique conditions • 7–10, *page 64*
Unit deployment tempo • 7–11, *page 66*
Tailored reporting for Reserve component units • 7–12, *page 69*

Chapter 8
Mission Accomplishment Estimate, *page 69*
General • 8–1, *page 69*
Purposes of the MAE • 8–2, *page 70*
Instructions for determining the MAE • 8–3, *page 70*
Determining the MAE for hospital units • 8–4, *page 71*
Reporting ASL status data in the MAE section • 8–5, *page 71*
MAE bands of effectiveness • 8–6, *page 71*
C-level and corresponding MAE ranges • 8–7, *page 72*
Commander's subjective MAE evaluation and C-level comparison • 8–8, *page 72*

Chapter 9
Overall Unit Level and Special Instructions for Remarks Entries for Regular Reports, *page 72*
Overall unit level • 9–1, *page 72*
Joint reporting data • 9–2, *page 74*
Army-unique data • 9–3, *page 75*
Commander's remarks • 9–4, *page 77*
READY and REASN remarks • 9–5, *page 77*
Preparation of general remarks • 9–6, *page 79*
Higher command remarks • 9–7, *page 80*
Special instructions when a unit is called up, mobilized, deployed, or employed • 9–8, *page 80*
Validation reporting • 9–9, *page 80*

Chapter 10
Composite Reports, *page 81*
General • 10–1, *page 81*
C–5 composite report instructions • 10–2, *page 81*
Reserve component training level • 10–3, *page 81*
Reporting personnel/EOH status during partial deployments • 10–4, *page 82*
Determining composite C-levels • 10–5, *page 82*
Completing composite reports—general • 10–6, *page 85*
Section A of DA Form 2715 • 10–7, *page 85*
Section B of DA Form 2715 • 10–8, *page 86*
Mandatory remarks for composite report • 10–9, *page 86*

Contents—Continued

Chapter 11
Unit Status Reporting Before, During, and After Deployment, *page 87*
General • 11–1, *page 87*
Concept • 11–2, *page 87*
PCTEF reporting • 11–3, *page 88*
Deployed reporting procedures for FF-level and AA-level units • 11–4, *page 90*
Crisis and wartime reporting channels • 11–5, *page 93*
Derivative UIC reporting procedures • 11–6, *page 93*
Instructions for completing the deployed USR • 11–7, *page 95*

Chapter 12
Multi-Component Unit Reporting, *page 101*
General • 12–1, *page 101*
Concept for multi-component unit status reporting • 12–2, *page 102*
Reporting procedures for multi-component AA-level units • 12–3, *page 102*
Special instructions, if any, for completing multi-component units status reports • 12–4, *page 102*

Appendixes

A. References, *page 103*

B. Equipment Readiness Codes, *page 105*

C. Pacing Items of Equipment, *page 110*

D. Personnel Availability Criteria, *page 114*

E. Reason Codes, *page 115*

F. Exempt/Non-Type Classified Items, *page 121*

Table List

Table 2–1: Report submission timelines, *page 6*
Table 3–1: C–5 reporting, *page 17*
Table 3–2: Relationships between report types and report forms/sets/remarks, *page 18*
Table 4–1: Level for available, MOSQ, and senior-grade strengths, *page 22*
Table 5–1: Equipment-on-hand criteria (high-density individual LINs, 21 or more items, includes pacing items), *page 30*
Table 5–2: Equipment-on-hand criteria (low-density individual LINs, 20 or less items, includes pacing items), *page 31*
Table 5–3: Standardized individual basic load equipment, *page 40*
Table 5–4: NBC equipment categories, *page 40*
Table 5–5: Determining the NBC equipment category S-level when the total number of wartime-required NBC equipment items in a specified category is 21 or more, *page 42*
Table 5–6: Determining the NBC equipment category S-level when the total number of wartime-required NBC equipment items in a specified category is 20 or less, *page 42*
Table 6–1: Level for percentage of equipment fully mission capable, *page 45*
Table 7–1: Translating the T–METL percentage into a T–METL status level, *page 53*
Table 7–2: T–Days/T–NBC/T–Pre MOB, *page 53*
Table 7–3: Squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification criteria, *page 55*
Table 7–4: Training level review part 1: training event and time/frequency requirements, *page 61*
Table 7–5: Training level review part 2: training tempo percentages and training level review, *page 61*
Table 9–1: Reason codes for C–5 reporting, *page 74*
Table 10–1: Composite level criteria (PER, EOH, and ES), *page 82*
Table 11–1: Special USR training level criteria for major combat units, *page 92*
Table 11–2: Reporting requirements for units assigned peacetime operational deployments, *page 92*
Table 11–3: USR support/oversight responsibilities for PCTEF-reportable RC units, *page 99*
Table B–1: ERC Codes, *page 107*

Contents—Continued

Table C–1: Pacing items by unit type, *page 111*
Table D–1: Determining personnel availability decision matrix (for use in determining if soldiers in various situations should be considered available), *page 114*
Table E–1: Primary reason overall level not C-1, *page 116*
Table E–2: Reason codes associated with PCTEF reporting, *page 116*
Table E–3: Reason codes for personnel, *page 117*
Table E–4: Codes for equipment on hand, *page 118*
Table E–5: Codes for equipment serviceability, *page 118*
Table E–6: Training codes, *page 120*
Table E–7: NBC supply/serviceability and training status codes, *page 121*
Table F–1: LINs exempt from reporting, *page 122*

Figure List

Figure 2–1: Unit status reporting channels, Active Army and Army Reserve, *page 9*
Figure 2–2: Unit status reporting channels, Army National Guard, *page 10*
Figure 2–3: Unit status reporting channels, ARSOF, *page 11*
Figure 2–4: Unit status reporting channels, multi-component units, *page 12*
Figure 2–5: Unit status reporting channels during wartime or crisis, *page 13*
Figure 4–1: Section A, Joint reporting requirements, personnel set, *page 23*
Figure 4–2: Section B, PERSDATA, PROFIS, FEMALE, and ACTGURES sets, *page 23*
Figure 4–3: Section D, 2PSPER, *page 24*
Figure 4–4: Section D, 2RQPER, *page 25*
Figure 4–5: Section D, 2ADDSKIL, *page 26*
Figure 4–6: Section D, 2 LANGAGE, *page 27*
Figure 4–7: Section D, PSPER NON-AVAILABLE, *page 28*
Figure 5–1: Section A, Joint reporting requirements, EQSUPPLY set, *page 33*
Figure 5–2: Section B, Army reporting requirements, EQOHDATA, *page 34*
Figure 5–3: Section D, 2PIESTAT, *page 35*
Figure 5–4: Section D, 2ERCFOUR, *page 36*
Figure 5–5: Section D, 2EOHSHRT, *page 37*
Figure 5–6: Section D, borrowed, loaned, and sub/ILO report, *page 38*
Figure 5–7: Section D, MES equipment report, *page 39*
Figure 5–8: NBC equipment shortage report, *page 41*
Figure 5–9: NBC S-level calculation, *page 43*
Figure 6–1: R-levels for all reportable equipment, *page 45*
Figure 6–2: Section A, Joint reporting requirements, EQCONDN set, *page 46*
Figure 6–3: Section B, Army reporting requirements, EQMCRDAT set, *page 46*
Figure 6–4: Section D, 2PIERRAT, *page 47*
Figure 6–5: Section D, 2ERCERRT, *page 48*
Figure 7–1: Determining T-METL based on METL tasks evaluated, *page 51*
Figure 7–2: T-METL status calculations, *page 52*
Figure 7–3: Section B, Army reporting requirements, TRAINDAT set, *page 54*
Figure 7–4: Submitting squad/crew/team/system status data, *page 58*
Figure 7–5: Determining the training tempo percentage, *page 61*
Figure 7–6: Section A, Joint reporting requirements, TRAINING set, *page 62*
Figure 7–7: Section D, TRRAT GENTEXT remarks, *page 63*
Figure 7–8: Environmental factors report, *page 66*
Figure 7–9: DEPTEMPO calculations, *page 68*
Figure 8–1: READYSEG set, MAE, *page 70*
Figure 9–1: Section A, Joint reporting requirement, *page 73*
Figure 9–2: Section B, Army reporting requirement, *page 76*
Figure 9–3: Section C, READY remarks, *page 78*
Figure 9–4: Section C, REASN remarks, *page 79*
Figure 10–1: Composite level calculation, separate infantry brigade (mechanized), *page 83*

Contents—Continued

Figure 10–2: Composite level calculation, separate infantry brigade, *page 84*
Figure 11–1: Deployed report worksheet, part I, *page 96*
Figure 11–2: Deployed report worksheet, part II, *page 98*
Figure 11–3: PCTEF reporting decision tree for Army units, *page 100*
Figure 11–4: PCTEF reporting decision matrix for Army units, *page 101*

Glossary

Chapter 1
Overview

1–1. Purpose

a. This regulation establishes the Army's unit status reporting system. It explains, in detail, what status information Army units are required to report, how reports are prepared, and how reports are submitted.

b. The Army's unit status report (USR) is a part of the Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS). GSORTS is an internal management tool for use by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), the Joint Staff, the Services, the unified commands, and the combat support agencies. GSORTS is the single automated reporting system within the Department of Defense that is the central registry of all operational units of the U.S. Armed Forces and certain foreign organizations. As a unit readiness system, GSORTS indicates the level of selected resources and training required to undertake the mission(s) for which a unit was organized or designed. GSORTS provides this information on measured units at a specific point in time. This information supports, in priority order, crisis response planning; deliberate or peacetime planning; and management responsibilities to organize, train, and equip combat-ready forces for the unified commands. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual (CJCSM) 3150.02 requires the commanders of all reporting units to report their units' status in the areas of personnel, equipment on hand, equipment serviceability, and training. The Army requires additional data that increases the value of the USR as a resource management and operations tool for Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). The supplemental data required by the Army was determined by HQDA in coordination with the Army's major commands (MACOMs) to enable the commanders of reporting units to more clearly portray the effects of resource application in their units. Commanders of reporting units submit their USR information through their respective MACOM, or through the National Guard Bureau (NGB) for Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) units, and HQDA to the Joint Staff. The information also is made available to interested commands and commanders-in-chief (CINCs). The information and data contained in the USR enables commanders and staffs at all levels to analyze and address key unit status indicators. At installation level and below, the USR assists commanders to identify resource shortfalls so that cross-leveling actions can be initiated, if appropriate, to alleviate the shortfall. At HQDA and at the MACOM level, USRs provide information that can be used as the basis for resourcing requests and decisions. For joint planners and CINCs, the USR provides an important assessment of the ability of individual units to undertake their assigned wartime missions. **The USR is not a unit report card and should not be used to evaluate or compare the accomplishments of subordinate units or their commanders.**

c. The Army's USR system is intended to enable the commanders of reporting organizations to uniformly determine and accurately report an overall unit status level or category level (C-level) that indicates the degree to which a unit has achieved prescribed levels of fill for personnel and equipment, the training status of those personnel, and the maintenance status of the equipment. The C-level is based on objective and subjective assessments in the following areas—

(1) *Personnel (PER).* The personnel status of the unit (that is, the P-level) based on the number and type of required personnel assigned to the unit that are available for the execution of the reporting unit's wartime mission. (See chap 4.)

(2) *Equipment on hand (EOH).* The equipment status of the unit (that is, the S-level) based on the quantity and type of required equipment that is available for the execution of the reporting unit's wartime mission. (See chap 5.)

(3) *Equipment serviceability (ES).* The serviceability status of the unit's equipment (that is, the R-level) based on the operational readiness condition of the unit's on-hand and available equipment. (See chap 6.)

(4) *Training.* The training status of the unit (that is, the T-level) based on the commander's assessment of unit training proficiency on mission-essential tasks and the commander's estimate of the number of training days required to achieve or sustain full mission-essential task list (METL) proficiency. For selected squads, crews, teams, and systems, commanders at all levels determine and report the number of these elements/systems that meets established standards and criteria for manning and qualification and for information and analysis at higher levels. (See chap 7.)

d. Additionally, the Army's USR system provides information to HQDA that—

(1) Assists the portrayal of Army-wide conditions and trends.

(2) Assists the identification of factors that degrade unit status.

(3) Assists the identification of resource shortfalls, if any, by comparing the actual levels of personnel and equipment assets in units with the wartime requirements.

(4) Assists HQDA and intermediate commands to allocate resources.

(5) Assists senior decisionmakers to judge the employability and deployability of reporting units.

e. Reports submitted in accordance with this regulation satisfy—

(1) The requirements of the Army portions of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3401.02 and CJCSM 3150.02.

(2) HQDA requirements for timely operational management information.

(3) Unit status information requirements established by section 117, title 10, United States Code.

f. Because USRs in GSORTS are part of the Joint Staff/Department of Defense (DOD) readiness reporting system, reporting criteria and guidelines are standardized for all Services to the extent possible. A major goal of GSORTS is to

provide useful and accurate information to the war-fighting CINCs regarding the status of the units they will receive in theater, to include accurate estimates of how long it will take for those units to become fully METL trained. The prescribed standard that each reporting unit commander must use as the basis for determining unit status or for estimating required training days is the wartime mission requirement for which the reporting unit was organized or designed. The procedures and standards for measuring and reporting unit status are fixed by JCS and Service policy and cannot be modified by the reporting units without authorization.

(1) Accordingly, for USR purposes, the determination of the unit's resource and training status levels and the overall unit status level will be accomplished only by measuring current resource and training status levels against assigned wartime mission requirements. Furthermore, unit status determinations will be based only on the unit's designed wartime organization as established by the applicable modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) or the table of distribution and allowance (TDA).

(2) When deployed as a task force (TF) or other ad hoc organization for peacetime operational requirements (that is, smaller-scale contingencies (SSC), military operations other than war (MOOTW), and stability and support operations (SASO)), commanders of reporting units will continue to report (in the USR) the status of resources and training for their units measured against the wartime mission requirement and based on the actual MTOE/TDA unit organization that has a mission assigned by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). Ad hoc organizations are those forces/elements that have been tailored and oriented toward a specific operational requirement developed in support of a JSCP-assigned mission. Even if the TF or ad hoc unit is operating under a derivative unit identification code (DUIC) and is reporting its status in accordance with DUIC reporting procedures established in paragraph 11–6, the status of resources and training will be reported by the parent UIC organization from which the subordinate elements came, and these reports will reflect the status of resources and training measured against the wartime requirements.

(3) In accordance with CJCSI/CJCSM policy requirements, the category level (C-level) reported in the USR is not used to indicate a unit's ability to accomplish or sustain currently assigned peacetime operational requirements. Commanders of units that have been assigned or that are currently conducting a peacetime operational deployment will use the "percent effective" (PCTEF) data field to report their assessments of the readiness of their units to undertake the peacetime operational deployment in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11–3.

(4) Guidance for unit status reporting contained in the Army's disengagement plan has been incorporated into provisions of AR 220–1 where applicable. This guidance requires that commanders of Army units, in coordination with their MACOM, will consider the timelines established for the recovery, reconstitution, and redeployment of their units when determining the availability of personnel, equipment, and subordinate elements for USR purposes. (See para 3–3.) Additionally, commanders of major combat units that are preparing for, conducting, or recovering from peacetime operational deployments will use the policy guidance in paragraph 11–4*f* to determine their units' training levels.

1–2. References

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

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

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

1–4. Responsibilities

a. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, and Plans (DCSOPS) will—

(1) Develop policies, standards, and procedures for reporting unit status.

(2) Collect unit status data, make audit checks for accuracy, and maintain automated historical records.

(3) Ensure that required reports are submitted to JCS in a timely manner.

(4) Process and distribute unit status data in a usable format to requesting Department of the Army agencies and commands.

(5) Establish and maintain an automated methodology for collecting, reviewing, and analyzing unit status data.

(6) Develop and issue guidance for the use of unit status data during mobilization, contingency operations, the deliberate planning process, and post mobilization.

(7) Act as focal point for developing procedures to use unit status data as part of the Army Readiness Management System (ARMS) and to improve the status of Army units.

(8) Consider the impact on unit status when making planning, programming, and budgeting decisions.

(9) Keep the Army leadership apprised of the status of Army units.

(10) Task Army staff agencies and MACOMs to provide supplemental data, analyses of unit status data, and recommendations on how to improve unit status levels.

(11) Incorporate unit status reporting into exercises.

(12) Approve unit inactivation, activation, conversion, reorganization, and similar actions to minimize adverse impact to unit readiness status.

(13) Ensure that hardware procurement required to process status reports and monitor unit status data follows the standard bottom-up process and is based on the specific software and infrastructure requirements of individual units.

Top-down push of automatic data processing (ADP) hardware will be accomplished in highly exceptional situations only.

(14) Issue timely guidance after the initiation of an SCC that identifies unit status reporting requirements for employed/deployed units, to include personnel and equipment availability criteria and guidance for disengagement.

(15) Develop and implement a training program for the Army Status of Resources and Training System (ASORTS) and the Personal Computer Army Status of Resources and Training System (PC–ASORTS).

b. Army staff principals, to include the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve (CAR) and the Director, Army National Guard (DARNGUS) will—

(1) Assign specific staff responsibilities for monitoring and using unit status data within their respective areas of responsibility.

(2) Use unit status data to identify problem areas and perform analyses to determine root causes and possible solutions.

(3) Set and meet milestone dates for correcting problem areas.

(4) Consider problems identified in unit status reports and the status of Army units when developing plans and programs.

(5) Assist the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (ODCSOPS) in the development of procedures for using unit status data as part of the ARMS and improving the status of Army units.

(6) Review unit status reporting policy guidance and submit recommended changes, as appropriate.

c. Commanders of Army major commands and Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) will—

(1) Assign specific staff responsibilities for supervising and coordinating the Unit Status Reporting System within their commands.

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

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

(4) Report unresolved unit status conditions to the appropriate Army staff agency.

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

(6) Consider problems identified in unit status reports and the status of assigned units when developing plans and programs.

(7) In coordination with HQDA ODCSOPS, manage unit inactivations, activations, conversions, reorganizations, and similar actions to minimize the impact on unit status.

(8) Review unit status reporting policy guidance and submit recommended changes as appropriate.

(9) Incorporate unit status reporting into exercises.

(10) Assist U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and HQDA to determine the squads, crews, teams, and/or systems that should be reportable in USR training data and the manning and qualification criteria that should be established for these elements and/or systems.

d. Commander, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) will—

(1) Recommend to HQDA (DAMO–FMF), the equipment readiness code (ERC) criteria for this regulation based upon unit primary mission tasks and criticality of equipment to accomplish those tasks. (As a general policy, all equipment listed on the unit's table of organization and equipment (TOE) is considered the minimum mission-essential equipment required for the unit to execute its primary combat tasks and provide sustainment capability.)

(2) Establish the criteria for pacing items to be listed as a guideline in appendix C for use by the U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) in appropriate requirements and/or authorization documents, such as the TOE, MTOE, and TDA.

(3) Provide input to determine minimum TOE wartime personnel requirements for combat support/combat service support (CS/CSS) functions through the manpower requirements criteria (MARC) program. (These requirements are included in the MTOE required strength column against which readiness is measured.)

(4) Recommend to HQDA, ODCSOPS (DAMO–TR), the squads, crews, teams, and/or systems that should be reported in USR training data and the manning and qualification criteria for these elements and systems.

e. Commander, U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency will—

(1) Develop and document, in coordination with the TRADOC proponent, TOE, MTOE, and TDA for Army units.

(2) Use guidelines, outlined in appendix C, to determine equipment pacing items for type units and identify them in the appropriate requirements and authorization documents (MTOE, TOE, and TDA). As a general policy, all equipment listed on the unit TOE is considered the minimum mission-essential equipment to allow the unit to execute its primary combat tasks and provide sustainment capability.

(3) Determine minimum TOE wartime personnel requirements for CS/CSS functions through the manpower requirements criteria (MARC) program in conjunction with the TRADOC proponent. These requirements are included in the MTOE required strength column against which readiness is measured.

f. Unit commanders will—

(1) Maintain the highest unit status level possible with the resources provided.
(2) Review the status reports of subordinate units for accuracy and for compliance with applicable requirements.
(3) Distribute unit equipment and resources against mission-essential requirements on a priority basis.
(4) Train to the highest level possible with the resources that are available.
(5) Update unit status between regular reports, as required.
(6) Ensure that the unit has the necessary computer hardware, software, and trained personnel to process and submit the USR and related ASORTS reports.

1–5. Concept

a. Designated MTOE and TDA units will submit recurring unit status reports in accordance with the guidance contained in this regulation. These reports reflect the reporting unit commander's assessment of the unit's overall status determined by using established procedures to compare selected personnel, equipment, and training factors to wartime requirements. These reports are reviewed by commanders at higher levels and are placed into the ASORTS database. Currently, ASORTS is not electronically linked to any other unit-level system, and no such linkages are planned. The primary purpose of the ASORTS database is to report and maintain unit status information; however, ASORTS also serves as the master database to record unit identification codes (UICs). Instructions and procedures for UIC registration will be addressed in a separate DA publication.

(1) Unit status reports are designed to measure the status of resources and training in a unit at a specific point in time. The report should not be used in isolation when assessing overall unit readiness; it is only one aspect in the broader concept of strategic readiness.

(2) Unit status reports provide a timely single source document for assessing key elements of a unit's status. However, these reports do not contain all of the information needed to manage resources. They identify potential problem areas, but in many cases these problem areas must be examined using more detailed personnel, logistical, and training management systems to determine causes and solutions.

(3) When a unit is called up, mobilized, or deployed, peacetime reporting procedures are modified. (See para 9–8.)

b. The Army's unit status objective is to develop and maintain units at the best status level possible, considering contingency requirements and available resources. To conserve resources, early deploying units that support contingency plans are normally maintained at the highest resource levels. Other units are resourced at lower levels in consonance with their deployment timelines and the assigned authorized level of organization (ALO). (ALOs are discussed in chapter 2.) No unit is expected to attain a unit status level that exceeds the level at which it is resourced. For example, a unit resourced at ALO 3 is not expected to achieve an overall C-level better than C-3 because of the ALO-related constraints on its personnel and equipment authorizations.

1–6. Unit status levels

a. The status of each of the three measured resource areas (personnel, equipment-on-hand, and equipment serviceability) and the training status are determined by using the criteria provided in this regulation. Each commander also determines an overall unit status level by considering the status of the unit's measured resource areas and training status and by applying his professional judgment. Remarks will be submitted to clarify category levels.

b. The MTOE or TDA is the unit's basic authorization document. This document will be the basis for USR system computations.

c. The commander has the authority to report unit status against the current MTOE/TDA or, with MACOM approval, a new MTOE/TDA (prior to its effective date (e-date)), if, in the opinion of that unit commander, the unit most closely resembles the new MTOE. However, reporting against future MTOE will not result in a degraded overall readiness status level below C-3. (Note that unit commanders require NGB approval to report unit status against new MTOE/TDA prior to e-date.) Once a commander reports the unit's status based on the new MTOE/TDA, he or she must continue to do so and will not revert to reporting against the earlier structure, unless specifically directed by the MACOM or NGB.

d. Numerous automated systems are available to assist in the preparation of USRs. These systems create and update their databases from The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS) database, which enables centralized management. The logistic systems are the Distribution Execution System (DES), Requisition Validation (REQVAL) System, LOGTAADS file, Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBS-R), and the Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS). The personnel system is the Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS). These systems, whenever possible, should be used. Each command is responsible for the accuracy of these automated systems.

e. In case of a conflict between the hard-copy-approved TAADS and the LOGTAADS provided to SPBS-R, the paper copy MTOE/TDA will be used until the differences have been resolved.

1–7. Personal Computer/Army Status of Resources and Training System

a. PC/ASORTS is the primary means for preparing and submitting unit readiness reports. The system provides an automated means for personnel at any Army unit, to input, update, and/or calculate USR data as required by governing

regulations. PC/ASORTS allows for more accurate and less data entry for each report that is generated. The system is interactive and provides immediate feedback and error detection as data is entered.

b. Reporting instructions contained in this regulation will describe the manual system using DA Form 2715 (Unit Status Report). PC/ASORTS has automated many of the manual functions, and all pages of DA Form 2715 are replicated on the PC/ASORTS menu screens.

c. The reports generated using the PC/ASORTS software may be classified in accordance with paragraph 2–7. The computer where this software is resident and the magnetic media (hard drives and floppy disks) must be accredited, marked, and protected in accordance with AR 380–19.

Chapter 2
General Instructions

2–1. The unit status report

a. Reporting units use PC/ASORTS or DA Form 2715 to report the status of resources and training.

b. Chapters 3 and 9 provide additional instructions for reporting units. The chapters applicable to each measured resource area (that is, PER, EOH, and ES), to the unit training status, and to special reporting situations (that is, mission accomplishment estimate (MAE), composite reporting, deployed unit reporting, and so forth) provide useful examples and specific instructions for entering data on DA Form 2715 that are directly related to the subject matter addressed in that chapter. Report types are explained in paragraph 2–4.

2–2. Units required to submit unit status reports

a. MTOE units, such as battalions, separate companies, separate detachments, or equivalent size units (parent units), that are organic to a division, regiment, separate brigade, or special operations forces (SOF) group/regiment/command are required to submit USRs. These units are identified by a unit identification code (UIC) ending in "AA."

(1) MTOE units not organic to a division, regiment, separate brigade, or SOF group/regiment/command that are company-size units or larger and are parent units (AA-level UIC) are required to submit USRs. Parent-level detachments and parent-level MTOE units that are deployable under any joint operations plan will submit reports.

(2) MACOMs can designate additional units/elements or detachments as reporting units. Reports from such designated units will be forwarded to HQDA.

b. Combat support (CS), combat service support (CSS), and certain medical detachments (identified by an AA-level UIC) that are like-type units may, with MACOM approval, submit a single consolidated report under a designated AA-level UIC. Such consolidated reports must be identified to HQDA and the units covered by the consolidated report must be identified by UIC in that unit's READY/(GENTEXT) remarks.

c. Divisions, regiments, separate brigades, special operations forces groups/regiments/commands, divisional brigades operating separately, and armored cavalry regiments will prepare composite reports. These units are normally identified by a UIC ending in "FF."

d. Multi-component units, regardless of component (Active component (AC), Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR)) will submit a single consolidated report through the component headquarters exercising command and control. AA-level and FF-level reports will be submitted in accordance with the instructions in table 2–1.

e. ARNGUS units (AA-level) will continue to report through ARNGUS reporting channels in accordance with the applicable policy guidance and instructions in table 2–1.

f. TDA units that are deployable and/or apportioned to a joint operations plan will report against the unit's current TDA authorization.

g. MTOE headquarters units whose subordinate units report individually will submit a report for the unit headquarters only if it is a separate company or unit of equivalent size.

h. Training divisions and brigades will submit a report annually in October. Company-size or larger (AA-level) units subordinate to an USAR training division or brigade will submit one report annually in October.

i. Units that are parent (AA-level) units and organized at ALO Z will submit one report annually in October. ALO Z units are authorized to report C–5 status without prior approval. (See para 2–10 for additional information regarding ALO.)

j. All USAR TDA medical (including augmentation) units with an "AA" UIC will submit reports.

k. Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) with a UIC ending in "FF" will submit a composite report. MTOE unit sets within the APS with UICs ending in "AA" will submit a quarterly unit status report, monthly validations, and change reports, as necessary. (See para 2–4*c*.)

Table 2–1
Report submission timelines

Type report	Active component (AC)	Reserve component (RC)	Army pre-positioned stocks (APS)
Regular—Provides key status of AA-level units	AC units submit as of 15th of month. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	RC units submit as of the 15th day of January, April, July, and October. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	APS units submit as of 15th day of January, April, July, and October. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)
Initial—1st regular report	Newly activated AC units submit as of the 15th of month after activation. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	Newly activated RC units submit as of the 15th of month after activation. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	APS units submit as of the 15th day of January, April, July, and October after establishment. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)
Composite— Provides key status of FF-level units	AC units submit as of the 15th of month. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	RC units submit as of the 15th day of January, April, July, and October. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	APS units submit as of the 15th day of January, April, July, and October. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)
Change— Required when C–level changes are identified	AC units submit upon occurrence. 24-hour reporting. (See note 1.)	RC units submit upon occurrence. 24-hour reporting. (See note 1.)	APS units submit upon occurrence. 24-hour reporting. (See note 1.)
Change—(See note 5.) Required when changes to a resource area level or to the training level (not affecting the C-level) are determined	AC units submit upon occurrence. 24-hour reporting. (See note 1.)	RC units submit when the next monthly report is due, unless a regular report is due. 96-hour reporting. (See notes 2 and 5.)	APS units report when the next monthly report is due, unless a regular report is due. 96-hour reporting. (See notes 2 and 5.)
Validation— Submitted by RC units and APS units		RC units submit as of the 15th day of February, March, May, June, August, September, November, and December (if status has not changed since the last report was submitted). 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	APS units report as of the 15th day of February, March, May, June, August, September, November, and December (if status has not changed since the last report was submitted). 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)
Deployed— Submitted by AA & FF units deployed away from home station and when directed. (See chapter 11.)	AC units report as of the 15th day of month. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	RC units report as of the 15th day of month. 96-hour reporting (See note 2.)	

Notes:

[1] 24-hour reporting means that the report is due to HQDA within 24 hours of the as-of date.

[2] 96-hour reporting means that the report is due to HQDA within 96 hours of the as-of date.

[3] Called-up or mobilized units submit a regular report within 24 hours of the arrival of the advance party at the mobilization station.

[4] Augmentation carrier units or units activated under a carrier UIC do not submit reports.

[5] RC units will report any changes to the measured resource area levels or to the training level that do not affect the overall C-level in the next monthly report due (that is, either in a change report submitted as of the 15th of February, March, May, June, August, September, November, or December, or in a regular report submitted as of the 15th of January, April, July, or October).

2–3. Units excused from submitting unit status reports

a. In highly unusual cases (for example, complex unit relocation or other special situation when exceptional circumstances degrade or temporarily prevent the unit commander from accurately assessing the status of his or her unit), units or elements of units may be excused from recurring reporting requirements. Forward all requests for exemption through the responsible MACOM to HQDA, Force Readiness Division, ATTN: DAMO–ODR, 440 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0440. HQDA Force Readiness Division will coordinate the request for exemption with J–3, JCS for concurrence prior to granting final approval. Units will continue to submit required reports until they receive final approval of their request for exemption. Change and validation reports will be submitted as required by table 2–1.

b. Units submitting composite reports will include exempted units in their reports. The following rules apply—

(1) To determine composite C-level, use the data submitted by the excused unit in its most recent regular or change report.

(2) Composite strength figures will include data from excused subordinate units.

(3) Units will explain in the READY/GENTEXT remarks, (DA 2715, section C) when one or more subordinate elements are excused from reporting. The ability of the parent unit to link up with the subordinate element(s) will be addressed.

c. c. Units are not automatically excused from material condition status reporting, as required in AR 700–138, even

if they have been granted an exemption from unit status reporting under provisions of AR 220–1. A separate request for exemption from equipment reporting requirements under AR 700–138 is required. Approval authority is HQDA, DALO–SMR, for units of battalion size and larger. The MACOM is the approval authority for units smaller than battalion size.

2–4. Types of reports

There are six types of reports: regular, initial, change, composite, validation, and deployed. All units required to submit USRs in accordance with paragraph 2–2 of this regulation will report monthly (includes validation and change reports submitted by RC units during months when regular reports are not due). (Table 2–1 provides report submission timelines.)

a. Regular report.

(1) Provides key status indicators for all AA-level units, to include status changes in AA-level RC units that do not meet criteria requiring the immediate submission (that is, within 24 hours) of a change report. (See para 2–4*c*.)

(2) Submitted to HQDA by all AA–level UIC units within 96 hours of the 15th of each month for AC units and within 96 hours of the 15th of January, April, July, and October for RC units and Army pre-positioned stocks (APS). Note that a regular report also is used by RC AA-level units and APS to report status changes to resource areas not affecting the C-level that are determined during the monthly reporting periods preceding regular report submission.

(3) All portions of sections A and B of DA Form 2715 must be completed.

(4) Applicable portions of sections C and D (remarks) must be completed.

(5) APS initial and regular reports will be submitted for equipment on hand and equipment serviceability data only in accordance with chapters 5 and 6, respectively.

b. Initial report.

(1) The first unit status report submitted to HQDA by a unit is the initial report.

(2) Units submitting an initial report will place an "A" in the transaction type field in section A: OVERALL set; and section B: EQOHDATA, EQMCDAT, TRAINDAT set; READY & REASN remark to distinguish the initial report from subsequent regular reports.

c. Change report.

(1) A change report is required when a change occurs to the overall level (C-level) of an Army reporting unit (AC and RC reporting units; AA-level and FF-level reporting units). When the overall C-level changes, a change report must be submitted within 24 hours of the occurrence of the change by all Army reporting units to report the C-level change.

(2) A change report also is required when a change occurs to a resource area level (PER, EOH, or ES) or to the training level, even if the C-level does not change. AC units will submit a change report within 24 hours of the occurrence of such changes. RC units and APS will report changes to resource area levels or to the training level not affecting the C-level by submitting a change report when the next monthly report is due (that is, on the 15th of the month), unless the next monthly report due is a regular report, which also can be used to report such changes.

(3) A change report is prepared and submitted in accordance with the instructions in table 2–1. Units will advise their MACOMs when they have to submit a change report.

d. Composite report.

(1) Composite reports are submitted by major combat units with UICs ending in "FF" (that is, divisions, regiments, separate brigades, and combat units of equivalent size, and special forces groups/regiments/commands) within 96 hours of the as-of date.

(2) The composite report provides an assessment of the status of the major combat unit based on the status of its subordinate elements.

(3) Both Active component (AC) and Reserve component (RC) FF-level major combat units and FF-level APS will submit composite reports.

e. Validation report.

(1) Validation reports are submitted by RC (ARNGUS and USAR) units and APS units in order to meet the requirement for monthly reporting when there is no change in unit status from the last report submitted.

(2) The validation report cannot be used if there is any change in the unit's overall status (C-level), change in the status level of any resource area (personnel, EOH, and ES), or change to the unit training level.

(3) The validation report is specifically designed to recognize the reduced time and resources available to RC units for both training and administration. RC units and APS submit regular reports on a quarterly basis and validation reports during months when quarterly reporting is not required and no status changes have occurred that require submitting a change report.

f. Deployed report.

(1) Units may use the deployed report format when deployed away from home station for operational requirements or for training exercises. (See chapter 11.) CINCs/MACOMs may require deployed/employed units to submit a regular report instead of a deployed report.

(2) The deployed report allows the commander to continue to assess and report the status of resources and training in the deployed unit measured against the unit's ability to perform the mission for which it was organized or designed while, concurrently, subjectively assessing and reporting the unit's ability to undertake the current peacetime operational deployment by reporting a percent effective level.

(3) Special instructions for when a unit is called-up, mobilized, deployed, or employed are provided in chapter 9. Detailed instructions for deployed reporting are provided in chapter 11.

2–5. Reporting channels

a. Reporting units will submit their unit status report by sending either a PC\ASORTS file or DA Form 2715 to the installation or division level. The reports are converted to U.S. message text format (MTF) at the installation/division level and forwarded through the chain of command to the responsible MACOM for AC units, to the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) for USAR units, and through the responsible State adjutant general to the NGB for ARNGUS units. The reports are then transmitted to HQDA where, in turn, they are transmitted to JCS. (See figs 2–1, 2–2, 2–3, and 2–4; crisis and wartime reporting channels are depicted in fig 2–5.)

b. Units that are organic to major (FF-level) organizations required to submit a composite report (see para 2–4*d* and chap 10 of this regulation) and that are at installations or locations separate from their parent unit will submit their unit status reports through their parent unit for inclusion in the composite report. The operations and/or readiness elements of all installations are required to provide support to tenant units in submitting their unit status reports. Reporting procedures will be specified in memorandums of understanding or agreement when appropriate.

c. Company- or detachment-size units based in the continental United States (CONUS), organic to a parent unit but permanently assigned to a location or installation separate from the parent unit, will report through the installation to which assigned unless the reporting unit is an AC unit located on an installation under the control of a RC headquarters or is a subordinate unit/element of a multi-component unit. (AC reporting units that are located on installations controlled by a RC headquarters will report through their actual AC chain of command and provide a copy of their report to the installation for information only. Subordinate units/elements of multi-component units will report through the multi-component unit, regardless of the component exercising command and control). The composite report that is submitted by the parent unit will not include these separate subordinate units, unless these units are expected to deploy with the parent unit. A copy of the unit status report will be provided to the parent unit for information only.

d. Multi-component reporting units will submit a single unit status report through the applicable higher headquarters within their respective component in accordance with the reporting channels depicted at figure 2–4. Organizations and elements not at the AA-level will submit appropriate feeder reports to the responsible AA-level reporting unit.

e. ARNGUS reporting units (FF- and AA-level) of integrated divisions will submit their USRs through their respective State adjutants general and provide copies to the integrated division headquarters for review.

f. APS custodians will submit their unit status reports to the Army Materiel Command (USAMC), which will forward the reports to HQDA.

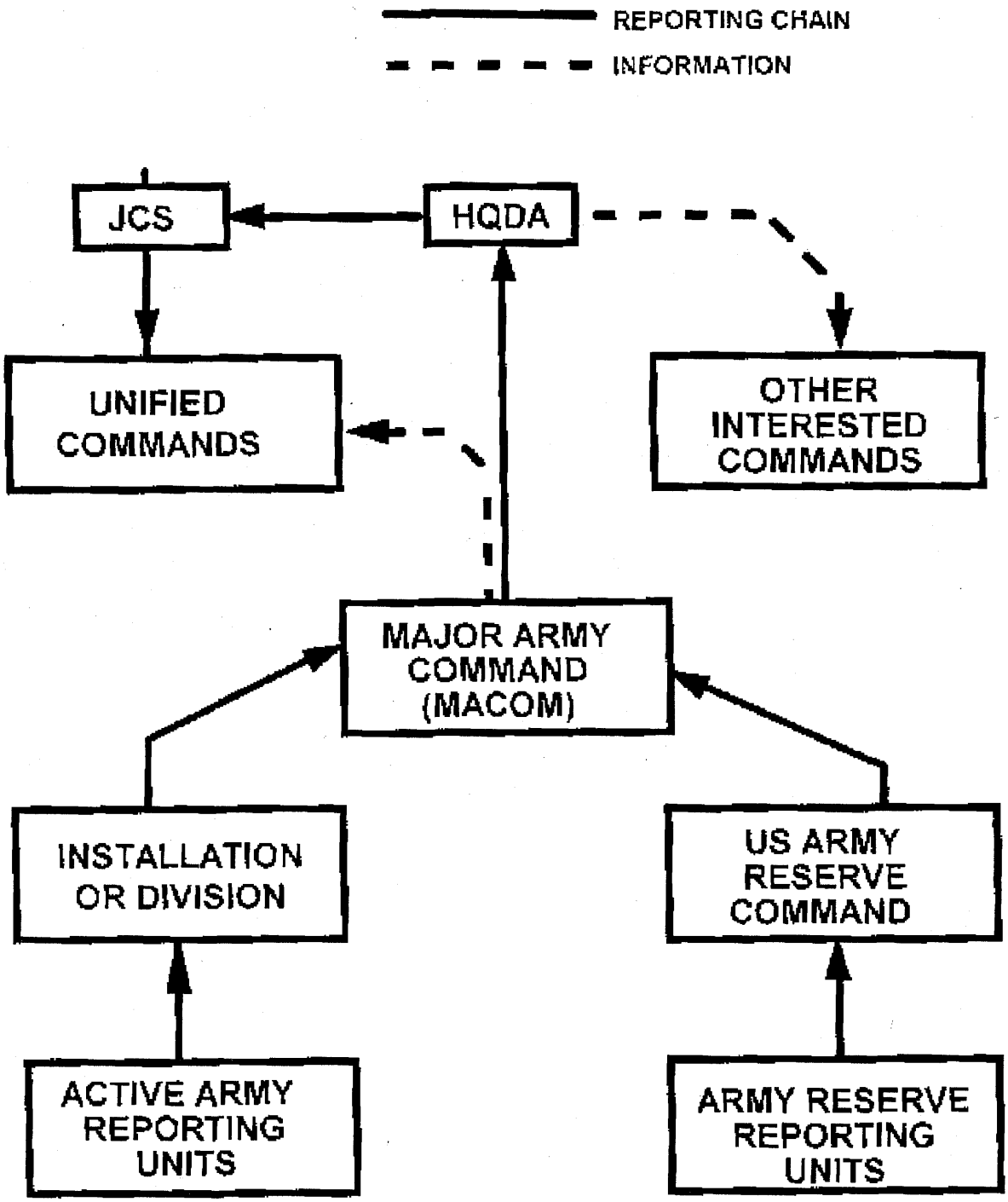


Figure 2–1. Unit status reporting channels, Active Army and Army Reserve

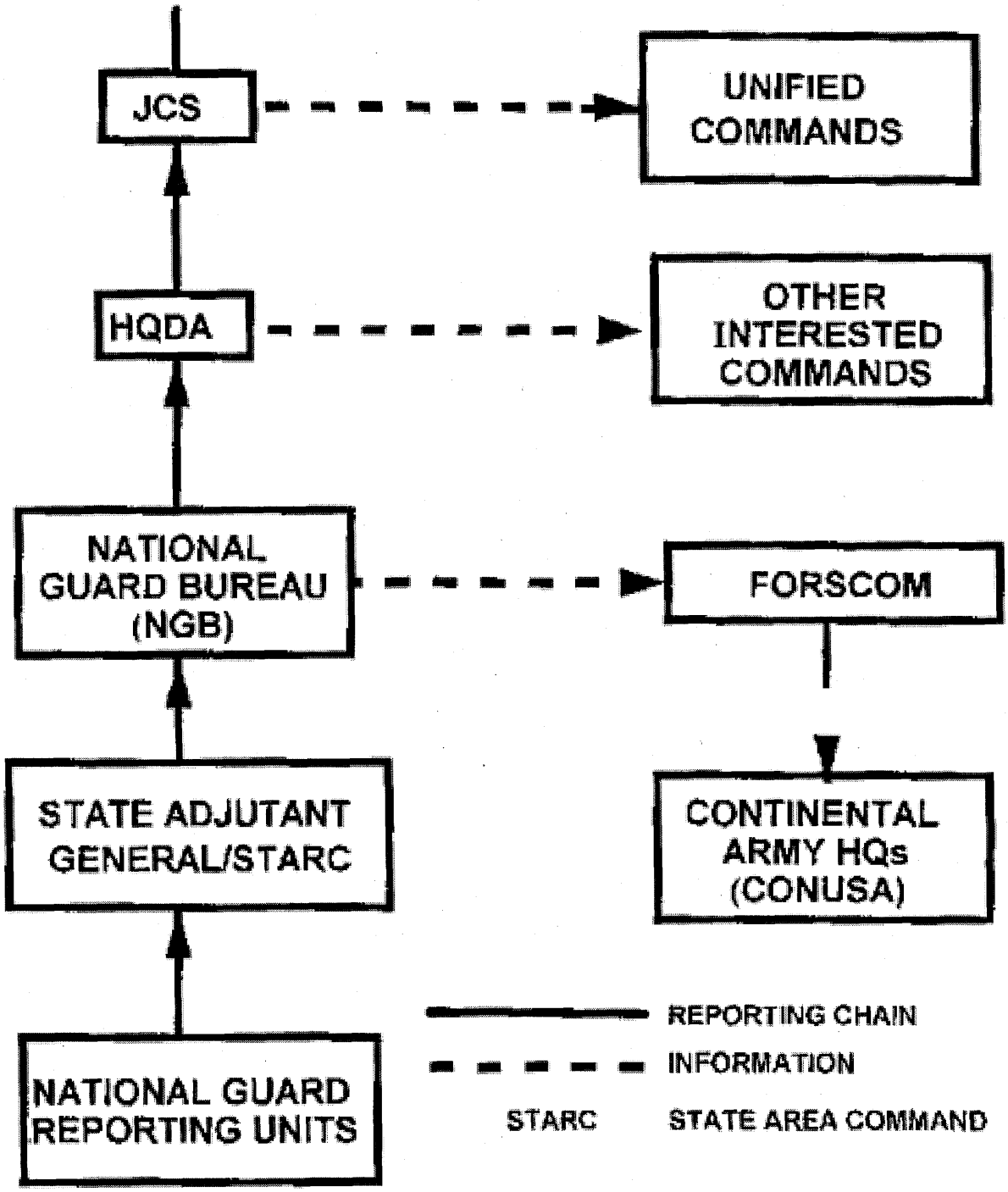


Figure 2–2. Unit status reporting channels, Army National Guard

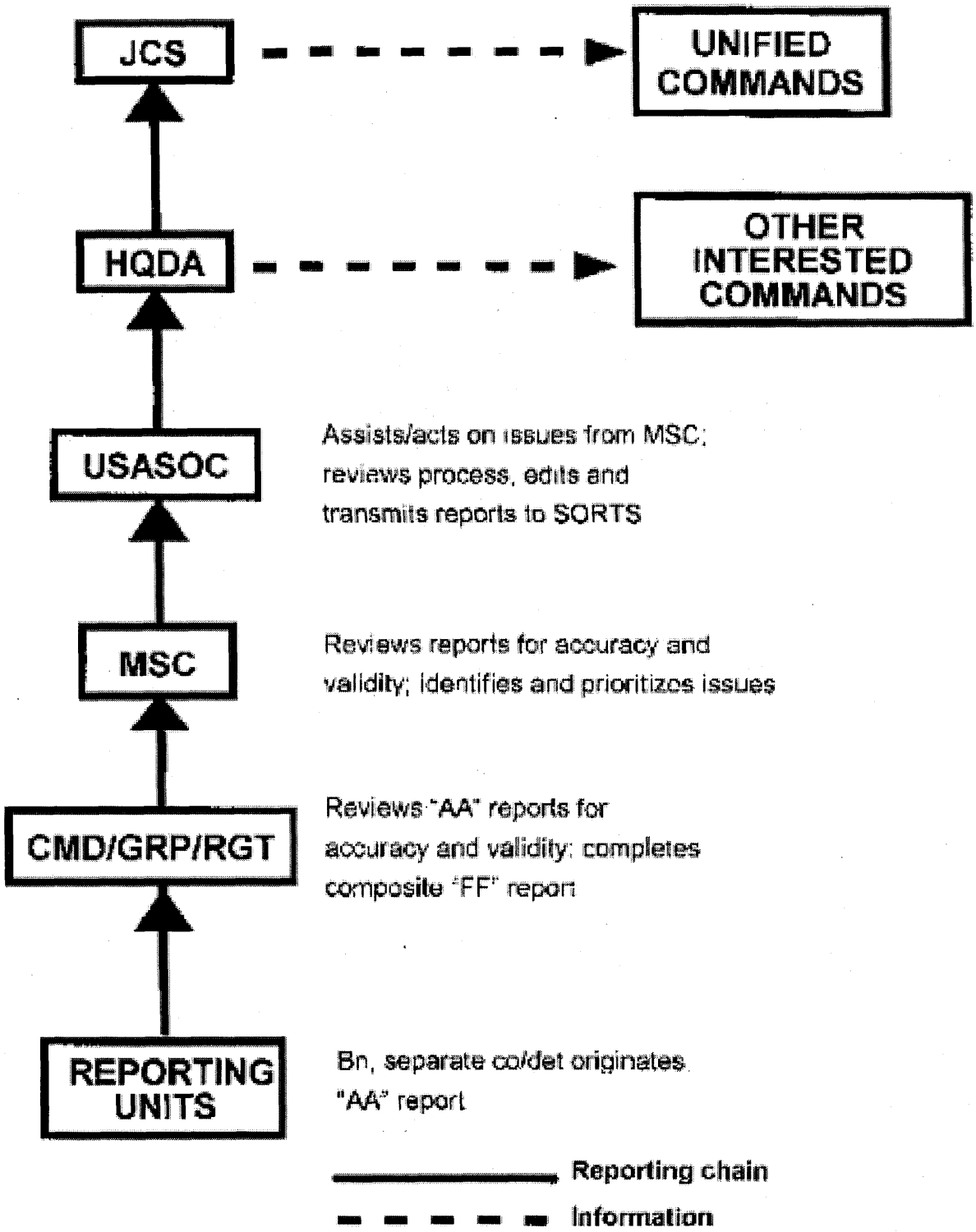
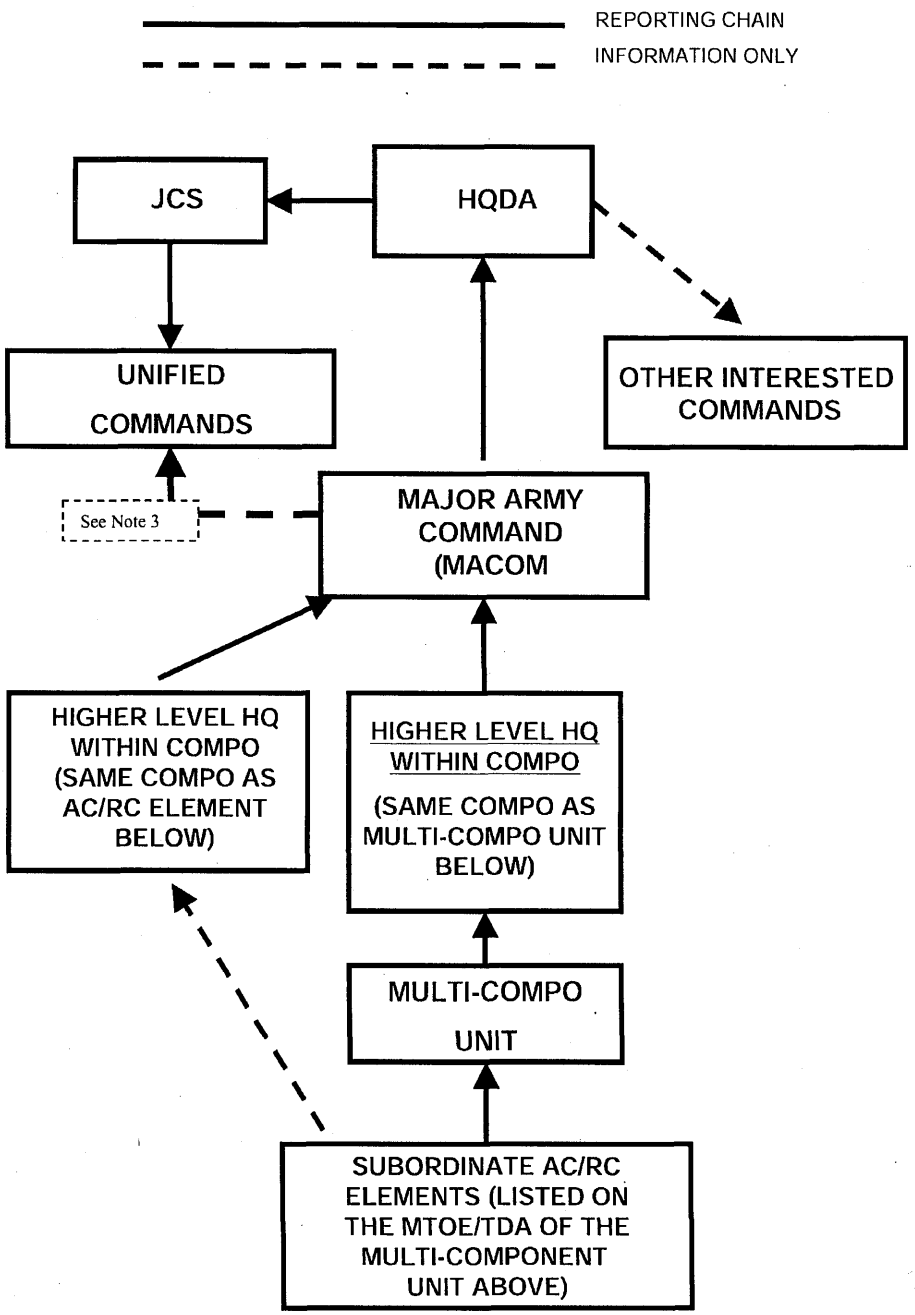


Figure 2–3. Unit status reporting channels, ARSOF



Notes:

[1] Units/elements that are not required to prepare and submit USRs will submit feeder data using the reporting channels outlined above.

[2] The "higher level headquarters within compo" is the headquarters at the next higher level in the same component as the reporting unit. For AC units, this is normally the MACOM, installation/division, or brigade; for ARNG units, this is normally the State Adjutant General (TAG); for USAR units, this is normally the USARC.

[3] For ARNG units, the MACOM is NGB. Only AC MACOMs can provide USR data "for info" directly to Unified Commands. NGB will provide an information copy of USR to FORSCOM.

Figure 2–4. Unit status reporting channels, multi-component units

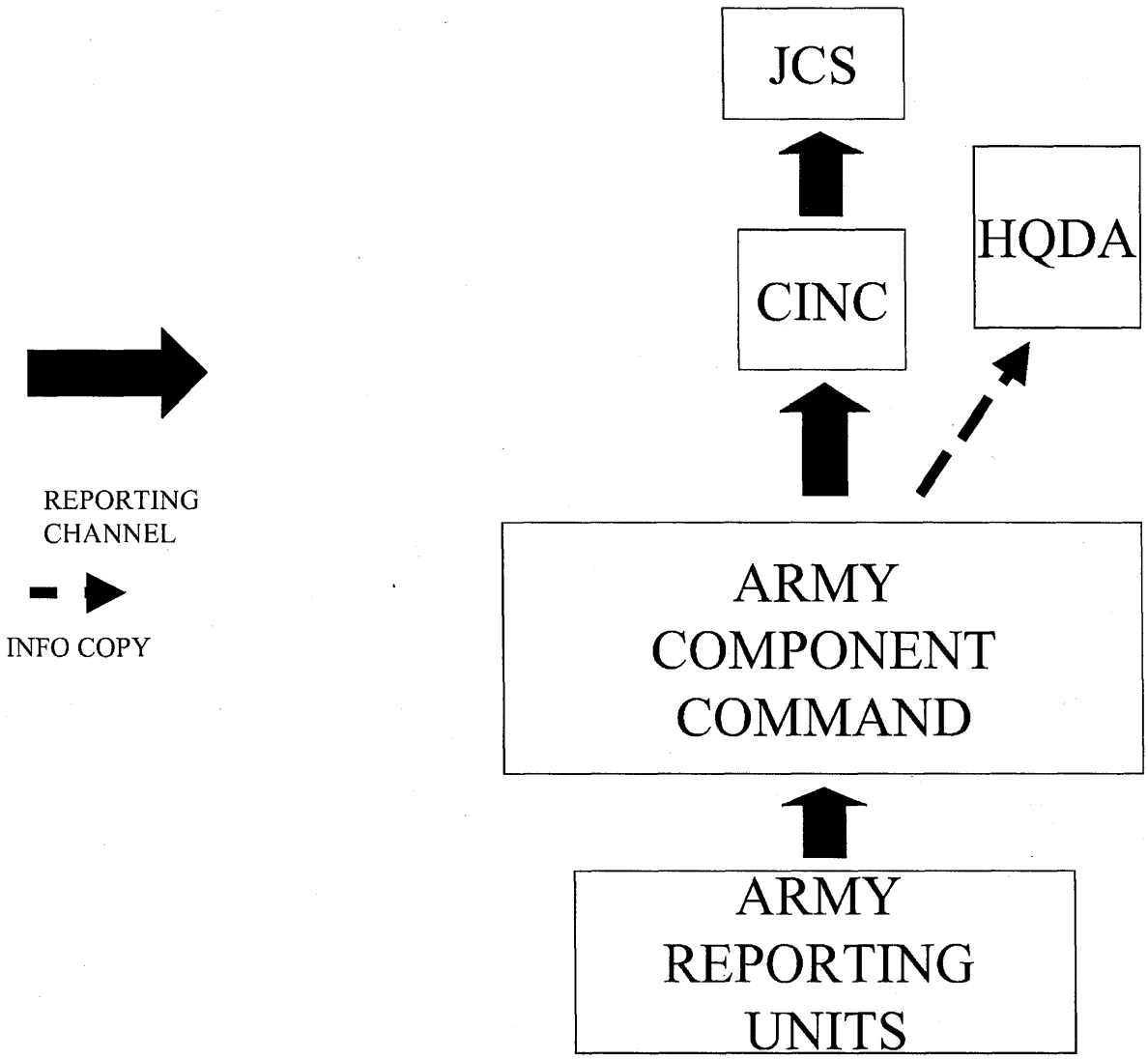


Figure 2–5. Unit status reporting channels during wartime or crisis

2–6. Actions by higher commanders

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

b. Next higher commanders (at installation/state, division level, or below) will review reports of subordinate units for accuracy. They may provide additional information regarding the status of subordinate units on the (NARR) remark (DA Form 2715, section D).

c. Commanders above installation or division level who wish to submit comments on the status of reporting units will send them through the chain of command by separate communication.

d. For USR purposes, the State adjutant general will be considered the installation commander for ARNGUS units. USAR major subordinate commands (MSCs) will be considered installation commanders for USAR units. For CONUS-based AC/USAR Army special operations forces (ARSOF) units, the U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) will be considered the installation equivalent. U.S. Army Special Forces Command (USASFC) and U.S.

Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC) will be considered the USAR MSC equivalents. ARSOF units based outside the continental United States will submit USRs per current memoranda of understanding/agreement.

2–7. Security classification and declassification of reports

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

b. When referencing the entire Army, ARNGUS, USAR, or other large groupings (that is, a listing of 10 or more AA-level units); current or projected C-levels; the mission accomplishment estimate (MAE); the status level of a measured resource area; and/or references to deployability, employability, or inability to accomplish an assigned mission also will be SECRET.

c. The classification of the USR is based on the number/size of the units represented in the USR, not on the number of reports. The security classification of squad/crew manning and qualification data reported in the USR is derived similarly. The overall C-level, the level for any measured resource area and for any portion of the USR that reflects current or projected unit status measurement or assessment, to include squad/crew manning and qualification data; MAE; and/or references to deployability, employability, or inability to accomplish an assigned mission will be classified as follows—

(1) SECRET for any major combat units of divisions, separate brigades, special operations forces groups, regiments, and commands, divisional brigades (operating separately), armored cavalry regiments or larger units (FF-level UIC).

(2) SECRET for 10 or more battalion-sized, company-sized, or separate companies/detachments (AA-level UIC).

(3) CONFIDENTIAL for one to nine battalions, two to nine company-sized or separate companies/detachments (AA-level UIC).

(4) UNCLASSIFIED for individual (that is, one) AA-level company, battery, troop, or detachment level. Reports will be marked "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) and must be transmitted by secure means in accordance with AR 380–19.

(5) Any request for C–5 status will be classified CONFIDENTIAL.

(6) Reports associated with specific operations or exercises will be classified either with the classification of the operation or exercise, or with the criteria established above, whichever results in the higher classification.

d. Reports will be declassified as follows—

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

(2) Reports and levels described in subparagraphs *a, b, c,* and *e* above will be marked with a specific declassification date. Classification will be downgraded, one level each 4 years. The intent is to make all data UNCLASSIFIED within 8 years.

e. This regulation may be cited as the classification authority for USRs and all associated data.

2–8. Retention of reports

a. USRs will be retained on file for no less than 2 years at the installation and composite reporting level and for not less than 6 months at individual reporting units. USRs will be destroyed in accordance with AR 380–5.

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

c. Currently, HQDA retains unit status reports and the associated comments submitted by Army units to HQDA after 1989. The Presidio Archive Center in California maintains data submitted earlier than 1989 on tape and in Bernoulli disk format. Submit all requests for USR data that is not in the possession of the unit to HQDA, Force Readiness Division (ATTN: DAMO–ODR), 440 Army Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310–0440.

2–9. Release of and access to GSORTS/ASORTS information

a. JCS Policy. The Joint staff, Services, unified commands, and combat support agencies may release GSORTS data to members of DOD having a valid need to know and the appropriate clearance. Services may only release information on their units and only that amount of information required to satisfy the requirement. JCS approval is required prior to the release of any GSORTS data to any non-DOD requester or to any foreign agency.

b. HQDA requires Army units to obtain approval to release USR information outside of Army channels, to include release to both DOD and non-DOD agencies and to their sub-elements (that is, to other Services, Joint organizations, Members of Congress, and so forth). USASOC is authorized to release USR information to SOCOM. Requests for other approvals to release Army USR information outside of Army channels will be made in writing and will be forwarded to HQDA, ATTN: ODCSOPS Force Readiness Division (DAMO–ODR), 440 Army Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310–0440. ODCSOPS Force Readiness Division will obtain concurrence from J–3, Joint Staff, before approving release of GSORTS/ASORTS information to non-DOD agencies.

2–10. Authorized level of organization

The authorized level of organization (ALO) is an alphanumeric character that identifies the percentage of required personnel and equipment authorized to a unit. The authorized personnel percentage is based on the TOE requirement, while the equipment authorizations are specified by item, based on the personnel authorizations. The equipment authorization is 100 percent of requirements, except for personal items (weapons, protective masks, and so forth). If the personnel authorizations are decremented to the point where equipment could not be properly maintained/supported, then equipment authorizations may be decremented from 100 percent of that required. The determination of ALOs for Army units is directly related to the policies contained in AR 71–32. A chart establishing the current percentages for the various ALOs resides on the Force Management Bulletin Board (FMBB), which can be accessed at the following Web address: www.usafmsardd.army.mil.

Chapter 3
Instructions for Reporting Units

3–1. General

a. USR system output. By completing the unit status report, unit commanders develop and report assessments of their units' ability to accomplish the wartime missions for which the units were organized or designed. Additionally, commanders of units assigned to conduct peacetime operational deployments use the percent effective (PCTEF) level to report the status of their units' ability to execute their current missions.

b. Tactical level capability. There are five overall status levels (C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5) and level 6. These levels reflect the status of war-fighting resources required by the unit and the commander's training assessment. Together, they indicate the unit's tactical-level capability.

3–2. C-level definitions

a. CJCSM 3150.02 establishes five C-levels to show how well the reporting unit meets prescribed levels of personnel strength, equipment availability, and unit training for the wartime mission.

b. The C-1 level indicates that the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the full wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed. The status of resources and training 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.

c. The C-2 level indicates that the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most of its wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed. The status of resources and training may cause isolated decreases in flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment, but it will not increase the vulnerability of the unit under most envisioned operational scenarios. The unit would require little, if any, compensation for deficiencies.

d. The C-3 level indicates that the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake many, but not all, portions of the wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed. The status of resources or training will result in a significant decrease in flexibility for mission accomplishment and will increase the vulnerability of the unit under many, but not all, envisioned operational scenarios. The unit would require significant compensation for deficiencies.

e. The C-4 level indicates that the unit requires additional resources or training to undertake its wartime mission(s), but it may be directed to undertake portions of its wartime mission(s) with resources on hand.

f. The C-5 level indicates that the unit is undergoing a service-directed resource action and is not prepared, at this time, to undertake the wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed. HQDA employs the force development process with the goal of "standing-up" units at the overall level of C–3 or higher. In many cases, actions affecting unit status can be synchronized so that transitioning units can shorten the time period in C-5 status or avoid C-5 status entirely. (Refer to para 1–6*c*.) C-5 units are restricted to the following—

(1) Units that are undergoing activation, inactivation, or conversion.

(2) Units that have their levels for authorized personnel and/or equipment established so that, even when filled to the authorized level, the established level does not allow the unit to achieve level 3 or higher. (Units that are manned or equipped below ALO-3 level *may* meet these criteria.

(3) Units that are not manned or equipped but are required in the wartime structure (that is, COMPO 4 units).

(4) Units placed in cadre status by HQDA.

g. Level 6 indicates that one or more of the individual resource areas are not measurable, or, by Service direction, are not measured. (For example, the equipment serviceability (ES) of a unit cannot be measured because a civilian contractor performs maintenance for the unit or the unit is an opposing force (OPFOR) unit at a training center that has no organic reportable equipment). Level 6 is not used as an overall category level. Although unmeasured resource areas

are not reportable for USR purposes, commanders remain responsible for accountability and management of any Army personnel and equipment.

3–3. Standard rules and procedures

a. Calculation of resource levels. Units will calculate all resource levels against the established wartime requirements (cadre column for cadre units, TOE type B column for type B units, MTOE authorized column for APS, and MTOE/TDA required column for all other units), as stated in applicable authorization documents. The only exception to this basic rule is the ES determination that is calculated against EOH.

b. Activation/reorganization (within 12 months of e-date).

(1) The objective of the Army force development process is to modernize the force without significantly degrading unit readiness. Therefore, force development actions must be synchronized with and complemented by the availability of sufficient modernization equipment. Decisions regarding out-of-cycle reorganization and modernization must consider the potential of those actions to adversely affect the readiness of the units involved. In other than highly exceptional circumstances, reorganization should not occur unless the personnel and equipment that are required to support the new organization are reasonably available. The force validation process exists to ensure that, under normal circumstances, units are activated and reorganized at the C-3 level or higher.

(2) Parent (AA-level) units that activate/reorganize incrementally will report against their current full wartime structure. (For example, a support battalion that activates one company at a time would report against its full battalion structure.) When the AA unit more closely resembles the new organization than the old organization regarding structure, manning, and equipment, the unit will obtain approval from the responsible MACOM (NGB for ARNGUS units) to report as the new organization.

(3) Major combat (FF-level) units that activate/reorganize incrementally will include the additional subordinate units that would be part of their force structure under a full wartime structure (less forward deployed brigades or battalions).

c. Availability of units (both personnel and equipment).

(1) Parent units at the AA- and FF-levels will consider deployed subordinate units/elements available when the subordinate units/elements are on operational deployments within any of the parent unit's area of operations designated by HQDA/MACOM in support of the Joint Strategic Capability Plan (JSCP).

(2) Subordinate units/elements (that is, non AA-level or FF-level units) deployed outside of all of the parent unit's areas of operations will be considered non-available if, in the opinion of the parent unit commander, the deployed subordinate units/elements could not rejoin the parent unit in an assigned area of operations as required by timelines established by the time phased force deployment data (TPFDD) tables constructed for specific JCS-approved operations plan (OPLAN) schedules. (For example, subordinate units/elements could not rejoin the parent unit at home station and meet the available to load date (ALD) or could not join the parent unit in an area of operations in time to meet the required delivery date (RDD).) Commanders of reporting units/elements that are deployed will obtain guidance from their MACOMs to assist them in making this determination.

(3) Parent units at the AA- and FF-levels that are deployed outside of their designated areas of operations will be considered non-available if, in the opinion of the parent unit commander, redeployment to meet OPLAN schedule requirements is not feasible. Commanders of such units will consider the specific guidance provided by their MACOMs regarding timelines for disengagement, recovery, post-deployment training, reconstitution, and redeployment when determining personnel and equipment availability for USR purposes.

(4) Parent units and subordinate units/elements away from home station to participate in training will be considered available.

d. Rounding rule for decimals. Use the rounding rule for decimals when you use a table or accomplish calculations in accordance with status level guidelines provided in this regulation: round numbers ending in 0.5 or more to the next higher whole number and round numbers less than 0.5 to the next lower whole number.

(1) When calculating percentages, perform the required division and multiply the number by 100; then round off to the nearest whole number.

(2) When converting hours to days, divide the number of hours by 24 and round to the nearest whole number.

3–4. C-5 reporting instruction

a. HQDA-related unreadiness. Units not ready because of HQDA actions or programs will report C-5 in accordance with the instructions in table 3–1 below.

Table 3–1
C–5 reporting

Item	Inactivate	Activate	Conversions	Other
Orders	X	X	X	
e-date set	X	X	X	
Approval authorization	MACOM note 1	MACOM note 1	MACOM note 1	HQDA
Earliest report	365 days prior to e-date	30 days after e-date	C-4	note 2
Latest report	90 days prior to e-date	30 days after e-date	N/A	N/A
Maximum duration		note 3	note 3	note 4
Report until	Inactivation	C-3	C-3	

Notes:

[1] MACOM approval of C-5 reporting must comply with the criteria and policy guidance in paragraph 3–4.

[2] The first possible report date.

[3] For Active Army, 1 year; for Reserve component, 3 years.

[4] Reviewed by MACOMs monthly to ensure compliance with established milestones by their C–5 reporting subordinate units and to identify requirements for extension requests.

b. Activations/reactivations. MACOMs will direct units undergoing activation/reactivation at an overall level of less than C-3 (that is, C-4) to report C-5 until they attain a minimum level of C-3 in all resource areas (PER, EOH, and ES) and for the training level. Using C-5 begins when the unit initially activates or reactivates, and continues until it has achieved and can report an overall status level of C-3. After achieving and reporting a C-3 status level, the unit must report C-4 and cannot reporr C-5 if unit status subsequently deteriorates below the C-3 level (that is, falls to C-4). The maximum time that a unit may report C-5 is 1 year for AC units and 3 years for RC units.

c. Inactivations/discontinuations. MACOMs may direct units programmed for inactivation/discontinuation to report C-5 when the unit reaches level 4 in any measured area level (except authorized 6s) and is within 365 days of the effective date (e-date) of inactivation/conversion. The unit must possess orders directing the action or be on a HQDA-approved command plan (RC only) and have a confirmed e-date prior to reporting C-5. (Note that TDA units do not inactivate; they discontinue.)

(1) All units will report C-5 at 90 days from e-date and will continue to report until the unit has been inactivated/discontinued.

(2) C-5 inactivating/discontinuing units may be excluded from composite reports if they are within 180 days of their e-date. The unit rendering the composite report will continue to report the number of C-5 units in their READYSEG set, section B. This allows for continued accountability of C-5 units. C-5 reporting units will continue to report in accordance with this regulation.

d. Conversions. MACOMs will direct units undergoing conversion to report C-5 when they reach level 4 in any resource area or for the training level, as a result of the conversion. They will continue to report C-5 until they again achieve at least a level 3 in all resource areas and for the training level or on a date set by HQDA. The maximum time that a unit may report C-5 is 1 year for AC units and 3 years for RC units. Conversions are defined as a major unit change to another MTOE, or a complete change in the type of unit or branch.

e. Options for special units. Units that have their levels for authorized personnel and/or equipment established so that, even when filled to the authorized level, the established level does not allow the unit to achieve a level 3 or higher (includes type B, medical, transportation, and cadre units), will report under one of the two options explained below—

(1) The unit may subjectively upgrade the overall C-level to a C-3 or higher C-level and report resource areas at their computed levels if, in the commander's judgment, the unit is resourced sufficiently to perform major portions of its wartime mission. If the commander later decides not to upgrade subjectively, he must notify his MACOM and request to revert to C-5 status reporting.

(2) The unit may report C-5 overall and level 5 for the appropriate measured/resource area(s). Units that report C-5 overall must also report the appropriate driving measured/resource area(s) as level 5.

f. HQDA-directed action or program. MACOMs will inform HQDA of units that they have approved to report C-5 as a result of undergoing a HQDA-directed action or program. A C-5 level will be reported until the unit is able to report C-3 or higher in all four measured areas. MACOMs, installations, and units will determine the effect of HQDA-directed program/actions prior to e-date. If a C-4 level will result, MACOMs may approve C-5 reporting, or request a change to the e-date from HQDA, or continue the action at a C-4 level. MACOMs must review the status of units designated C-5 every 3 months to determine if a C-5 level is still warranted and to evaluate actions being taken to improve the status of the unit.

g. Units reporting C-5. Units reporting C-5 must provide reasons in their READY/GENTEXT remarks indicating why the unit is C-5, to include a brief description of the reason or action that caused the level 5 to occur in a measured area. Also state the anticipated date of resolution (for example, the fielding date if a modernization program is pending) or authority for continued C-5 reporting. A unit that reports level 5 in any measured area must also report C-5 overall.

In addition the code "N" must be used in field 6 (REASN) of the OVERALL set of DA Form 2715, section A. Units must provide e-date of MTOE/TDA of the initial action.

h. MACOMs reporting C-5 . MACOMs must submit a request to HQDA for their units to continue to report C–5 beyond the time limits established for C-5 reporting in table 3–1. Requests will be forwarded to HQDA, Force Readiness Division, (ATTN: DAMO–ODR), Washington, D.C. 20310–0400. DAMO–ODR will coordinate with JCS regarding the request.

3–5. Level 6 reporting

a. When it is not possible to determine personnel or equipment levels (for example, maintenance records are accidentally destroyed or the unit maintenance system does not provide the required records), report level 6 and consider the area when determining the overall unit level. Level 6 may not be used for the READY (section A, field 5, OVERALL set). When level 6 is reported in a resource area, a level 6 cannot be reported in field 6 of the OVERALL set. Use regular procedures for other measured areas and provide narrative comments in the remarks section of the report on the unit's ability to accomplish assigned missions.

b. Units submitting composite reports will omit subordinate units reporting level 6 from specific resource area computations when the unit commander determines that this will produce a more accurate reported level.

3–6. Reporting data

a. Reporting units use DA Form 2715 to prepare unit status reports. Data on these forms are converted to MTF format for transmission to MACOMs, HQDA, and JCS. The relationship between report types and data fields is shown at table 3–2.

Table 3–2
Relationships between report types and report forms/sets/remarks

DA Form 2715	Regular reports	Change reports
DA Form 2715	Regular reports	Change reports
Section A (JCS data)	Section A (all sets)	Section A (all sets)
Section B	KA1 (item/rpt type)	KA2 (item/rpt type)
Army data	All sets	All sets
Sections C and D	READY, 2PSPER, 2PIESTAT, 2ERCFOUR, 2EOHSHRT, NBCEQPT, 2PIERRAT, 2ERCERRT, TRRAT, PSPER, GENTEXT remarks, 2RQPER, 2ADDSKIL. Others as required	Appropriate remarks Appropriate remarks with changed data

b. DA Form 2715, section A, is used to report standard JCS data. All units submitting readiness reports, to include composite reports, use these data elements.

c. DA Form 2715, section B, is used to report Army-unique data. This part of the form provides essential supplemental data to help Army agencies analyze a unit's status. Army-peculiar data is reported, but it is currently not stored by JCS.

d. DA Form 2715, section C, is used to report unit commander's READY and REASN GENTEXT remarks.

e. DA Form 2715, section D, is used to report all measured/resource area remarks and free text remarks.

f. NARR GENTEXT remark is used by the reporting unit's next higher commander to comment on any data field (ASPER, MSPER).

3–7. Regular reports prepared by battalion-, squadron-, and smaller-size units

a. General instructions. This section provides general instructions for preparing DA Form 2715, sections A and B, for units of battalion- and squadron-size and smaller. (See figs 9–1 and 9–2.) Instructions for completing resource-area-related entries are covered in chapters 4 through 7.

b. SORTUNIT set, section A, field 1, ANAME (name of unit). No entry is allowed in this field because it is automatically generated by PC/ASORTS.

c. SORTUNIT set, section A, field 2, unit identification code (UIC). The "W" is preprinted. Enter the UIC of your higher headquarters. If unknown, leave blank.

d. SORTUNIT set, section A, field 3, SEQNO (report number). Leave blank if DA Form 2715 is to be sent to another headquarters for conversion to MTF. Headquarters submitting reports in PC/ASORTS format will enter a three-character number showing the report number in which the unit report will be submitted.

e. SORTUNIT set, section A, field 4, DTG (date, time, group when report was submitted). No entry is allowed in this field because it is automatically generated by PC/ASORTS.

f. SORTUNIT set, section A, field 5, SCLAS; OVERALL set, section A, and ARMYRPT SET, section B; field 1, CLASSIFICATION . Enter "C" for CONFIDENTIAL for battalion- and squadron-size units. Enter "U" for UNCLASSIFIED for smaller size units. Enter "S" for SECRET if the report contains secret data owing to association with a classified plan, operation, or exercise. (See para 2–8 for further guidance.)

g. RPTDUIC set, section A. field 1, UIC (unit identification code). Enter UIC of unit being described by the data in the report.

h. RPTDUIC set, section A, field 2, NOCHG (no change indicator field). All reserve units and APS will enter "VALID" in this field to validate previously reported unit data when the unit is submitting a monthly validation report. Enter "OVALL" for the quarterly regular reports and change reports.

i. OVERALL set, section A, field 2; and PERSDATA set, EQOHDATA set, EQMCRDAT set, and TRAINDAT set, field 1, TRANS TYPE. Enter "A" (initial), "C" (regular or change), or "D" (delete). Normally, the entry will be "C," meaning a recurring or change report is being submitted.

Chapter 4
Personnel Data

4–1. General

The personnel resource area is one of three resource areas (that is, PER, EOH, and ES), along with the training status, that is a factor in determining a unit's overall C-level. The personnel factor (P-level) is calculated by determining assigned strength, then assessing the available strength, the available qualified military occupational specialty (MOS) strength, or MOSQ strength, and the available senior grade strength against wartime requirements. In the computation of personnel data, commanders are directed not to move soldiers from one unit to another, breaking up cohesive groups solely to cross-level for unit status reporting purposes.

4–2. Determine required strength

Use your unit's MTOE/TDA to determine required strength (cadre column for cadre units, TOE type B column for type B units, and MTOE/TDA required column for all other units). For MTOE organizations, additions provided by augmentation TDA for non-TOE missions are excluded from required strength computations.

4–3. Determine assigned strength percentage

a. Assigned strength percentage (ASPER) equals assigned strength divided by required strength. Assigned strength for Active Army units equals the accountable strength of the latest personnel control number (PCN) (AAA–162, unit personnel accountability report), adjusted to the "as-of" date of the status report by adding gains and subtracting losses occurring since the date of the unit strength RECAP, part II. (See table 2–1 of chap 2 for additional information.)

b. Reports from SIDPERS ARNG and TAPDB–2 USAR will be used to obtain assigned strength data for RC units. Assigned strength for USAR units includes Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) and AC personnel assigned on a separate TDA who would deploy with the unit if it was mobilized on the "as-of" date of the report. Inactive National Guard (ING) personnel will not be included in strength computations or figures in this report.

c. Army medical units (to include main and forward support battalions assigned medical personnel) that are scheduled to receive Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Professional Filler System (PROFIS) personnel (in accordance with AR 601–142) will include them in assigned strength computations as follows—

(1) Compute assigned percentage on the basis of assigned personnel and PROFIS personnel who are designated, by name, for assignment to the reporting unit under alert, deployment, or combat conditions. Individual personnel attached to another unit under TCS orders for deployment will be counted as assigned, but not available by the parent unit. The deploying/mobilizing unit will not count these soldiers as assigned, but it will count them as available.

(2) Commanders will use the current PROFIS roster from the Office of The Surgeon General (OTSG) Medical Occupational Data System (MODS)-approved PROFIS automated database to identify PROFIS individuals designated for required MTOE positions. The PROFIS roster must be updated monthly and must be dated within 30 days of the USR "as-of" date. Personnel will not be identified in more than one unit.

(3) USAR AMEDD units with personnel assigned and attached to the national AMEDD augmentee detachment (NAAD) will count those personnel as assigned and available for alert and deployment.

4–4. Determine available strength percentage

a. Available strength percentage (AVPER) equals available strength divided by required strength. Available strength is the portion of a unit's assigned and attached strength available for deployment or employment with the unit to accomplish its wartime mission. Individual personnel attached to another unit under temporary change of station (TCS) orders or deployment will be counted as assigned but not available by the parent unit. The deploying/mobilizing unit will not count these soldiers as assigned, but it will count them as available. Available strength may exceed assigned strength in units with attached personnel. RC personnel attached to another unit will be counted and reported by the

parent unit as assigned and available for deployment and mobilization; the unit of attachment will not count and report attached soldiers as assigned or available. Soldiers in multi-component units who are available at home station are considered available.

b. AA-level and FF-level units will consider deployed subordinate units/elements available when the subordinate units/elements are on operational deployments within any of the parent unit's joint strategic capability plan (JSCP) designated areas of responsibility (AORs) and will provide mandatory AVPER remarks to address these situations. In general, subordinate units/elements deployed outside the parent unit's AORs are considered as not available. However, commanders of such units will consider the specific guidance provided by their MACOMs regarding timelines for disengagement when determining personnel availability for USR purposes. Subordinate units/elements away from home station participating in training exercises will be considered available. Commanders with units/elements deployed within the JSCP AOR will provide the number of soldiers deployed in the mandatory personnel reporting remarks as AVPER remarks.

c. Appendix D provides criteria for determining personnel availability. PROFIS and NAAD personnel will be considered available if they meet the requirements of paragraph 4–5*c*(1). Soldiers stabilized in accordance with the Army stabilization policy will be considered available.

d. Chapter 11 establishes USR requirements for units before, during, and after deployment. Commanders of AA-level units that have subordinate elements or individual soldiers absent from their units because of a peacetime operational deployment will use the reason codes in table E–2 in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 11–3 to report the percent of their units' personnel that is operationally deployed

4–5. Determine available military occupational specialty qualified percentage

a. Available military occupational specialty (MOS) qualified (MOSQ) personnel percentage (MSPER) is based on a comparison of available MOS-qualified personnel and required MOS-qualified personnel. Available MOSQ strength cannot exceed available strength.

b. Determine the number of MTOE/TDA personnel spaces required by rank (commissioned officer, warrant officer (WO), and enlisted) and by military occupational specialty code (MOSC).

c. Determine the number of personnel included in the available strength of the unit by rank and MOSC. Match the qualified available personnel against requirements. Personnel are considered MOS-qualified for purposes of the unit status report as follows—

(1) Match officers to officer spaces on a one-for-one basis. Officers may be considered MOS-qualified, insofar as skill level is concerned, when they have completed an officer basic course, and the commander feels that they have the minimum skills needed to perform the wartime duties of their assigned position; AMEDD officers must be qualified in their area of concentration (AOC) for their positions. Additionally, AMEDD officers in clinical specialties, including PROFIS, will not be considered qualified for a position unless they have been awarded the AOC and additional skill identifier (ASI), if required, for the specific position to which they are assigned. (See AR 601–142 for substitution criteria.) Furthermore, for clinical positions that normally require licensure or other authorizing documentation, AMEDD officers must be credentialed and demonstrate current clinical competency for the specific position per AR 40–68. For AMEDD officers, the SQI and ASI will be considered in determining the MOSQ level. If shortages of SQIs and ASIs are degrading readiness, remarks are required in the 2ADDSKIL section of the report.

(2) Using the first four characters of the MOSC, consider warrant officers MOS-qualified when they can be used in their primary MOSC (PMOSC), secondary MOSC (SMOSC), additional MOSC (AMOSC), or a MOSC that can be substituted for the above in accordance with AR 600–100.

(3) Using the first three characters of the MOSC, consider enlisted soldiers MOS-qualified when they can be used in their PMOSC, SMOSC, AMOSC, or a MOSC that can be substituted for the above, and the commander feels that they possess the minimum skills required to perform their wartime duties for their assigned positions. Use utilization guidance as outlined in AR 614–200, paragraphs 3–10*a*(10) and *d*(7), for considering soldiers as MOSQ.

(4) Using the nine characters of the MOSQ, consider enlisted soldiers in MOSCs 91B and 91W MOS as qualified when they meet the criteria in paragraph 4–5*c*(3), above, and in AR 40–68.

d. If a special qualification indicator (SQI) or ASI is specified in authorization documents, it will not be considered in determining a unit's MOS level, except in the case of AMEDD units and personnel, where it will be considered.

(1) However, if a commander considers the SQI, or ASI, to be essential to the completion of assigned wartime missions, and the soldier in this position does not have the required skill, this issue will be considered objectively in determining a unit's training and overall category level.

(2) If shortages of SQI and ASI soldiers are degrading the readiness of a reporting unit, this will be addressed in the 2ADDSKIL or section D of the report.

e. During the transition period (AC: 2001–2004; RC: 2001–2006) for implementing the Army Language Master Plan (ALMP), reporting units with officer and enlisted language requirements will determine language proficiency (MOSQ) and report linguist status in accordance with the following guidelines—

(1) Linguists will be considered MOSQ, provided they meet the Army minimum language proficiency standard in accordance with AR 611–6, in any language other than English. This standard is measured by maintaining a current

(within 12 months) score of 2 in listening and 2 in either reading or speaking on the defense language proficiency test (DLPT) or oral proficiency interview (OPI) in any foreign language.

(2) Soldiers in career management fields (CMFs) 18, 37, or 38, area of concentration 180, functional area (FA)/ branch 38 or 39, are not required to demonstrate proficiency in any language in order to be considered MOSQ.

(3) The proficiency status of assigned linguists by language identification code (LIC) and the unit's current assigned language requirements will be reported in the 2LANGAGE section of the USR. This data is reported in the USR for information and analysis at higher levels, to include HQDA. Completion of the 2LANGAGE report is mandatory for all reporting units with officer or enlisted language requirements, to include ARSOF MOSs/CMFs/FAs. (See para 4–10*d* and fig 4–6.)

(4) If a commander considers the LIC to be essential to the completion of assigned wartime missions and the soldier in this position does not have the required skill, this may be considered in determining a unit's training and overall category level.

f. RC personnel awaiting initial active duty training (IADT) and prior service personnel in MOS-producing training will not be considered MOS-qualified until they have successfully completed the required training.

g. Personnel who have successfully completed a MOS awarding program may be counted as MOSQ for unit status reporting purposes. This includes soldiers who have submitted a proper request for the granting of a MOS based on civilian-acquired skills in accordance with AR 601–210, paragraph 7, DA Pam 600–3, or similar guidance. RC personnel who have not been officially awarded the MOS owing to administrative delays may be counted as MOSQ. RC prior service personnel in MOS-producing training will not be considered MOSQ until they have successfully completed the required training.

(1) However, for personnel who have completed MOS training but have not been granted the security clearance required for award of the MOS, the commander may consider a soldier MOS-unqualified for the assigned position.

(2) For personnel assigned to a position or site requiring a security clearance, the commander may consider a soldier in such a position MOS-unqualified pending receipt of the final required security clearance.

h. Personnel who are over strength in a specific skill will not be counted as MOS qualified. Any personnel holding a PMOS that is surplus to reporting unit requirements and who have been awarded an SMOSC, AMOSC, or a substitute MOSC that matches a unit required vacancy will be counted against that vacancy as MOS qualified. For example, if a unit requires four cooks and has six MOS-qualified cooks in its available strength, count only four against the requirement for cooks. Additionally, if any of the cooks have an SMOSC or AMOSC of truck driver, and if truck driver required vacancies exist, then count the two remaining cooks as available MOS-qualified drivers.

i. PROFIS personnel will be considered MOS qualified per criteria in paragraph 4–5*c*(1).

4–6. Determine available senior-grade percentage

a. Available senior-grade percentage (SGPER) is based on a comparison of the number of available commissioned officers, WOs, and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) (grades E–5 through E–9) to required senior-grade personnel.

b. PROFIS personnel will be counted when determining available SGPER, but only if MOSQ criteria are satisfied in accordance with paragraph 4–5*c*(1).

4–7. Calculate personnel level (P-level)

Calculate the personnel level by using table 4–1 and the outline below.

a. Step 1. Identify your unit's required strength.

b. Step 2. Identify assigned strength.

c. Step 3. Compute assigned strength percentage. Assigned strength percentage=Assigned strength/Required strength X 100.

d. Step 4. Identify available strength.

e. Step 5. Compute available strength percentage. Available strength percentage=Available strength/Required strength X 100. Determine P-level using table 4–1.

f. Step 6. Identify available MOS-qualified strength.

g. Step 7. Compute available MOSQ percentage. Available MOSQ percentage=Available MOSQ personnel/Required strength X 100. Determine P-level using table 4–1.

h. Step 8. Identify available senior-grade strength.

i. Step 9. Compute available senior-grade percentage. Available senior-grade percentage=Available senior-grade/ Required senior-grade x 100. Determine P-level using table 4–1.

j. Step 10. Determine your unit's overall P-level. The lowest P-level determined in steps 5, 7, and 9 above is your overall personnel P-level unless HQDA and/or the MACOM directs or approves use of a P-level of P–5.

Table 4–1
Level for available, MOSQ, and senior-grade strengths

P–LEVEL	Available	MSOQ/senior–grade
1	100–90%	100–85%
2	89–80%	84–75%
3	79–70%	74–65%
4	69% or less	64% or less

4–8. Determine personnel turnover percentage

a. Personnel turnover percentage (APERT) provides an indicator of unit turmoil (degradation of unit capability). Compute personnel turnover percentage by comparing the total number of departures during the 3 months preceding the as-of date of the report against assigned strength on the as-of date. Total of personnel departed (90 days) divided by Assigned strength X 100.

b. Reassignments of personnel within the reporting unit are not included in turnover computations.

4–9. Instruction for completing sections A and B of DA Form 2715

a. Section A, PERSONNEL set (fig 4–1).

(1) *PRRAT (field 1, personnel level).* Use the computed P-level from step 10. APS always report "6."

(2) *PRRES (field 2, reason personnel level not 1).* If PRRAT field is not P–1, enter the personnel code from appendix E that shows the main reason the personnel level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank. APS always reports "P78." If the PRRAT corresponds to the ALO for the unit (that is ALO 3 and P3), "P65" is an appropriate reason code for not achieving a P-level of 1.

b. Section B, PERSDATA set (fig 4–2).

(1) *ASPER (field 2, assigned strength percentage).* Use percentage calculated in step 3. Enter "0" for APS.

(2) *AVPER (field 3, available strength percentage).* Use percentage calculated in step 5. Enter "0" for APS.

(3) *MSPER (field 4, available MOS-qualified percentage).* Use percentage calculated in step 7. Enter "0" for APS.

(4) *SGPER (field 5, available senior-grade percentage).* Use percentage calculated in step 9. Enter "0" for APS.

(5) *APERT (field 6, personnel turnover percentage).*

(a) GAINS (field 6, # gains). Enter the number of gains from the last 90 days. (Note that this data is required for use at HQDA-level and is not used by the unit to determine personnel turnover.)

(b) LOSSES (field 6, # losses). Enter the number of losses from the last 90 days.

(c) APERT (field 6, T/O percentage). Use percentage calculated in paragraph 4–8.

(6) *SDPER, (field 8, special duty personnel).* All MTOE units will enter the number of total man-days positions in the unit were vacant during the reporting period because of BMM and TD requirements. The SDTOTAL must be the sum of each individual service member's BMM or TD time, in days, during the reporting period. The term "special duty" (SD) is defined as the performance of duty with a unit or organization other than the one to which a soldier is assigned, while continuing to be accounted for and administered by the unit of assignment. SD applies to personnel in either borrowed military manpower (BMM) or troop diversion (TD) categories. Examples of and distinctions between these two categories of SD are provided and explained in AR 570–4.

(a) BMM includes all soldiers assigned to MTOE units who have been temporarily assigned duties within TDA activities where a MACOM-approved manpower requirement exists but for which no manpower space has been authorized. Additionally, BMM may be employed in those cases in which manpower spaces have been authorized, but the positions are vacant.

(b) TD includes all soldiers (not qualifying as BMM) from units (TDA or MTOE) tasked to perform recurring duties with an organization or unit other than that to which they are assigned while they continue to be administered by the unit of assignment. The manpower requirements may or may not have been approved at the MACOM level.

(7) *GENTEXT remark (section D).* Units can submit additional detailed data and remarks on any field above, to provide focus on specific problem areas or additional information. Example of how data will be entered on the section D FREE GENTEXT remark format is as follows: security classification—enter C, transaction type—enter A, label—enter MSPER, then enter text. Information should be concise and able to stand alone. (Note that unit commanders also must assess the impact of SD personnel on their unit's ability to train to the T–1 level and provide narrative remarks regarding SD personnel as a resource constraint in accordance with paragraph 7–9, if applicable.)

c. Section B, PROFIS set.

(1) For PROFREQ (field 1, professional fillers required), enter the number of PROFIS personnel a unit requires. For PROAVAL (field 2, professional fillers available), enter the number of PROFIS available.

(2) Enter "0" for APS.

d. Section B, FEMALE set.

(1) For FEMASGD (field 1, female assigned), enter the total number of female personnel assigned to the unit.

(2) For FEMPREG (field 1, female pregnant), enter the total number of female personnel pregnant (prenatal and postpartum).

(3) Enter "0" for APS.

e. Section B, ACTGURES set.

(1) For AGRASGD (field 1, number of guardsmen and reservists), enter the number of RC personnel on active duty assigned to a unit

(2) Enter "0" for APS.

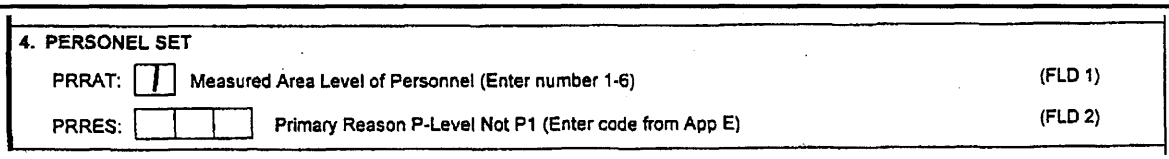


Figure 4–1. Section A, Joint reporting requirements, personnel set

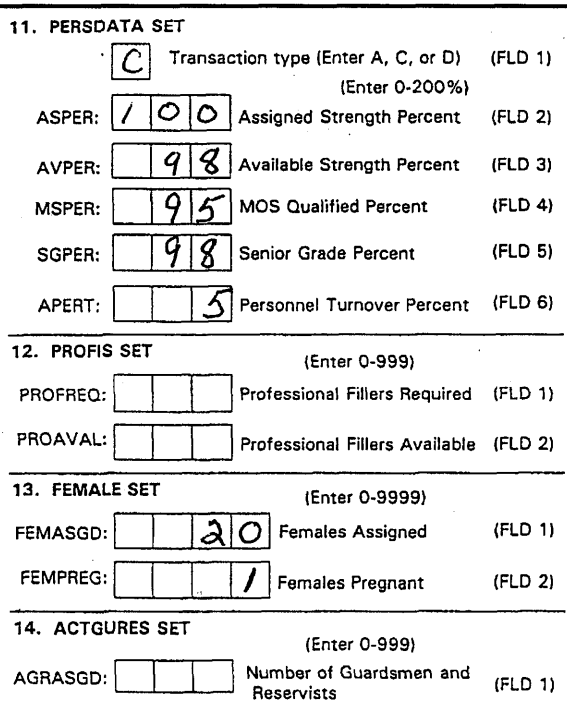
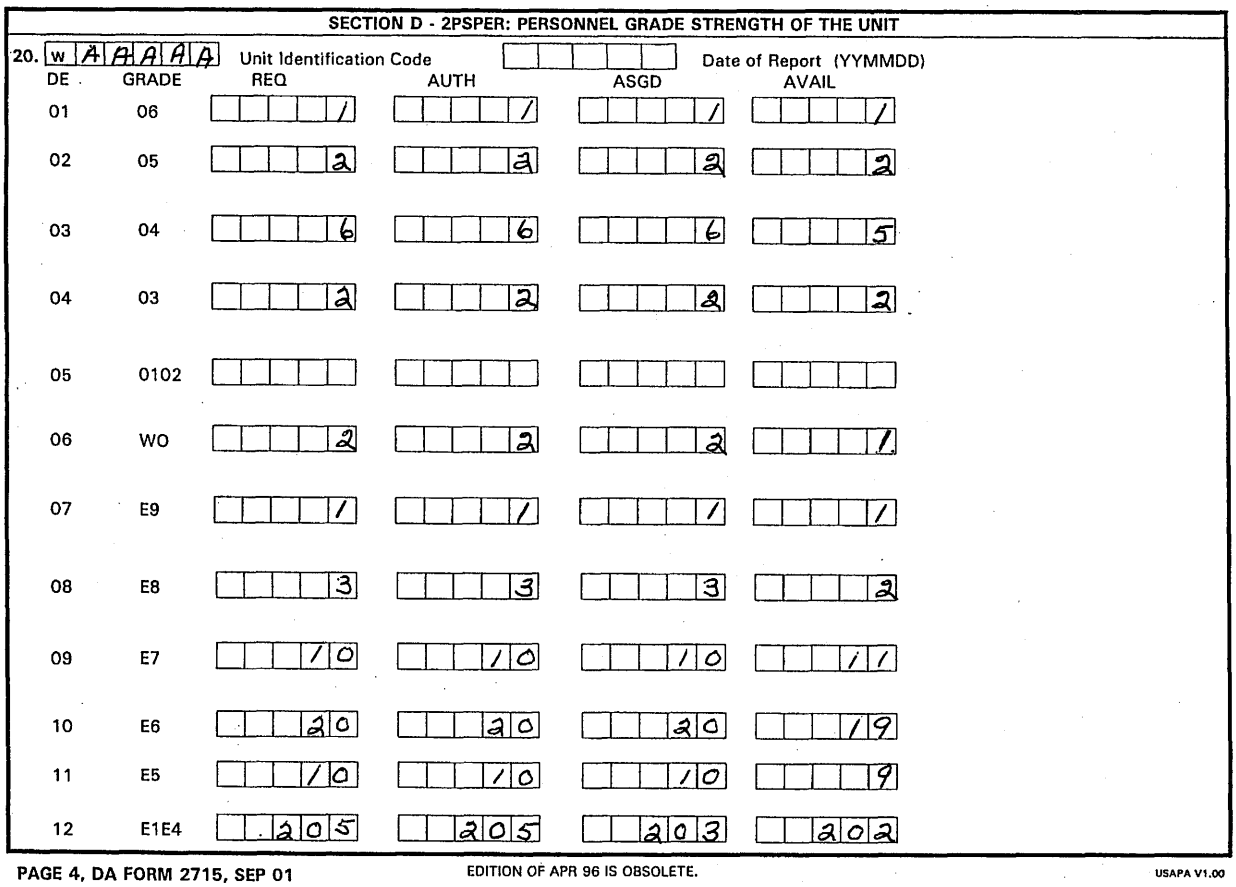


Figure 4–2. Section B, PERSDATA, PROFIS, FEMALE, and ACTGURES sets

4–10. Mandatory personnel reporting remarks

a. 2PSPER (personnel grade strength of the unit). Section D provides personnel strength by grade. All reporting units will submit 2PSPER data. Personnel data will be entered as shown in figure 4–3. Required, authorized, assigned, and available strength will be entered after the appropriate preprinted grade for each component as applicable. If no personnel are assigned in a particular grade, leave blank. All units aggregate strength, and senior-grade breakout data will be generated by PC/ASORTS from the 2PSPER Set. Commanders with soldiers deployed within the JSCP AOR will enter that mandatory remark here (as AVPER remarks) in accordance with paragraph 4–4*b*. Commanders with soldiers deployed outside the JSCP AOR, but available to meet deployment timelines and counted as available, will specify location and number of soldiers deployed.



SECTION D - 2PSPER: PERSONNEL GRADE STRENGTH OF THE UNIT

20. W AAAAA Unit Identification Code Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	GRADE	REQ	AUTH	ASGD	AVAIL
01	06	1	1	1	1
02	05	2	2	2	2
03	04	6	6	6	5
04	03	2	2	2	2
05	0102				
06	WO	2	2	2	1
07	E9	1	1	1	1
08	E8	3	3	3	2
09	E7	10	10	10	11
10	E6	20	20	20	19
11	E5	10	10	10	9
12	E1E4	205	205	203	202

PAGE 4, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 4–3. Section D, 2PSPER

b. 2RQPER (military occupational specialty shortage report), section D. Section D provides a list of critical MOSs. The unit commander has the option to report either three-digit or five-digit MOS codes. Listing specific critical MOSs is mandatory for units that are P4 in personnel. The 2RQPER remarks are optional for units reporting P3 or better, or are organized at ALO 4–9. (See fig 4–4.)

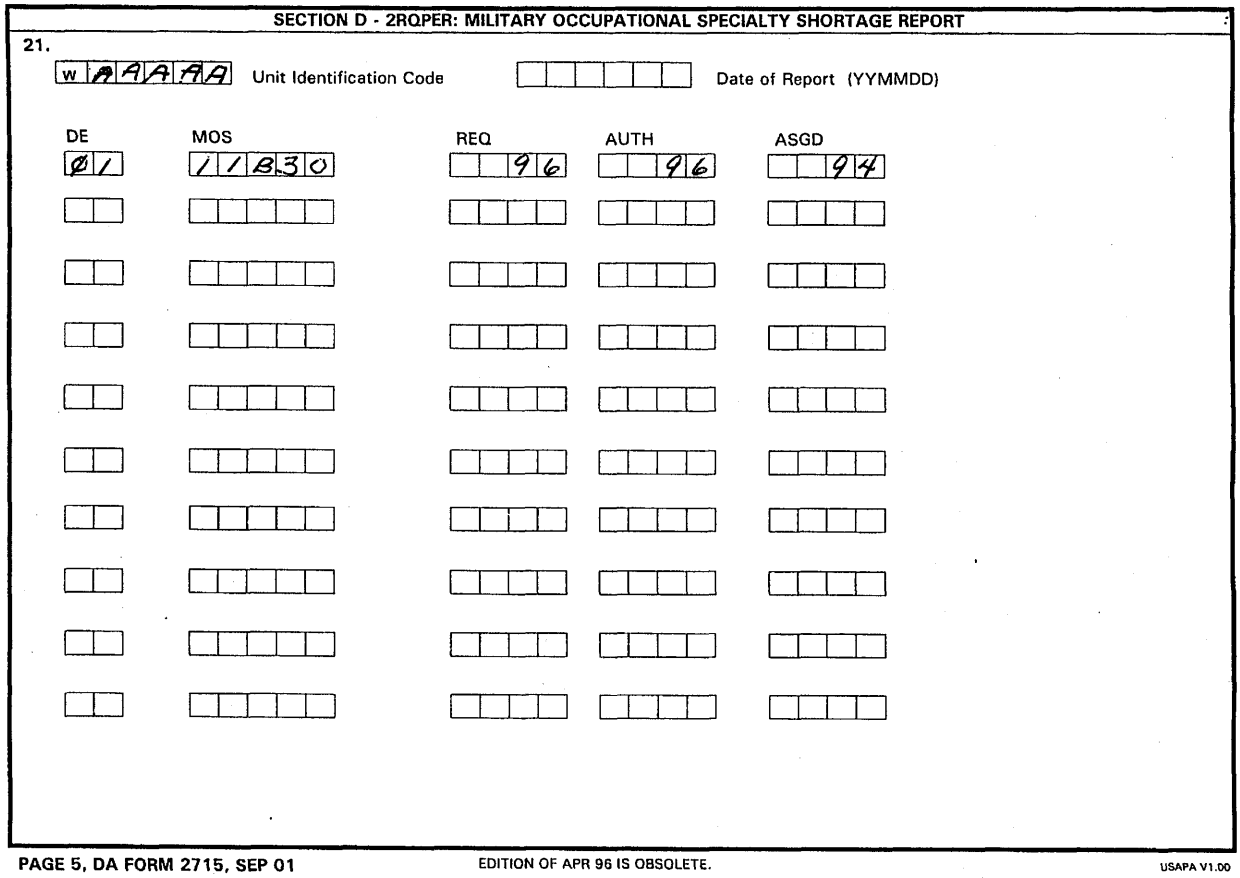
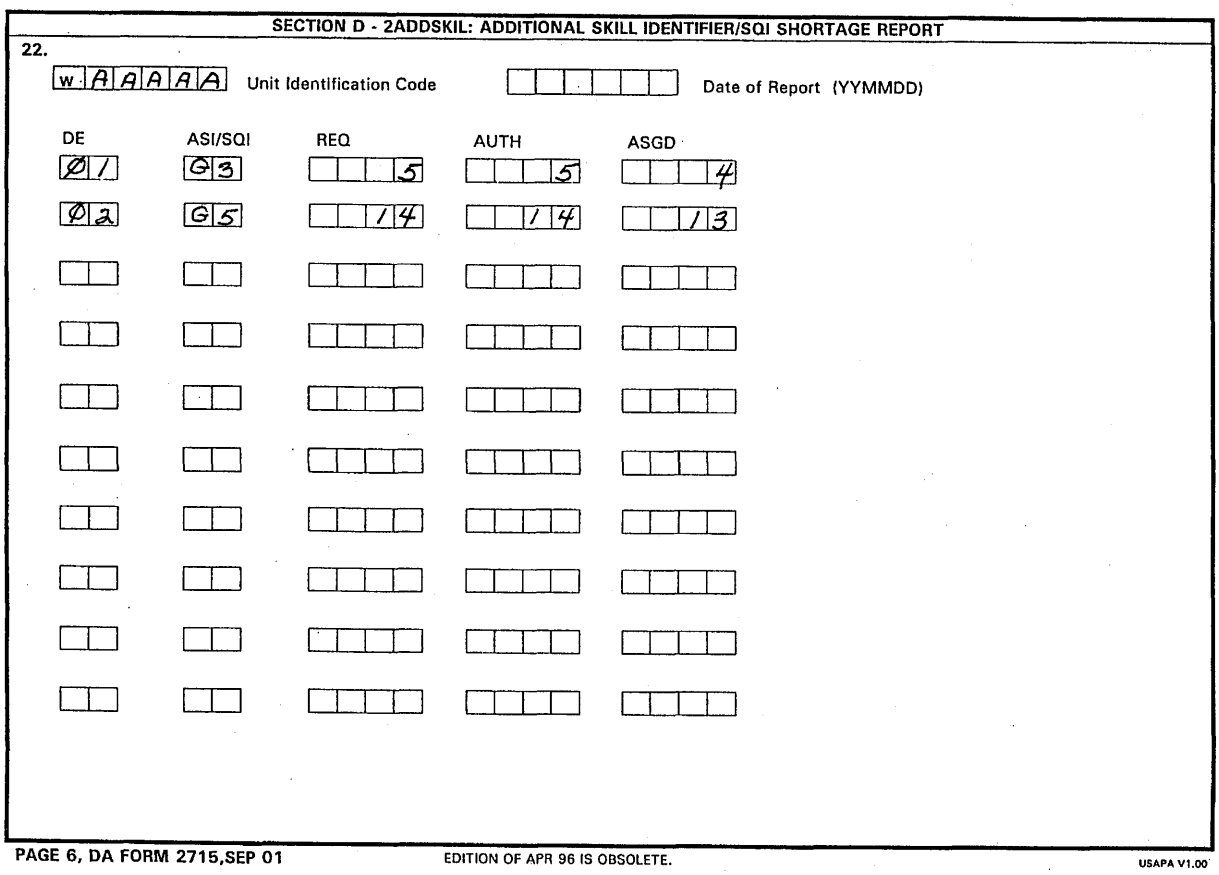


Figure 4–4. Section D, 2RQPER

(1) Commanders should consider MOSs of key positions when listing MOSs in 2RQPER. Key positions are those positions the commander has determined require a unique nature of training or skill level and are essential to the ability of the unit to perform its wartime mission. Examples may include, but are not limited to, surgeons in hospitals, pilots in aviation units, fire direction center chiefs in artillery units, and master gunners in infantry and armor units.

(2) The number of officer areas of concentration (AOC) or warrant officer/enlisted MOS cited is up to the commander, but it will not exceed a total of 10. If additional space is required, create a label: MSPER GENTEXT remark (section D. FREE GENTEXT remark) for specific MOS comments (for example, a shortage of 11B 2/3 severely hampers the ability to train at squad/fire team level).

c. 2ADDSKIL (additional skill identifier/SQI shortage report), section D. Additional skill identifiers (ASI) and special qualification identifiers (SQI) are reported on the 2ADDSKIL report. List all ASI shortages first, followed by SQI shortages. Both ASIs and SQIs include the required, authorized, and assigned strength. Enter the two-digit ASI code in the ASI/SQI field. For SQI, enter the letter "S" in the first position ASI/SQI field followed by the appropriate SQI code, as follows (see fig 4–5)—


SECTION D - 2ADDSKIL: ADDITIONAL SKILL IDENTIFIER/SQI SHORTAGE REPORT

22.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	ASI/SQI	REQ	AUTH	ASGD
01	G3	5	5	4
02	G5	14	14	13

PAGE 6, DA FORM 2715,SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 4–5. Section D, 2ADDSKIL

(1) The three enlisted numerical SQI codes will be reported in the second position of the ASI/SQI field for USR purposes only: SQI 2 enter "B," SQI 4 enter "J," SQI 7 enter "S."

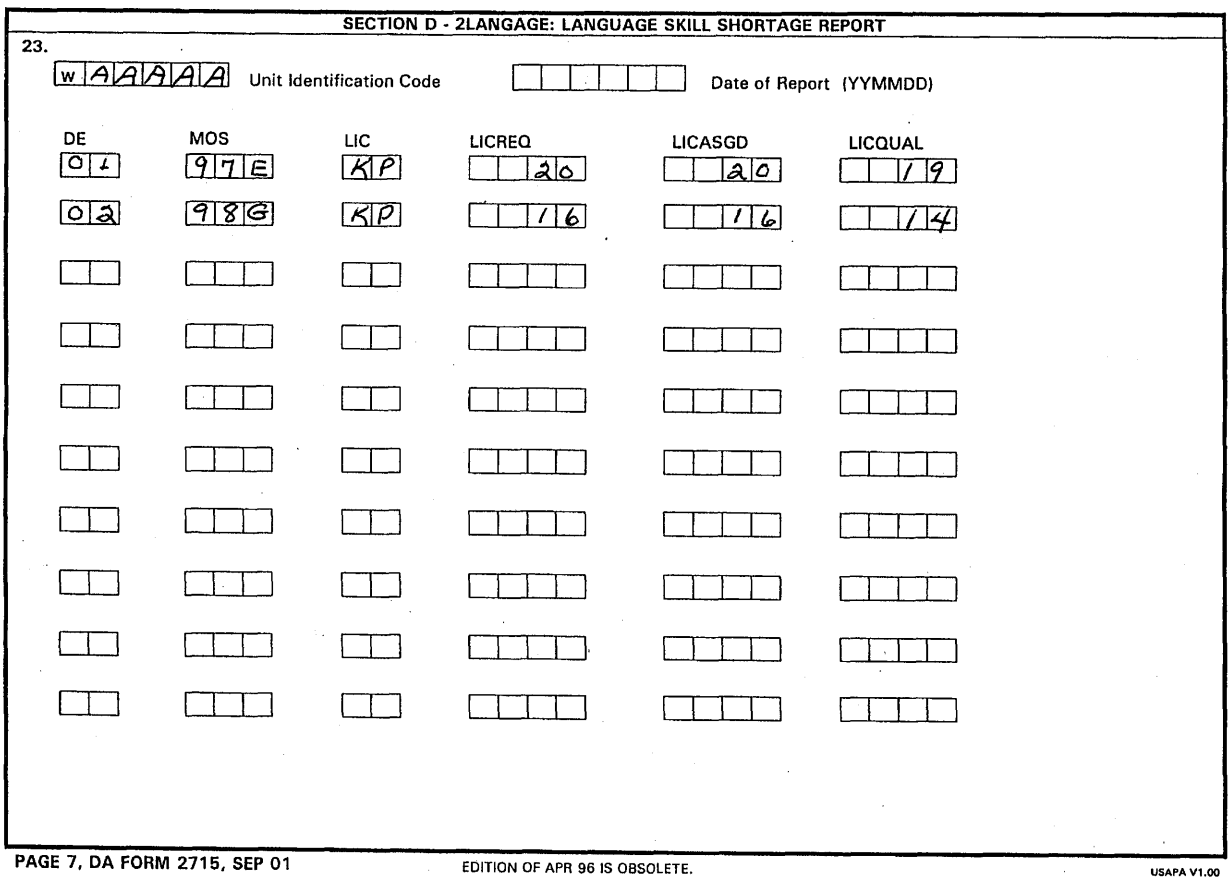
(2) The six warrant numerical SQI codes will be reported in the second position of the ASI/SQI field for USR purposes only: SQI 1 enter "H," SQI 2 enter "I," SQI 5 enter "L," SQI 6 enter "O," SQI 7 enter "Q," SQI 8 enter "X."

d. 2LANGAGE (language skill identifiers report), section D. Language identification codes (LIC) are reported on the 2LANGAGE report. For each authorized LIC (AUTHLIC) (two-digit LIC code) and MOS (LICMOS) (the three-digit DMOSC) cited, include the required (LICREQ), assigned (LICASGD), and qualified (LICQUAL) at level 2 proficiency, or as documented on the MTOE for ARSOF MOSs/CMFs/FAs. (See fig 4–6.) For parent units (AA-level UIC), which have personnel that require a language that is coded on the unit's MTOE requirements document (using two-character language code), the following comments are required—

(1) For each language on the unit MTOE (using two-character language code LIC), the unit will report the number of personnel required, the number of personnel assigned, and the number of personnel qualified by LIC and MOS. If the unit has more than one language requirement, the commander will list his or her languages in descending order, MOST CRITICAL first.

(2) Consider service members (SMs) LIC-assigned (LICASGD) if they have received a certificate of attendance or have graduated from a DOD-approved language course of instruction (for example, DLI, FSI, USAJFKSWCS); have completed the defense language proficiency test (DLPT) and/or oral proficiency interview (OPI); or have received an interagency language roundtable (ILR) proficiency level score of 1 or higher in all tested areas in the language matching the MTOE position to which the SM is assigned.

(3) Consider SMs LIC-qualified (LICQUAL) if they have successfully completed the defense language proficiency test (DLPT) and/or oral proficiency interview (OPI), or received an interagency language roundtable (ILR) proficiency level score in all tested areas in the language that matches the MTOE position to which the SM has been assigned for the last 12 months.


SECTION D - 2LANGAGE: LANGUAGE SKILL SHORTAGE REPORT

23.

W AAAAAA Unit Identification Code

Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	MOS	LIC	LICREQ	LICASGD	LICQUAL
01	97E	KP	20	20	19
02	98G	KP	16	16	14

PAGE 7, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 4–6. Section D, 2 LANGAGE

e. PSPER non-available report: GENTEXT remark, section D. All units will report the number of personnel not available for deployment/mobilization and or employment with the unit to accomplish its wartime mission. The personnel categories for reporting include—

(1) Legal processing (LP)
(2) Medically non-available/hospitalized/convalescent leave (includes HIV positive) (MN)
(3) Absent without leave (AW)
(4) Assigned, not joined (AN)
(5) Leave/TDY (LT)
(6) Deployed (DP)
(7) Temporary change of station (TC)
(8) Parenthood (PH)
(9) Minimum training for deployment not completed (TN)
(10) Dental (DN)
(11) P3/P4 profile
(12) Temporary profile (TP)
(13) HIV testing (HT)
(14) No DNA record, uncorrected (DA)
(15) Family care plan (FP)
(16) Conscientious objector (CO)
(17) Less than 7 days until ETS/ (7E)
(18) Lautenberg Amendment (LA)
(19) Missing/prisoner of war (MP)

(20) Sole surviving family member (SS)
(21) RC and multi component units
(22) Unsatisfactory participation (UP)
(23) Simultaneous membership program (SM)

Note. Commanders of reporting units will use the decision matrix provided at appendix D to determine the appropriate category and the correct availability status of soldiers in their units. (Also see example at fig 4–7.)

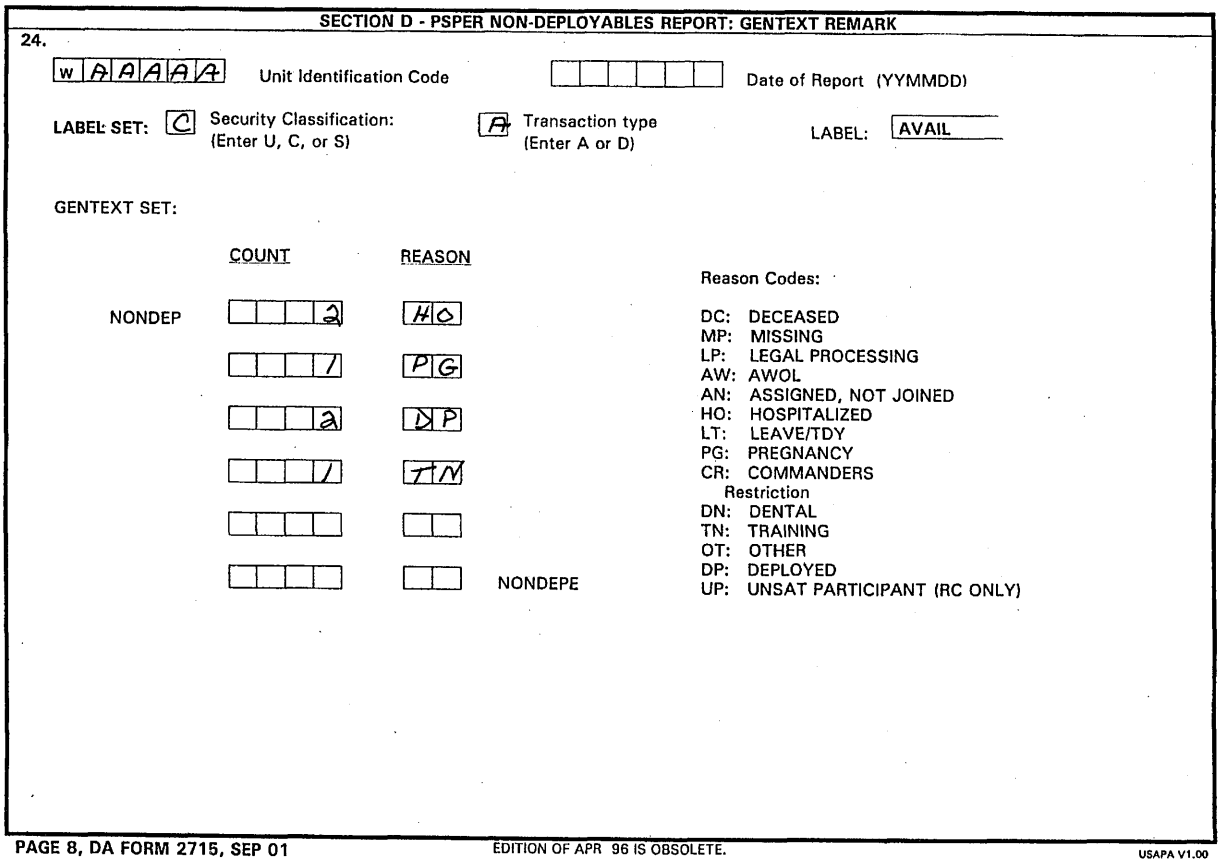


Figure 4–7. Section D, PSPER NON-AVAILABLE

Chapter 5
Equipment-on-Hand Data

5–1. General

a. The unit status report provides indicators of a unit's equipment-on-hand (EOH) status by developing an S-level that is calculated by comparing the fill of selected equipment to wartime requirements. A level is determined for all of an MTOE/TDA unit's primary items of equipment, to include individual pacing items (ERC P), principal weapons systems and equipment (ERC A), and support items of equipment (ERC B/C). While not a factor in determining the unit's overall S-level, the EOH status of ERC B/C equipment items and the NBC S-level is determined and reported in the USR and may be considered by commanders of reporting units when determining whether the unit's overall C-level should be subjectively upgraded or downgraded.

b. APS units will calculate the S-level by comparing the fill level to the authorized column in the MTOE.

c. The unit's overall EOH S-level is equal to the lower of the ERC A/P or ERC P computations.

5–2. Equipment authority

a. The HQDA intent is to enable commanders to use the automated tools available in The Army Authorization Documentation System (TAADS) to determine equipment authorizations. This capability is being refined over time. Because TAADS does not have the EOH calculation capability currently, TAADS feeds requirements data into the Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBS-R) for EOH development. SPBS-R accommodates unit status reporting against the current automated authorization document or future authorization document (future e-date). The LOG TAADS updates to the SPBS-R will be the only way to modify the requirements column of an automated authorization document.

b. As change documents are published and provided to units confusion often develops as to which authorization document the unit should use for calculating EOH status. Commanders must decide which document, the current or future MTOE, the unit most closely resembles in order to report unit status accurately. However, units will not report early against a new MTOE if the overall S-level will be degraded. Once a commander begins to report against a new MTOE (future e-date), the previous MTOE will not be used for unit status reporting unless directed by the MACOM.

c. When a discrepancy is noted between the MTOE approved TAADS paper copy, and the LOG TAADS provided to SPBS-R, units will report EOH status against the paper copy of the current MTOE until discrepancies are resolved. MACOMs will inform HQDA, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS, ATTN DAMO–FMF, 5000 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON DC 20310- 5000 of discrepancies requiring resolution.

5–3. Reportable equipment

All of the equipment on a unit's MTOE or TDA is reportable. Refer to the unit MTOE or TDA to determine the category of each item of equipment and the required quantity. Use the following instructions to determine how each of these items will be reported—

a. For MTOE units, equipment that is designated readiness code ERC A or P is used to determine the EOH resource area level.

b. For TDA units, equipment on the unit TDA and designated in AR 700–138, appendix B will be considered as ERC A/P until TDAs are equipment-readiness coded. All other items on the unit TDA will be considered ERC B/C.

c. Pacing items will be determined from the guidance in appendix C. ERC B/C items will be addressed in EQOHDATA set, block 17b, but will not be included in the S-level (ESRAT) computations.

d. Any equipment that has not been designated as exempt from reporting (appendix F) must be reported. Additions and deletions to table F–1, appendix F, must be approved by HQDA (DAMO–FMF). MACOMs are not authorized to exempt LINs from reporting.

e. Authorized stock levels of CTA items will be as directed by the MACOM. Units with equipment centrally stored/ consolidated at local level (CIF, USPFO, and so forth) and specifically earmarked for that unit will consider that equipment on hand for computation purposes. Units not required by MACOM to maintain certain items of CTA equipment will not consider that equipment in computations of EOH. For EOH computation purposes, CTA authorizations will equal required.

5–4. Applying substitutes and in-lieu-of equipment in determining quantity of reportable equipment on hand

a. Quantity on hand is determined from the unit property book.

b. HQDA-authorized substitute, in-lieu-of (ILO), or MACOM non-type classified items (NTCI), will be counted as equipment on hand for reporting purposes in accordance with criteria established in this paragraph. Authorized substitute, in-lieu-of, or non-type classified items must comply with AR 71–32. The listing of authorized substitutes is in SB 700–20. NTCI must meet the requirements listed in appendix F, paragraph F–3. Additionally, in the opinion of the commander, the substitute or in-lieu-of item must be able to perform the MTOE/TDA mission in the place of the required item. Availability of trained personnel and repair parts, trained operators and maintenance personnel, and ammunition and compatibility all affect the suitability of the item for mission accomplishment.

c. Substitute items are listed in SB 700–20, appendix H.

(1) HQDA authorized substitutes are selected on the basis of their ability to fulfill the operational requirements of the MTOE/TDA required item of equipment and logistical support ability. Recommended changes to SB 700–20, appendix H, may be submitted to HQDA, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS ATTN DALO–SMR, 500 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON D.C. 20310–0500.

(2) When authorized substitutes are approved for issue on a greater than one-for-one basis, calculate an adjusted quantity of fill for the required MTOE/TDA LIN; then, compute the percentage of fill and determine the level for the required MTOE/TDA LIN, using instructions in paragraph 5–11 as applicable. For example, a unit's MTOE/TDA required column quantity for 10-kilowatt generators is 25. The unit has no 10-kilowatt generators; however, it has thirty 5-kilowatt generators on hand. The percentage of fill for 10-kilowatt generators is calculated as follows: substitute two 5-kilowatt generators for each 10-kilowatt generator. Dividing 30 by 2, we find the adjusted quantity of fill for 10-kilowatt generators is 15. Divide 15 by 25 (15 25=.60) and multiply by 100 (10 X .60=60). Percent fill for the 10-kilowatt generator LIN is 60 percent. The unit has only 60 percent of the generators required. This LIN is rated S–4 (table 5–1).

Table 5–1
Equipment-on-hand criteria (high-density individual LINs, 21 or more items, includes pacing items)

Level	Equipment	Aircraft
1	100–90%	100–90%
2	89–80%	89–80%
3	79–65%	79–60%
4	64% and below	59% or below

d. In-lieu-of items are those items that do not have a valid substitute relationship reflected in SB 700–200, appendix H, but that the commander wishes to use in place of a required item of equipment. The following criteria must be used when determining suitability of an item as an in-lieu-of item—

(1) Item must have the same characteristics as the authorized item.

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

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

(4) Item will be deployed with the unit to accomplish the wartime mission if authorized item is not available.

e. If a modernization item/system of equipment is added to authorization documents to replace a current vintage item of equipment, but the new item (or an authorized substitute from SB 700–20) is not fielded, the older item/system will be designated as in lieu of the new item for USR purposes. These items/systems will be designated as in lieu of on a system-for-system, function-for-function, or capability-for-capability basis. MACOMs will ensure that subordinate units properly apply the in-lieu-of policy. For example, if a unit has Redeye weapon systems in-lieu-of Stinger weapons, each Redeye system on hand will be reported for one Stinger and all its associated LINs. After applying this in-lieu-of rule, the Stinger and each associated LIN will then be rated by dividing the total number of on-hand, in-lieu-of items/systems by the number required to take the place of the newly authorized item/system. Similarly, an M60 series tank will be counted as in-lieu-of all LINs associated with an M1 series tank.

f. APS substitute and in-lieu-of items will be approved by HQ, AMC (except class VIII, which will be approved by OTSG/USAMEDCOM).

g. If a commander elects not to include the authorized substitute in the EOH computation, or to include an in-lieu-of non-type classified item in the computation, the FF-level commander or first O–6-level commander in the chain of command must approve this decision. Commanders will list (section D, borrowed and loaned equipment, label: ESRAT/GENTEXT remarks) the LIN of substitute items not counted or in-lieu-of or non-type classified items not counted against EOH computations.

h. If the commander determines that there are problems of capability/compatibility caused by the use of authorized substitutes or in-lieu-of items, a comment must be made in the section C, READY/REASN remarks. Consideration should be given to both MTOE and CTA equipment. Further, commanders identifying a compatibility problem (with higher, supported, or supporting units interoperability) or a problem that degrades the unit's combat capability must comment in section C, READY/REASN remarks. (An example would be a wheeled-vehicle maintenance unit assigned to support an armored unit.)

5–5. Evaluating component part availability

a. Reportable LINs having several components, such as sets, kits, or outfits (SKO), and/or medical materiel equipment sets (MMS/MES/DES/DMS/VES), will be reported as on hand if property records show the LIN has been issued and at least 75 percent of each SKO non-expendable and durable items are present and serviceable. Do not count the set as on hand, if more than 25 percent of the non-expendable and/or durable components are unserviceable, missing, or depleted or require supply action under AR 735–5 (for example, report of survey).

b. ALL RC units will exclude all expendable and durable MMS/MES/DES/DMS/VES component items that have a shelf life of less than 60 months (shelf-life codes of A–H, J–M, P–R, or 1–9). AC and echelon III and IV medical units will exclude all expendable and durable items with a shelf life of less than 60 months that are part of the Surgeon General's centralized contingency programs. The list of this materiel is available in SB–8–75–S7 and can be accessed on http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/usamma.

5–6. Reserve component equipment

RC units will include all reportable equipment at equipment concentration sites (ECS), displaced equipment training centers (DETC), regional maintenance training sites (RMTS), regional training sites medical (RTS–MED), unit training equipment sites (UTES), maneuver area training equipment sites (MATES), and weekend training sites (WETS). This is subject to the provisions of paragraph 5–7.

5–7. Equipment not on site

a. Assigned equipment that is part of an established plan that ensures the equipment will be deployed to meet the unit in theater will be counted as available for EOH computations. A system must be established to keep the commander informed as to the fill and maintenance status of this equipment.

b. Assigned equipment outside the operational control of the reporting unit (for example, on loan) but specifically earmarked for the unit and returnable in time to meet the unit's requirement to deploy in accordance with the rules and procedures established in paragraph 3–3*c* will be counted as on-hand equipment. Equipment not returnable in time to meet the unit's requirement to deploy will be reported as on-hand by the unit physically in control of the equipment. Note that the policy guidance contained in paragraph 3–3*c* concerning the availability of units is applicable to both personnel and equipment.

c. Active Army OCONUS DEPMEDS hospitals (decrement) and RC hospital DEPMEDS (RCHD) will report medical assemblages and ASIOE stored in decrement or RCHD storage as on hand, if the unit has received a Reserve component decrement feeder data report detailing LINs stored against the unit's UIC. Decrement/RCHD UIC LIN reports will be provided on a yearly basis (01 October) to the appropriate unit and parent MACOM. Change reports will be provided if sustainment or modernization actions occur that affect readiness. The commander will use MES EQUIPMENT REPORT, label PROFREQ, section D to report the date of the decrement/USAMMA RCHD feeder data report on which the EOH computations are based.

5–8. Loans from Army pre-positioned stocks

Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) equipment deployed/loaned as a unit set, partial set, or task force package will be reported by the using unit(s) that signed for the equipment. The deploying unit will include the transferred/loaned equipment in its EOH computations. The EOH for APS will be reduced to reflect the transfer/loan.

5–9. How to determine pacing items

Pacing items are coded ERC P on the unit MTOE/TDA. TRADOC, with HQDA approval, establishes pacing items in accordance with guidance in appendix C. Appendix C normally takes precedence when there are discrepancies between it and unit documentation. Units may not independently change reporting items, but they must inform the appropriate MACOM when discrepancies exist. MACOMs will review discrepancies and initiate correction of unit documents. Units will report the appropriate pacing items while waiting for administrative errors on unit documentation to be corrected by USAFMSA.

5–10. Calculate the S-level

Calculate the S-level using table 5–1 or table 5–2 and the steps outlined below. Round to the nearest whole number. (See para 3–3*d*.)

Table 5–2
Equipment-on-hand criteria (low-density individual LINs, 20 or less items, includes pacing items)

LINs	S–1	S–2	S–3 (Equipment)	S–3 (Aircraft)	S–4
20	20–18	17–16	15–13	15–12	Less than 13–Equipment 12–Aircraft
19	19–17	16–15	14–12	14–11	Less than 12–Equipment 11–Aircraft
18	18–17	16–14	13–12	13–11	Less than 12–Equipment 11–Aircraft
17	17–16	15–14	13–11	13–10	Less than 11–Equipment 10–Aircraft
16	16–15	14–13	12–10	12–10	Less than 10
15	15–14	13–12	11–10	11–9	Less than 10–Equipment 9–Aircraft
14	14–13	12–11	10–9	10–8	Less than 9–Equipment 8–Aircraft
13	13–12	11–10	9	9–8	Less than 9–Equipment 8–Aircraft

Table 5–2
Equipment-on-hand criteria (low-density individual LINs, 20 or less items, includes pacing items)—Continued

LINs	S–1	S–2	S–3	S–3	S–4
12	12–11	10	9–8	9–7	Less than 8–Equipment 7–Aircraft
11	11–10	9	8–7	8–7	Less than 7
10	10–9	8	7	7–6	Less than 7–Equipment 6–Aircraft
9	9	8–7	6	6–5	Less than 6–Equipment 5–Aircraft
8	8	7–6	5	5	Less than 5
7	7	6	5	5–4	Less than 5–Equipment 4–Aircraft
6	6	5	4	4	Less than 4
5	5	4	3	3	Less than 3
4	4	3	2	2	1 or 0
3	3	–	2	2	1 or 0
2	2	–	1	1	0
1	1	–	–	–	0

a. Step 1. Identify your unit's ERC A/P (MTOE units) or AR 700–138, appendix B (TDA units) LINs and required quantities.

b. Step 2. Identify quantities of equipment on hand to be counted against the required quantities above. Ensure authorized substitutes and in-lieu-of items are counted (para 5–4).

c. Step 3. Determine the S-level for each ERC A and P LIN.

(1) If the number of items required under a LIN is 21 or more, calculate a percent fill for that LIN. Then use table 5–1 to determine the S-level for that LIN. Percent fill=Equipment on hand/Equipment required X 100.

(2) If the number of items required under a LIN is 20 or less, use table 5–2 to determine an S-level for that LIN. When counting substitute items on a greater than one-for-one basis, refer to paragraph 5–4*c*.

d. Step 4. Based on the results of step 3, record the following: Total number of reportable ERC A and P LINs=____ Number LINs S-1=____. Number LINs S-2=____. Number LINs S-3=____. Number LINs S-4=____.

e. Step 5. Convert the number of LINs at each S-level to a percentage. (PC/ASORTS does not apply rounding rule.) Number S-1 LINs ÷ total ERC A&P LINs X 100=____ percent. Number S-2 LINs ÷ total ERC A&P LINs X 100=____ percent. Number S-3 LINs ÷ total ERC A&P LINs X 100=____ percent. Number S-4 LINs ÷ total ERC A&P LINs X 100=____ percent.

f. Step 6. Calculate a separate equipment fill S-level for pacing items (para 5–10). (Disregard if no pacing items.)

(1) Identify those LINs that are pacing items.

(2) Based on step 3, identify which of the pacing items has the lowest calculated S-level. That is the S-level for pacing items.

g. Step 7. Compute the unit S-level.

(1) *S-1.* If the percentage of S-1 LINs (step 5) is equal to or greater than 90 percent, the unit S-level is S–1 unless a pacing item (step 6) is less than S-1. Then the unit S-level is equal to the pacing item S-level.

(2) *S-2.* If the percentage of S-1 LINs is less than 90 percent, but the total of the percentages of S-1 LINs and S-2 LINs (step 5) is equal to or greater than 85 percent, the unit S-level is S-2, unless a pacing item (step 6) is lower than S-2. Then the unit S-level is equal to the pacing item S-level.

(3) *S-3.* If the percentage of S-1 LINs plus the percentage of S-2 LINs is less than 85 percent, but the total of the percentages of S-1 LINs, S-2 LINs and S-3 LINs (step 5) is equal to or greater than 80 percent, the unit S-level is S-3, unless a pacing item (step 6) is S-4. Then the unit S-level is equal to S-4.

(4) *S-4.* If the percentage S-4 LINs is greater than 20 percent, then the unit S-level is S-4.

h. Step 8. Identify your unit ERC B/C (MTOE units) LINs or those LINs not listed in AR 700–138 appendix B (TDA units), and their required quantities.

Note. Ensure exempt LINs below an S-3 level of fill (such as obsolete LINs) are subtracted. APS MTOE LINs that are TAT/NAP are exempt, regardless of S level. (See appendix F.)

i. Step 9. Identify quantities of ERC B and ERC C equipment on hand to count against the required ERC B/C quantities above. Ensure that authorized substitutes and approved in-lieu-of items are counted. Any LIN not counted against a required quantity in this step or in step 2 is considered excess to the authorization document for unit status reporting EOH computations.

j. Step 10. Determine an S-level for each ERC B/C LIN. Use the same methodology as for ERC A/P LINs in step 3.

k. Step 11. The S-level for ERC B/C LINs will be entered in ERC B and C, equipment field, block 17b. Total number of reportable ERC B and C LINs=____. Number LINs S-1=____. Number LINs S-2=____. Number LINs S-3=____. Number LINs S-4=____.

5–11. Completing equipment-on-hand portions of DA Form 2715, sections A and B

a. Section A—EQSUPPLY set, DA Form 2715 (fig 5–1).

(1) *ESRAT, S-level (FLD 1).* Enter the S-level determined in step 7, paragraph 5–10. If no reportable equipment, enter "1," or if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of a S-5 level, enter "5."

Note. For units with pacing items, the S-level cannot be higher than the lowest pacing item S-level.

(2) *ESRES, reason S-level not 1 (FLD 2).* If ESRAT (field 1) does not contain a "1," enter the equipment-on-hand code from appendix E that shows the main reason the S-level is not "1." Otherwise, leave blank.

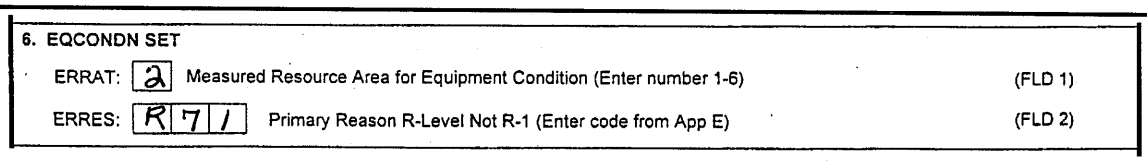


Figure 5–1. Section A, Joint reporting requirements, EQSUPPLY set

b. Section B–EQOHDATA set, DA Form 2715 (fig 5–2).

(1) EHRDN, (FLD 2, total number of ERC A&P LINs). Use data from step 4. If none, leave blank. Sum of fields 3, 4, 5, and 6.

(2) EHRD1, (FLD 3, number of LINs rated 1). Use data from step 4. If none, leave blank.

(3) EHRD2, (FLD 4, number of LINs rated 2). Use data from step 4. If none, leave blank.

(4) EHRD3, (FLD 5, number of LINs rated 3). Use data from step 4. If none, leave blank.

(5) EHRD4, (FLD 6, number of LINs rated 4). Use data from step 4. If none, leave blank.

(6) PIRAT, (FLD 7, lowest pacing item S-level). Use data from step 6. If a unit has no pacing items, leave blank.

17a. EQOHDATA SET

C Transaction type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 1)

(For ERC A Equipment)

(Enter 0-999)

EHRDN:	70	Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below) (FLD 2)
EHRD 1:	68	Number at Level 1 (FLD 3)
EHRD 2:		Number at Level 2 (FLD 4)
EHRD 3:		Number at Level 3 (FLD 5)
EHRD 4:	2	Number at Level 4 (FLD 6)

(For ERC P Equipment)

PIRAT: 1 Equipment Pacing Item Rating (Enter 1-6) (FLD 7)

17b. ERC B & C EQUIPMENT (GENTEXT set, Label:EHRDN)

(Enter 0-999)

EHRDNBC:	30	Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below) (FLD 1)
EHRDBC1:	28	Number at Level 1 (FLD 2)
EHRDBC2:	2	Number at Level 2 (FLD 3)
EHRDBC3:		Number at Level 3 (FLD 4)
EHRDBC4:		Number at Level 4 (FLD 5)

Figure 5–2. Section B, Army reporting requirements, EQOHDATA

c. DA Form 2715, section B, ERC B and C equipment (fig 5–2).

(1) *EHRDNBC (FLD 1, total number of ERC B and C LINs).* Use data from step 11. If none, leave blank. Sum of fields 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(2) *EHRDBC1 (FLD 2, number of LINs rated S-1).* Use data from step 11. If none, leave blank.

(3) *EHRDBC2 (FLD 3, number of LINs rated S-2).* Use data from step 11. If none, leave blank.

(4) *EHRDBC3 (FLD 4, number of LINs rated S-3).* Use data from step 11. If none, leave blank.

(5) *EHRDBC4 (FLD 5, number of LINs rated S-4).* Use data from step 11. If none, leave blank.

5–12. Mandatory entries for all reporting units

a. Pacing item status report, section D, 2PIESTAT (fig 5–3) (disregard if unit has no pacing items). Units with pacing items will identify the status of all pacing items on the 2PIESTAT report in the following format: PILIN (LIN, an alpha character and five numbers), PIREQ (three digits), PIAUT (three digits), and PIOH (three digits).

SECTION D - 2PIESTAT: PACING ITEM STATUS REPORT

25.

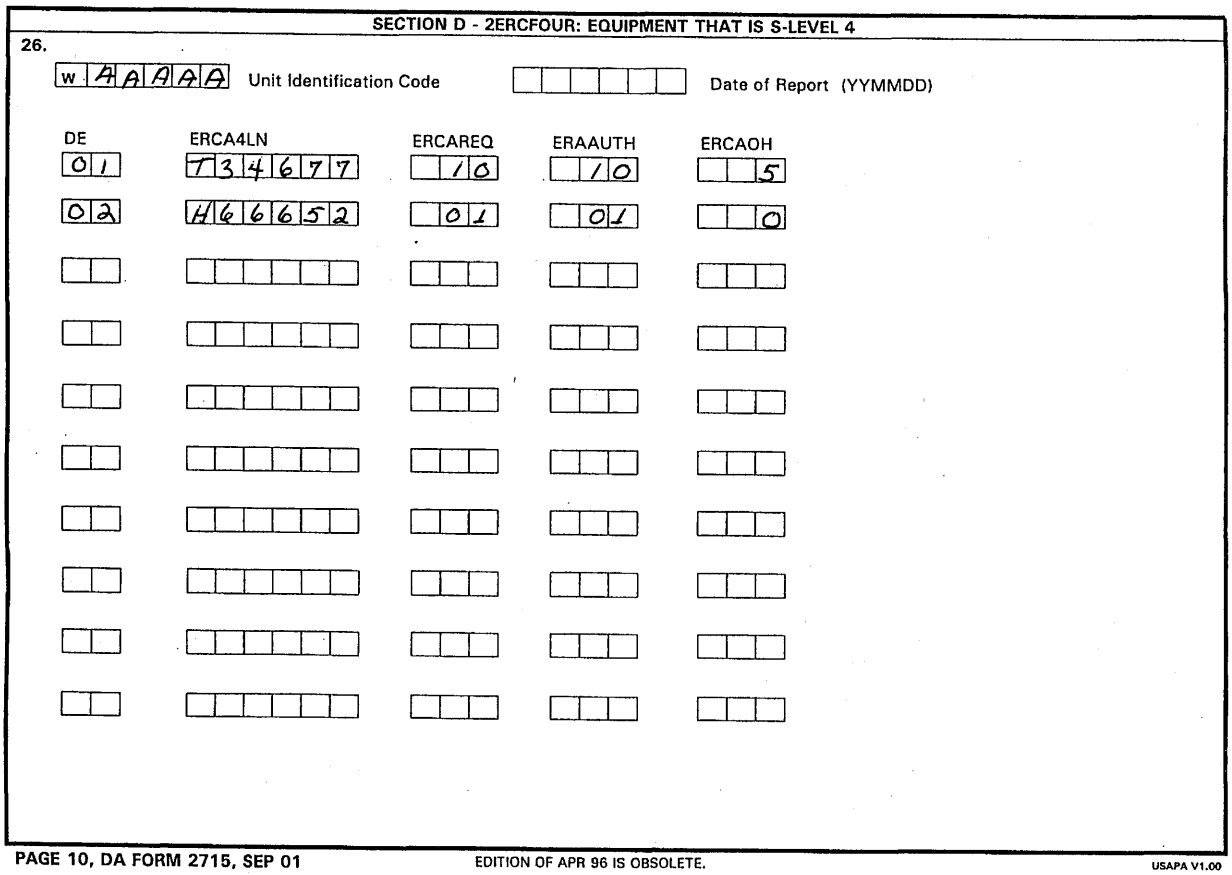
W AAAAA Unit Identification Code Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	PILIN	PIREQ	PIAUT	PIOH
01	T61035	20	20	20
02	D32285	10	10	10

PAGE 9, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITIONOF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 5–3. Section D, 2PIESTAT

b. Equipment that is S-Level 4, section D, 2ERCFOUR (fig 5–4) (disregard if no S-4 LINs). All commanders of battalion-size and smaller units with S-4 LINs will list all ERC-A S-4 LINs. (TDA units, see para 5–3*b*.) If pacing items are S-4, they must be listed again in this field. LINs will be listed in descending order of critical need, with the most critical listed first. Follow format as shown on section D, 2ERCFOUR, ERCA4LN (LIN number), ERCAREQ (three digits), ERCAAUTH (three digits), ERCAOH (three digits).


SECTION D - 2ERCFOUR: EQUIPMENT THAT IS S-LEVEL 4

26.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code Date of Report (YYMMDD)

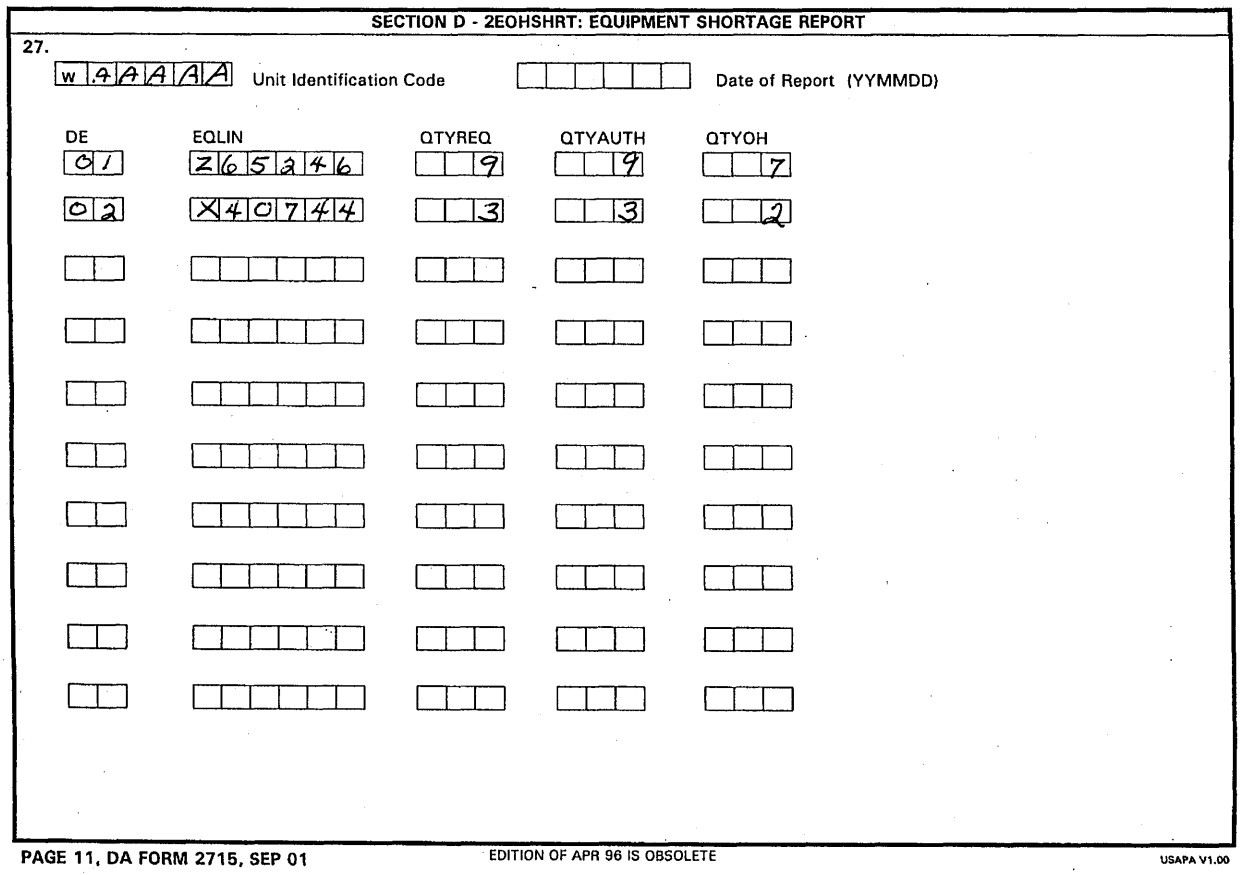
DE	ERCA4LN	ERCAREQ	ERAAUTH	ERCAOH
01	T34677	10	10	5
02	H66652	01	01	0

PAGE 10, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 5–4. Section D, 2ERCFOUR

c. Equipment shortage report, section D, 2EOHSHRT (fig 5–5).

(1) For units with no S-4 LINs that want to give visibility to additional EOH shortages, use the 2EOHSHRT set. Units that have no S-4 LINs but have an EOH level below S-1 must, as a minimum, address those key ERC A equipment items (in addition to pacing items listed) that prevent attainment of an S-level equal to S-1. Only ERC A, S-2, and S-3 LIN items will be listed using the formatted 2EOHSHRT set.


SECTION D - 2EOHSHRT: EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE REPORT

27.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code

Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	EQLIN	QTYREQ	QTYAUTH	QTYOH
01	Z65246	9	9	7
02	X40744	3	3	2

PAGE 11, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE USAPA V1.00

Figure 5–5. Section D, 2EOHSHRT

(2) Narrative remarks may also be provided to clarify a unit's EOH status. This is the only place (the LABEL/GENTEXT remarks set) where equipment status of any ERC may be addressed. Units with shortages of ERC B (S-4) LINs, which the commander has deemed combat-essential, will be addressed in GENTEXT label EQLIN. The ERRES is used to address why the unit is not S-1. The EQLIN is used to address S-4 ERC B/C LINs or other ERC B/C LINs that the commander deems combat essential.

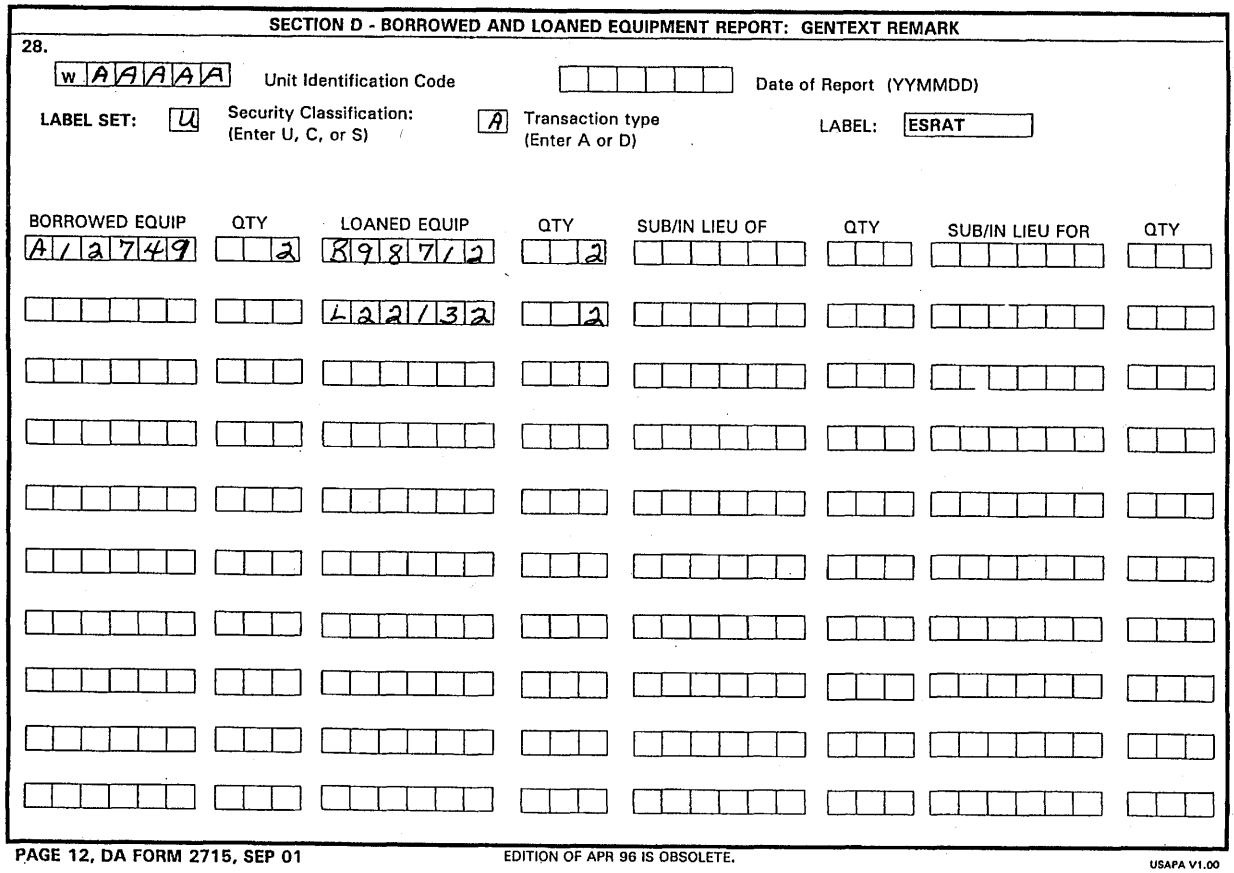
d. Borrowed and loaned equipment report, label: ESRAT, section D (fig 5–6).

(1) Equipment borrowed from another unit with the intent and/or purpose of being used by the gaining unit for deployment will be reported by LIN and quantity-borrowed.

(2) Equipment loaned to another unit, and not recoverable by the loaning unit in time to meet the unit's deployment timeline (see para 3–3*c*), will be reported by LIN and quantity-loaned.

(3) ERC A or P equipment in transit or deployed, and not recoverable by the reporting unit in time to meet the unit's deployment timeline (see para 3–3*c*), will be reported by LIN and quantity-deployed.

(4) In-lieu-of items that meet the criteria outlined in paragraph 5–4 and are applied against a prime LIN will be reported in the borrowed and loaned equipment report. Units will list the in-lieu-of LIN, the prime LIN, and quantity the in-lieu-of LIN is applied against. Non-type classified items used as an in-lieu-of LIN will be reported using the MACOM-designated local LIN that identifies the item in the property book.


SECTION D - BORROWED AND LOANED EQUIPMENT REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

28.

wAAAAA Unit Identification Code

Date of Report (YYMMDD)

LABEL SET: U Security Classification: (Enter U, C, or S)

A Transaction type (Enter A or D)

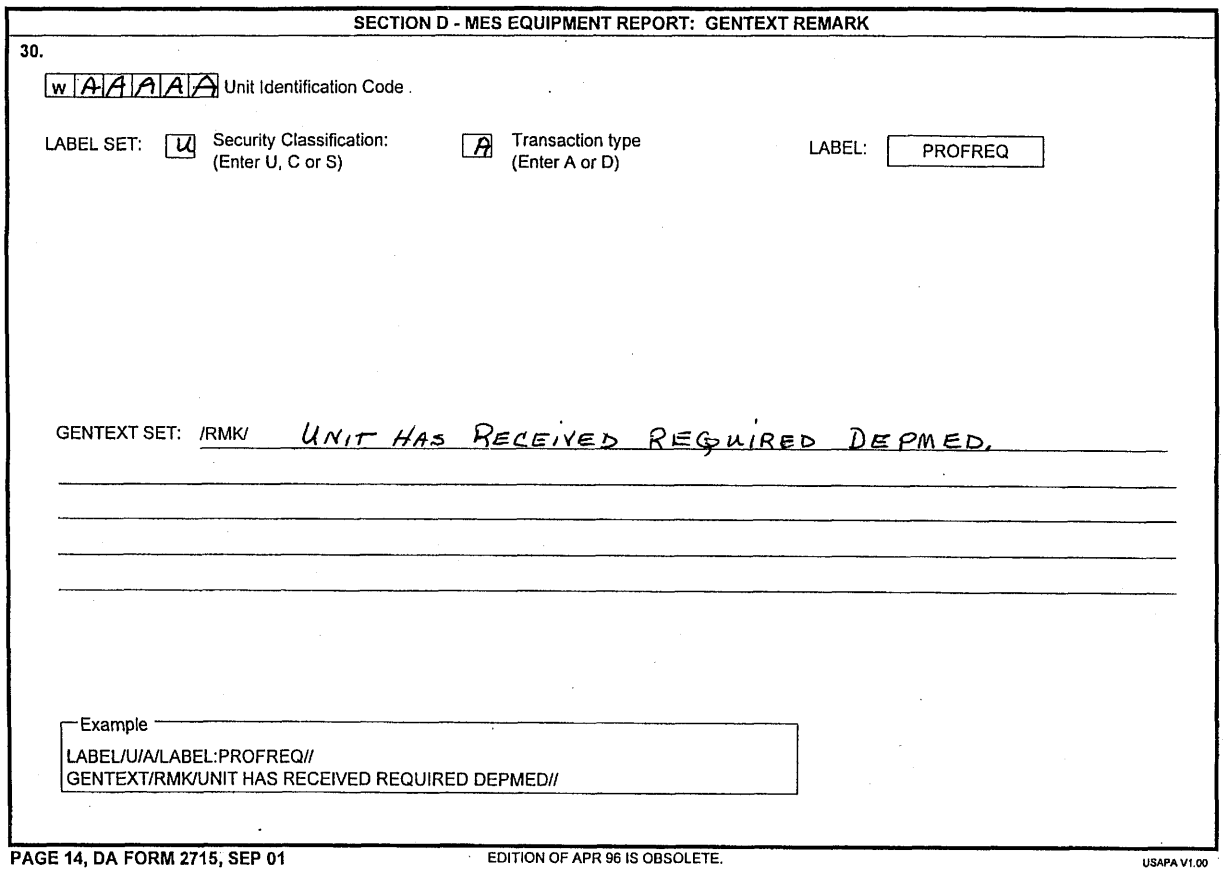
LABEL: ESRAT

BORROWED EQUIP	QTY	LOANED EQUIP	QTY	SUB/IN LIEU OF	QTY	SUB/IN LIEU FOR	QTY
A12749	2	B98712	2				
		L22132	2				

PAGE 12, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 5–6. Section D, borrowed, loaned, and sub/ILO report

e. MES equipment report, Label. PROFREQ, section D, (fig 5–7). Any MES that has been issued, but has been calculated at less than S-3 level (in accordance with 5–5*b*), will be listed as follows: MESLIN/ percent fill non-expendable/percent fill durable/percent fill expendable less potency and dated items/projected date MES will be S-3 or better (YYMMDD)/reason MES is not S-3 or better.


SECTION D - MES EQUIPMENT REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

30.

w A A A A A Unit Identification Code

LABEL SET: U Security Classification: (Enter U, C or S)

A Transaction type (Enter A or D)

LABEL: PROFREQ

GENTEXT SET: /RMK/ UNIT HAS RECEIVED REQUIRED DEPMED.

Example

LABEL/U/A/LABEL:PROFREQ//
GENTEXT/RMK/UNIT HAS RECEIVED REQUIRED DEPMED//

PAGE 14, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 5–7. Section D, MES equipment report

5–13. NBC equipment reporting

a. In accordance with revised GSORTS procedures, the unit's NBC S-level will be determined first by calculating the percentage of the reporting unit's NBC equipment items that are needed to meet the unit's wartime requirements (that is, the required quantity specified on the unit's MTOE/TDA) that is operationally ready (READY)/serviceable in each applicable category of the six NBC equipment categories specified for unit assessment; second, determining a category S-level for each applicable category based on these percentage calculations; and then by selecting the lowest (worst-case) category S-level as the NBC S-level for the reporting unit. Commanders of reporting units should note that this procedure to determine the NBC S-level is highly exceptional in that it requires the consideration of equipment serviceability factors while procedures and calculations used for other S-level determinations in the USR are based on the quantity of required equipment on hand. JCS and OSD have established this exceptional procedure in order to improve fidelity and to maximize inter-Service consistency in NBC reporting. It is important for commanders of reporting units to understand that the NBC S-level is derived from a unique S-level calculation methodology and results in a separate report in GSORTS that is focused specifically on the unit's NBC equipment status. The NBC S-level does not affect the reporting unit's overall S-level determinations. Also note that reporting units are required to determine and report the serviceability of selected NBC equipment items in the ERRAT remarks in accordance with paragraph 6–8 of this regulation.

b. All commanders will report the required (REQ), authorized (AUTH), and serviceable (READY) quantities for all contingency NBC equipment items—

(1) Required by MTOE, TDA, and/or CTA (M20 SCPE is non-reportable (LIN C79000)).

(2) Required by HQDA message, DAMO–ZA, subj: Go-to-War CTA/CL II CDE, dtg 102000Z FEB 98 (table 5–3).

(3) Listed in PCASORTS.

Table 5–3
Standardized individual basic load equipment

Equipment	Required level
M256A1 detector kit	1 kit per squad
M9 detector paper	1 per five individuals/1 per major piece of equipment (prime movers and mission essential trailers)
M8 detector paper	1 book per individual
M291 decon kit	2 kits per individual
M295 decon kit	1 kit per individual
C2/C2A1 filters[1]	2 per M40, M42, M45 protective mask; 4 per M43, M48, and M49 protective mask
M40/M42 hoods[1]	2 per M40/ M42, protective mask
CP helmet covers	2 per individual
BDO/JSLIST	2 per individual
Chem prot gloves	2 pair per individual
Chem prot overshoes	2 pair per individual

Notes:
[1] Units equipped with M17-, M24-, and M25-series protective masks will substitute the appropriate filters and hoods.

(4) Per section 6.46, AR 71–32, Force Development and Documentation—Consolidated Policies. (Units may stock a 5 percent overage of the MTOE, TDA, or CTA authorization of those NBC defense items specified by the MACOM commander in order to enhance readiness by facilitating ready exchange or replacement of items that are defective or of incorrect size.)

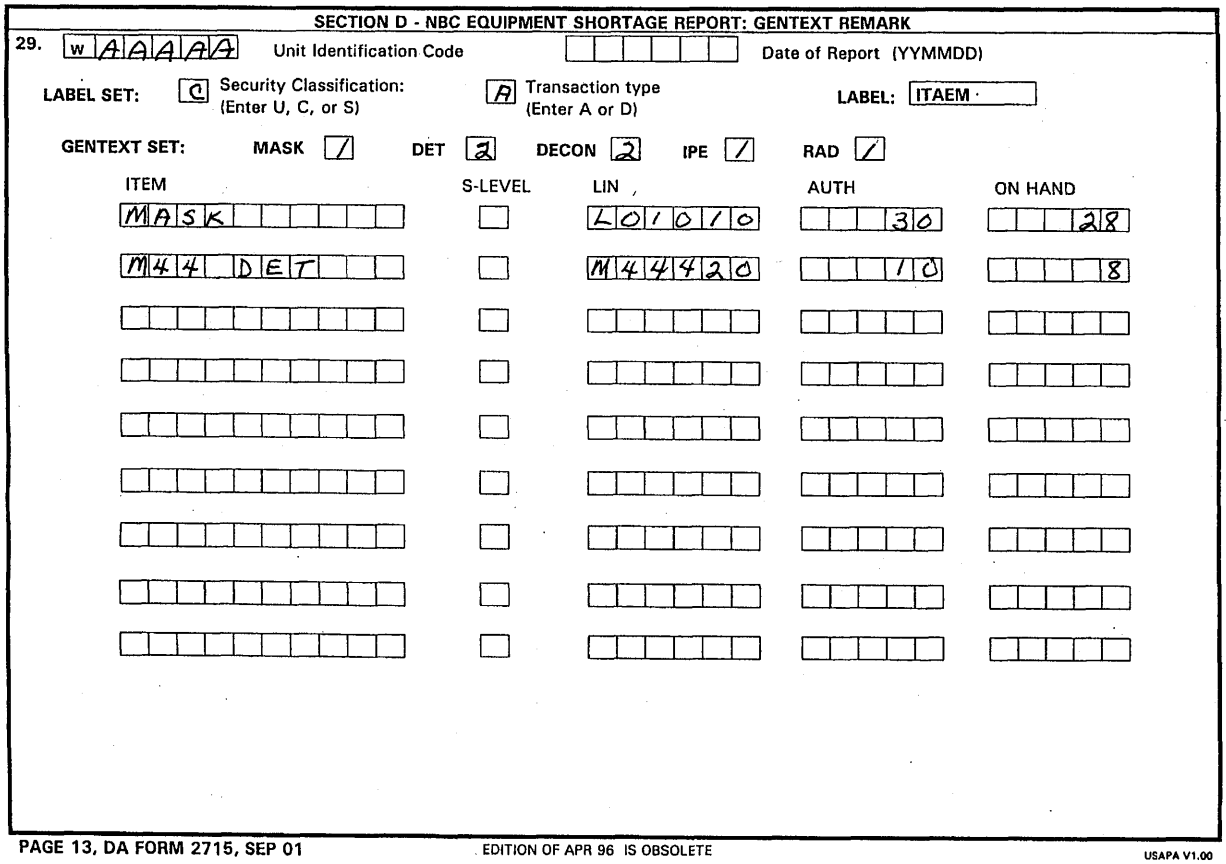
c. Comments on all unserviceable and non-operational MTOE/TDA equipment will be reported on the 2ERCERRT, ERRES (section D).

d. NBC equipment shortage report, label: ITAEM, section D.

(1) For the purpose of USR reporting, NBC items are grouped into six equipment categories: protective masks (MASK), chemical and biological detection equipment (DET), decontamination equipment (DECON), individual protective equipment (IPE), radiological detection equipment (RAD), and CB medical supplies (MED). (See table 5–4 and fig 5–8.)

Table 5–4
NBC equipment categories

Category	Equipment
CAT 1 (MASK)	All CB protective mask and the M41 protective assessment test system (M41 PATS): ground, GP (M17 series & M40 series), combat vehicle (M25 series & M42 series), aviation (M24 series, M43 series, M45, M48, M49) and M40 second skins; include the requirement for optical inserts if they are necessary for mask readiness (that is, vision less than 20/40).
CAT 2 (DET)	M8 alarms, M8A1 alarms, M22 ACADA, CAM/ICAM, M93/ M93A1NBCRS, M31 BIDS, M21 RASCAL, M272 water test kit, M274 NBC marking kit, and M34 CB agent sampling kit
CAT 3 (DECON)	M12A1 PDDA, M17 LDS, M21/22 MDS, M13 DAP and M11 decon apparatus and M295 equipment decon kits required per ambulance (1 box per) and collective protective shelter (3 boxes per).
CAT 4 (IPE)	Protective suit (BDO, JSLIST), chem prot gloves, chem prot overshoes, CB mask filters, CB hoods, CP helmet covers, M256A1 kits, M8 paper, M9 paper, M295 equipment decon kit, and M291 individual decon kit.
CAT 5 (RAD)	IM–174, AN/PDR–75, AN/PDR–77, AN/VDR–2, PP–1578, IM–93, AN/UDR–13 pocket radiac, AN/PDR–27 and DT–236.
CAT 6 (MED)	Medical NBC defense materiel, MES chemical agent patient treatment, LIN: M23673 and MES chemical agent patient decontamination, LIN M25865


SECTION D - NBC EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

29. W AAAAA Unit Identification Code ____ Date of Report (YYMMDD)

LABEL SET: C Security Classification: (Enter U, C, or S) A Transaction type (Enter A or D) LABEL: ITAEM

GENTEXT SET: MASK / DET 2 DECON 2 IPE / RAD /

ITEM	S-LEVEL	LIN	AUTH	ON HAND
MASK		L01010	30	28
M44 DET		M44420	10	8

PAGE 13, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE USAPA V1.00

Figure 5–8. NBC equipment shortage report

(2) Reason codes for deficiencies by NBC equipment category are listed in appendix E.

(3) For the purpose of the NBC S-level calculation, reporting units either will divide the total number of serviceable NBC items in each category by the total number of wartime required NBC items for that category, and multiply by 100 to determine the percentage of wartime-required NBC items that are serviceable (READY) for each category, or, when the total number of wartime-required items for a specified category is 20 or less, they will use table 5–6 to determine the NBC equipment category S-level. NBC equipment within the categories identified in table 5–4 that has exceeded its shelf-life, been hand-receipted to support a deployment tasking, or is suitable only for training will not be reported as serviceable.

(4) All units will calculate a S-Level (that is, S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4) for each of the six NBC equipment categories. If a unit is not authorized any equipment in a particular NBC equipment category, then that category percentage is not applicable to the NBC S-level calculations for that unit.

(a) Determine the number required for each item listed in each of the applicable NBC equipment categories described in table 5–4.

(b) Add the numbers of individual item wartime requirements by category to determine the total numbers of wartime required items for each category.

(c) Determine the number of serviceable (READY) items for each category.

1. Units will count as serviceable (READY) all CDE basic load equipment that is centrally stored and/or consolidated at local level (DOL, USPFO, and so forth) if the equipment is specifically earmarked for the unit. This does not mean the equipment must be stored in unit sets; instead, it may be merely designated for the unit.

2. Units will determine the readiness of medical NBC defense materiel that is configured in MES, in accordance with paragraph 5–5*b*. Individual service member medical chemical defense materiel, which is authorized by CTA 8–100, is centrally managed by DA DCSOPS and the Surgeon General. This materiel has been assembled into division-ready brigade (DRB) sets, which can support 5,000 individual service members. The sets are pre-positioned at

Installation Medical Supply Activities (IMSA) in CONUS and at the Medical Logistics Battalions OCONUS. Units will not include this materiel in their computation of this readiness area.

(d) For each NBC equipment category, divide the total number of serviceable (READY) items in each NBC equipment category by the total number of wartime required items, unless the total number of wartime required NBC items in the NBC equipment category is 20 or less. Units then determine the NBC S-level for each NBC equipment category, using table 5–5 for NBC equipment categories with 21 or more wartime-required NBC equipment items and table 5–6 for NBC equipment categories with 20 or less wartime-required NBC equipment items.

(e) A unique situation may exist if a fraction of the unit is designated force support package 1 (FSP1) and is required to maintain class II/IX CDE (table 5–3) at the installation while the remainder of the unit's class II/IX CDE items are maintained by USAMC. Procedures for centrally stored and/or consolidated NBC equipment that were outlined previously in this paragraph will be followed for the class II/IX CDE items maintained by USAMC. To report the class II/IX CDE items for the fraction of the unit designated FSP1, place the following comment in section D–NBC equipment shortages remarks: "IPE S-Level for FSP1 is S___(number 1–4 obtained from table 5–5 or table 5–6, as appropriate), IPE % and is on hand at the installation."

Table 5–5
Determining the NBC equipment category S-level when the total number of wartime-required NBC equipment items in a specified category is 21 or more

Percent of required items (by category) on-hand and serviceable	NBC equipment category S–level
90–100%	S–1
80–89%	S–2
65–79%	S–3
0–64%	S–4

Table 5–6
Determining the NBC equipment category S-level when the total number of wartime-required NBC equipment items in a specified category is 20 or less

# Required items	# Ready items for S–1	# Ready items for S–2	# Ready items for S–3	# Ready items for S–4
20	20–18	17–16	15–13	Less than 13
19	19–17	16–15	14–12	Less than 12
18	18–17	16–14	13–12	Less than 12
17	17–16	15–14	13–11	Less than 11
16	16–15	14–13	12–10	Less than 10
15	15–14	13–12	11–10	Less than 10
14	14–13	12–11	10–9	Less than 9
13	13–12	11–10	9	Less than 9
12	12–11	10	9–8	Less than 8
11	11–10	9	8–7	Less than 7
10	10–9	8	7	Less than 7
9	9	8–7	6	Less than 6
8	8	7–6	5	Less than 5
7	7	6	5	Less than 5
6	6	5	4	Less than 4
5	5	4	3	Less than 3
4	4	3	2	Less than 2
3	3	–	2	Less than 2
2	2	–	1	0
1	1	–	–	0

(f) After using either table 5–5 or table 5–6 (above) to determine the S-level for each applicable NBC equipment category, select and report the lowest (worst case) NBC equipment category S-level as the unit's NBC S-level. (See fig 5–9 for NBC calculation examples.)

Example 1

From Table 5-5 and Table 5-6, the commander of reporting unit X determined the unit's Equipment Category S-levels as follows:

CAT 1: 95% of wartime required CAT 1 items are serviceable = S-1
CAT 2: 85% of wartime required CAT 2 items are serviceable = S-2
CAT 3: 75% of wartime required CAT 3 items are serviceable = S-3
CAT 4: 12 of 15 wartime required CAT 4 items are serviceable = S-2
CAT 5: 89% of wartime required CAT 5 items are serviceable = S-2
CAT 6: Not applicable

Because the lowest (worst case) S-level determined for the five applicable NBC equipment categories is the S-3 level determined for the unit's CAT 3 NBC items, the unit's NBC S-level is S-3.

Example 2

From Table 5-5 and Table 5-6, the commander of reporting unit Y determined the unit's Equipment Category S-levels as follows:

CAT 1: 100% of wartime required CAT 1 items are serviceable = S-1
CAT 2: 85% of wartime required CAT 2 items are serviceable = S-2
CAT 3: 15 of 18 wartime required CAT 3 items are serviceable = S-2
CAT 4: 85% of wartime required CAT 4 items are serviceable = S-2
CAT 5: 95% of wartime required CAT 5 items are serviceable = S-1
CAT 6: 0 of 1 wartime required CAT 6 items are serviceable = S-4

Because the lowest (worst case) S-level determined for the five applicable NBC equipment categories is the S-4 level determined for the unit's CAT 6 NBC items, the unit's NBC S-level is S-4. Note that there are no provisions to subjectively upgrade the NBC S-level.

Figure 5–9. NBC S-level calculation

Chapter 6
Equipment Serviceability Data

6–1. General
Units determine and report in the USR an equipment serviceability (ES) level (R-level) in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The unit's R-level indicates how well the unit is maintaining its on-hand equipment. Determine the R-level for all reportable unit equipment on hand, as defined in paragraph 6–2. Determine a separate R-level for each on-hand ERC-P pacing item. Calculate the R-level by comparing the aggregate fully mission-capable (FMC) rate for all reportable equipment on hand regardless of the ERC. The unit's overall R-level is equal to the lower of these R-levels. FMC, as determined by the "Not ready if" column of the preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS) in the technical manual (TM) 10/20 series, is the criteria for USR computations.

6–2. Determine reportable equipment
All equipment LINs listed in the maintenance master data file (MMDF), AR 700–138, appendix B, that are authorized on the MTOE/TDA, and/or on hand (to include excess) on the last day of the report period will be reported in accordance with the Army Materiel Status System (AMSS) and the installation materiel condition status report (IMCSRS), DA Form 1352 (Army Aircraft Inventory, Status and Flying Time), DA Form 2406 (Materiel Condition Status Report), and DA Form 3266–1 (Army Missile Materiel Readiness Report). The MMDF can be accessed on the LOGSA homepage Web site, http://www.logsa.army.mil. This MMDF will take precedence. (Do not include Reserve component hospital decrement or the Active Army DEPMEDS hospital decrement equipment in calculations).

6–3. Basis for the R-level computation
a. During peacetime, the R-level computation will be based on available and possible hours/days, as determined from AMSS feeder reports, or IMCSRS, DA Forms 1352, 2406, or 3266–1, with the same cut-off date as the USR for AC and the most current data for RC. The materiel condition status report (MCSR) covers a 1-month period. MACOMs and NGB may request temporary exemption of RC units that cannot comply with the monthly MCSR requirement owing to shortages of full-time maintenance technicians. The MCSR period for exempted RC units will be 90 days.

b. During call-up, mobilization, deployment, or employment, an "as-of" time procedure will be used.

c. The ES computation procedures for reportable medical equipment sets/assemblages are specified in AR 40–61.

6–4. Determine available hours/days
a. Aircraft and some missile systems are rated in hours. In most instances, equipment items rated in hours are unit pacing items and will require a stand-alone computation. Units that have a mix of equipment rated in hours and days will convert the available hours for equipment rated in hours to available days. Then add the days to the equipment rated in days in the "all on-hand reportable equipment" calculation. Compute each pacing item separately, whether rated in hours or days.

b. Equipment to be included in R-level computations for all on-hand reportable equipment and for pacing (ERC P) items will include substitute and in-lieu-of equipment. Substitute and in-lieu-of items of equipment included in the R-level computation must meet the requirements for substitute and for in-lieu-of items per paragraph 5–4. If a substitute or in-lieu-of item is not reportable under AR 700–138, but it is counted against a required and/or authorized LIN that is reportable in accordance with AR 700–138, take available hours/days for this equipment from DD Form 314 (Preventive Maintenance Schedule and Record) or the AMSS feeder report. However, annotate these items only in the remarks block on DA Form 1352, DA Form 2406, and DA Form 3266–1 that are submitted to the USAMC Logistics Support Activity (LOGSA).

c. Compute the available days for all on-hand reportable equipment by adding the individual equipment item available days on the DA Form 2406 and DA Form 3266–1.

d. Compute the available hours or days for each pacing item of equipment on the DA Form 1352, DA Form 2406, or DA Form 3266–1. Do not combine days and hours.

6–5. Determining the equipment serviceability level (R-level)
a. Step 1. Assemble the following references (as appropriate to the particular unit): DA Form 1352 (Aircraft), DA Form 2406 (Ground Equipment Less Missiles), DA Form 3266–1 (missiles), MTOE or TDA for the unit, and the Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS–A/G), printout, if available.

b. Step 2. Identify all LINs and list their possible time and available time in hours or days as appropriate.

(1) Ensure that all reportable items are included in the list (in accordance with AR 700–138), including ERC A, ERC B, and ERC C.

(2) Identify all ERC P LINs to include those not in AR 700–138.

(3) If item is an aircraft, note with "A/C."

c. Step 3. If you have a mix of equipment rated in hours and days, convert both the possible and available hours to possible and available days. (Divide hours by 24 and then round to the nearest whole number.)

d. Step 4. Note which items are pacing items.

e. Step 5. Compute a total of all possible equipment days or hours for each LIN.

f. Step 6. Compute a total of all available (actual) equipment days or hours for each LIN.

g. Step 7. For each pacing item, divide the total available equipment days or hours by total possible equipment days or hours. Multiply by 100 and round to the nearest whole number.

h. Step 8. Using table 6–1, determine an R-level for each pacing item. Identify which pacing item has the lowest R-level.

Table 6–1
Level for percentage of equipment fully mission capable

Level	Equipment other than aircraft	Aircraft
1	100–90%	100–75%
2	89–70%	74–60%
3	69–60%	59–50%
4	less than 60%	less than 50%

i. Step 9. Add all possible days for all reportable equipment. Do the same for available days.

j. Step 10. Divide the total available equipment days by total possible equipment days. Multiply by 100 and round to the nearest whole number.

k. Step 11. Using table 6–1, determine an R-level for total reportable equipment.

l. Step 12. Compare the R-level for all reportable equipment (step 11) to the lowest pacing item R-level (step 7). The overall R-level is the lowest of the two levels. (See example in fig 6–1.)

LIN	POSS	AVAIL	PACING	PCT	R-LVL
A12345	60 Days	58 Days	NO	N/A	N/A
B54321	90 Days	85 Days	NO	N/A	N/A
C45678	8640 Hrs 360 Days	7677 Hrs 320 Days	YES	89%	R-2
E24680	720 Hrs 30 Days	525 Hrs 22 Days	YES (A/C)	73%	R-2
D98765	120 Days	114 Days	YES	95%	R-1
TOTAL	660 Days	599 Days			

R-level for lowest rated pacing item = R-2
Total for all equipment percentage = 599/660 = 91% (R-1)
R-level for all reportable equipment = R-1
Overall R-level for the unit = R-2

Figure 6–1. R-levels for all reportable equipment

6–6. Complete the ES portion of sections A and B of DA Form 2715

a. DA Form 2715, section A, EQCONDN set (fig 6–2).

(1) *ERRAT, R-level (FLD 1).* Enter the lower of the aggregate on-hand reportable equipment R-level or individual pacing item R-level (step 12). If no reportable equipment, enter "1." If HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized the use of R–5, enter "5."

(2) *ERRES, reason R-level not 1 (FLD 2).* If ERRAT (FLD 1) does not contain a "1," enter the appropriate reason code from appendix E. The code should be as descriptive as possible. As an example, R31, damaged/inoperative-radar, is more descriptive than R21, damaged/inoperative-equipment.

6. EQCONDN SET

ERRAT: [2] Measured Resource Area for Equipment Condition (Enter number 1-6) (FLD 1)

ERRES: [R|7|1] Primary Reason R-Level Not R-1 (Enter code from App E) (FLD 2)

Figure 6–2. Section A, Joint reporting requirements, EQCONDN set

b. Section B, EQMCRDAT set, DA Form 2715 (fig 6–3).

(1) *PERRY, percentage of on-hand equipment fully mission capable (FLD 2).* Enter the aggregate FMC percentage computed for all on-hand reportable equipment. If no reportable items, do not enter anything.

(2) *PIEMC, percentage pacing items on hand fully mission capable (FLD 3).* Enter the computed percentage of the lowest pacing item. If the unit has no pacing items required, do not enter anything.

15. EQMCRDAT SET [ ] Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 1)

(Enter 0-100%)

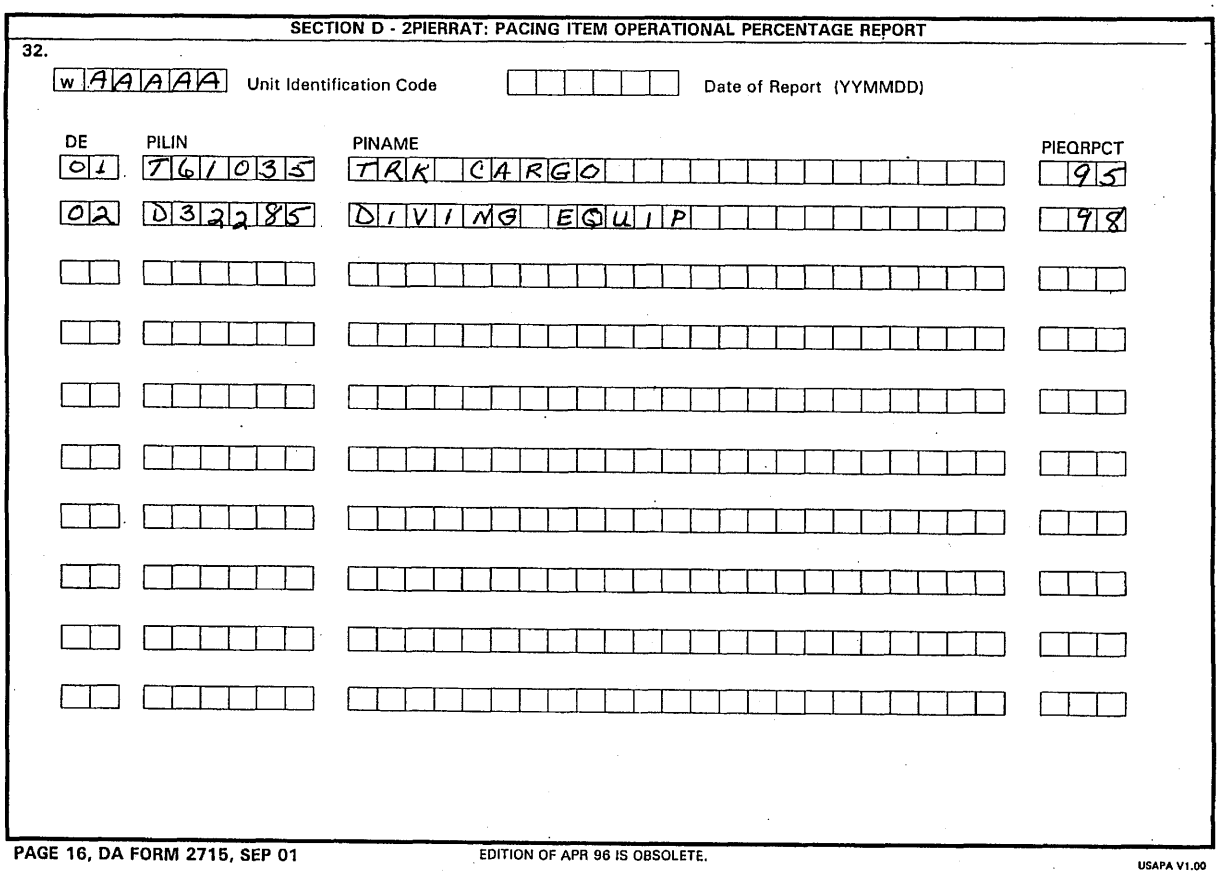
PERRY: [8|5] Percentage of On Hand Equipment Mission Capable (FLD 2)

PIEMC: [9|5] Percentage of Pacing Items On Hand Mission Capable (FLD 3)

Figure 6–3. Section B, Army reporting requirements, EQMCRDAT set

6–7. Mandatory remarks for equipment serviceability

a. Pacing items operational percentage report, 2PIERRAT set, section D (fig 6–4). Units with pacing items will identify the ES percentage of all pacing items in a pacing item field (disregard set if no pacing items). Follow the format on the 2PIERRAT set; for example: PILIN, PINAME, PIEQRPCT.


SECTION D - 2PIERRAT: PACING ITEM OPERATIONAL PERCENTAGE REPORT

32.

wAAAAAA Unit Identification Code

Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	PILIN	PINAME	PIEQRPCT
01	T61035	TRK CARGO	95
02	D32285	DIVING EQUIP	98

PAGE 16, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 6–4. Section D, 2PIERRAT

b. Operational percentage report, 2ERCERRT set, section D (fig 6–5). Commanders of battalion-size or smaller units with an R-level not equal to R–1 will list the five most critical reportable LINs that reduce their R-level below R–1. If pacing items belong in this top-five category, they must be listed again. LINs will be listed in descending order of criticality. Follow the formats shown on 2ERCERRT set, section D, for example: ERCALIN (or appropriate ERC coded item to include B or P LINs), CERCANAM, ERPCT (two digit), and an S or M to designate whether the problem is primarily owing to a maintenance work stoppage caused by a supply shortage (S) or a backlog of maintenance requirements (M).

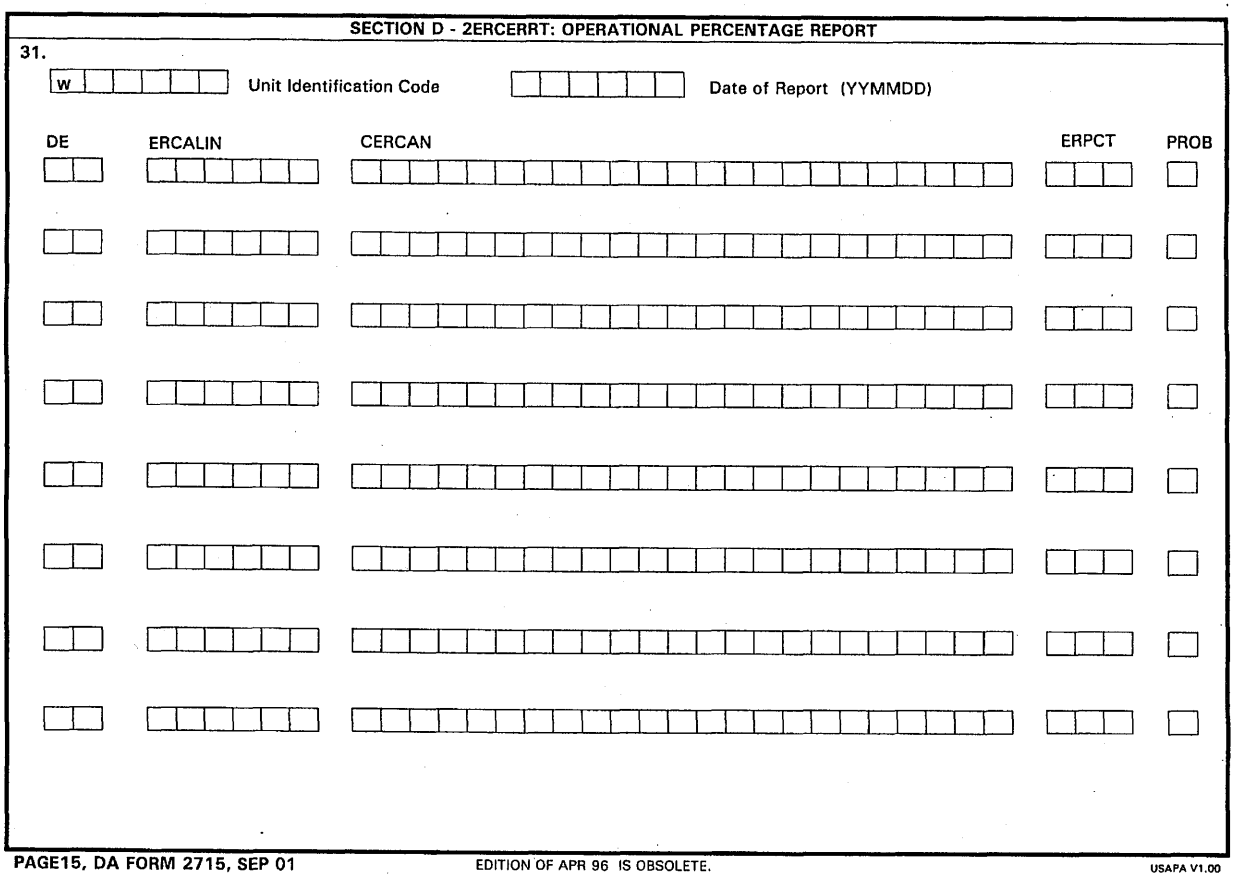


Figure 6–5. Section D, 2ERCERRT

c. FREE GENTEXT remark, label: ERRAT. Narrative remarks also will be provided to clarify a unit's equipment serviceability status. Create a FREE GENTEXT remark with the label: ERRAT, using the FREE GENTEXT remark, section D.

6–8. Serviceability of selected NBC equipment items

a. All commanders will use the FREE GENTEXT remark, label ERRAT, to report the serviceability status of selected NBC equipment items. This status report will indicate the number of the selected items on hand, the number of those items that are serviceable, and the percentage of the on-hand items that are serviceable. This status report is provided for information only and is not a factor in the calculation of the unit's R-level.

b. The status of the following NBC items will be reported: M8A1–A32355; M22 ACADA–A33020; CAM / ICAM–C05701; M40 mask—M12418; M45 mask—M12736; M42 mask—M18526; M43 mask—M18594.

Chapter 7
Training Data

7–1. General

a. This chapter establishes the process that commanders of all Army reporting units (AA-level and FF-level) will use to uniformly and accurately determine and report the training readiness status of their units. This training readiness status will be expressed as the training level (T-level) in the USR. The unit T-level indicates the commander's evaluation of the current ability of the unit to employ its weapon systems and equipment effectively and to perform those critical tasks required by the wartime mission(s) for which the unit was organized or designed. The commanders

of reporting units determine their units' T-levels by applying two separate unit training metrics that translate their METL assessments into two distinct training status levels (that is, T–METL and T–Days). The lower (worst case) of T–METL and T–Days status levels is reported as the unit's training level in the USR. Additionally, a training level review process (TLRP) is provided to assist commanders of AA-level units to review the credibility of their T-level determinations in light of their unit's training tempo. Unless their units are specifically exempted by the MACOM, commanders of all AA-level reporting units will use the TLRP. The following training data, if applicable, is determined and reported in the USR.

(1) *T–METL.* The unit training status level that reflects the percentage of the METL for which unit personnel are trained, as evaluated in accordance with Army doctrine for training assessments and calculated in accordance with the instructions provided by paragraph 7–2.

(2) *T–Days.* The unit training status level that reflects the number of training days estimated by the unit commander that are needed by the unit to reach full METL proficiency (that is, a fully trained status in all METL tasks) as determined in accordance with paragraph 7–3. The actual number of estimated training days is also reported.

(3) *Manning and qualification data.* The manning and qualification data for the unit's required squads/crews/teams/systems in accordance with the standards and criteria established by paragraph 7–4, if applicable. This data is reported for information and analysis at higher levels.

b. In addition to the training constraints addressed in paragraph 7–9, commanders of reporting units will consider data on the factors listed below when addressing the status of training resources that may degrade the unit's ability to achieve the highest training level (T-1)—

(1) Squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification. (See para 7–4.)

(2) Personnel turnover percentage. (See para 4–8.)

(3) Special duty (SD) personnel. (See para 4–9.)

c. Commanders of reporting units estimate (based on the results of the training assessment process conducted in accordance with chapters 3 and 5, FM 25–101) and report in the USR the number of days required by the unit to train to full METL proficiency in accordance with paragraph 7–3 (estimating training days). Full METL proficiency is the commander's assessment (in accordance with FM 25–101) that the unit is trained to "T" in all METL tasks; that is, each task can be successfully performed to standard by the unit and only sustainment training is needed.

Note. The T–1 status level does not necessarily connote "full METL proficiency." USR T-level methodology (that is, that T-level is worst case of T–METL and T–Days) does not require that all METL tasks must be rated as "trained" for a T–1 level determination (that is, that USR T-level metrics establish that T-1 units must have a T–METL percentage of 85 percent or greater and must require 14 training days or less to achieve "full METL proficiency.") "Full METL proficiency" is the training benchmark to which required training days are estimated. It is not a prerequisite for operational deployment or the standard for the T-1 level.

d. This training assessment process also is used to determine the pre-mobilization training status of Reserve component (RC) units. (See para 7–12, tailored reporting for Reserve component units.) The estimate is all-inclusive, reflecting the total unit training days requirement as of the USR date. It includes the commander's estimate of the number of days of pre-mobilization training that is required (applicable to RC units in accordance with para 7–12) and the number of days required to train on NBC tasks to achieve full METL proficiency. (See para 7–10, training level under unique conditions.) This estimate also is reported to inform the Joint Staff, CINCs, the CSA, and others responsible for crisis response planning; deliberate or peacetime planning; and management requirements to organize, train, and equip combat-ready forces of the commander's personal assessment of the time required for his or her unit to become fully trained for its wartime mission.

7–2. Assessing the unit's proficiency in its mission-essential tasks and determining the T–METL

a. The training assessment process for Army units is established by FM 25–100 and FM 25–101. Commanders will use these and other applicable Army doctrinal training publications, as appropriate. (See para 7–2*c*.)

(1) Commanders at all levels will determine their units' ability to execute the METL by using the Army standards found in the applicable mission training plans (MTPs) (or, if none exists, developed from other doctrinal training literature in accordance with FM 25–101) to evaluate the demonstrated proficiency of subordinate elements, leaders, and soldiers.

(2) The commander's assessment compares the unit's wartime mission requirements with the unit's current level of training proficiency, which includes performance under realistic battlefield conditions such as noise, smoke, NBC situations, and so forth. The basis for this assessment will include, but is not limited to, in-depth analysis of critical individual and collective tasks performed during those mission-related activities and core training events and exercises that are required for training or completion in order for the unit to attain or sustain full METL proficiency. FM 25–101 discusses the doctrinal training events and exercises for battle focused training. The following are examples—

(a) External evaluations (EXEVALs).

(b) Training densities at combat training centers (CTCs).

(c) Performance during emergency deployment readiness exercises (EDREs).

(d) Performance during field training exercises (FTXs).

(e) Performance during command post exercises (CPXs).

(f) Performance during live fire exercises (LFXs).

(g) Performance during operational readiness exercises (OREs).

(h) Performance during other training events in the unit's combined arms training strategy (CATS), if applicable.

b. Commanders of reporting units will use the following references—

(1) *FM 25–100 and FM 25–101.* These doctrinal publications establish the process for Army commanders to develop and evaluate the unit's METL. Commanders will determine their unit's METL based on war plans and external directives. War plans consist of the unit's anticipated wartime missions, operations plans, and contingency plans. External directives may include: WARTRACE mission guidance letters, mobilization plans, installation wartime transition and deployment plans, and force integration plans.

(2) *Mission training plan (MTP).* Commanders will use the applicable MTP standards of proficiency to evaluate teams, squads, platoons, and company-size and battalion-size units. Where no MTP exists, leaders will develop task lists using the following sources: TO&E; tactical standing operating procedures (TSOP); readiness standing operating procedures (RSOP); and state wartime contingencies for ARNGUS.

(3) *Combined arms training strategy (CATS).* If there is an approved CATS for the unit, commanders will use the CATS to determine their doctrinal training event requirements. The doctrinal training event requirements derived from CATS will be compared to executed training events when determining T–METL and T–Days and in the training level review process.

(4) *DA Pam 350–38 and DA Pam 350–39, Standards in Weapons Training (commonly referred to as STRAC).* Commanders will use STRAC for proficiency standards for assigned individual and crew-served weapons. Note that the training readiness condition levels and categories (TRC) percentage standards for aggregate weapons qualification in STRAC are not applicable to the full/minimum manning levels established for determining squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification for USR purposes.

(5) *AR–350–1.* This regulation prescribes Department of the Army guidance for managing and conducting military training.

(6) *AR 611–6.* Commanders will use this regulation to determine the qualification status of Army linguists (foreign language speakers). Army linguists will be considered qualified if they have maintained a current (within 12 months) score of 2 in listening and 2 in either reading or speaking on the defense language proficiency test (DLPT) or oral proficiency interview (OPI) in a foreign language.

(7) *AR 40–68.* Commanders will use this regulation to determine the qualification status of soldiers with MOS 91W.

c. The commander will conduct a METL assessment for USR purposes as of the 15th of each month for Active Army component units, as described in paragraph 7–2*a*. For RC units, this assessment process may be less formal during months when regular reports are not submitted; however, it must be accomplished in sufficient detail to enable the commander of the reporting RC unit to confirm that no changes to the T-level have occurred during the reporting period. The METL development process is explained and illustrated in chapter 2 of FM 25–101. The training assessment process for METL tasks is explained and illustrated in chapter 5 of FM 25–101.

d. After determining the number of METL tasks for which his or her unit is currently evaluated as either "trained" (T), "needs practice" (P), or "untrained" (U) in accordance with doctrinal standards and procedures, the unit commander will determine the T–METL status level using the following methodology. This methodology considers the degree of training proficiency achieved for each of the METL tasks by providing relative "weighted" values in the T–METL-status level calculation process to those METL tasks evaluated as "trained" (T), "needs practice" (P), and "untrained" (U). T, P, and U are weighted as follows: T-weight is 3; P-weight is 2; and U-weight is 1. Calculate the T–METL status level in accordance with the following procedures—

(1) Multiply the number of tasks evaluated as "trained" by 3 to obtain a weighted T-factor (weighted T-factor= # tasks "trained" X 3).

(2) Multiply the number of tasks evaluated as "needs practice" by 2 to obtain a weighted P-factor (weighted P-factor=# tasks "needs practice" X 2).

(3) Multiply the number of tasks evaluated as "untrained" by 1 to obtain a weighted U-factor (weighted U-factor=# tasks "untrained" X 1).

(4) Add the weighted T-factor, the weighted P-factor, and the weighted U-factor to obtain the weighted TPU-factor (weighted TPU-factor=weighted T-factor + weighted P-factor + weighted U-factor).

(5) Multiply the total number of METL tasks by 3 to obtain the METL weight, which is also the total points possible (TPP) (METL weight or TPP=# METL tasks X 3).

(6) Divide the weighted TPU-factor by the METL weight (or TPP) multiplied by 100 to determine the T–METL percentage; (T–METL percentage=weighted TPU factor divided by METL weight) (or TPP) X 100. (See fig 7–1 for formula explanation, fig 7–2 for calculation examples, and para 3–3*d* for rounding instructions.)

1. Determining the weighted T-factor:
____ Number of tasks "Trained" X 3 = _____

2. Determining the weighted P-factor:
____ Number of tasks "Needs Practice" X 2 = _____

3. Determining the weighted U-factor:
____ Number of tasks "Untrained" X 1 = _____

4. Determining the weighted TPU factor:
Weighted TPU factor is sum of above results or _____

5. Determining the METL weight or total points possible
____Total number of tasks on METL X 3 = _____ (METL Weight or TPP)

6. Determining the T-METL percentage:
(Divide weighted TPU factor by the METL Weight or TPP and multiply results by 100)

_____	÷	_____	=	_____	X 100 =	_____%
Weighted TPU factor		METL WT or TPP				T-METL %

7. Use above percentage to enter Table 7-1 and determine the T-METL.

Figure 7–1. Determining T-METL based on METL tasks evaluated

Example #1. Unit A has 7 METL tasks evaluated as shown below:

Task	Evaluation	T-Factor	P-Factor
#1	T-Trained	3	
#2	T-Trained	3	
#3	P-Practice		2
#4	T-Trained	3	
#5	P-Practice		2
#6	P-Practice		2
#7	U-Untrained*		1

Recap: Weighted T-Factor = 3 tasks trained X 3 = 9
Weighted P-Factor = 3 tasks needing practice X 2 = 6
Weighted U-Factor = 1 task untrained X 1 = 1
Weighted TPU Factor = 9 + 6 + 1 = 16
METL Weight or TPP = 7 tasks X 3 = 21
T- METL % = 16 divided by 21 times 100 = 76%
T-METL (using Table 7-1) is T-2

Example #2. Unit B has 6 METL tasks evaluated as shown below:

Task	Evaluation	T-Factor	P-Factor
#1	P-Practice		2
#2	P-Practice		2
#3	P-Practice		2
#4	P-Practice		2
#5	P-Practice		2
#6	P-Practice		2

Recap: Weighted T-Factor = 0 tasks trained X 3 = 0
Weighted P-Factor = 6 tasks needing practice X 2 = 12
Weighted U-Factor = 0 tasks untrained X 1 = 0
Weighted TPU Factor = 0 + 12 + 0 = 12
METL Weight t or TPP = 6 tasks X 3 = 18
T- METL % = 12 divided by 18 times 100 = 67%
T-METL (usinq Table 7-1) is T-2

Figure 7–2. T-METL status calculations

(7) Compare this T–METL percentage to the criteria in table 7–1 to determine the T–METL status level.

Table 7–1
Translating the T–METL percentage into a T–METL status level

T–METL percentage determined	T–METL status level
85% or greater	T-1
65% to 84%	T-2
50% to 64%	T-3
Less than 50%	T-4

7–3. Estimating training days and determining the T–Days status level

a. The commander's assessment of the unit's proficiency in executing its METL (accomplished in accordance with para 7–2) identifies the specific mission-essential tasks, battle tasks, collective tasks, and/or subtasks that require additional training before they can be performed to standard.

b. On the basis of his or her assessment, the commander will estimate the number of training days needed by the unit to achieve METL proficiency (trained to standard in all tasks) and the training events that must be conducted to accomplish the training or re-training required in accordance with the following guidelines—

(1) Assess the unit's proficiency in executing its METL in accordance with chapters 3 and 5, FM 25–100/101.

(2) Identify the specific mission-essential tasks, battle tasks, collective tasks, and/or subtasks assessed as "P" or "U" (or "No Go," if applicable).

(3) For each task assessed as "P" or "U" (or "No Go", if applicable), develop a training plan to raise the current training level to a fully trained or "T" status (or "Go," if applicable).

Note. In developing this training plan, consider only personnel and equipment assigned to the unit. Do not assume that existing personnel and equipment shortages will be filled or that additional training resources (ranges; ammunition; and training aids such as devices, simulators, and simulations) that are not currently available to the unit or allocated in deployment/mobilization plans will become available before training starts. Assume that continuous training (that is, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) will be conducted in accordance with logical and reasonable restrictions and breaks required for reasons of safety and/or to accomplish essential administrative and logistics requirements.

(4) Doctrinal training strategies, events, and methodologies for achieving full METL proficiency for many unit METL tasks are detailed in ARTEP/MTP manuals. Unit commanders should use these doctrinal publications as a basis for determining the required days to train to full METL proficiency and modify the timelines based on their own experience and first-hand knowledge of their units' unique capabilities and training challenges.

(5) For commanders of units without ARTEP/MTP manuals or with unique mission-essential tasks, FM 25–100/101 lists other METL supporting references to assist them in identifying doctrinal training requirements.

(6) In determining training time, do not include the time needed to conduct a field training exercise or command post exercise at levels of command higher than the reporting unit. (Also, see para 7–10 for guidance on determining and reporting NBC training requirements and the NBC T-level and para 7–12 for guidance on determining and reporting the pre-mobilization training status level.)

(7) Determine the number of training days required to achieve full METL proficiency in accordance with paragraphs (3) through (6), above, and adjust the results, if necessary, based on the commander's knowledge of the unit's unique capabilities and challenges.

(8) Use the estimated number of training days needed to reach full METL proficiency to enter table 7–2 and identify the T–Days status level associated with this estimate.

Table 7–2
T–Days/T–NBC/T–Pre MOB

Estimated training days	Level
0–14	1
15–28	2
28–42	3
43 or more	4

Notes:

[1] Commanders of major combat units assigned peacetime operational deployments who submit composite reports will use the instructions contained in paragraph 11–3 and table 11–1 to determine their unit's T-level.

[2] Table 7–2 is used to determine the status level associated with the commander's estimate of the overall training days required (T–Days) in accordance with paragraph 7–3 and also the NBC training status level (T–NBC) in accordance with paragraph 7–10 and the pre-mobilization training level (T–PRE–MOB) in accordance with paragraph 7–12.

c. Note that any additional time required for a unit to train for operations under NBC conditions or to reach the level of pre-mobilization training focus prescribed by the MACOM for RC units is included in this estimate that reflects overall training days. Report the estimate of the overall training days required in the USR as follows—

(1) Enter the number of estimated overall training days in TWRC1 (FLD 2A), TRAINDAT set, section B (fig 7–3).

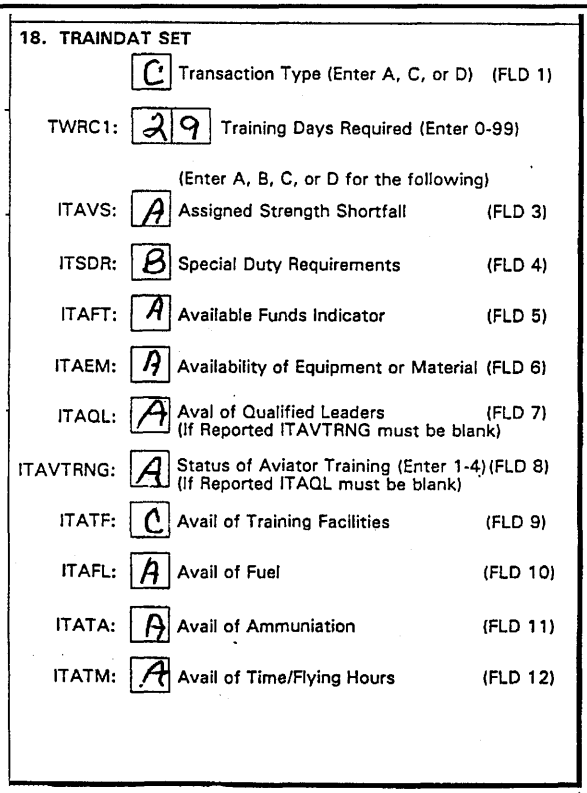


Figure 7–3. Section B, Army reporting requirements, TRAINDAT set

(2) For units reporting APS, PC/ASORTS/ASORTS will automatically enter "50."

7–4. Squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification data

a. Units to report. All AC and RC MTOE and TDA units will report squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification data if they are either required to man any of the elements (that is, squads, crews, or teams) or are equipped with any of the weapons systems listed in table 7–3 or in PCASORTS. APS will not report this data.

b. Report consolidation. All FF-level units are required to consolidate and report, within their composite USR, squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification data reported by subordinate units/elements.

c. Additional reported data. MACOMs and FF-level units may direct subordinate units/elements to report manning and qualification data for additional MTOE/TDA squads/crews/teams/systems in the USR.

d. Squad/crew/team/system manning criteria. For the purpose of the squad/crew/team/system manning portion of the USR, a soldier can man a required squad/crew/team/system position if he or she meets availability requirements in accordance with paragraph 4–4 and appendix D of this regulation, and also if he or she is either assigned or attached to the reporting unit or is battle-rostered for the required position in accordance with policy guidelines for battle-rostering established at the major unit level (FF-level) or at higher levels. For the purposes of the squad/crew/team manning portion of the USR, personnel deployed for training or operational missions will be considered available if their units are determined to be available in accordance with paragraph 3–3*c*.

Note. The squad/crew/team manning status level must be established before squad/crew/team qualification can be determined.

(1) *Fully manned squad/crew/team.* The fully manned squad/crew/team standard is based on the manning requirement for specific elements or systems established by MTOE and/or Army training doctrine. The fully manned standard

is established by TRADOC systems managers (USASOC for SOF-unique elements/systems) and is intended to reflect a robust manning level for the specified element/system and to provide the requisite number of soldiers to perform all critical war-fighting tasks to standard within a continuous operations (24 hours) environment. Fully manned squad/crew/team standards are provided in table 7–3.

(2) *Minimally manned squad/crew/team/system.* Minimum squad/crew/team/system manning standards also are established by TRADOC systems managers (USASOC for SOF-unique elements/systems) and are intended to reflect the minimum number of soldiers needed to perform *most* critical war-fighting tasks to standard within a continuous operations (24 hours) environment while accepting some risk in sustained mission accomplishment and/or force protection. Minimum manning standards are provided in table 7–3.

e. Squad/crew/team qualification criteria. After the manning status level has been established, commanders will determine the qualification status of their units' squads/crews/teams/systems using the standards and criteria provided in table 7–3 in accordance with the following criteria—

(1) *Qualified individuals.* Qualified individuals are the fully qualified personnel by MOS and duty position who are required for any size squad/crew/team/system to be considered as either "qualified" or "combat capable." Note that qualified individuals first must have met the squad/crew/team/system manning criteria established to determine the "full" and the "minimum" manning levels by sub-paragraph 7–4*d.*

(2) *Fully manned and qualified (FMQ).* For the squad/crew/team/system to be considered fully manned and qualified, it first must meet the full manning criteria in sub-paragraph 7–4*d* and the applicable full manning standard in table 7–3. Subsequently, the members of the squad/crew/team/system who met the full manning criteria and who were counted in order to meet the full manning standard must also meet the qualification requirements by number (that is, the number of qualified soldiers is equal to or greater than the number of soldiers required to meet the full manning standard) and position (that is, all individual position qualification requirements are met) that are prescribed in table 7–3 for that type squad/crew/team/system.

(3) *Combat capable.* For the squad/crew/team/system to be considered combat capable, it first must meet or exceed the minimum manning criteria in sub-paragraph 7–4*d* and the applicable minimum manning standard in table 7–3. Subsequently, the members of the squad/crew/team/system who were counted in order to meet the minimum manning standard must also meet the qualification requirements by number (that is, the number qualified solders is equal to or greater than that required for minimum manning) and position (that is, all individual position qualification requirements are met) that are prescribed in table 7–3 for that type squad/crew/team. Fully manned squads/crews/teams/systems having fewer than the number of qualified soldiers required for FMQ status, but having a sufficient number of qualified solders to meet combat-capable criteria, are considered fully manned and combat capable. Note that the number of combat-capable squads/crews/teams/systems that are fully manned and the number of combat-capable squads/crews/teams/systems that are minimally manned are reported in separate data fields. (See sub-para 7–4*g*.)

(4) *Exceptions.* Note that, for USR purposes, TRC percentage standards in STRAC for aggregate weapons qualification are not applicable to the full/minimum number of individuals that must be qualified. Also note that the manning status of the squad/crew/team/system must be first determined in accordance with paragraph 7–4*d* before the qualification status of the squad/crew/team/system can be established. Therefore, for example, although a squad can be manned with more soldiers than the number determined to be qualified, the opposite of that situation is not possible.

Table 7–3
Squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification criteria

Type squad/crew/team/system	Qualified individuals	Full/minimum manning level	Notes
M1	TC and gunner	4/3	2
M2	Vehicle CDR and gunner	3/NA[1]	2
M3 w/dismounts	Vehicle CDR and gunner	5/4	2 and 3
M3 w/o dismounts	BC and gunner	4/NA[1]	2
Infantry squad (ABN/AASLT/RGR)	Squad LDR	9/7	3
Infantry squad (light)	Squad leader	9/7	3
Infantry squad (M2)	Squad leader	9/7	3
RECON squad	Squad leader	5/4	3
HMMWV scout squad	Squad leader/gunner	3/NA[1]	3
TOW section/squad	SEC/SQD leader and gunner	3/NA[1]	4
Combat engineer squad	Squad leader	8/6	5
Wheeled engineer squad	Squad leader	7/6	5
Combat engineer vehicle	Crew	4/3	
MLRS	Section chief and gunner	3/2	6
Howitzer, M119/M102	Section chief and gunner	7/6	7
Howitzer, M109A3/4/5	Section chief and gunner	9/8	7
Howitzer, M109A6	Section chief and gunner	9/7	7
Howitzer, M198	Section chief and gunner	10/9	7
Mortar, 120 mm	Squad leader and gunner	4/NA[1]	8

Table 7–3
Squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification criteria—Continued

Type squad/crew/team/system	Qualified individuals	Full/minimum manning level	Notes
Mortar, 107 mm (4.2 in)	Squad leader and gunner	4/NA[1]	8
Mortar, 81 mm	Squad leader and gunner	5/3	7
Mortar, 60 mm	Squad leader and gunner	3/NA[1]	8
Stinger/Avenger	Team chief and gunner	2/NA[1]	9
BSFV	Vehicle CDR and gunner	5/4	10
M6 Linebacker	Vehicle CDR and gunner	3/NA[1]	11
Patriot	Crew	28/NA[1]	12
AH–64A/D	Pilot and co-pilot/gunner	2/NA[1]	13
AH–1	Pilot and co-pilot/gunner	2/NA[1]	13
OH–58A/C/D	Pilot and co-pilot/gunner	2/NA[1]	13 and 14
UH–60	Pilot and co-pilot	4/NA[1]	14
CH–47	Pilot and co-pilot	4/NA[1]	14
EH–60	Pilot and co-pilot	5/NA[1]	14
UH–1H	Pilot and co-pilot	3/NA[1]	14
MEDEVAC	Pilot and co-pilot/crew chief/ flight medic	4/NA[1]	14
SFODA	Detachment CDR	10/6	15
SOTA	Team leader	4/3	15
CA TPT	Team leader	6/4	15
CA THST	Team leader	4/3	15
CA TST	Team leader	4/3	15
PSYOP DEV DET	Detachment CDR	12/8	15
TAC PSYOP DET	Detachment CDR	13/8	15
TAC PSYOP team	Team leader	5/3	15
UAV	TBD	TBD	16
MAV/IAV	TBD	TBD	16
Fox	TBD	TBD	16

Table 7–3
Squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification criteria—Continued

Type squad/crew/team/system	Qualified individuals	Full/minimum manning level	Notes
LAV	TBD	TBD	16

Notes:

[1] "NA" indicates that minimum manning standards and criteria are not applicable to the squads/crews/teams/systems listed.

[2] M1/M2/M3 crew: TC/BC and gunner meet crew qualification standards in accordance with STRAC.

[3] Infantry/recon/scout squad/team: Must have a qualified squad leader (commander's judgment based on soldier's ability to perform the leader/individual tasks that support the unit's METL). Must have soldiers (see full/minimum requirements in table 7–3 for number of soldiers required) who meet the standards for "individual" weapon qualification in accordance with STRAC. Must be able to man assigned crew-served weapon (that is, Dragon, M60/M2 machine gun, and MK–19 grenade machine gun) with qualified gunners in accordance with STRAC.

[4] TOW crew: Crew meets qualification standards in accordance with STRAC paragraph 5–6.

[5] Combat engineer squad/team: Crew is qualified in accordance with TC 5–150, Engineer Qualification Tables.

[6] MLRS section: Section chief and gunner must satisfactorily complete the launcher section evaluation, including tasks found in artillery table 2 (crew certification), in accordance with appendix I, FM 6–60, within the past 6 months. As part of a platoon- or larger-sized unit, the section must live fire 80 percent of its METL-related fire mission tasks to ARTEP MTP standards twice annually for AC units and once annually for RC units. Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) exception applies.

[7] Howitzer section: Section chief, gunner, and crew must meet qualification/proficiency standards established by FM 6–50 and STRAC. Training requirements include satisfactorily completing the cannon section evaluation and achieving at least 700 out of 1,000 points in accordance with appendix G, FM 6–50, within the past 6 months for AC units and within the past year for RC units. The section chief and gunner must satisfactorily complete the gunner's qualification test and achieve at least 66 out of 92 points in accordance with appendix C, FM 6–50, within the past 6 months for AC units and within the past year for RC units. As part of a platoon or larger unit, the section must live fire 80 percent of its METL-related fire missions to ARTEP MTP standards annually. For M109A6 (paladin units) incorporate the four paladin skills required in appendix B, FM 6–50, pages 4 and 29–32. Upon approval of the cannon section evaluation in FM 3.09.70 (paladin operations), use those new tasks for determining qualification. Note that commander, EUSA, by exception, may determine FA qualification status for USR reporting owing to range availability constraints and short-tour personnel turnover impact.

[8] Mortar crew (60 mm, 81 mm, 107 mm, 120 mm): Squad leader and gunner must pass the mortar gunner's exam with the minimum score of 70 percent in each event, and section leaders and FDC personnel must pass each event on the FDC exam within the past 6 months. Crew must meet the qualification standards in accordance with STRAC, paragraph 5–7.

[9] Stinger and Stinger/Avenger teams: Teams must meet the qualification standards in accordance with STRAC, paragraphs 4–5 and 4–7. Stinger and Stinger/Avenger teams will be reported separately.

[10] Bradley Stinger fighting vehicle (BSFV): Vehicle commander and gunner are qualified on a Bradley table VIII within the past 6 months. Stinger team chief and gunner meet qualification standards in accordance with STRAC, paragraph 4–8.

[11] M6 Linebacker: BC and gunner are qualified on a Bradley table VIII within the past 6 months. Stinger qualification TBD.

[12] Criteria for Patriot TBD.

[13] AH–64/AH–1/OH–58D crew: Assigned aviators must be readiness level (RL) one, per the appropriate aircrew training manual (ATM). Crews must meet the gunnery qualification standards in accordance with STRAC and the FM 1–140 (helicopter gunnery). There is no requirement for aviation crewmen to qualify together as a crew.

[14] CH–47/UH–60/EH–60/UH–1H/OH–58A/OH–58C crew: Assigned aviators must be crew-qualified within the past 12 months. Crew meets the qualification standards in accordance with STRAC. MEDEVAC crews must have aviators, crew chief, and flight medic to be a qualified crew.

[15] Special forces operational detachment alpha/special operations team–alpha/civil affairs tactical planning team/civil affairs tactical HQ support team/ civil affairs tactical support team/PSYOP development detachment/tactical PSYOP detachment/tactical PSYOP team: Meets individual and team training certifications established by USASOC.

[16] Standards and criteria are under development by TRADOC. In coordination with the MACOMs (USASOC for SOF-unique elements/systems), TRADOC will recommend adding new squads/crews/teams/systems to the above listing and will update the squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification criteria, as required.

f. Deployed units or detachments. Reporting units not having sufficient communications with deployed subordinate units or detachments will assume no changes in manning and qualification have occurred within the deployed subordinate unit(s) or detachment(s) since the initial deployment away from home station or parent organization.

g. Reporting procedures.

(1) Unit will report its applicable squads/crews/teams/systems by selecting item #11 ITAVS of the USR menu in PC/ASORTS. This item selection will enable the reporting unit to enter the data required for the squads/crews/teams/systems listed in table 7–3 and any additional squad/crew/team/system types that the unit has been directed to report by the FF-level or higher-level unit. (See example at fig 7–4.) Commanders should include appropriate remarks for clarification.

*FL1=REQ = Required
*FL2=AREP = Authorized Reportable
FL3=FMQ = Fully Manned/Qualified
FL4=FMCC = Fully Manned/Combat Capable
FL5=FMU = Fully Manned/Unqualified
FL6=MMCC = Minimally Manned/Combat Capable
FL7=MMU = Minimally Manned/Unqualified
FL8=PMCI = Partially Manned/Combat Ineffective
FL9=UNMAN = Unmanned

*These fields will not be changed unless the MTOE changes.

Figure 7–4. Submitting squad/crew/team/system status data

(a) First data field. The total number of reportable squads/crews/teams/systems (listed in table 7–3) that are required by MTOE.

Note. This number reflects the unit's wartime requirements and will not change unless driven by a change to the unit's MTOE. (This total includes squads/crews/teams/systems that may be fully manned, minimally manned, partially manned, or unmanned.)

(b) Second data field. The total number of reportable squads/crews/teams/systems (listed in table 7–3) that are authorized. This total includes squads/crews/teams/systems that may be fully manned, minimally manned, partially manned, or unmanned.

(c) Third data field. The number of fully manned and qualified (FMQ) squad/crews/teams/systems that meets the criteria and standards established in the preceding sub-paragraphs and in table 7–3 for the full manning level and for which each soldier who is counted in order to meet the full manning level also meets the qualification requirements prescribed for his position. (See para 7–4*e*(2).)

(d) Fourth data field. The number of fully manned and combat-capable (FMCC), reportable squads/crews/teams/systems that meets the criteria and standards established in the preceding sub-paragraphs and in table 7–3 for the full manning level and that also have the minimum number of qualified soldiers required to meet the qualification standards established for the "combat-capable" status. (See para 7–4*e*(3).)

(e) Fifth data field. The number of reportable squads/crews/teams/systems that are fully manned but unqualified (FMU) in accordance with the manning and qualification criteria and standards established in the preceding sub-paragraphs and table 7–3.

(f) Sixth data field. The number of minimally manned and combat-capable (MMCC), reportable squads/crews/teams/systems that meets the criteria and standards established in the preceding sub-paragraphs and in table 7–3 for the minimum manning level and that also has the minimum number of qualified soldiers required to meet the qualification standards established for the "combat-capable" status. (See para 7–4*e*(3).)

(g) Seventh data field. The number of minimally manned but unqualified (MMU), reportable squads/crews/teams/systems that meets the criteria and standards established in the preceding sub-paragraphs and in table 7–3 for the minimum manning level but that does not have the minimum number of qualified soldiers required to meet the qualification standards established for the "combat-capable" status. (See para 7–4*e*(3).)

(h) Eighth data field. The number of partially manned/combat-ineffective (PMCI), reportable squads/crews/teams/systems that is manned with one or more soldiers but does not meet the criteria and standards established in the preceding sub-paragraphs and in table 7–3 for the minimum manning level. Partially manned squads/crews/teams are considered combat ineffective.

(i) Ninth data field. The number of unmanned (UNMAN) (zeroed-out) squads/crews/teams/systems. Unmanned squads/crews/teams are defined as those that are authorized by MTOE/TDA but to which no soldiers are assigned or for which weapon systems and equipment have been placed in administrative storage in accordance with AR 750–1.

(2) The value in the first data field reflects the MTOE war-fighting requirement. The value in the second data field reflects the MTOE/TDA authorization, which may or may not correspond to the number of squads/crews/teams/systems

assigned. The value in the second data field should equal the sum of data fields 3 through 9 for each reportable squad/crew/team/systems (unless there are reportable squads/crews/teams/systems in excess of the MTOE/TDA authorization actually assigned to the unit). Since deployed or detached squads/crews/teams are considered available for this reporting requirement if their units are considered available in accordance with paragraph 3–3*c*, only MTOE changes or unavailable units would generate different totals.

h. Classification guidance. (See para 2–7.)

7–5. Determining the unit T-level

After the commander of the reporting unit has determined the T–METL status level of his unit in accordance with paragraph 7–2, figure 7–1, and table 7–1 and the T–Days status level of his unit in accordance with paragraph 7–3 and table 7–2, the lower (worst case) of these two status levels will be selected and reported as the unit T-level. Commanders of AA-level units will review the results of their unit T-level determinations for doctrinal credibility by using the training level review process described in paragraph 7–6. Note that commanders of major combat units that submit composite reports with operationally deployed units/elements must determine the T-level of the major combat unit in accordance with table 11–1 and the instructions for deployed reporting contained in chapter 11.

7–6. The training level review process

a. Concept.

(1) The unit training level reported in the USR is intended to reflect the current status of a unit's training proficiency relative to that required by the unit in order for it to undertake the full wartime mission(s) for which it was organized or designed. Army's training level metrics (that is, T–METL and T–Days) were updated to assist the unit commander to more accurately, objectively, and uniformly assess his unit's current training status measured against wartime requirements by more closely linking this assessment to Army training doctrine. However, the evaluation of unit METL proficiency by each unit commander remains the most critical element of the USR training-level determination.

(2) Army doctrine for battle-focused training establishes that training events are the common building blocks that support an integrated set of METL-related training requirements. The training level review process (TLRP) is based on the notion that, with few exceptions, for each Army unit there is a menu of doctrinally based training events that the unit must accomplish on a recurring basis in order for the unit to achieve or maintain full METL proficiency, and also that commanders can significantly enhance the credibility of their training level determinations by routinely confirming that their units have executed to standard a high percentage of critical training events in accordance with the training time/frequency requirements established by applicable Army training doctrine.

(3) The extent to which units are able to execute their doctrinally required training event requirements is a function of both training opportunity and training resource constraints (including time available), programmed and non-programmed. However, in accordance with GSORTS guidelines, USR training levels are intended to indicate clearly a unit's actual training requirements to achieve full METL proficiency, regardless of the causes of training deficiencies or the accommodations made owing to the reality of longstanding or unavoidable constraints. Although Army training strategies seek to optimize the impact of resource application on unit training proficiency despite constraints, GSORTS mandates that this proficiency must be measured and reported in the USR relative to the full training requirement and not just relative to the proficiency level resourced or expected. The pre-mobilization training status level reported by Reserve component units is intended to reflect the effectiveness of actual resource execution. (See para 7–12.)

b. Purpose. The training level review process is a common-sense check by commanders of AA-level units to review the results of their T-level determinations in light of their units' accomplishment of critical training event requirements.

c. General.

(1) Commanders of AA-level units will review their unit T-level determinations for doctrinal credibility by using table 7–4 to compare the training event requirements accomplished by their units with the training time/frequency standards established for those training event requirements, then by using table 7–5 to determine the training tempo levels associated with their unit's training event accomplishments (based on the percentage of applicable training event requirements accomplished within the established time/frequency standards), and then by comparing their T-level determinations with the training tempo levels.

(2) A unit's training event accomplishments for applicable events should be determined from its training records. The time/frequency standards established for training event execution in table 7–4 are consistent with the minimum training event frequency requirements that are doctrinally prescribed or generally expected (assuming a normal level of skill decay and personnel turbulence) for most Army units to achieve and maintain a high level of training proficiency (that is, the T-1 level). Not all Army units (especially RC units) are resourced (includes training time) to achieve or maintain the T-1 level, and no units are expected to achieve status levels beyond those that have been resourced. The training level review process was neither designed nor intended to suggest that either full METL proficiency or the T–1 level can be attained or sustained with less training than that established by doctrine, even if the required training is not fully resourced and training strategies have been adjusted accordingly in recognition of the existing constraints.

(3) If CATS specifies other training frequency standards for units to achieve or maintain full METL proficiency than those established in table 7–4, the unit commander should apply the training frequency standards derived from CATS.

Commanders also can add training event requirements to those listed in table 7–4 based on CATS, or on other doctrinal publications if CATS is not applicable. However, additions or adjustments should not result in the masking of unit training deficiencies, even if these deficiencies are the direct result of longstanding or well-known resource constraints.

d. Procedures.

(1) *Step 1.* Identify and select applicable training event requirements.

(a) Commanders should identify all applicable training event requirements from the menu of training events in table 7–4. Training events that are applicable for Army units by type and size also are discussed and described in doctrinal publications, to include those addressed in paragraph 7–2*c*.

(b) Applicable training event requirements also may be either prescribed for training by commanders at higher levels or identified by the unit commander in accordance with FM 25–101.

(c) Applicable training events identified or determined for use in the TLRP should reflect recurring training requirements that directly support the achievement and sustainment of full METL training proficiency. The events identified may be fully or partially resourced for training execution or totally unresourced.

(d) Specific training exercises are discussed (that is, objectives, execution, duration, participants, and so forth) in appendix C, FM 25–101. The 7 to 10 training event requirements that are the most applicable to the reporting unit and that are most critical to achieving full METL proficiency should be selected for use in the review process. This range is established because it provides sufficient events to accommodate performance aberrations (that is, a T-1 level is not prevented merely because the performance criteria for a single event is not met) while maintaining simplicity in calculations. Selecting fewer than 7 events, or including additional (more than 10), but significantly less critical, training events in the process can distort results. Similar or interchangeable training events may be grouped together logically to represent one training event requirement. For example, a tank battalion conducting BBS, JANUS, and ARTBASS could group these events together as command and staff training to meet the criteria for selecting from 7 to 10 of the unit's most critical training events. Similarly, a CSS unit with very few crew-served weapons could group together weapons qualification for both individual and crew-served weapons, if concurrently trained, as one training event for purposes of the TLRP.

(2) *Step 2.* Determine the unit's training tempo for the applicable training event requirements selected. Commanders of reporting units should use the unit's training records to determine the time in months since the unit last conducted/executed each applicable training event requirement selected during step 1.

(3) *Step 3.* Determine the percentage of the applicable training event requirements selected that were executed to standard within the time/frequency guidelines specified in table 7–4.

(a) If CATS or other doctrinal requirements for training time/frequency are more demanding, then commanders should use the more demanding standard. Do not use a less demanding standard for training time/frequency, unless CATS is not applicable and the less demanding standard is doctrinally supported and clearly and unequivocally represents the unit's actual training requirement to achieve and/or sustain full METL proficiency for its wartime mission(s). The use of less demanding training frequency standards must be approved or prescribed at the MACOM level.

(b) Consider intensity, duration, participation of key personnel, and so forth, in accordance with doctrinal standards to determine whether training events were executed to standard.

(c) Based on the number of training events selected in step 1 and the number meeting established standards for both frequency and quality of execution (steps 2 and 3), use figure 7–5 to determine the applicable percentage.

(4) *Step 4.* Review the doctrinal credibility of the USR training level determination.

(a) Using the percentage determined in step 3, enter table 7–5 and identify the training tempo level that is associated with that percentage.

(b) Compare this training tempo level with the unit's T-level determined for unit status reporting in accordance with paragraph 7–5. The training tempo level should be equal to or better than the unit's T-level for the T-level determination to have doctrinal credibility. (For example, the TT-1 level indicates doctrinal credibility for T-levels T-1 through T-4; the TT–2 level indicates doctrinal credibility for T-2, T-3, T-4, and so forth.) Analyze the reasons for discrepancies, if any.

(5) *Step 5.* Take appropriate actions.

(a) If the results of step 4 indicate that the unit's TT-level does not indicate doctrinal credibility for the commander's T-level determinations, then the commander must add appropriate comments (use free GENTEXT remarks entitled TRRAT) to explain the discrepancy. In his or her comments the commander should specify the training accomplished in lieu of the doctrinally prescribed training events and/or should describe the situations or circumstances that enable the unit to attain or sustain the level of training proficiency reported in the USR, despite its inability to accomplish the doctrinally prescribed training event requirements.

(b) There are certain exceptional situations and circumstances that may enable certain Army units to achieve or sustain a higher level of training proficiency that that indicated by their training tempos. These situations and circumstances are best explained by the commanders of the reporting units and, when documented in the USR, facilitate periodic requirements for analysis of unit training readiness and training resource allocation issues at higher levels.

e. Exceptions and exemptions.

(1) The MACOMs are delegated authority to exempt their subordinate reporting units from using the TLRP if it is not applicable to the unit's training requirements. Units that do not have a minimum of seven critical training event requirements should be considered for exemption.

(2) The MACOMs are also delegated authority to modify the training event frequency requirements established in table 7–4 based on their analysis of the wartime mission requirements of specific units.

(3) MACOMs will inform HQDA, (ATTN: DAMO–TR) of the exemptions and/or exceptions approved or prescribed at their level.

Table 7–4
Training level review part 1: training event and time/frequency requirements

Menu of doctrinal training events	Time/frequency standard (in maximum number of months since event was last executed)
Individual weapons training/qualification	6 months
Crew-served weapons training/qualification	6 months
CFX/MAPEX/TEWT/TOCEX/STAFFEX	12 months
STX/LANES/drills	6 months
Gunnery (major weapon systems)	6 months
Simulator training (that is, COFT, SIMNET, flight simulators, and so forth)	6 months
EDRE/DEPEX/MOBEX/ORE	6 months
BCST/CPX/LCX/FCX/FTX	9 months
CALFEX/LFX	6 months
NTC/JRTC/CMTC/EXEVAL	18 months
Other events	In accordance with CATS/doctrinal publications

Table 7–5
Training level review part 2: training tempo percentages and training level review

Percent of applicable training events accomplished to standard within the established time/frequency standards	Training tempo (TT) level	Training levels for which credibility is indicated
85% or more	TT-1	T-1, T-2, T-3, and T-4
70%–84%	TT-2	T-2, T-3, and T-4
55%–69%	TT-3	T-3 and T-4
Less than 55%	TT-4	T-4

Number of events selected	Number of events trained to standard in accordance with training frequency requirements (resulting training tempo percentages)										
7	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	2 (29%)	3 (43%)	4 (57%)	5 (71%)	6 (86%)	7 (100%)			
8	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	2 (25%)	3 (38%)	4 (50%)	5 (63%)	6 (75%)	7 (88%)	8 (100%)		
9	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	2 (22%)	3 (33%)	4 (44%)	5 (56%)	6 (67%)	7 (78%)	8 (89%)	9 (100%)	
10	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	4 (40%)	5 (50%)	6 (60%)	7 (70%)	8 (80%)	9 (90%)	10 (100%

Figure 7–5. Determining the training tempo percentage

7–7. Reporting training data on DA Form 2715

a. Training T-level. TRRAT, TRAINING set, section A (fig 7–6).

(1) TWRC1 (FLD 2A): Enter the estimated number of training days needed to reach full METL proficiency determined in accordance with paragraph 7–3. (See fig 7–3.)

(2) TMETL (FLD 2B): Enter the T–METL percentage determined in accordance with paragraph 7–1. (See example at fig 7–3.)

(3) The unit's overall training level (T-level) is the worst case of T–Days and T–METL status levels and is reported in FLD 1, TRRAT, section A, joint reporting requirements, TRAINING set. (See fig 7–6.)

7. TRAINING SET

TRRAT: [3] Measured Resource Area Level of Training (Enter 1-6) (FLD 1)

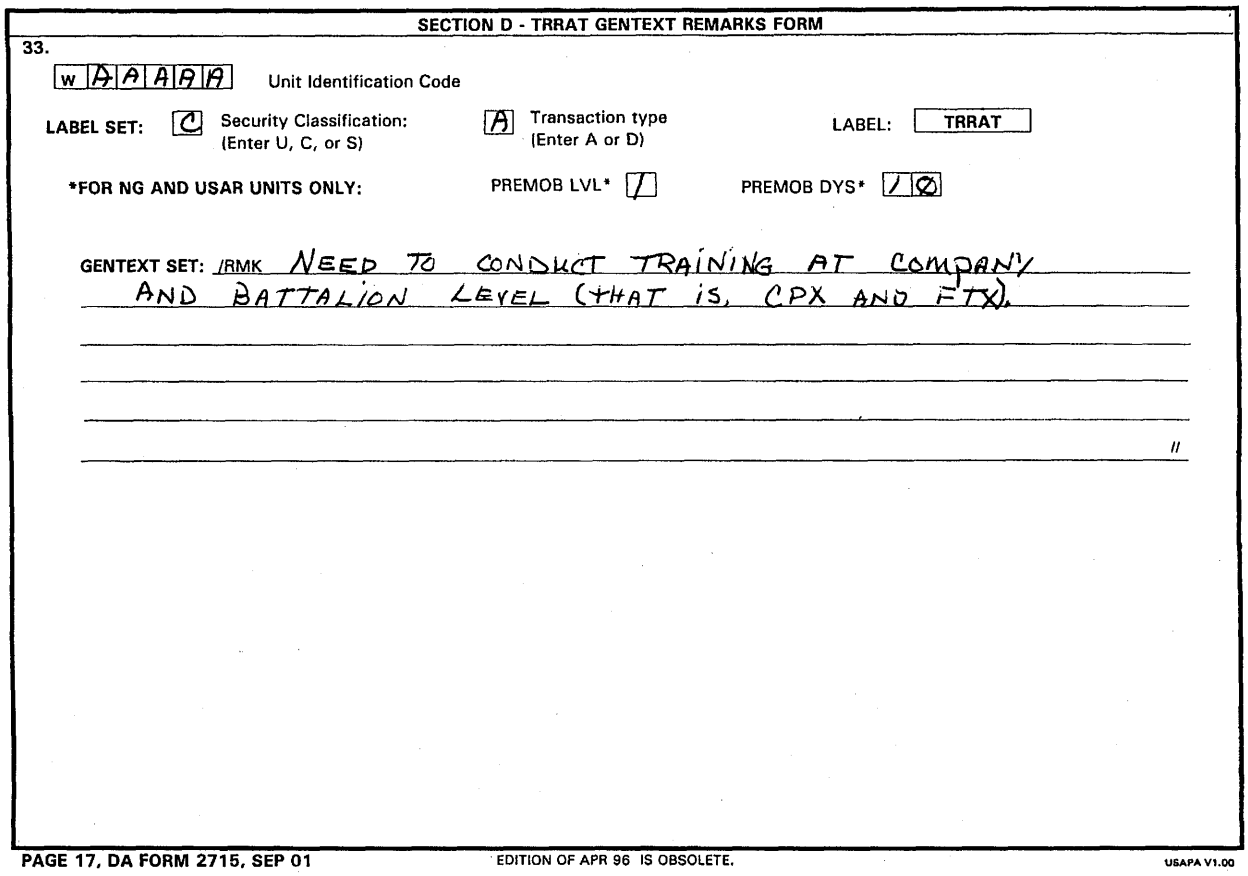
TRRES: [T][0][8] Primary Reason T-Level Not T-1 (Enter code from App E) (FLD 2)

Figure 7–6. Section A, Joint reporting requirements, TRAINING set

b. Reasons training level not T–1. Complete TRRES (FLD 2), TRAINING set, section A (reasons training level is not T-1) (fig 7–6). If TRRAT (FLD 1), TRAINING set does not contain a "1," enter the training code from appendix E that shows the main reason the training level is not 1. If the training level is T-1, leave blank.

c. Reason for training level change. If a unit's training level decreases from that submitted in its last report, the reason for the decrease will be addressed in the TRRAT GENTEXT remarks (fig 7–7).

d. Reporting TRRES. AWS will always report "6" for the TRRAT (FLD 1) and code "T–50" for the TRRES (FLD 2).


SECTION D - TRRAT GENTEXT REMARKS FORM

33.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code

LABEL SET: C Security Classification: (Enter U, C, or S) A Transaction type (Enter A or D) LABEL: TRRAT

FOR NG AND USAR UNITS ONLY: PREMOB LVL 1 PREMOB DYS* 10

GENTEXT SET: /RMK NEED TO CONDUCT TRAINING AT COMPANY AND BATTALION LEVEL (THAT IS, CPX AND FTX).

//

PAGE 17, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 7–7. Section D, TRRAT GENTEXT remarks

e. T-5 level. If HQDA or a MACOM directs or approves use of a T-5 level per paragraph 3–5, enter "43" or higher in TWRC1 (FLD 2A), TRAINDAT set, section B (fig 7–3), and a "5" in the TRRAT (FLD 1), TRAINING set, section A (fig 7–6).

f. Special circumstances. Enter "XX" in TWRC1 (FLD 2A, TRAINDAT set) if number of days to achieve full METL proficiency exceeds "99" or the number of days to achieve full METL proficiency cannot be determined owing to special circumstances (for example, inactivations, activations awaiting equipment fielding). "XX" will automatically equate to T–4 or T–5. As appropriate or directed, comments on days to train or special circumstances are required in the TRRAT GENTEXT remarks set when this option is used.

7–8. Assessing the availability of critical resources required for training

The commander must determine if the unit has sufficient personnel and equipment (counting pooled and borrowed items) in order to train to perform the wartime mission(s) assigned. The commander will consider the following factors in this assessment—

a. Personnel availability.

(1) The commander will review the unit's personnel strength report to determine if the strength level is above or below 70 percent.

(2) The commander will calculate the number of soldiers not available for training whose absence falls into one of the following categories or sub-categories—

(a) Special duty requirement (borrowed military manpower and troop diversion). (See para 4–9*b*(6)).

(b) Deployment and schooling. (See appendix D.)

(3) The commander will review the military occupational specialty (MOS) qualification and fill status and the turnover rate for the unit that were determined during personnel calculations completed in accordance with instructions

in chapter 4. The commander should also consider the time required to train soldiers who require foreign language skills to the Army's minimum proficiency level.

b. Equipment availability.

(1) The commander will review the unit's on-hand equipment status determined in accordance with the instructions in chapter 5.

(2) The commander will determine the availability of the required unit equipment for training using—

(a) The operational status of the unit's equipment determined in accordance with the instructions in chapter 6.

(b) The location of the unit's equipment determined in accordance with instructions in chapter 5.

(c) The suitability of the unit's on-hand equipment to support the unit's METL.

7–9. Reporting resource constraints

a. Units will enter in TRAINDAT set, section B, fields 3 through 13, the degree to which resource constraints are preventing the unit from maintaining a training tempo necessary to achieve and sustain the highest training status level (that is, the T–1 level). (See fig 7–3.)

b. In each of these fields, if the resource area has an insignificant impact on training, enter "A"; if the resource area has a minor impact, enter "B"; if the resource area has a major impact, enter "C"; and if the factor prohibits training tempo necessary to achieve or maintain the T–1 level, enter "D."

(1) *ITAVS (FLD 3) Assigned strength shortfall.* Enter assigned strength shortfall indicator. When an overall assigned strength shortfall, lack of key MOS-qualified personnel, and lack of full-time manning support (RC only) hinder training, commanders will comment in training remarks.

(2) *ITSDR (FLD 4) Special duty requirements.* Enter special duty requirements indicator. Assess the impact of the diversion (includes BMM and TD) of unit personnel to meet special duty requirements.

(3) *ITAFT (FLD 5) Availability of funds.* Enter availability of funds indicator. Higher commanders will comment when assistance is needed from the next higher headquarters.

(4) *ITAEM (FLD 6) Availability of equipment or materiel.* Enter availability of equipment or materiel indicator. This category includes NBC equipment and is not limited to equipment authorized in a unit's MTOE or TDA.

(5) *ITAQL (FLD 7) Availability of qualified leaders.* Enter availability of qualified leaders indicator. Emphasize those leaders most needed for training in the unit's METL (for example, platoon leaders, platoon sergeants, and squad leaders). This entry must be left blank if ITAVTRNG (FLD 8) is used.

(6) *ITAVTRNG (FLD 8) Status of aviator training.* For units with aircraft pacing items, enter the unit aviator T-level (numeric value 1, 2, 3, or 4) derived in accordance with TC–1–210, chapter 6. The availability of non-aviator leaders in these aviation units will be addressed in training remarks. When a unit has aviators but no aircraft pacing items, include the aviator T-level in training remarks. While an important factor in determining the unit's T-level, the unit's aviator T-level may not be the sole driving factor in determining the overall T-level for aviation units. This entry must be left blank if ITAQL (FLD 7) is used.

(7) *ITATF (FLD 9) Availability of training areas/facilities/training aids, devices, simulations, and simulators.* Enter availability of training areas and facilities indicator. Consider quality, size, and accessibility of training areas available to the unit and local/national restrictions on those training areas. Also consider availability of training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations.

(8) *ITAFL (FLD 10) Availability of aviation fuel.* Enter the availability of fuel indicator. Consider need for both field and garrison training.

(9) *ITATA (FLD 11) Availability of ammunition.* Enter indicator for availability of ammunition (does not include wartime basic load). Consider both training standard and training unique ammunition, including sub-caliber rounds for training devices.

(10) *ITATM (FLD 12) Availability of time/flying hours.* Consider the impact of competing activities that detract from training time to the extent that they reduce training readiness (such as school support activities and umpire details for other units). Also consider the impact of available flying hours on training.

(11) *APS reporting.* Always enter "A" for fields 3 through 12.

c. Use narrative remarks on resource constraints. In those cases where fields 3 through 13 do not contain the letter "A" ("1" for aviation units in FLD 8), or where SD personnel restrict the ability of the unit to train to the T–1 level, the impact of the resource constraints and/or SD personnel will be addressed in section D, TRRAT GENTEXT remarks section, of the USR (fig 7–7). (Note that SD personnel status data is reported in the USR in accordance with para 4–9.)

7–10. Training level under unique conditions

a. Army units are required to report NBC training days and the chemical and biological defense resource and training (CBDRT) level in accordance with CJCSM 3150.02. Army training doctrine establishes that NBC is a condition under which a unit must operate and be able to perform its mission. Army unit commanders are directed to integrate NBC training into their unit's overall training program, and the NBC training requirement is not treated as a separate and distinct task. In other words, for Army units, NBC training days required are included in the total number

of required training days; therefore, the TWRC1 data entry, which reflects the total number of required training days, cannot be less than the data entry for NBC training days required (TNGDYREQ).

(1) Commanders at all levels assess their units' ability to execute wartime mission(s) by assessing the demonstrated proficiency of subordinate units, leaders, and individual soldiers in or during the exercises and events discussed in paragraph 7–2*b*. An NBC environment is an assumed training condition associated with the unit's METL, where applicable.

(2) In addition to the above factors, commanders will also consider the availability of chemical personnel (MOS 54B/74A) and the availability and serviceability of chemical equipment when determining the CBDRT level of the unit.

b. To report the chemical and biological defense resource and training (CBDRT) level—

(1) *Step 1.Determine NBC training days (NBC TNGDYREQ).* The commander may determine that—

(a) The days required for NBC training purposes cannot be isolated or separately determined from those training days required to reach full METL proficiency because the unit must train on all of its METL tasks under NBC conditions. In this case, the commander will report a number for NBC TNGDYREQ that is equal to that entered for TWRC1. Example 1: The commander estimated and reported in accordance with paragraph 7–3 that 14 days are required to reach full METL proficiency (that is, TWRC1 is 14) and, in step 1 above, that the NBC training days required cannot be distinguished from the overall training days required. The commander will report NBC TNGDYREQ as 14 days and will use this number to determine the NBC T-level in step 2 below.

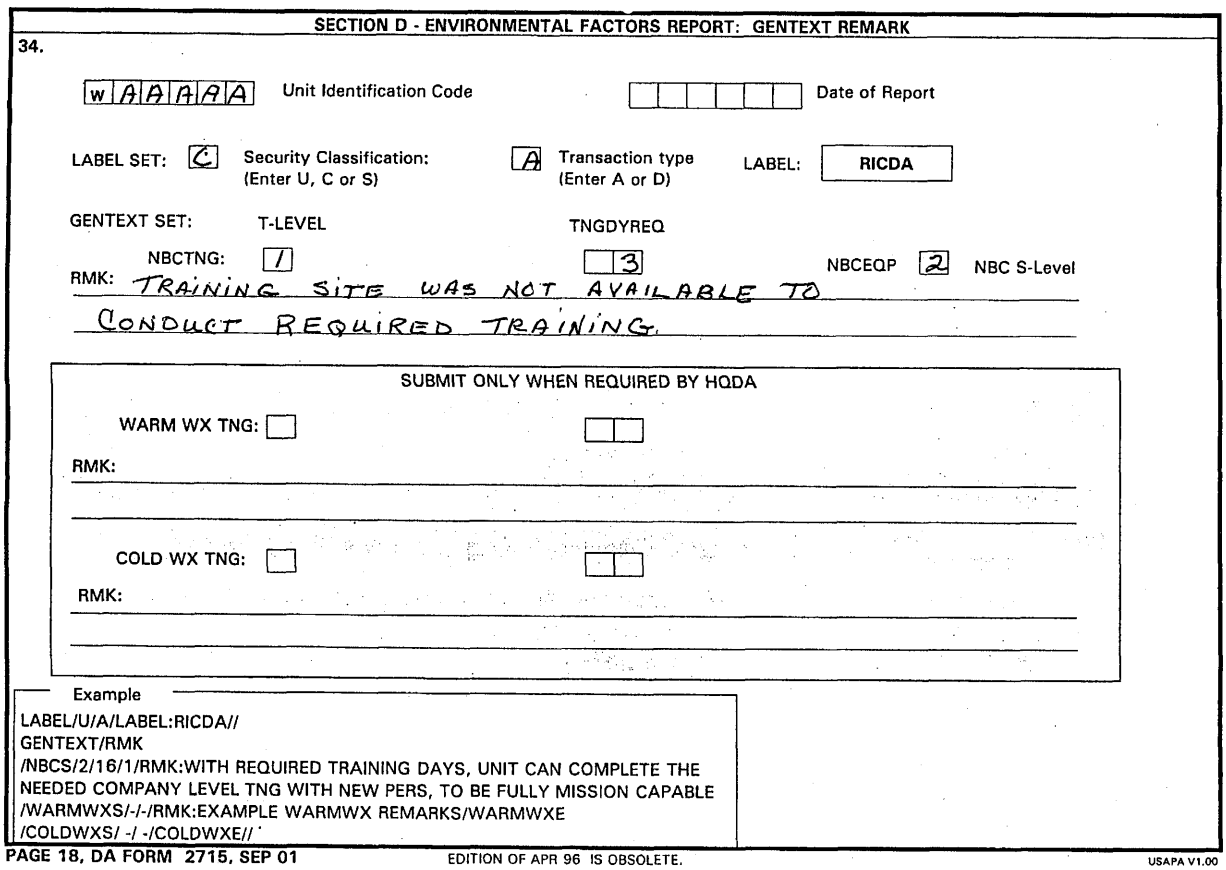
(b) The days required to train under NBC conditions or on NBC specific tasks because of training or equipment shortcomings may be isolated or separately determined from those training days determined to be required to reach full METL proficiency. In this case, the commander will report these NBC training days as his NBC TNGDYREQ, which must be a number greater than zero (0) and must be fewer than the total number of overall training days reported in TWRC1. In another example, the commander may have determined in accordance with paragraph 7–3 that 17 training days are required to reach full METL proficiency, and in step 1 above, that 3 of those 17 days are required solely because of NBC training requirements. If so, the commander will report the NBC TNGDYREQ as 3 and will use this number to determine the NBC T-level in step 2 below.

(c) The unit does not require any training days for NBC training to achieve full METL proficiency. In this case, the commander will report his NBC TNGDYREQ as zero (0).

(2) *Step 2. Determine the NBC training level.* Using the NBC TNGDYREQ determined in step 1, use table 7–2 to determine the unit's CBDRT-level (T–NBC). Use section D, Environmental factors report (fig 7–8), with pre-printed label, RICDA, to report "1, 2, 3, or 4," determined from table 7–2.

(3) *Step 3. Determine if remarks are mandatory.* If NBC TNGDAYSREQ is not zero, then remarks explaining the reasons why training time is needed are mandatory. For example, "Unit requires 3 NBC training days to conduct decontamination training," or "Unit is an infantry company that must train all tasks under NBC conditions to attain full METL proficiency."

c. HQDA may direct selected units to report their training levels under severe weather conditions. (See fig 7–8.)



SECTION D - ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

34.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code

Date of Report

LABEL SET: C Security Classification: (Enter U, C or S)

A Transaction type (Enter A or D)

LABEL: RICDA

GENTEXT SET: T-LEVEL TNGDYREQ

NBCTNG: 1 3 NBCEQP 2 NBC S-Level

RMK: TRAINING SITE WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO CONDUCT REQUIRED TRAINING.

SUBMIT ONLY WHEN REQUIRED BY HQDA

WARM WX TNG:

RMK:

COLD WX TNG:

RMK:

Example

LABEL/U/A/LABEL:RICDA//
GENTEXT/RMK
/NBCS/2/16/1/RMK:WITH REQUIRED TRAINING DAYS, UNIT CAN COMPLETE THE NEEDED COMPANY LEVEL TNG WITH NEW PERS, TO BE FULLY MISSION CAPABLE
/WARMWXS/-/-/RMK:EXAMPLE WARMWX REMARKS/WARMWXE
/COLDWXS/ -/ -/COLDWXE//

PAGE 18, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 7–8. Environmental factors report

7–11. Unit deployment tempo

a. Background: HQDA requires a management tool to identify units with predicted annual unit deployment tempo (DEPTEMPO) exceeding 120 unit days. This data is required to fulfill joint staff reporting requirements, and to advise senior Army leaders of Army DEPTEMPO trends. Additionally, with certain exceptions, the FY 2000 National Defense Authorization Act (now codified as section 487, title 10, United States Code) mandated that all Services must report the Active Army and Reserve component units participating at the battalion level in contingency operations, major training events, and other named exercises to the Office of the Secretary of Defense annually as part of the Annual Defense Report (ADR). The availability of reliable DEPTEMPO and projected DEPTEMPO data is absolutely critical to force employment and force structure decisions made at both Service and Joint/OSD levels. Commanders of AA-level units possess the training, exercise, and operational mission schedules in sufficient detail to track DEPTEMPO events and to develop reliable DEPTEMPO projections. It is imperative that commanders of all reporting units accurately determine and report DEPTEMPO.

b. DEPTEMPO is determined using personnel tempo (PERSTEMPO) data. PERSTEMPO measures individual deployment rates and MOS deployment rates. DEPTEMPO is the number of days in a month that a unit would have to deploy as a whole to replicate the effects of actual unit, subordinate unit, and individual soldier deployments. The new congressional and Army definition of deployment is as follows: "A member of the armed forces is considered to be deployed or in a deployment on any day on which, pursuant to orders, the member is performing service in a training exercise or operation at a location or under circumstances which make it impossible or infeasible for the member to spend off-duty time in the housing in which the member resides when on garrison duty at the member's permanent duty station." Deployment, as defined above, does not include a member who—

(1) Is performing service as a student or trainee at a school (including any government school).

(2) Is performing administrative, guard, or detail duties in garrison at the member's permanent duty station.

(3) Is unavailable either because of hospitalization at the member's permanent duty station or in the immediate vicinity of the member's permanent residence, or because of disciplinary action taken against the member.

c. All Army MOTE and Active and Reserve component units and TDA units deployable or apportioned to a joint operations plan that submit an AA-level USR will determine and report DEPTEMPO data in each of four categories (A, B, C, and D), if applicable, and also a DEPTEMPO total to indicate the unit's level of deployment activity during the reporting period. This information also may indicate why the unit is not fully trained on its METL tasks; the results of unit DEPTEMPO determinations, however, may not correlate to the unit commander's assessments of the percent of METL trained or the number of required training days that are determined on the basis of wartime requirements.

d. The four DEPTEMPO categories have been adjusted to mirror those prescribed in the recently enacted legislation that established the PERSTEMPO reporting requirements within the ADR, as discussed in paragraph 7–10*a* above. DEPTEMPO data in the new "mission support TDY" category (category D) are not included in the calculation of total unit DEPTEMPO. The DEPTEMPO categories are as follows—

(1) *Category A.* All deployments directed by joint deployment orders (such as those supporting the multi-national force observer, MFO–Sinai); deployments in support of all humanitarian missions; deployments supporting military assistance to civilian authority (such as those in response to forest fires, hurricanes, and civil unrest); deployment supporting counter-drug operations; and U.N. staff and special forces team deployments.

(2) *Category B.* Overnight training in support of joint training exercises (CINC/JCS directed), such as Bright Star and Intrinsic Action.

(3) *Category C.* Overnight training on-post or at sub-installation training areas (local training areas off-post) and/or overnight training off-post at a combat training center. (Note that RC soldiers in AT, IDT, or ADSW status (traditional title 32 personnel) are not included.)

(4) *Category D.* Mission support TDY. (Duties that include meetings, conferences, staff visits, staff augmentation, and medical appointments.)

(5) *Total.* The sum of categories A, B, and C for both the current month and annual projection.

e. To determine DEPTEMPO for USR purposes, the unit commander can use the PERSTEMPO application report, which calculates DEPTEMPO automatically, or he or she may manually calculate DEPTEMPO. Manually calculated DEPTEMPO data should match the PERSTEMPO application report if all mandated entries are submitted correctly to the PERSTEMPO database at the unit level. DEPTEMPO is determined as follows—

(1) Multiply the number of soldiers deployed times the number of days for each deployment during the current reporting period to determine deployment man-days (for example, 20 soldiers X 10 days deployed=200 man-days; 3 soldiers X 8 days deployed=24 man-days). Separate these man-days by deployment category (that is, A, B, C, or D). Add the man-days in each deployment category to determine the total deployed man-days for each category.

(2) Divide the total number of man-days in each deployment category by unit assigned strength and round to the nearest whole number. (For example, notional unit X has an assigned strength of 250. Man-days determined for category A is 450. DEPTEMPO for category A is 450 divided by 250=1.8, rounded to nearest whole number=2. DEPTEMPO (by category) = total deployed man-days (by category) divided by the unit assigned strength. (Results are rounded to nearest whole number.)

(3) Add the whole numbers for categories A, B, and C together to determine the unit DEPTEMPO total. (For example, if category A=2; category B=5; category C=2; DEPTEMPO total is 2 + 5 + 2 = 9.) (Note that category D DEPTEMPO data is not used in the calculation of the unit DEPTEMPO total.) A DEPTEMPO calculation example is provided at figure 7–9.

Calculating and Reporting DEPTEMPO
Example: A CONUS based, 421 soldier battalion, during a 30 day USR month, had elements deployed on various missions that fall into all categories of DEPTEMPO (i.e., categories A, B. C and D)
• One 23 soldier platoon and one 20 soldier platoon, both deployed on-post/local training area for 5 days for a small unit training exercise: **43 X 5/421 = 0.511 CAT C battalion days** • One company of 64 soldiers deployed on-post local training area for a 12 day external evaluation: **64 X 12/421 = 1.824 CAT C battalion days** • Therefore, total CAT C days equals: **0.511 + 1.824 = 2.335 (reported as 02 CAT C days).**
• A total of 89 soldiers was absent from the battalion for 7 days each while assigned TDY for a Best Ranger Competition: **89 X 7/421 = 1.480 CAT D battalion days (reported as 01 CAT D days).**
• One platoon of 27 soldiers participated in a Joint Training Exercise for 15 days: **27 X 15/421 = 0.962 CAT B battalion days (reported as 01 CAT B days).**
• 45 soldiers deployed OCONUS for 10 days in support of a contingency operation. **45 X 10/421 = 1.069 CAT A battalion days (reported as 01 CAT A days).**
• Add Categories A, B and C to get the total DEPTEMPO: **(01 + 01 + 02 = 04)**
• Battalion projected DEPTEMPO for next 12 "calendar" months based upon the unit's (in this case the battalion) long-range training calendars: CAT A = 25, CAT B = 7, CAT C = 14, and CAT D = N/A; for a TOTAL = 46 days (enter as 046).

Figure 7–9. DEPTEMPO calculations

f. The DEPTEMPO calculation should not include personnel absent from the unit because of the following obligations—

(1) Professional development schooling (for example, MOSQ, Airborne, BNCOC, PLDC, and so forth).

(2) Administrative duties, such as guard duty, details, staff duty officer, charge of quarters, and so forth.

g. The following are reporting requirements—

(1) All MTOE AC and RC units and TDA units deployable, deployed, or apportioned to a joint operations plan that submit an "AA" level USR will include both current and projected annual DEPTEMPO data in their reports. Deployed units are not excused from reporting.

(2) In the appropriate PC/ASORTS data fields, enter both current and (projected) annual unit DEPTEMPO, both by DEPTEMPO category and total. All DEPTEMPO data entries must be rounded to the nearest whole number; decimals will not be used.

(a) Current DEPTEMPO is that DEPTEMPO accrued during the USR reporting period. For AC units that submit regular reports monthly, 31 days is the maximum total DEPTEMPO for a USR reporting period. For RC units that submit regular reports quarterly, 92 days is the maximum total DEPTEMPO for a USR period. PC/ASORTS will not accept total current DEPTEMPO greater than the number of days in the reporting period. DEPTEMPO will be reported monthly by AC units and quarterly by RC units. To preclude any confusion regarding the period addressed in the report, RC units that have been activated will continue to report DEPTEMPO quarterly in their USRs submitted in January, April, July, and October.

(b) Projected annual total DEPTEMPO is that total DEPTEMPO projected for the next 12 consecutive calendar months. Unit long-range training calendars normally will be the primary reference to determine projected annual DEPTEMPO. Projected annual DEPTEMPO maximum is 365 days. (See example at fig 7–9.)

(c) In all deployed unit status reports, current and projected annual DEPTEMPO will be included consistent with the periodic reporting requirements for DEPTEMPO (that is, the monthly requirement for AC units and the quarterly requirement for RC units). (See chap 11.) Enter DEPTEMPO using the ITATM GENTEXT format within the remarks section.

1. DEPTEMPO data within deployed unit status reports will consist of two entries, each consisting of five data elements. The "current" DEPTEMPO data entry will begin with "CDEPTEMPOS" and end with "CDEPTEMPOE." The projected "annual" DEPTEMPO data entry will begin with "PDEPTEMPOS" and end with "PDEPTEMPOE." Both the current and projected annual DEPTEMPO entries will be in the following format: CAT A days/CAT B days/ CAT C days/CAT D days/total days (A+B+C). Current DEPTEMPO entries will use two digits (use zeros when required; for example, 04 or 09).

2. Projected annual DEPTEMPO entries will use three digits (use zeros when required; for example, 049 or 009). Both current and projected annual total DEPTEMPO entries must equal the sum of the respective component categories (that is, categories A, B, and C) of total DEPTEMPO.

7–12. Tailored reporting for Reserve component units

a. Reserve component commanders submitting an FF- or AA- level unit status report also are required to report a pre-mobilization training readiness level that is determined based on the pre-mobilization training goals/guidance specified in MACOM directives. For example, an RC infantry unit may have been directed by its MACOM to train to proficiency at the platoon level. After notifying HQDA (ATTN: DAMO–ODR), MACOM commanders may specify in their directives those subordinate RC units that are exempted from this reporting requirement because pre-mobilization training goals are either not applicable or inappropriate.

b. The pre-mobilization training readiness level is calculated to indicate the number of days of training that is required by the RC unit to reach proficiency measured against the pre-mobilization level of training focus established by the MACOM (for example, the platoon level). The pre-mobilization level of training focus considers the unit's training strategy and the resources available to the unit.

c. RC unit commanders estimate the number of training days required to achieve the pre-mobilization training status prescribed by the MACOM, using the same process and methodology discussed in paragraph 7–3. The determination of this pre-mobilization training status level is based on the commander's assessment of training proficiency in the tasks required for the level of pre-mobilization training focus; therefore, it may not correspond to the unit T-level that is determined in accordance with paragraph 7–5.

(1) As an example, a RC battalion has just completed annual training. The level of training focus for maneuver units was platoon level in core critical tasks. The commander determines that his maneuver platoons achieved a 90-percent level of proficiency and estimates that 7 additional days of training are required by the platoons to become fully proficient. Additionally, in accordance with paragraph 7–3, the commander estimates that 40 days of training are required by the battalion to achieve full METL proficiency for the battalion's wartime mission and that, in accordance with paragraph 7–5, the battalion's training level is T–3 (that is, the worst case of T–METL and T–Days status-level determinations).

(2) In this example the commander would record "3" in TRRAT (FLD 1), TRAINING set, section A (fig 7–6) to indicate the unit T-level, and "40" in TWRC1 (FLD 2A), TRAINDAT set, section B (fig 7–3). In the TRRAT GENTEXT remarks field labeled: PREMOB–LVL "1" PREMOB–DYS, "07" would be entered to reflect the pre-mobilization training readiness. The commander then will enter the number of days to train in PREMOB–DYS field of the "Misc. new AR 220," which is item 10 of the USR menu on the PC/ASORTS/ASORTS unit status reporting software.

Note. The estimate of the number of pre-mobilization training days required (that is, 7 days) is included in the number of overall days required to attain full METL proficiency (that is, 40) and is not additive to the total of overall training days required. Also note that the pre-mobilization training status level (T–PREMOB) of "1" is determined from table 7–2.

(3) Provide other pertinent comments on training status as appropriate in the free GENTEXT remarks entitled TRRAT.

Chapter 8
Mission Accomplishment Estimate

8–1. General

a. The mission accomplishment estimate (MAE) is the reporting unit commander's subjective assessment of the unit's ability to execute that portion of the wartime mission that it would be expected to perform if alerted/committed

within 72 hours of the "as-of" date of the report. The commander expresses this estimate in terms of the percentage of the wartime mission that the unit could accomplish if it were alerted/committed.

b. Commanders of deployed units also will use the MAE to assess and to report the unit's effectiveness in executing its wartime mission, unless the unit has been assigned a derivative UIC for USR purposes. DUIC units will not report MAE. (See para 11–6.)

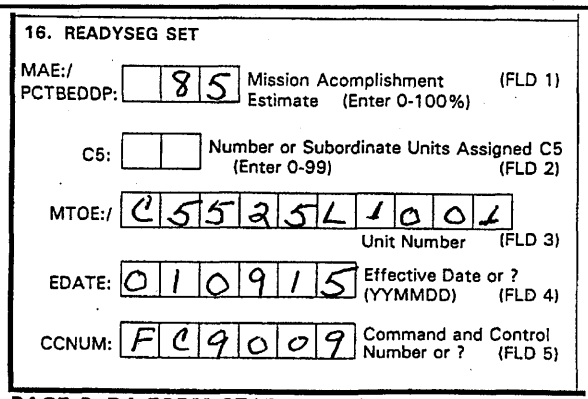
c. This chapter provides instructions for determining the MAE by commanders of reporting units and explains its relationship to the unit's overall C-level.

8–2. Purposes of the MAE

The MAE provides a definitive estimate of a unit's ability to perform its wartime mission. The C-level and the MAE reflect the reporting unit commander's assessments of the overall status of his or her unit and its ability to accomplish assigned wartime missions within a set time period. MAE does not apply to APS or DUIC units.

8–3. Instructions for determining the MAE

a. Commanders of all reporting units will determine the MAE for the unit and record the MAE in the READYSEG set, field 1, of section B (fig 8–1). To reduce administrative requirements and for simplicity, commanders will use the same criteria for all types of units.


16. READYSEG SET

MAE:/ PCTBEDDP: 85 Mission Acomplishment Estimate (Enter 0-100%) (FLD 1)

C5: Number or Subordinate Units Assigned C5 (Enter 0-99) (FLD 2)

MTOE:/ C55251L100L Unit Number (FLD 3)

EDATE: 010915 Effective Date or ? (YYMMDD) (FLD 4)

CCNUM: FC9009 Command and Control Number or ? (FLD 5)

PAGE 2, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01

Figure 8–1. READYSEG set, MAE

b. When determining the MAE, the commander must consider critical resources such as personnel, equipment, training, and repair parts availability. The commander should consider the status of these resources in light of other important factors that affect the unit's ability to accomplish its wartime mission. Those factors include but are not limited to—

(1) Readiness factors (such as mobility; operating tempo (OPTEMPO); exercises; unit morale and leadership; C3I; and measured areas of equipment, personnel, and training).

(2) Sustainability of the unit (includes the availability of spares and repair parts, including ASL, to support the unit's METL, if applicable).

(3) Current status of modernization in the unit.

(4) Force structure design.

c. The USR does not provide (nor is it practical to specify) the quantitative and qualitative factors that may affect a unit's ability to accomplish its wartime mission; therefore, the commander must examine critically all appropriate unit readiness indicators and carefully consider significant factors when determining the unit's MAE. For example—

(1) A transportation company may have an overall level of C-4 owing to EOH shortfalls, but the commander may decide (after considering the specific equipment shortages, the availability of repair parts, and workload factors) that the unit can actually perform 75 percent of its wartime mission.

(2) An MTOE hospital at S–4 EOH may be able to deploy and operate 70 percent of its hospital beds and 60 percent of its operating tables. If, in this example, the commander determines and reports a MAE of 60 percent, then commanders at higher levels will have important additional information regarding the unit's actual overall capability that is not reflected clearly by the unit's C-level status.

d. Commanders will assume that the following actions/events will continue at planned or demonstrated rates, unless definite indications of change have been identified or established—

(1) Re-supply actions.

(2) Consumption and attrition rates.

(3) Operating tempo (OPTEMPO).

8–4. Determining the MAE for hospital units

To determine the MAE of hospitals—

a. Commanders will estimate the overall ability of a hospital unit based on the unit's wartime mission, all factors considered in determining the unit's C-level, and other factors (qualitative and quantitative) not previously considered.

b. Commanders of MTOE hospitals will determine the number of operational beds, by type, and the number of surgical tables that could be supported by available unit personnel and equipment. The MAE percentage is based on the percentage of hospital beds, by type, and operating tables the unit can support compared to the number required. The MAE will reflect the lower percentage of the two (beds or operating tables).

c. Commanders will use the FREE GENTEXT remarks, section D, using the label "MAE." These remarks should refer to the MAE percentage and reflect required versus operational capability based on available personnel and equipment. Use the following format: Required versus operational intensive care/intermediate care/minimal care/ beds/ operating tables.

d. Commanders also must explain the MAE percentage and limiting factors. For example: "Four of six operating tables can be operated with current personnel strength; therefore, MAE is 67 percent" (4 of 6 equals 67 percent).

e. Commanders will list the required and operational (required/operational)data that the MAE was based on, as follows: hospital MAE is XXX intensive care beds: XXXX/XXXX minimal care beds: XXXX/XXXX operating room tables: XXX/XXX

8–5. Reporting ASL status data in the MAE section

Commanders of reporting units will report prescribed ASL status data in their comments in the MAE section of the USR (DA Form 2715) in accordance with the following instructions—

a. Commanders of AA-level units that are authorized class IX ASL will report as follows—

(1) The ASL status data required will be submitted in GENTEXT comments in the following format: total ASL on-hand quantity=_____ total safety level (SL) + operating level (OL) quantity=_____ percentage of fill=_____.

(2) The information needed by the reporting AA-level unit commander in order to report the above ASL status data in the USR will be extracted from the Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS) monthly spares readiness report (preformatted report number PCNAJU–358). The required data for the USR will be automatically calculated by SARSS 2 and provided to the appropriate unit commanders on the 10th of each month in the SARSS monthly spares readiness report.

b. In accordance with paragraph 8–1 of this regulation, commanders of AA-level units will assess the impact of ASL class IX shortages, if any, on their units' ability to accomplish their assigned wartime missions, if alerted or committed, and they also will include this assessment in their GENTEXT comments in the MAE section of the USR.

c. Commanders of AA-level reporting units that are not authorized a class IX ASL in peacetime (for example, RC units) are not required to submit ASL status data in the MAE section of their USRs.

d. Commanders of FF-level units will consolidate the class IX ASL status data reported by their subordinate AA-level units and will report the aggregate ASL status in the MAE section of the USR as follows—

(1) Report the aggregate ASL status as a percentage of fill that reflects the quantity of ASL items required (SL + OL) by subordinate reporting units to support operations actually on hand and available to those subordinate units.

(2) Determine this percentage by first adding separately both the actual ASL on-hand quantities and the ASL quantities prescribed for operating and safety levels (SL + OL) reported by the AA-level units; then by dividing the ASL on-hand total by the operating and safety level quantity total and multiplying the results by 100.

e. In accordance with paragraph 8–1 of this regulation, commanders of FF-level units will assess the impact of ASL class IX shortages, if any, on their units' ability to accomplish their assigned wartime missions, if alerted or committed, and they also will include this assessment in their GENTEXT comments.

f. Commanders of FF-level reporting units that are not authorized a class IX ASL in peacetime (for example, RC units) are not required to submit this ASL status data in the MAE section of their USRs.

8–6. MAE bands of effectiveness

a. The 90 to 99 percent band. Report in this band when it is estimated that the unit possesses required resources and training and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake (for a period of 72 hours) the full wartime mission for which it has been organized and designed. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, consumables, and unit position does not decrease probability of mission success or increase vulnerability of the unit. The unit does not need extraordinary measures or extensive outside mobility assets to compensate for deficiencies.

b. The 80 to 89 percent band. Report in this band when it is estimated that the unit possesses required resources and

training and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake (for a period of 72 hours) the full wartime mission for which it has been organized and designed. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, consumables, and unit position does not decrease probability of mission success or increase vulnerability of the unit under most envisioned operational scenarios. Increases in vulnerability are acceptable relative to mission criticality. Unit may experience isolated decreases in flexibility in methods of mission execution. The unit does not need extraordinary measures or extensive outside mobility assets to compensate for deficiencies.

c. The 70 to 79 percent band. Report in this band when it is estimated that the unit possesses required resources and training and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake (for a period of 72 hours) the full wartime mission for which it has been organized and designed. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, consumables, and unit position will decrease probability of mission success or increase vulnerability of the unit under many, but not all, operational scenarios. The unit will experience significant decreases in flexibility and increases in vulnerability in many, but not all, operational scenarios. The unit may need extraordinary tactics, procedures, operating tempo (OPTEMPO), or extensive outside mobility assets to compensate for deficiencies.

d. The 50 to 69 percent band. Report in this band when it is estimated that the unit possesses required resources and training and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake (for a period of 72 hours) the full wartime mission for which it has been organized and designed. If the situation allows, the unit may be directed to undertake portions of its mission with resources at hand. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, consumables, and unit position decreases probability of mission success or increases vulnerability of the unit under all envisioned scenarios. Mission success is possible for certain isolated scenarios, but flexibility is severely restricted. The unit cannot compensate for deficiencies even with extraordinary tactics, procedures, OPTEMPO, or extensive outside mobility assets.

e. Below 50 percent band. Report in this band when the unit is undergoing a service-directed resource action and is not prepared, at this time, to undertake the crisis or wartime missions for which it has been organized and designed. Units who meet the criteria for C-5 reporting may report in this band. This band will also be used for units that are so short of personnel or equipment, or so deficient in training that they are unable to perform at least 50 percent of their assigned wartime missions.

8–7. C-level and corresponding MAE ranges

a. C-1. Recommended MAE range: 90 percent to 99 percent.

b. C-2. Recommended MAE range: 80 percent to 89 percent.

c. C-3. Recommended MAE range: 70 percent to 79 percent.

d. C-4. Recommended MAE range: 0 percent to 69 percent. (The commander of a C–4 unit might report MAE less than 70 percent.)

e. C-5. Recommended MAE range: 0 percent to 50 percent.

f. Level 6. Level 6 is not used as an overall category level.

8–8. Commander's subjective MAE evaluation and C-level comparison

Commanders will compare the MAE determined with the overall C-level using the MAE ranges provided in paragraph 8–7. If the MAE determined by the commander does not correspond to the unit's overall C-level, then the commander should consider upgrading/downgrading the C-level. However, commanders must ensure that their actions to upgrade/downgrade the unit's C-level will result in a more accurate portrayal of actual unit status that neither masks nor exaggerates readiness deficiencies.

Chapter 9
Overall Unit Level and Special Instructions for Remarks Entries for Regular Reports

9–1. Overall unit level

a. To determine the READY, field 5, OVERALL set, section A (fig 9–1), the commander should review levels attained in the measured resource areas, C-level definitions, and the MAE assessment. He or she should also consider deficiencies, resources, and other unit readiness factors that were not previously considered or addressed.

(1) The start point for determining the overall status of a unit is the lowest level attained in a measured resource/status area (that is, PER, EOH, ES, or training). If no resource/status area is level 5, the commander can upgrade or downgrade the unit's overall level (that is, the C-level) if the calculated level does not accurately reflect the actual status of the unit's ability to accomplish its wartime/mission requirements. If one or more of the resource/status areas is level 5, then the unit must report C-5. The commander cannot change a calculated resource/status area level.

(2) Status of prescribed load list (PLL) items, authorized stockage list (ASL) items, basic loads, common table of allowances (CTA) items, equipment regardless of readiness code (ERC A, ERC B, or ERC C), and special skill requirements (SQI, LIC, or ASI) are examples of other factors that should be considered in selecting an overall C-level. Units staffed and equipped at ALO 2 or lower may be unable to achieve C-1. **No unit is expected to attain a unit status level that exceeds the level at which it is resourced.**

(3) If the MAE selected does not correspond to the overall C-level determined, then the commander should consider upgrading/downgrading the unit's C-level.

UNIT STATUS REPORT

For use of this form, see AR 220-1; the proponent agency is ODCSOPS

TYPE OF REPORT	AS OF DATE	REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL JCS 6-11-2-1-6
FROM	THRU	TO

SECTION A - JOINT REPORTING REQUIREMENT

1. SORTUNIT SET

ANAME: /-/ Name of Submitting Organization (FLD 1) SEQNO: 015 Sequence Number (FLD 3) (Report Number)

UIC: WAAAFF Unit Identification Code of Submitter (FLD 2) SCLAS: [ ] Security Classification of the Report (FLD 5)

DTG 201500ZSEP01 Date Time Group when report submitted (DDHHMMZMMMYY) (FLD 4)

2. RPTDUIC SET

UIC: WAAAAA Unit Identification Code of Unit Being Reported (FLD 1) NOCHG: [ ] (FLD 2)

3. OVERALL SET

C Set Security Classification (Enter U, C, or S) (FLD 1) C Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 2)

RICDA: 010915 As of Date of Report (YYMMDD) (FLD 3)

TREAD: OVALL Enter "OVALL" for REG (FLD 4)

READY: 2 Overall Unit Rating (Enter 1-5) (FLD 5)

REASN: X Primary Reason Overall Not 1 (P, S, R, T, N, X or 6) (FLD 6)

SECRN TUP Secondary Reason Overall Not 1 (Enter code from App E or ?) (FLD 7)

TERRN: [ ] Tertiary Reason Overall Not 1 (Enter code from App E or ?) (FLD 8)

4. PERSONEL SET

PRRAT: 1 Measured Area Level of Personnel (Enter number 1-6) (FLD 1)

PRRES: [ ] Primary Reason P-Level Not P1 (Enter code from App E) (FLD 2)

5. EQSUPPLY SET

ESRAT: 1 Measured Resource Area for Equipment and Supplies On Hand (Enter 1-6) (FLD 1)

ESRES: [ ] Primary Reason S-Level Not S-1 (Enter code from App E) (FLD 2)

6. EQCONDN SET

ERRAT: 2 Measured Resource Area for Equipment Condition (Enter number 1-6) (FLD 1)

ERRES: R71 Primary Reason R-Level Not R-1 (Enter code from App E) (FLD 2)

7. TRAINING SET

TRRAT: 3 Measured Resource Area Level of Training (Enter 1-6) (FLD 1)

TRRES: T08 Primary Reason T-Level Not T-1 (Enter code from App E) (FLD 2)

8. FORECAST SET

CARAT: 1 Forecasted Category Level Change (Enter 1-5 or ?) (FLD 1)

CADAT: 010915 Forecasted Date of Change (If Applicable (YYMMDD) (FLD 2)

9. CATLIMIT SET

LIM: 2 The Category Level Limitation (Enter 1, 2, 3, 4, if greater than 4 enter 4) (ALO B, C, or Z enter 4) (FLD 1)

RLIM: P Reason for Organization less than ALO (Enter P or S) (FLD 2)

DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 9–1. Section A, Joint reporting requirement

b. Reserve component units will report the training level reflecting the status of METL proficiency to accomplish the wartime mission and the pre-mobilization training status level. The wartime mission training level will be determined in accordance with paragraph 7–5, and the pre-mobilization training status level will be determined in accordance with paragraph 7–12. The wartime mission C-level is determined by using the lowest level attained in the measured resource areas (includes the wartime mission training level determined in accordance with paragraph 7–5). The pre-mobilization C-level is determined in the same manner as the wartime mission C-level, except that the pre-mobilization T-level (PREMOB–LVL) is used in lieu of the wartime mission T-level in the determination process. Enter the pre-mobilization overall C-level in the READY GENTEXT remarks labeled: PREMOB–OVALL.

c. The overall NBC level is determined and reported to reflect the ability of the reporting unit to perform its wartime mission under chemical and biological conditions. It corresponds to the lowest (worst case) status level resulting from the commander's specific determinations of the unit's NBC equipment status (the NBC S-level) in accordance with paragraph 5–13 and the unit's NBC training status (the NBC T-level or T–NBC) in accordance with paragraph 7–10. PC/ASORTS software automatically compares the data entered by the reporting unit for the NBC S-level and for the NBC T-level and selects the lowest (worst case) of these two status levels to populate the data field for the overall NBC level (that is, TREAD "CBDRT" in the READY field of the OVERALL set). While the NBC S-level and the NBC T-level are not factors in determining the unit's S-level and T-level, respectively, commanders of reporting units should consider the unit's NBC level when determining whether the unit's C-level should be upgraded or downgraded.

9–2. Joint reporting data

a. Overall set.

(1) *Field 1, classification, and field 2, TRANS TYPE.* These fields are described in paragraph 3–7.

(2) *Field 4, RICDA (date of report).* Enter the "as-of" date of the report or date of change, if applicable. In positions 1 through 4 of field 4, enter the calendar year. In positions 5 and 6 of field 4, enter the number of the month. In positions 7 and 8 enter the day. For example, enter 15 October 2001 as "20011015" (YYYYMMDD).

(3) *Field 4, TREAD (type of report).* Units submitting a regular report (AA-level) or a FF-level composite report must enter "OVALL" in the TREAD field to create an acceptable report.

(4) *Field 5, READY (overall unit rating).* Use the overall C-level in accordance with paragraph 9–1a. However, if a resource/status area level is 5, the overall level must be C–5.

(5) *Field 6, REASN (primary reason overall C-level not 1).* If READY (field 5) does not contain a "1," enter the primary reason code from appendix E that shows the primary factor that prevents a C–1 overall level. However, if the level in the READY field is the result of an upgrade or downgrade, place an "X" in REASN field. If READY is a "5," then REASN must be "N."

(6) *Field 7, SECRN (secondary reasons overall level is not 1).* Enter a code from appendix E that represents the secondary factor preventing a higher overall level. The REASN code for the secondary factor may be from the same resource area as the primary factor, but it cannot be the same code. If READY is a "5," enter a code from table 9–1 in the REASN field.

Table 9–1
Reason codes for C–5 reporting

Code	Definition
If the unit is C–5 because of a recent activation:	
P08	Organization recently activated (if PER is the driving factor)
S18	Organization recently activated (if EOH is the driving factor)
R06	Organization recently activated (if ES is the driving factor)
T24	Organization recently activated (if TR is the driving factor)
If the unit is C–5 because of pending inactivation:	
P06	Organization inactivating (if PER is the driving factor)
S17	Organization inactivating (if EOH is the driving factor)
R80	Organization inactivating (if ES is the driving factor)
T25	Organization inactivating (if TR is the driving factor)
If the unit is C–5 because of a reorganization (MTOE change):	
P74	Unit reorganizing (if PER is the driving factor)
S91	Unit reorganizing (if EOH is the driving factor)
RBE	Unit reorganizing (if ES is the driving factor)
T47	Unit reorganizing (if TR is the driving factor)
If the unit is C–5 because of a low ALO:	
P65	Service constraint (if personnel less than 70 percent authorized)
S93	Service constraint (if not authorized enough equipment to attain S–3)
RBK	Service constraint (if ES is R–5)

Table 9–1
Reason codes for C–5 reporting—Continued

Code	Definition
T54	Service constraint (if training rating is T–5)
If the unit is C–5 because of not being manned:	
P78	Unit not manned
S94	Notional unit, no equipment authorized
RBG	Notional unit
T54	Notional unit
If the unit is C–5 because of DEPMEDS:	
P78	Unit not manned and/or equipped
S13	Equipment in administrative storage/pre-positioned
RBK	Equipment not available due to service constraint
T31	Shortage equipment

(7) *Field 8, TERRN (tertiary reasons overall level is not 1).* Enter a code from appendix E that represents the tertiary factor that prevents a higher overall level. It may be from the same resource area as either the primary or secondary factor, but it cannot be the same code.

b. Forecast set.

(1) *Field 1, CARAT (forecast category level change).* If a unit's overall C-level is less than 1, a forecast change of the overall level (higher or lower) and the forecast date to achieve this level (CADAT, field 2 of FORECAST set) is required.

(a) If a unit's overall C-level is 1, but the commander is aware of a potential change, he or she must report the forecasted level and estimated date.

(b) If a unit's overall C-level is 1, and the commander is not aware of a C-level change, leave blank.

(2) *Field 2, CADAT (forecast date of change in overall level).* If CARAT (field 1, FORECAST set) contains an entry, enter the date of projected change. If CARAT is blank, leave blank.

c. Category limit set.

(1) *Field 1, LIM (category level limitation).* Enter reported unit's ALO, numeric. For APS reporting, it is not required. Leave blank.

(2) *Field 2, RLIM (reason for organization less than 1).* Enter "P" or "S" if a unit's ALO is different from 1. If the primary area decremented as a result of assigned ALO is personnel, enter a "P"; if the primary area decremented is equipment, enter an "S." If "1" is entered in LIM field, leave RLIM blank.

9–3. Army-unique data

a. DA Form 2715. Section B, DA Form 2715, was completed using instructions in the previous chapters. This form provided additional data on the four resource areas to help Army agencies analyze a unit's status and allocate resources. (See fig 9–2.)

SECTION B - ARMY REPORTING REQUIREMENT

10. ARMYRPT SET

	Set Security Classification (U, C, S)	(FLD 1)
KA1	Report Type (KA1, KA2, KA3)	(FLD 2)
ALO: 2	Authorized Level of Organization	(FLD 3)
RICDA: 010915	As of Date of Report (YYMMDD)	(FLD 4)
PUID: 4	Parent Unit Code (Enter 4 or 5)	(FLD 5)

11. PERSDATA SET

C	Transaction type (Enter A, C, or D)	(FLD 1)
	(Enter 0-200%)	
ASPER: 100	Assigned Strength Percent	(FLD 2)
AVPER: 98	Available Strength Percent	(FLD 3)
MSPER: 95	MOS Qualified Percent	(FLD 4)
SGPER: 98	Senior Grade Percent	(FLD 5)
APERT: 5	Personnel Turnover Percent	(FLD 6)

12. PROFIS SET

(Enter 0-999)

PROFREQ:	Professional Fillers Required	(FLD 1)
PROAVAL:	Professional Fillers Available	(FLD 2)

13. FEMALE SET

(Enter 0-9999)

FEMASGD: 20	Females Assigned	(FLD 1)
FEMPREG: 1	Females Pregnant	(FLD 2)

14. ACTGURES SET

(Enter 0-999)

AGRASGD:	Number of Guardsmen and Reservists	(FLD 1)

15. EQMCRDAT SET Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 1)

(Enter 0-100%)

PERRY: 85	Percentage of On Hand Equipment Mission Capable	(FLD 2)
PIEMC: 95	Percentage of Pacing Items On Hand Mission Capable	(FLD 3)

16. READYSEG SET

MAE:/ PCTBEDDP: 85	Mission Acomplishment Estimate (Enter 0-100%)	(FLD 1)
C5:	Number or Subordinate Units Assigned C5 (Enter 0-99)	(FLD 2)
MTOE:/ C55251L1001	Unit Number	(FLD 3)
EDATE: 010915	Effective Date or ? (YYMMDD)	(FLD 4)
CCNUM: FC9009	Command and Control Number or ?	(FLD 5)

17a. EQOHDATA SET

C	Transaction type (Enter A, C, or D)	(FLD 1)
	(For ERC A Equipment)	
	(Enter 0-999)	
EHRDN: 70	Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below)	(FLD 2)
EHRD 1: 68	Number at Level 1	(FLD 3)
EHRD 2:	Number at Level 2	(FLD 4)
EHRD 3:	Number at Level 3	(FLD 5)
EHRD 4: 2	Number at Level 4	(FLD 6)
	(For ERC P Equipment)	
PIRAT: 1	Equipment Pacing Item Rating (Enter 1-6)	(FLD 7)

17b. ERC B & C EQUIPMENT (GENTEXT set, Label:EHRDN)

(Enter 0-999)

EHRDNBC: 30	Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below)	(FLD 1)
EHRDBC1: 28	Number at Level 1	(FLD 2)
EHRDBC2: 2	Number at Level 2	(FLD 3)
EHRDBC3:	Number at Level 3	(FLD 4)
EHRDBC4:	Number at Level 4	(FLD 5)

18. TRAINDAT SET

C	Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D)	(FLD 1)
TWRC1: 29	Training Days Required (Enter 0-99)	
	(Enter A, B, C, or D for the following)	
ITAVS: A	Assigned Strength Shortfall	(FLD 3)
ITSDR: B	Special Duty Requirements	(FLD 4)
ITAFT: A	Available Funds Indicator	(FLD 5)
ITAEM: A	Availability of Equipment or Material	(FLD 6)
ITAQL: A	Aval of Qualified Leaders (If Reported ITAVTRNG must be blank)	(FLD 7)
ITAVTRNG: A	Status of Aviator Training (Enter 1-4) (If Reported ITAQL must be blank)	(FLD 8)
ITATF: C	Avail of Training Facilities	(FLD 9)
ITAFL: A	Avail of Fuel	(FLD 10)
ITATA: A	Avail of Ammuniation	(FLD 11)
ITATM: A	Avail of Time/Flying Hours	(FLD 12)

PAGE 2, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 9–2. Section B, Army reporting requirement

b. ARMYRPT set.

(1) *Field 2, report type.* Enter KA1 for regular reports or KA2 for change report

(2) *Field 3, ALO (authorized level of organization).* Enter the number reflecting the reporting unit's ALO. If a unit submitting a report is not assigned an ALO, then, for unit status reporting purposes, determine an ALO based on the parent unit's ALO.

(3) *Field 4, RICDA (date of report).* Enter the "as-of" date of the report or date of change, if applicable. In position 1 thru 4 of field 4, enter the calendar year. In position 5 and 6 of field 4, enter the number of the month. In position 7 and 8, enter the day. For example enter 15 October 2001 as 20011015 (YYYYMMDD).

(4) *READYSEG set* .

(5) *Field 1, MAE.* Enter MAE percentage derived from chapter 8. For APS reporting, leave blank.

(6) *Field 2.* Enter the "OO." For APS reporting, leave blank.

(7) *Fields 3, 4, and 5.* Enter the unit's MTOE/TDA number, e-date, and command and control number (CCNUM). All AA-level units must submit this data.

9–4. Commander's remarks

a. To support and amplify data submitted in sections A and B of the unit status report, provisions have been made for the submission of remarks using sections C and D of DA Form 2715. The report provides for both mandatory and optional remarks.

b. Remarks should be as concise as possible. Authorized abbreviations as documented in AR 310–50 should be used when appropriate. Remarks should not contain information that is in other portions of the report. For example, "Unit is C-2 owing to a shortage of personnel" is a redundant remark since this information is already contained in section A of the report. Remarks should provide information and details that will help to resolve the problems that degrade the unit's status.

c. Remarks concerning the degradation of a unit's status because of MTOE/TDA changes will be specific. They will include the most critical personnel and equipment changes from the old MTOE/TDA that are causing the degradation.

9–5. READY and REASN remarks

a. READY and REASN GENTEXT remarks relate to the overall level of a unit. READY/REASN remarks must be concise, to the point, and stand alone.

(1) Ready remarks are mandatory for all reporting units and should focus on the unit's ability to accomplish its wartime mission. (See fig 9–3.)

SECTION C - READY/REASN REMARKS FORM

19.

W A A A A A Unit Identification Code

LABEL SET: C Security Classification: (Enter U, C or S) A Transaction type (Enter A or D) LABEL: READY

GENTEXT SET: /RMK/ UNIT CAN PERFORM its WARTIME MISSION TO DATE, BUT THERE WILL BE A PERSONNEL SHORTAGE IN NEXT REPORTING CYCLE DUE TO SCHEDULED DEPLOYMENT.

//

PAGE 3, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 9–3. Section C, READY remarks

(2) REASN remarks are required only if the overall unit level is subjectively upgraded or downgraded.

(3) When the unit's overall level differs from the lowest resource area level, both READY and REASN remarks are required. An "X" is entered in the OVERALL set, section A, field 6 (REASN). Commanders must clearly state why they feel the calculated levels are not truly representative of the unit's status. (See fig 9–4.)

SECTION C - READY/REASN REMARKS FORM

19.

W [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] Unit Identification Code

LABEL SET: [ ] Security Classification: (Enter U, C or S) [ ] Transaction type (Enter A or D) LABEL: REASN

GENTEXT SET: /RMK/ UNIT UPGRADED TO C2 DUE TO SCHEDULED NBC TNG IN TWO DAYS AND 15 NCOs WILL HAVE OBTAINED MOSQ.

//

PAGE 3, DA FORM 2715, SEP 01 EDITION OF APR 96 IS OBSOLETE. USAPA V1.00

Figure 9–4. Section C, REASN remarks

b. HQDA requests no information with a classification higher than CONFIDENTIAL unless the commander determines SECRET information is needed to clarify a situation affecting the unit's overall C-level. If information of a higher classification is used, the USR must be classified with the highest classification.

c. READY/REASN remarks report, section C, consists of the following fields—

(1) *Transaction field.* Enter "A" for READY or REASN remark during normal reporting. PC/ASORTS will update the transaction type field with an "A."

(2) *Label field.* Enter "READY" in the label field if READY remarks are being submitted, or enter "REASN" in the label field if REASN remarks are being submitted.

9–6. Preparation of general remarks

a. Specific resource area remarks have been discussed in the applicable chapter for each resource area. This section discusses the mandatory remark entries as they relate to all the measured resource areas. These remarks should clarify and support data submitted in sections A and B of the report. Units that do not attain a C-level equal to 1 in a measured resource area (P, S, R, or T) must submit remarks on that area explaining the primary reasons C–1 was not attained. To facilitate automated analysis of the remarks section of the unit status report, sections C through D and the UIC (UIC of reported unit) and date of report (RICDA) fields will be system-generated from data entered in sections A and B of DA Form 2715.

b. The following entries are mandatory for each remark—

(1) *Security classification.* Enter appropriate security classification in sections A, B, C, and D.

(2) *Transaction type field.* In section D, for all reports where transaction type is required, always enter "A."

c. For labeled sets, use one of the following, depending on the area being addressed—

(1) Section D "2PSPER" of DA Form 2715 (Personnel Strength by Grade), already overprinted (section D), is

mandatory to submit available personnel strength. PC/ASORTS will calculate the aggregated strength and include the strength in the completed system-generated report.

(2) Section D "2RQPER" of DA Form 2715 (Military Occupational Specialty Shortage Report), with remarks, is required for units reporting P–4.

(3) Section D "2PIESTAT" of DA Form 2715 (Pacing Item Status Report) is mandatory for the submission of all pacing item equipment status.

(4) Section D "2ERCFOUR" of DA Form 2715 (Equipment That Is S-level 4) is mandatory for all reporting units to submit ERC–A equipment line items that are at a level of S–4.

(5) Section D "2EOHSHRT" of DA Form 2715, (Equipment Shortage Report) is mandatory if ERC–A equipment shortfalls prevent attainment of EOH S-level of S–1.

(6) Section D "2PIERRAT" of DA Form 2715, (Pacing Item Operational Percentage Report) is mandatory to submit the operational percentage of all pacing items.

(7) Section D "2ERCERRT" of DA Form 2715, (Operational Percentage Report) is mandatory if "ERRAT" is less than 1.

(8) Section D "TRRAT" of DA Form 2715, (TRRAT GENTEXT remarks form) is mandatory for all reporting units having linguist MOSs to submit language information.

(9) Section D "2Language" (GENTEXT remarks form) is mandatory for all reporting units having MOSs with "L" identifiers to submit language shortages.

9–7. Higher command remarks

Remarks by higher commanders will be entered on free NARR/GENTEXT remark, section D. (See para 2–6 for further instructions.)

9–8. Special instructions when a unit is called up, mobilized, deployed, or employed

a. Units alerted, called up, mobilized, or deployed will follow slightly different procedures when submitting unit status reports. These changes are necessary to meet special requirements and to increase the utility of the report, and, in some cases, they also will reduce reporting requirements. The term *deployed*, as used in this section, does not apply to units forward-stationed in peacetime. The special instructions below supplement the USR policy guidelines contained in chapter 2.

(1) After mobilization/federalization, and within 24 hours of the arrival of the advance party at the mobilization station, RC units will submit a regular report to the mobilization station. This regular report establishes the RC unit's status at mobilization/federalization. Subsequently, RC units will submit a regular and/or change reports in accordance with the USR submission requirements prescribed in chapter 2 for AC units.

(2) After deployment, AC and RC units will submit a deployed report on the 15th of each month to indicate the unit's status while deployed.

(3) After redeployment and within 24 hours of the unit's closure at the home station (AC units) or the redeployment mobilization station (RC units), AC and RC units will submit a regular report to indicate the unit's status following redeployment. Subsequently, AC units and those RC units still on active duty will submit a regular report on the 15th of each month.

(4) Upon demobilization and termination of federal status, RC units will comply with USR submission requirements in chapter 2 that are applicable to RC units.

b. Change reports in accordance with paragraph 2–4*c* and table 2–1 will continue to be required of all units (AC and RC), and USR submission timelines for active component units in table 2–1 become applicable to RC units upon mobilization/federalization.

9–9. Validation reporting

All Reserve component units (USAR and ARNGUS) and APS must submit a validation report monthly, unless applicable changes to unit status (see policy guidance in chapter 2) or the report submission timelines established by table 2–1 require the submission of a change report or a regular report, respectively. To create a validation report, the unit will complete the SORTUNIT set and the RPTDUIC set of section A only. The word "VALID" must be entered in field 2 of RPTDUIC set.

Note. Reason codes must be placed in the SECRN field of the OVERALL set if the overall unit level is C–5 and the REASN field indicates an "N."

Chapter 10
Composite Reports

10–1. General

a. These reports provide an assessment of the status of a major combat unit and its ability to accomplish assigned wartime missions, based on the condition of subordinate units/elements and their ability to operate together. Divisions, regiments, separate brigades, or special operations groups/regiments/commands, divisional brigades operating separately, armored cavalry regiments, and Army pre-positioned sets (APS) with UICs ending in "FF" will submit composite reports.

b. Commanders of major combat units assigned or currently conducting peacetime operational deployments will use the instructions and criteria in the applicable chapters of this regulation to determine and report the levels of measured resource areas (that is, P, S, R, and T) and the C-level in their composite reports. Chapter 11 provides policy guidance and instructions for PCTEF reporting and for using special criteria to determine the training level.

c. Composite reports are based on the calculation of the average status level within the major combat unit for each of the three resource areas (PER, EOH, and ES) for which a unit status level is determined and reported by organic AA-level units (do not consider the band, adjutant general (AG), and finance units). Apply the rounding rule described in paragraph 3–3*d*, if necessary. These calculations determine the average status level (by resource area) for organic reporting units and establish the status levels for personnel, EOH, and ES for the major combat unit.

d. A composite training level (T-level), mission accomplishment estimate (MAE), and overall C-level will be determined using the procedures outlined in the applicable chapters of this regulation; also, commanders of major combat units should consider any additional factors that are essential to the ability of the major combat unit to operate as an effective combat force. For example, to determine the T-level from T–METL and T–Days, the commander of a major combat unit should consider the training proficiency of his staff, the need to conduct training exercises at the major combat unit level (for example, the brigade level, division level) and the availability of critical training resources (for example, ranges, training areas, simulators, facilities) required by subordinate units, especially if multiple subordinate elements have requirements for the same limited training resource. Even if all AA-level units are T–1, the commander of the major combat unit could determine that the composite T-level is T–2, T–3, and so forth, because of his consideration of additional factors and circumstances that were not considered by his subordinate commanders. Similarly, the commander of a major combat unit could determine a higher T-level than that reported by most of his subordinate elements because of the ability of the major combat unit to resolve or mitigate the training issues cited by the commanders of the subordinate units. The training level reported in the USR for the major combat unit should be linked to a sound training plan, developed in coordination with commands at higher levels, for achieving or sustaining full METL proficiency at the major combat unit level. Assessments, estimates, and assumptions used to develop the training plan should be accurate and/or reasonable in light of the major combat unit's wartime mission requirements and unique operational environment. Major combat units also are required to consolidate and report, within their composite report, squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification data reported by their subordinate units. Subordinate units/elements, to include personnel and equipment, will be considered available in accordance with the standard rules and procedures for the availability of units established in paragraph 3–3*c*.

10–2. C–5 composite report instructions

a. Units submitting composite reports will include subordinate units reporting level C-5 in measured resource area or status level computations. When computing composite resource/status levels, include these units as level C-4. If the number of C-5 subordinate units degrades the status of the parent unit below a C-3 overall unit status level, the parent unit will designate the appropriate resource area and the unit's overall level as C-5 (must be approved by an MACOM). The number of subordinate units reporting C-5 will be recorded on DA Form 2715, remarks section; READYSEG set, field 2, section B.

b. C-5 inactivating/discontinuing units may be excluded from composite reports if they are within 180 days of their e-dates. The major combat unit rendering the composite report will continue to report the number of C-5 units in their READYSEG set, section B. This allows continued accountability of C-5 units. C-5 reporting units will continue to report in accordance with this regulation.

10–3. Reserve component training level

a. Commanders of Reserve component units submitting a composite report will report the unit's training level (T-level) and the pre-mobilization training status level, if applicable. The training level (T-level) is applicable to all units and reflects the training proficiency of the units for their wartime missions and tasks. The pre-mobilization training status level reflects the training proficiency of the unit to accomplish the missions and tasks prescribed by the MACOM for pre-mobilization training. If pre-mobilization training is not applicable to the RC unit, then the MACOM may exempt the RC unit from the requirement to determine and report its pre-mobilization training status level. The pre-mobilization training status level will be calculated in accordance with paragraph 7–12.

b. The pre-mobilization C-level is calculated in accordance with paragraph 10–5 in the same manner as the C-level, except that the composite pre-mobilization training status level is used instead of the composite T-level that reflects

wartime mission proficiency. Enter the pre-mobilization C-level in the READY GENTEXT remarks labeled: PREMOB–OVALL.

10–4. Reporting personnel/EOH status during partial deployments

a. Commanders of major combat units required to submit composite reports will determine and report a separate status level for personnel and EOH if they have subordinate units/elements considered non-available for USR purposes. (Refer to chap 3, para 3–3*c* for policy guidance regarding the availability of subordinate units/elements for USR purposes.) This requirement to report separate status levels for personnel and EOH is intended to enable the commander of a major combat unit to provide an accurate assessment of the unit's actual personnel and equipment status and to enable HQDA to assess the wartime capability of the major combat unit (based on the assumption that non-available personnel and equipment have been reunited with the major combat unit) during partial deployments.

b. The first status level for personnel and EOH will be determined in accordance with the guidance and instructions contained in chapters 3, 4, and 5. The availability of subordinate units (including personnel and equipment) that are deployed for operations out of their areas of operation (or of units that cannot meet their wartime mission requirements because of deployments) is addressed in paragraphs 3–3, 4–4, and 5–7. In general, personnel attached to deployed units are considered non-available and equipment loaned to deployed units is considered not on-hand to the reporting unit. In determining the availability of personnel and equipment and whether separate status reporting is required for deployed subordinate units/elements, the commanders of partially deployed major combat units should consult with their MACOM for guidance or assistance regarding the applicability of the criteria and standards provided in the aforementioned paragraphs to their units' specific deployment situation.

c. A second subjective level, with comments, is made by the reporting major combat unit commander to describe the unit's wartime mission capability if non-available personnel and/or equipment are assumed to have been reunited with the major combat unit.

(1) The second personnel level will be entered in the "PRRAT2" field of the "Misc New AR 220" remark (item 10) of the USR menu on the PCASORTS / ASORTS unit status reporting software.

(2) The second EOH level will be entered in the "ESRAT2" field of the "Misc New AR 220" remark (item 10) of the USR menu on the PCASORTS/ASORTS unit status reporting software.

d. If, for USR purposes, subordinate units/elements are considered available, then commanders of partially deployed major combat units are not required to determine and report a separate status level for personnel and EOH.

10–5. Determining composite C-levels

a. An upgrade or downgrade of the computed overall level should be considered if the commander believes that it does not accurately represent the status of the unit. Measured resource areas/status levels and a C–5 level cannot be changed.

b. Determine composite C-levels and resource area status levels using the outline below and table 10–1. Examples showing step-by-step calculations are provided at figures 10–1 and 10–2.

Table 10–1
Composite level criteria (PER, EOH, and ES)

Level	At least 50 percent of units at:	Average of units
1	1	1.54 or less
2	2 or better	1.55 to 2.44
3	3 or better	2.45 to 3.34
4	Cannot meet criteria to be level 3	

Example 1: Separate Infantry Brigade (mechanized)

Unit	PER	EOH	ES
218 AR, HHC	2	3	1
218 SC Det	5(4)	2	2
125 EN Co, Sep Bde	1	3	2
202 Cav Trp	1	4	1
178 FA Bn 01 155 SP	1	3	2
163 CS BN	2	2	2
263 AR Bn 02 Tank	1	2	2
118 In Bn 04 Mech	1	3	2
118 In Bn 01 Mech	2	4	2
Totals	15	26	16

Unclassified Example: Composite Level Calculation (Example 1)

Calculation:

1. Consider all organic AA-level units (except for band, AG, and finance units)

2. Include level 5 resource areas as level 4 in composite calculations (for example, 5 = 4).

3. Calculated resource area levels using both the average and 50 percent rule:

PER level:

a. Average level = 15 / 9 = 1.67

b. Using Table 8-1, based on average, level = P-2.

c. Check 50% rule--YES, 50% P-2 or better.

EOH level:

a. Average level = 26 / 9 = 2.89

b. Using Table 8-1, based on average, level = S-3.

c. Check 50% rule--YES, 50% S-3 or better.

ES level:

a. Average level = 16 / 9 = 1.78

b. Using Table 8-1, based on average, level = R-2.

c. Check 50% rule--YES, 50% R-2 or better.

PER = P-2

EOH = S-3

ES = R-2

4. The unit's training level is determined by the commander, IAW Chapter 7: TR = T-2.

5. If the number of C-5 units degrades the status of the composite unit below a C-3 level of operations, the appropriate resource area and the unit's overall level will be designated as C-5 (requires MACOM approval). Record the number of C-5 units in remarks.

6. Revise resource area levels summary: One C-5 (P-5) unit does not degrade the composite unit to C-5.

PER = P-2

EOH = S-3

ES = R-2

TR = T-2

7. Select an overall C-level: Overall C-level = C-3 (based on S-3). Commander considers upgrading or downgrading the computed overall level. If a resource area was designated as C-5, then the overall level must be C-5.

Figure 10–1. Composite level calculation, separate infantry brigade (mechanized)

Example 2: Separate Infantry Brigade

Unit	PER	EOH	ES
218 In HHC	2	3	3
218 SC Det	3	4	3
En Co	1	5(4)	1
713 AR Trp	1	3	1
178 FA Bn 01 155 SP	1	5(4)	3
163 CS Bn	1	5(4)	2
263 AR Bn 02 Tank	1	2	3
118 IN Bn 04 Mech	1	3	3
118 IN Bn 01 Mech	2	4	2
Totals	13	31	21

Unclassified Example: Composite Level Calculation (Example 2)

Calculation:

1. Consider all organic AA level units (except for band, AG, and finance units).

2. Include level 5 resource areas as level 4 in composite calculations (for example, 5 = 4).

3. Calculated resource area levels using both the average and 50 percent rule:

PER level:

a. Average level = 13 / 9 = 1.44
b. Using Table 10-1, based on average, level = P-1.
c. Check 50 percent rule--YES, 50 percent P-1 or better.

EOH level:

a. Average level = 31 / 9 = 3.44
b. Using Table 10-1, based on average, level = S-4.
c. Check 50-percent rule--YES, 50 percent S-4. However, if 3 units are S-5, consider making resource area S-5.

ES level:

a. Average level = 21 / 9 = 2.33
b. Using Table 10-1, based on average, level = R-2.
c. Check 50-percent rule--NO, 50 percent R-3 or better.

PER = P-1

EOH = S-4

ES = R-3

4. The unit's training levels are determined by the commander, in accordance with Chapter 7: TR = T-2

5. If the number of C-5 units is degrading the status of the parent unit below a C-3 level of operations, the appropriate resource area and the unit's overall level may be designated as C-5, the commander changes EOH rating to S-5.

6. Three units are S-5, degrading readiness. Revise resource area level summary:

PER = P-1

EOH = S-5

ES = R-3

TR = T-2

7. Select an overall C-level. Overall C-level = C-5 (based on S-5). Commander considers upgrading the computed overall level. If a resource area was designated as C-5, then the overall level must be C-5.

Figure 10–2. Composite level calculation, separate infantry brigade

10–6. Completing composite reports—general

a. Section A: SORTUNIT set, field 5, OVERALL set, field 1 and section B: ARMYRPT set, field 1 (classification). Enter "S." All major combat unit USRs will be classified SECRET.

b. On DA Form 2715, transaction code field in sections A and B, enter "C" for recurring or change reports. Code A is entered for initial reports only. Code D is entered to delete all unit status data.

10–7. Section A of DA Form 2715

a. SORTUNIT set.

(1) *Field 1, ANAME (name of unit).* No entry is allowed in this field because it is automatically generated by SORTS.

(2) *Field 2, unit identification code (UIC).* The "W" is preprinted. Complete this entry with the UIC of the submitting unit's MACOM.

(3) *Field 3, SEQNO (sequence number/report number).* Enter the report number, showing the batch report number in which this report appears among other reports being submitted by the reporting/submitting organization.

(4) *Field 4, DTG (date time group when report was submitted).* In positions 1 and 2 enter the day of month. In positions 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 enter the applicable ZULU time (hours in positions 3 and 4; minutes in positions 5 and 6; Z in position 7). In positions 8 and 9 enter the number of the month. In positions 9 and 10 enter the last two digits of the calendar year. For example, enter 15 October 1995, 09:45 ZULU as 150945Z1995 (DDHHMMMMYYYY).

(5) *Field 5, SCLAS; OVERALL set, section A, field 1, classification; ARMYRPT set, section B, field 1, classification.* Enter "C" for CONFIDENTIAL for battalion- and squadron-size units. Enter "U" for UNCLASSIFIED for smaller size units. Enter "S" for SECRET if the report contains secret data because of association with a classified plan, operation, or exercise. (See para 2–7 for further guidance.)

b. RPTDUIC set.

(1) *Field 1, unit identification code (UIC).* Enter UIC of unit being described by the data in the report.

(2) *Field 2, NOCHG (no change indicator).* All reserve units will enter "VALID" in this field to validate previously reported unit data when the unit is submitting a monthly validation report. Enter "OVALL" for the quarterly regular reports and change reports.

c. OVERALL set.

(1) *Field 2; PERSDATA set, EQOHDATA set, EQMCRDAT set, TRAINDAT set.* Field 1, TRANS type (type of transaction submitted). Enter "A" (initial), "C" (regular or change), or "D" (delete). Normally, the entry will be "C," meaning a recurring or change report is being submitted.

(2) *Field 3, RICDA (date of report).* Enter the "as-of" date of the report or date of change, if applicable. In position 1 thru 4 of field 4, enter the calendar year. In position 5 and 6 of field 4, enter the number of the month. In position 7 and 8, enter the day. For example, enter 15 October 2001 as 20011015 (YYYYMMDD).

(3) *Field 4, TREAD (type of report).* Units submitting a composite report must enter "OVALL" in this field to create an acceptable report.

(4) *Field 5, READY (overall unit rating)* . Use the overall C-level from step 8 in paragraph 10–5*b*. However, if a resource area level is C-5, then the overall level must be 5.

(5) *Field 6, REASN (primary reason overall level not 1).* If READY (field 5) does not contain a 1, enter the primary reason code from appendix E that shows the primary factor that prevents a C-1 overall level. However, if the level in the READY field is the result of an upgrade or downgrade, place an "X" in REASN field, or if READY is 5, then REASN must be N.

(6) *Field 7, SECRN (secondary reason overall level not 1).* Enter a code (from appendix E) representing the secondary factor that prevents a higher overall level. This code may be from the same resource area as the primary factor, but it must be a different code. If the overall level (READY field 5) has been subjectively changed (X reported in the REASN, field 6), report one of the following codes: PUP for personnel, SUP for equipment on hand, RUP for equipment readiness, or TUP for training.

(7) *Field 8, TERRN (tertiary reason overall level not 1).* Enter a code (from appendix E) that represents the tertiary factor that prevents a higher overall level. It may be from the same resource area as either the primary or secondary factor but cannot be the same code. If these instructions do not apply, leave TERRN (field 8) blank.

d. PERSONNEL set.

(1) *Field 1, PRRAT (personnel level).* Use data from step 6 in paragraph 10–5*b*, or if HQDA/MACOM has directed/ authorized use of a P–5 level, enter "5."

(2) *Field 2, PRRES (reason personnel level is not 1).* If PRRAT field does not contain a 1, enter the personnel code (from appendix E) that shows the main reason the personnel level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

e. EQSUPPLY set.

(1) *Field 1, ESRAT (equipment on-hand level).* Use data from step 6 of paragraph 10–5*b*. However, if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of an S–5 level, enter "5."

(2) *Field 2, ESRES (reason equipment on-hand level is not 1).* If ESRAT field does not contain a 1, enter the equipment-on-hand code (from appendix E) that shows the main reason the equipment on-hand level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

f. EQCONDN set.

(1) *Field 1, ERRAT (equipment serviceability).* Use data from step 6 in paragraph 10–5*b*. However, if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of an R–5 level, enter "5."

(2) *Field 2, ERRES (reason equipment serviceability level is not 1).* If ERRAT field does not contain a 1, enter the equipment readiness code (from appendix E) that shows the main reason the equipment readiness level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

g. TRAINING set.

(1) Field 1, TRRAT (training level). Use data from step 6 In paragraph10–5*b*. However, if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of a T–5 level, enter "5."

(2) Field 2, TRESS (reason training level is not 1). If TRRAT field does not contain a 1, enter the training code (from appendix E) that shows the main reason the training level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

h. FORECAST set.

(1) *Field 1, CARAT (projected overall level).* If READY (field 5, OVERALL set) is not 1, then CARAT must be reported. The reported forecast level in the CARAT (field 1) must be higher than the current reported READY. If, READY is 1, leave blank.

(2) *Field 2, CADET (projected date of change in overall level).* If CARAT field contains an entry, enter the date of projected change. If CARAT field is blank, leave CADET blank.

i. CATLIMIT set.

(1) *Field 1, LIM (category level limitation).* Enter reported unit's ALO, numeric. APS reporting is not required. Leave blank.

(2) *Field 2, RLIM (reason for organization less Than 1).* Enter "P" or "S" if a unit's ALO is different from 1. If the primary area decrements as a result of assigned ALO is personnel, enter a "P," if the primary area decrements is equipment, enter an "S." If 1 is entered in LIM field, leave RLIM blank.

10–8. Section B of DA Form 2715

a. Exceptions. Section B is completed generally the same as for battalion- and smaller-size units. The exceptions described in the paragraphs below apply.

b. ARMYRPT se.t

(1) *ARMYRPT, field 3, ALO (authorized level of organization).* Enter reporting unit's ALO, numeric. If a unit submitting a composite report is not assigned an ALO, for unit status reporting purposes determine an ALO based on the average ALO assigned to all organic units (round to the nearest whole number).

(2) *ARMYRPT set, field 4, RICDA (date of report).* Enter the "as-of" date of the report or date of change. In positions 1 through 4 of field 4, enter the calendar year. In positions 5 and 6 of field 4, enter the number of the month. In positions 7 and 8 enter the day. For example, enter 15 October 2001 as 20011015 (YYYYMMDD).

(3) *PERSDATA set, PROFIS set, FEMALE set, and ACTGURES set.* Strength calculations for each set must include all personnel within the major combat unit, including those not assigned to reporting subordinate units (for example, four-man chemical detachments).

c. EQMCRDAT set. Leave blank.

d. READYSEG set.

(1) *MAE, field 1.* Enter MAE percentage for the composite unit derived in accordance with chapter 8. For APS reporting, leave blank.

(2) *C-5, field 2.* Enter the number of C-5 units, including those units exempted from the composite calculations. For APS reporting, leave blank.

(3) *Fields 3, 4, and 5.* Enter the unit's MTOE number, EDATE, and CCNUM, if applicable.

e. EQOHDATA set and ERC B and C equipment. Leave blank.

f. TRAINDAT set. The composite unit commander will use the same procedures established in chapter 7 of this regulation to assess the composite unit's training status and training resource requirements.

10–9. Mandatory remarks for composite report

a. READY and REASN GENTEXT remarks (section C) also apply to composite reports. READY remarks are required by all reporting units and should focus on the unit's ability to accomplish its wartime mission. REASN remarks are required if the overall unit level differs from the lowest resource area level (subjective upgrade or downgrade). Mandatory remarks also are required from commanders of major combat units using the special training

level criteria that incorporate the Army's disengagement planning guidance and from those who have PCTEF-reportable subordinate units/elements. See chapter 11 for specific policy guidance and instructions. When a unit's overall level is subjectively upgraded or downgraded, both READY and REASN remarks are required. (See para 10–4 for specific guidance.)

b. Resource area remarks (section D) described in this paragraph relate to composite reports. As with regular reports, these remarks should clarify and support data submitted in sections A and B. Units that do not attain a level of "1" in a measured resource area must submit remarks on that area explaining the primary reasons C-1 was not attained. (See chap 9 and the related chapters for additional guidance for mandatory remarks.)

c. Units submitting composite reports will ensure that the information provided in the composite 2PSPER set (section D) accurately reflects the aggregate strength figures of all subordinate organic units. (Do not include attached units.)

d. All composite units will also report a composite NBC equipment status and NBC T-level in accordance with paragraphs 5–13 and 7–10).

e. The commander's top three significant issues, in order of priority, should be submitted as a READY GENTEX remark. These issues are briefed routinely to the CSA.

f. All major combat units (those with UICs ending in "FF") will provide a 90-day projected C level (overall readiness) based on the commander's assessment of his subordinate organic units' projected levels. These projection figures will be reported in the composite report as a READY GENTEXT remark.

Chapter 11
Unit Status Reporting Before, During, and After Deployment

11–1. General

a. Joint regulations require military units to report via the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) for all operational environments. SORTS data is the major source of unit information used for operational planning necessary for adequate and feasible military responses to crises and time-sensitive situations. Accordingly, Joint guidelines require commanders of SORTS reporting units to assess their unit's status against the wartime mission(s) that the unit was designed to undertake as well as against any peacetime operational deployments that the unit is assigned to execute. Commanders of SORTS reporting units determine and report the unit's C-level to indicate the unit's wartime mission status and the unit's percent effective (PCTEF) level to indicate the unit's ability to execute currently assigned peacetime operational deployments. For USR purposes, peacetime operational deployments requiring a PCTEF report are those involving the movement of an Army reporting unit or its reportable subordinate elements away from their home station(s) to accomplish operational requirements as directed by a higher headquarters. Peacetime operational deployments encompass broad mission types, such as small-scale contingencies (SSC), military operations other than war (MOOTW), and stability and support operations (SASO), and they include a wide range of activities such as peacekeeping, humanitarian relief, and support to civil authorities. They do not include unit deployments to accomplish training or to participate in training exercises.

b. In peacetime, the Army is the reporting authority for SORTS. During a crisis and in wartime, the Army component command assumes responsibility for Army organizations under the operational control of the combatant command for which it is the component command. Once a unit is deployed in response to a crisis or operational plan (OPLAN) execution, the CJCS will determine (by coordinating with the Services and CINCs concerned) any changes to the frequency, content, or level of reporting. The policy and reporting procedures for the deployed USR established in this chapter are applicable to deployed units when the Army is the reporting authority. The deployed USR provides the CJCS, CINCs, and the Army Staff with the minimum information required to execute their responsibilities to employ, resource, and support deployed units.

11–2. Concept

a. Pre-deployment.

(1) *PCTEF.* AA- and FF-level units, in whole or in part, will report PCTEF in accordance with paragraph 11–3. Units directed to report in accordance with paragraph 11–6 will submit PCTEF independent of their parent unit.

(2) *Training level (T-level).* When required or directed, FF-level units will use special criteria to determine their T-levels in accordance with paragraph 11–4.

(3) *Units reporting in accordance with paragraph 11–6.* CINCs and JCS, in coordination with HQDA, will determine if or which ad hoc organizations with derivative UICs (DUIC) (that is, task forces, companies, detachments, and other units/elements for which no structures exist) will submit unit status reports for a given deployment.

b. Deployment.

(1) *Deployed reporting.*

(a) All deployed AA- and FF-level reporting units are required to continue unit status reporting, unless specifically

exempted by HQDA in accordance with paragraph 2–3. CINCs, in coordination with HQDA, will determine if or which ad hoc organizations with derivative UICs (DUIC) (that is, task forces, companies, detachments, and other units/elements for which no structures exist) will submit unit status reports for a given deployment.

(b) AA- and FF-level units on operational deployments will submit a deployed report. AA- and FF-level units deployed on training exercises may submit a deployed report, when specifically approved by the MACOM.

(c) When operationally deployed in accordance with paragraph 11–1, or authorized to submit a deployed report, commanders of units with UICs ending in "AA" and "FF" will—

1. Assess the unit's ability to execute the wartime mission(s) for which the unit was organized or designed in the four measured resource areas (that is, P, S, R, and T) and determine the C-level.

2. Subjectively assess and report the unit's effectiveness in executing the current mission(s) for which deployed by entering a PCTEF level in the PCTEF field of the deployed USR. This PCTEF level will not necessarily correlate with the unit's C-level.

(d) For units reporting in accordance with paragraph 11–6, submit report as directed.

(2) *PCTEF reporting.* PCTEF will be reported in the deployed USR in accordance with paragraph 11–3. When required to report a PCTEF, owing to a pending peacetime operational deployment in accordance with paragraph 11–3 below, commanders of units with UICs ending in "AA" and "FF" will report a PCTEF in their regular or composite reports, respectively.

(3) *Training level (T-level).* FF-level units, with operationally deployed units/elements, will use the special training level criteria in accordance with paragraph 11–4*f*.

c. Redeployment.

(1) *USR reporting.* AA- and FF-level units will resume regular USR reporting in accordance with table 2–1.

(2) *PCTEF.* The PCTEF reporting window closes for all reporting units (AC and RC) when all operationally deployed reportable units/elements have returned from the operational deployment.

(3) *Training level (T-level).* FF-level units will continue to submit a T-level in accordance with paragraph 11–4*f*.

(4) *Units reporting in accordance with paragraph 11–6.* Units will submit a deployed report upon closure at home station indicating that this is the final report.

d. Exception reporting. If an AA-level unit cannot meet its status reporting requirements because of operational constraints, or because of extremely exceptional circumstances (for example, catastrophe, major natural disasters, and so forth), then the MACOM may authorize the unit to report temporarily using the reporting criteria and procedures established in this regulation for derivative UIC (DUIC) units in accordance with paragraph 11–6. MACOMs will notify HQDA (ATTN: DAMO–ODR) when they exercise this authority. Notification to HQDA will include the unit identification (by UIC), the effective period the unit has been authorized to use DUIC reporting procedures, and the exceptional circumstances warranting the temporary use of DUIC reporting procedures. MACOM authority to approve temporary use of DUIC reporting procedures is not applicable to FF-level reporting requirements.

11–3. PCTEF reporting

a. General. PCTEF will be reported by all Army SORTS reporting units that are assigned to conduct peacetime operational deployments or that have subordinate PCTEF reportable units/elements assigned to conduct peacetime operational deployments. (See figs 11–3 and 11–4.)

(1) *Reportable units/elements.* PCTEF will be reported for deploying/deployed units/elements with command and control systems as defined by Joint directive (see glossary). Essential aspects of the criteria that distinguish reportable Army units/elements from non-reportable Army units/elements are the presence of a commander (normally a commissioned officer in the rank of captain or higher) and the necessary communications systems that will allow the commander to provide regular (at least monthly) status reports or situation reports (SITREPs) routinely to the parent unit. In general, company-size and larger Army units/elements are considered by HQDA to meet these criteria. Both of these aspects of the criteria (an appropriate commander and the necessary communications systems for regular status reporting) must be satisfied for the deploying/deployed unit/element to be considered reportable. All SORTS reporting Army units (AA- and FF-levels) are considered to be PCTEF reportable units. A PCTEF *may be*(optional) determined and reported for deploying/deployed Army units/elements that do not satisfy the criteria by the commander of the SORTS reporting Army unit, if desired and appropriate.

(2) *Reporting units.* AA-level and FF-level Army units will report a PCTEF level reflecting the ability of their "reportable" subordinate units/elements to accomplish the mission requirements of their assigned peacetime operational deployments. Units reporting in accordance with paragraph 11–6 also will report a PCTEF level. PCTEF reporting will be accomplished while "reportable" unit/elements are in the "PCTEF reporting window."

(3) *PCTEF reporting window.* SORTS reporting Army units will accomplish PCTEF reporting as follows—

(a) AC reporting units are required to begin PCTEF reporting not later than 90 days prior to actual peacetime operational deployment of reportable units/elements.

(b) RC reporting units are required to begin PCTEF reporting not later than 30 days after the effective date that reportable units/elements have been ordered to active duty for peacetime operational deployment.

(c) The PCTEF reporting window closes for all reporting units (AC and RC) when all reportable units/elements have re-deployed to home station.

(d) SORTS reporting units will begin reporting a PCTEF in their first USR required for submission in the PCTEF reporting window, unless earlier PCTEF reporting has been directed by HQDA or by the MACOM/NGB. PCTEF reporting will not be directed before the units/elements receive a formal warning order of operational mission assignment.

b. Determining and reporting a PCTEF level.

(1) *General.* Commanders of SORTS reporting units will determine and report a PCTEF level as follows—

(a) Commanders of SORTS reporting units will determine a PCTEF level that represents the ability of the reporting unit as a whole or in part (if partially deployed) to accomplish the assigned peacetime operational deployment.

(b) If the entire SORTS reporting unit is operationally deployed or pending operational deployment, then the PCTEF level will reflect the commander's subjective assessment of the ability of the entire unit to accomplish the peacetime operational deployment.

(c) If the SORTS reporting unit is partially deployed or if reportable subordinate units/elements are pending deployment, then the PCTEF level will reflect the commander's subjective assessment of the ability of the reportable subordinate unit/elements to accomplish the peacetime operational deployment.

(d) SORTS reporting units will report the PCTEF level in their deployed, regular, or composite USR in accordance with table 2–1. While reportable units/elements are actually operationally deployed, commanders of SORTS reporting units will submit a deployed report in accordance with paragraph 11–7. (Note that commanders of major combat units, FF-level units, continue to submit composite reports while deployed.) Commanders will use the GENTEXT remarks to explain or clarify relevant circumstances related to the peacetime operational deployment.

(2) *Additional guidelines and instructions related to PCTEF reporting.*

(a) AA-level reports.

1. A PCTEF will be included in only one AA-level report. Parent units with peacetime operationally deployed reportable subordinate units/elements or reportable subordinate units/elements pending operational deployment will not report a PCTEF if these units/elements are required to submit a separate DUIC report in accordance with paragraph 11–6.

2. Commanders of AA-level SORTS reporting units that have multiple reportable subordinate elements that are pending peacetime operational deployment or that are currently conducting peacetime operational deployment(s), will determine a PCTEF that represents the overall ability of the reportable subordinate units/elements to accomplish the mission(s) for which they are deployed or pending deployment. (Do not consider those subordinate units/elements that have been directed to submit a DUIC report in accordance with paragraph 11–6.) Explanatory GENTEXT remarks are required in all cases

(b) FF-level reports.

1. A composite PCTEF level will be reported in FF-level (composite) reports even if all operationally deployed units/elements are SORTS reporting units themselves (that is, AA-level units). A composite PCTEF is not required if no AA-level units are actually operationally deployed or pending deployment. Note that DUIC reports may be retrieved from ASORTS by commanders of FF-level units for their composite reports.

2. If a major combat unit is supporting multiple operations or has multiple reporting units, then the commander of the major combat unit will determine and report a composite PCTEF in the FF-level report. In determining this composite PCTEF level, the commander of the major combat unit will determine a PCTEF level for each operational deployment supported by evaluating the ability of the assigned subordinate reporting units to accomplish their operational deployment mission requirements. The commander will then consider the PCTEF determined for each supported peacetime operational deployment, the relative significance of each operational deployment, and the relative size of the reportable subordinate units/elements (for example, subordinate AA-level units) supporting the operational deployment. Commanders will use GENTEXT remarks to list the PCTEF for each operational deployment and to clarify how the composite PCTEF level was determined.

(c) Derivative UIC (DUIC) reporting. DUIC units created for operational purposes with the requirement to submit a USR will report a PCTEF by following reporting procedures established in this regulation for AA-level units. Other DUIC units (for example, DUICs ending in AO, BO, CO, and so forth) will provide USR data to their parent (AA-level) unit so that the parent unit can report a PCTEF. Units/elements directed to report in accordance with paragraph 11–6 will use the REASN codes in appendix E, table E–2 to indicate the unit's deployment status.

(d) REASN codes.

1. While fully or partially deployed, SORTS reporting units will use the REASN codes in appendix E, table E–2, to indicate the deployment status of the unit and/or its subordinate elements or personnel. These REASN codes are provided to enable commanders of SORTS reporting units to indicate the unit's deployment status (including pending deployment status) and the percent of the overall unit capability that is deployed (to include individual personnel deployments). REASN codes are also provided to indicate that the peacetime operationally deployed units/elements (or personnel) are non-reportable and whether the reporting unit is supporting single or multiple operations.

2. When using these REASN codes, GENTEXT remarks will be used to explain the current or pending peacetime

operational deployment, to discuss the commander's PCTEF determination, and to clarify non-reportable or reportable units/elements. (The remarks will be labeled in the SORTS and ASORTS database as label ID: MAE.)

(e) Supplemental instructions applicable to RC units. The responsible MACOM, USARC, NGB, or the gaining command (Army component command, when appropriate) will support and assist PCTEF-reportable RC units as required and appropriate. SORTS reporting (that is, AA-level) RC units will be provided support and assistance to prepare and transmit their USR. PCTEF-reportable RC units that are not SORTS reporting units will be provided support and assistance to prepare and transmit their USR data to their AA-level RC parent unit so that the parent unit can report the PCTEF. The following guidelines also apply—

1. After a PCTEF-reportable RC unit has been alerted for peacetime operational deployment, but before the PCTEF-reportable RC unit has been mobilized/federalized, USR status reporting will continue to be accomplished in accordance with the provisions of chapter 2.

2. After a PCTEF-reportable RC unit has been mobilized/federalized for peacetime operational deployment, the responsible active component MACOM (that is, FORSCOM, in most cases) will support and assist the RC unit to prepare and transmit its USR or its USR data. (Note that paragraph 9–8*a* establishes requirements for AA-level RC units, after mobilization/federalization, to submit a regular report to the mobilization station within 24 hours of the arrival of the advance party at the mobilization station to establish the RC unit's status at mobilization/federalization.)

3. When a PCTEF-reportable RC unit is deployed for peacetime operational deployment, the gaining command (Army component command, when applicable) will support and assist the RC unit to prepare and transmit its USR or its USR data. (Note that paragraph 9–8*a* establishes USR requirements for AC and RC units, after deployment, to submit a deployed report to indicate the unit's status while deployed.)

4. When a PCTEF-reportable RC unit (for example, an AA-level company or a company with DUIC ending in AO, BO, CO, and so forth) is redeployed from a peacetime operational deployment, the responsible active component MACOM (that is, FORSCOM, in most cases) will support and assist the RC unit to prepare and transmit its USR (applicable to AA–Level companies) or its USR data (applicable to companies with AO, BO, CO, and so forth, DUICs). (Note that paragraph 9–8*a* establishes that AC units and those RC units still on active duty, after redeployment, will submit a regular report and/or change report in accordance with chapter 2 to indicate the unit's status following redeployment.)

5. When a PCTEF-reportable RC unit is de-mobilized and its federal status is officially terminated, USR requirements will revert to those established in chapter 2.

6. MACOMs/NGB may publish supplemental instructions to support the implementation of PCTEF reporting for their units; however, these supplemental instructions must be consistent with provisions of AR 220–1 and will be coordinated with HQDA prior to publication.

(f) PCTEF levels. Valid entries for PCTEF levels are numeric values: "1," "2," "3," or "4."

1. Report "1" if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the **full** mission assigned.

2. Report "2" if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake **most** of the mission assigned.

3. Report "3" if the unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake **many, but not all,** portions of the current mission.

4. Report "4" if the unit requires additional resources or training to undertake the current mission, but may be directed to undertake portions of the current mission with resources on hand.

11–4. Deployed reporting procedures for FF-level and AA-level units

a. The C-level and the levels for the four measured resource areas. The C-level and the levels for the four measured resource areas will be determined in an abbreviated manner for status reporting by deployed units. Commanders of deployed units will report the unit's status in the four measured resource areas (PER, EOH, ES, and training) based on the mission for which the unit was organized or designed (that is, the unit's wartime mission). Unit status information will reflect the unit's currently approved MTOE and wartime METL. Composite reports (FF-level) will reflect pre-deployment organic units.

b. Overall category level. The C-level will be selected based on the lowest level determined for a measured resource area. The commander must consider the levels of all measured resource areas and the MAE percentage when determining whether or not to subjectively upgrade or downgrade the unit's C-level.

c. Personnel.

(1) Only assigned and/or available personnel will be reported. (See policy guidance in para 4–4 and appendix D.)

(2) Assigned personnel data will reflect personnel currently assigned (that is, via permanent change of station orders) to the parent-level unit, to include personnel assigned to the rear detachment DUIC. (See para 4–3.)

(3) Available personnel includes all deployed personnel and those soldiers available for deployment who are in the rear detachment, unless those soldiers could not join the unit to meet wartime operational requirements. Determine personnel availability in accordance with the provisions and criteria in paragraph 4–4 and appendix D.

d. Equipment on hand.

(1) Only ERC P and A MTOE authorized items must be reported.

(2) Equipment left in the rear detachment will be counted as "on-hand" if it meets the conditions specified in

paragraph 5–7. The key criteria are that the equipment remains under the operational control of the commander; the commander retains visibility of that equipment; and that an established plan exists to deploy that equipment within the deployed mission requirements.

(3) Equipment borrowed against MTOE authorizations will be counted as "on-hand," as defined in paragraph 5–8. The borrowing unit will not report equipment that is borrowed against mission requirements with no MTOE authorization.

e. Equipment serviceability.

(1) Only ERC P and A equipment serviceability reporting is required. The percentage of on-hand equipment fully mission capable (PERRY), and the percentage of pacing items on hand fully mission capable (PIEMC) will be based on the status of equipment on the "as-of" date of the report, not a monthly average.

(2) The serviceability status of equipment left in rear detachments and reported as on hand will reflect the last known condition. If the commander of the deployed unit does not have the ability to maintain visibility of the serviceability status of equipment left in the rear detachment, then he will report only the deployed equipment and state in his remarks that the equipment serviceability rating is based only on deployed equipment.

f. Training.

(1) Units submitting AA-level reports—

(a) The unit's training level is based on the percentage of its METL for which it is fully trained and the number of training days required by the unit to attain full METL proficiency in accordance with paragraph 7–5. AA-level unit commanders also are required to review their training level determinations for doctrinal credibility by comparing their units' training event accomplishments with doctrinal training event requirements in accordance with paragraph 7–6. The status of squad/crew/team/system manning and qualification also is reported for information and analysis at higher levels, if applicable in accordance with paragraph 7–4.

(b) The percentage of the METL trained and the number of training days required to reach full METL proficiency are determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 7–2 and 7–3, respectively.

(2) Major combat units submitting composite reports—

(a) Policy guidelines. Commanders of major combat units will use the criteria in table 11–1 below to determine the major combat unit's T-level before, during, and after peacetime operational deployments in accordance with the following policy guidelines—

1. Apply when the major combat unit or subordinate elements are operationally deployed during peacetime (as explained in para 11–1), and the peacetime operational deployment(s) adversely affects the USR training level of the major combat unit or adversely affects its ability to accomplish its wartime mission.

2. Apply no earlier than 90 days prior to the peacetime operational deployment if the training requirements for the peacetime operational deployment(s) adversely affects the USR training level of the major combat unit or adversely affects its ability to accomplish its wartime mission(s).

3. Apply for no longer than 90 days following the return of units to home station(s) from peacetime operational deployment if (based on the criteria established in chapter 7) the major combat unit cannot report a T–1 training level in the USR.

4. Apply as directed by the MACOM or by HQDA.

(b) Supplemental instructions. The T-level criteria in table 11–1 below incorporate the Army's 120-day disengagement model and will be used in composite reports during the time period specified in separate implementing instructions provided to the major combat unit by HQDA or by the MACOM. In the absence of separate implementing instructions, major combat units will begin to use this T-level criteria in accordance with the above policy guidelines no sooner than 90 days prior to the operational deployment of subordinate units/elements. Major combat units will continue to use this T-level criteria in accordance with the above policy guidelines for up to 90 days after the return of units/elements from operational deployment to avoid "instant un-readiness" and/or to accommodate the reconstitution and/or transition of units/elements to their wartime mission requirements.

(c) REASN code. Commanders of major combat units authorized by the policy guidance in this regulation or directed by supplemental instructions to apply the training level criteria in table 11–1 will enter REASN code "M" in the special T-level field in the new AR 220–1 section of AR 220–1 (ASORTS). This entry indicates that the T-level was determined using the special training level criteria in table 11–1. GENTEXT remarks will be used to explain wartime mission impacts. The "M" REASN code and GENTEXT remarks will be used in composite reports submitted by deployed and non-deployed major combat units authorized or directed to use these special T-level criteria in accordance with paragraphs *a* and *b,* above.

(d) Intent. The training level metrics established by table 11–1 are intended to accomplish the following training-level results. In determining the T-level to be reported in the USR, commanders of major combat units preparing for, conducting, or recovering from peacetime operational deployments will consider this intent and apply it in situations where the training level metrics established in table 11–1 do not fit the disengagement plan established for the peacetime operational deployment assigned, as follows—

1. T–1. If the major combat unit can meet the T–1 training level criteria established in paragraph 7–5 for normal

reporting (that is, the percent of METL trained is 85 percent or higher, and the major combat unit can accomplish full METL proficiency in 14 training days or less).

2. T–2. If the major combat unit can accomplish the unit training required to achieve full METL proficiency for wartime missions within the number of training days allotted in the disengagement plan in order to meet TPFDD timelines.

3. T–3. If the major combat unit can accomplish **most but not all**unit training required to achieve full METL proficiency for wartime missions within the number of training days allotted in the disengagement plan in order to meet TPFDD timelines.

4. T–4 . If the major combat unit **cannot complete most** unit training required to achieve full METL proficiency for wartime missions within the number of training days allotted in the disengagement plan in order to meet TPFDD timelines.

Table 11–1
Special USR training level criteria for major combat units

Estimated number of training days required to achieve "full METL proficiency"[1]	Additional criteria	Training level to be reported in the USR[1]
1–14 days	T–METL is 85 percent or higher[2]	T–1 [2]
1–14 days	T–METL is less than 85 percent	T–2
15–40 days	None	T–2
41–60 days	None	T–3
Over 60 days	None	T–4

Notes:

[1] The actual number of estimated training days required for the major combat unit to achieve "full METL proficiency" is also reported. Also consider the intent of these special criteria as described in sub-paragraph (d) above.

[2] T–1 status determination also requires the commander to assess (in accordance with paragraph 7–2) that the T–METL percentage for the major combat unit is 85 percent or higher.

g. Mission accomplishment estimate (MAE). (See chapter 8.)

h. Commanders remarks. The READY GENTEXT remark is the only remarks set required. Commanders are specifically encouraged to address the impact of the deployed mission on the unit's ability to execute its wartime mission. In addition, this remark set may be used to amplify or clarify any other aspects of the USR. This includes the impact of environmental conditions, supply rates, key personnel shortages, and high operating and/or operations tempo (OPTEMPO). The deployed unit commander's remarks are intended to provide a more accurate and detailed picture of his concerns to both the Army leadership and to resource managers.

i. Level-6. Report level-6 if the unit commander has no visibility of the status of the particular measured resource area.

j. Reporting requirements. Table 11–2 below outlines the reporting requirements for units assigned peacetime operational requirements.

Table 11–2
Reporting requirements for units assigned peacetime operational deployments

Type deployment	Deployment status	AA–level unit	FF–level unit	DUIC unit (SORTS reporting)
Full	Pending	2, 5, 9	3, 5, 9, 12	4, 5, 9
Partial	Pending	2, 6, (8 or 9)	3, 6, 9, 12	N/A
Full	Deployed	1, 5, 7, (10 or 11)	3, 5, 7, (10 or 11), 12	4, 5, 7, 10
Partial	Deployed	2, 6, (10 or 11)	3, 6, (10 or 11), 12	N/A

Table 11–2
Reporting requirements for units assigned peacetime operational deployments—Continued

Type deployment	Deployment status	AA–level unit	FF–level unit	DUIC unit (SORTS reporting)
Full or partial	Redeployed	2	3, 12	13

Notes:
[1] Will submit a deployed report (AA- or FF-level).
[2] Will submit a regular report.
[3] Will submit a composite report.
[4] Will submit a DUIC report in accordance with paragraph 11–6.
[5] Will report PCTEF indicating the ability of the reporting unit to execute the peacetime operational deployment assigned.
[6] Will report a PCTEF level indicating the ability of reportable subordinate element(s) to execute the peacetime operational deployment assigned. (A PCTEF level is not required in AA-level reports if the deploying/deployed elements are not reportable or in composite (FF-level) reports if no AA-level subordinate units are either pending deployment or actually deployed.)
[7] Will use "JCRR1" code in TREAD field.
[8] In accordance with paragraph 11–3, use REASN code "A" (non-reportable units/elements pending deployment). FF-level units cannot use this code.
[9] In accordance with paragraph 11–3, use REASN code "B" (reportable units/elements pending deployment).
[10] Will use REASN codes "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," and "H," as appropriate, to reflect percent of capability deployed in support of a single operation (that is, one SSC).
[11] Will use REASN codes "I," "J," "K," "L," "O," and "Q," as appropriate, to reflect percent of capability deployed in support of multiple operations (that is, multiple SSCs).
[12] In accordance with paragraph 11–4*f*, will use REASN code "M." (AA-level units cannot use this code.)
[13] In accordance with paragraph 11–6*g*, will submit a final DUIC report.

11–5. Crisis and wartime reporting channels

Figure 2–5 illustrates the crisis and wartime submission channels for USR.

11–6. Derivative UIC reporting procedures

a. Non-deployed units temporarily using DUIC reporting procedures in accordance with paragraph 11–2*d* will determine and report unit status based on their units' ability to accomplish the missions for which the units were organized or designed (that is, the wartime mission) in the category level fields of READY, PRRAT, ESRAT, ERRAT, TRRAT, and MAE. Deployed/deploying DUIC units use the requirements of their deployed missions as the basis for their unit status assessments and do not report a MAE. Otherwise, the instructions and provisions for DUIC reporting provided in the remainder of this paragraph are applicable to both deployed/deploying DUIC units and non-deployed units temporarily using DUIC reporting procedures.

b. Commanders of deployed units with DUICs and DUIC units pending deployment will assess and report their units' ability to accomplish the missions for which deployed or pending deployment in the category level fields of READY, PRRAT, ESRAT, ERRAT, and TRRAT.

(1) The C-level will be selected based on the lowest level determined for the four measured resource areas. The levels for the measured resource areas will be subjectively determined and will be based on the assumption that that re-supply actions, consumption and attrition rates, and the pace of operations will continue at demonstrated or planned rates, unless concrete indicators of change are evident. Commanders of deployed units with DUICs and DUIC units pending deployment will determine these levels after estimating the resources and training required to accomplish the operational mission for which the unit with the DUIC was deployed or is pending deployment and then comparing this estimate to the current status of resources and training in the unit. The category level definitions applicable to deployed DUIC reporting units and those pending deployment are as follows—

(2) DUIC level C-1 indicates that—

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

(b) The status of the unit's personnel, equipment, consumable supplies, and training and the unit's position do not decrease the probability of mission success or increase the vulnerability of the unit.

(c) The unit can accomplish its mission without the need for additional resources.

(3) DUIC level C-2 indicates that—

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

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

(c) The unit will require little, if any, assistance to compensate for deficiencies.

(4) DUIC level C-3 indicates that—

(a) The unit possesses the required resources, is adequately trained and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake *many, but not all*, portions of the mission for which it was deployed or is pending deployment.

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

(c) The unit may need significant assistance to compensate for deficiencies.

(5) DUIC level C-4 indicates that—

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

(b) The status of the unit's personnel, equipment, consumable supplies, and training and the unit's position decreases the probability of mission success and increases the vulnerability of the unit. Mission success is possible for certain isolated scenarios.

(c) The unit cannot compensate for deficiencies, even with significant assistance.

(6) DUIC level 6 indicates that the unit commander has no visibility of the status of a particular measured resource area and, therefore, no ability to subjectively determine its level.

c. The measured resource area levels for units with DUICs will be determined by comparing the resource and training requirements of the mission for which the unit is deployed or pending deployment to the current status of resource and training in the DUIC unit as follows—

(1) *Personnel.* The unit commander will determine the unit's personnel level (P-level) based on his/her subjective assessments regarding the quantity of available personnel and the mix of leaders and skills needed to execute the assigned mission. Using the assumptions and DUIC C-level descriptions provided in sub-paragraph *b*, the unit commander will select the personnel level (that is, P-1, P-2, P-3, P-4, or P-6) that corresponds to the DUIC C-level description that most accurately depicts the sufficiency of the number of available personnel in the unit to accomplish mission-critical tasks (for example, P-1 corresponds to the DUIC level C-1 description; P-2 corresponds to the DUIC level C-2 description; P-3 corresponds to the DUIC level C-3 description; and so forth).

(2) *Equipment on hand.* The unit commander will determine the unit's EOH level (S-level) based on his/her subjective assessments regarding the adequacy of the unit's on-hand equipment to execute the assigned mission (that is, the quantity and type of equipment, support items, classes of supply, and so forth, that are available to the unit). Using the assumptions and DUIC C-level descriptions provided in sub-paragraph *b*, the unit commander will select the EOH level (that is, S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, or S-6) that corresponds to the DUIC C-level description that most accurately depicts the status of the unit's on-hand equipment relative to the equipment needed to accomplish mission-critical tasks. (For example, S-1 corresponds to the DUIC level C-1 description; S-2 corresponds to the DUIC level C-2 description; S-3 corresponds to the DUIC level C-3 description; and so forth.)

(3) *Equipment serviceability.* The unit commander will determine the unit's ES level (R-level) based on the his/her subjective assessments regarding the adequacy of the unit's operational equipment and the equipment sustainability needed to execute the assigned mission (that is, the availability in the unit of required operational equipment, support items, repair parts, facilities, and so forth). Using the assumptions and DUIC C-level descriptions provided in sub-paragraph *b*, the unit commander will select the ES level (that is, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, or R-6) that corresponds to the DUIC C-level description that most accurately depicts the serviceability status and sustainability of the unit's on-hand equipment relative to the operational equipment and sustainability needed to accomplish mission-critical tasks. (For example, R-1 corresponds to the DUIC level C-1 description; R-2 corresponds to the DUIC level C-2 description; R-3 corresponds to the DUIC level C-3 description; and so forth.)

(4) *Training.* The unit commander will determine the unit's training level (T-level) based on his/her subjective assessments regarding the ability of unit personnel to collectively execute the assigned mission. Unique environmental conditions also will be considered. Using the assumptions and DUIC C-level descriptions provided in sub-paragraph *b*, the unit commander will select the T-level (that is, T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, or T-6) that corresponds to the DUIC C-level description that most accurately depicts the training status the unit's personnel relative to the training proficiency needed to accomplish mission-critical tasks (for example, T-1 corresponds to the DUIC Level C-1 description; T-2 corresponds to the DUIC Level C-2 description; T-3 corresponds to the DUIC Level C-3 description; and so forth).

(5) *Overall DUIC C-level.* The overall DUIC C-level will be based on the lowest level determined for the four measured resource areas (P, S, R, and T) that reflect the status of resources and training in the unit. Subjective upgrades of the C-level are not applicable, since the level for each of the four measured resource areas was subjectively determined.

d. The READY GENTEXT remark set is required for this report. READY GENTEXT remarks must be concise and should stand alone. Remarks in the READY set are mandatory for each resource area that is less than level-1. The commander will identify the resource area and specify the critical resources and training that the unit needs to meet mission requirements.

e. REASN codes and REMARKS associated with PCTEF reporting requirements are discussed in paragraph 11–3 (above) and are provided and explained in appendix E, table E–2.

f. DUIC units are not required to report a MAE percentage.

g. When directed, units will accomplish DUIC reporting as follows—

(1) AC reporting units are required to begin DUIC reporting no later than 90 days prior to actual peacetime operational deployment of reportable units/elements.

(2) RC reporting units are required to begin DUIC reporting no later than 30 days after the effective date that reportable units/elements have been ordered to active duty for peacetime operational deployment.

(3) The DUIC reporting window closes for all reporting units (AC and RC) when all reportable units/elements have returned from the peacetime operational deployment.

(4) Upon redeployment, units will submit a DUIC report indicating that this is the final report.

11–7. Instructions for completing the deployed USR

a. TREAD. Enter JCRR1. (See fig 11–1.)

ARMY DEPLOYED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. RPTDUIC SET

UNIT NAME: _____ SEQNO [Ø][Ø][5] Sequence Number

UIC: [W][A][A][A][A][A] UNIT ID CODE of REPORTING UNIT NOCHG: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

2. OVERALL SET

[U] SET SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (Enter U, C, or S) [C] TRANSACTION TYPE (Enter A, C, or D)

RICDA: [9][6][Ø][5][1][5] As of Date of Report (Enter YYMMDD)

TREAD: [J][C][R][R][1] Enter "JCRR1" for Deployed Report

READY: [1] Overall Unit Rating (Enter 1-4 or 6)

REASN: [X] Primary Reason Overall not 1 (P, S, R, T, N, X, or 6)

SECRN: [ ][ ][ ] Secondary Reason Overall not 1 (Enter code from App E)

3. PERSONNEL SET

PRRAT [1] Measured Personnel Level (Enter 1-4 or 6)

PRRES [ ][ ][ ] Primary Reason Personnel not P-1 (Enter code from App E)

4. EQSUPPLY SET

ESRAT [1] Measured Equipment and Supply On-Hand Level (Enter 1-4 or 6)

ESRES [ ][ ][ ] Primary Reason Equipment and Supply On-Hand not S-1 (Enter code from App E)

5. EQCONDN SET

ERRAT [1] Measured Equipment Condition Level (Enter 1-4 or 6)

ERRES [ ][ ][ ] Primary Reason Equipment Condition not R-1 (Enter code from App E)

6. TRAINING SET

TRRAT [2] Measured Training Level (Enter 1-4 or 6)

TRRES [T][2][6] Primary Reason Training not T-1 (Enter code from App E)

7. LOCATION SET

UTM: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Enter UTM Coordinates

GPS: _____

Figure 11–1. Deployed report worksheet, part I

b. READY. The entry in the READY field on the DEPLOYED USR is a commander's subjective judgment of the unit's ability to accomplish the wartime mission.

c. REASN (primary reason overall level not 1) . An entry in this field is required to reflect the lowest rated resource area level (P, S, R, or T) if overall (READY) is other than 1.

d. Personnel data sets.

(1) *PRRAT. (P-level).* Enter 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6.

(2) *PRRES (reason P-level not 1).* If PRRAT field does not contain a "1," enter the personnel code from appendix E that shows the main reason the P-level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

(3) *AVPER, PERDATA set (available strength percentage).* Use the percentage calculated in paragraph 4–7, step 5.

e. Equipment-on-hand data sets.

(1) *ESRAT (S-level).* Calculate in accordance with paragraph 5–10, step 7. Enter 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6.

(2) *ESRES (reason S-level not 1).* If ESRAT field does not contain a "1," enter the equipment-on-hand code from appendix E that indicates the primary reason the S-level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

(3) *PIRAT, EQOHDATA set (lowest pacing item S-level).* Calculate in accordance with paragraph 5–10, step 6. If a unit has no pacing items, leave blank.

(4) *EHRDN, EQOHDATA set (total number of ERC A&P LINs).* Calculate in accordance with paragraph 5–10, step 4.

f. Equipment serviceability data sets.

(1) *ERRAT (R-level).* Enter 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6.

(2) *ERRES (reason R-level is not 1).* If ERRAT field does not contain a "1," enter the equipment readiness code from appendix E that shows the main reason the R-level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

(3) *PERRY, EQMCRDAT set (percentage of on-hand equipment fully mission capable).* Enter the aggregate FMC percentage computed for on-hand reportable equipment based on the status of equipment on the "as-of" date of the report, not a monthly average.

(4) *PIEMC, EQMCRDAT set (percentage pacing item on-hand fully missio -capable).* Enter the computed percentage of the lowest pacing item based on the status of equipment on the "as-of" date of the report, not a monthly average. If the unit has no pacing items, leave blank.

g. Training data sets.

(1) *TRRAT (T-level).* Enter 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6.

(2) *TRRES (reason T-level not 1).* If TRRAT field does not contain a "1," enter the training code from appendix E that shows the main reason the T-level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

(3) *TMETL, TRAINDAT set (percentage METL trained).* Enter the percentage of METL trained, determined by the commander in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 7–2.

(4) *TWRC1, TRAINDAT set (number of days required to train).* Enter the number of days required to train to full METL proficiency, determined by the commander in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 7–3.

h. GRID (location). Enter the unit's location using the 111-position universal transverse mercator (UTM). When using the UTM, ensure the grid zone designation (3 digits), the 100,000-meter grid square designation (2 digits), and the grid coordinates to the nearest 100 meters (6 digits) are entered.

i. MAE, READYSEG set (mission accomplishment estimate). Commanders will subjectively assess the unit's ability to execute the wartime mission. DUICs leave this field blank.

j. PCTEF (percent effective). Commanders will subjectively assess their unit's ability to execute the current peacetime operational deployment and will enter a PCTEF level in accordance with paragraph 11–3.

k. READY GENTEXT remark set. Use this set (fig 11–2) to make comments regarding the unit's ability to accomplish the mission for which it was organized and designed—the wartime mission—and the mission for which it has been deployed. DUIC units will comment only on the mission for which the DUIC unit has been deployed. Comments may address any of the field labels on the report or any other unit status factors the commander feels are appropriate. Ready remarks should be clear, concise, and pertinent.

ARMY DEPLOYED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
PART II (NOT REQUIRED FOR DERIVATIVE UIC UNITS)

UNIT NAME: _____ UIC: WAAAAA

8. MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT ESTIMATE SET

MAE: 98 Enter MAE Percentage (Not Required for Derivative UIC)

9. PERSDATA SET

ASPER: 105 Assigned Strength Percent AVPER: 097 Available Strength Percent

10. EQOHDATA

PIRAT 1 Equipment Pacing Item Rating EHRDN: 154 Total Equipment On-Hand (Sum of EHRD1 -4)

11. EQMCRDAT SET

PERRY: 092 Percentage of On-Hand Equipment Mission Capable PIEMC: 098 Percentage of Pacing Items On-Hand Mission Capable

12. TRAINDAT SET

TWRC1: 27 Training Days Required (Enter 0-99) TMETL: 75 Percent METL Trained(Enter 0-99)

13. REMARKS: GENTEXT/RMK/ UNIT IS PROFICIENT IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS. CAN PERFORM ITS ASSIGNED MISSION. CAN NOT TRAIN ON BN METL TASKS DUE TO DEPLOYED MISSION REQUIREMENTS AND LACK OF TRAINING AREAS.

Figure 11–2. Deployed report worksheet, part II

l. Classification. Enter the same classification as the classification of the operation for which the unit is deployed or the classification in accordance with paragraph 2–7, whichever is higher.

m. TRANS type field. Enter "A."

n. DEPTEMPO. (See para 7–11.)

o. Notes.

(1) The availability of personnel in units/elements conducting peacetime operational deployments is determined in accordance with provisions in AR 220–1 that incorporate guidance in the Army disengagement plan.

(2) The C-level of all units conducting peacetime operational deployments is based on the lowest level determined for a measured resource area (that is, P, S, R, and T).

(3) Table 11–3, below, outlines USR support/oversight responsibilities for PCTEF-reportable RC units assigned to conduct peacetime operational deployments. (Also see para 11–3e.)

Table 11–3
USR support/oversight responsibilities for PCTEF-reportable RC units

Circumstances and status of the PCTEF–reportable RC unit	Responsibility for prescribing the USR reporting channels and for providing USR support/oversight	Additional actions required
Unit has been **alerted** for peacetime operational deployment, but it has **not** been **mobilized/federalized.**	No change to current responsibilities or procedures in chapter 2, AR 220–1. (See para 2–5 and figs 2–1 and 2–2.)	None
Unit has been **mobilized/federalized** for peacetime operational deployment, but it has **not** been **deployed**.	Responsible AC MACOM(generally FORSCOM) will assist and support the preparation and transmission of the USR or USR data.	Responsible AC MACOM will provide an information copy of any additional implementing instructions to HQDA.
Unit is **deployed** for peacetime operational deployment	Gaining command (Army component command, when applicable) will assist and support the preparation and transmission of the USR or USR data.	Gaining command (Army component command, when applicable) will provide an information copy of any additional implementing instructions to HQDA.
Unit has **redeployed** from peacetime operational deployment but has not demobilized or terminated its federal status.	Responsible AC MACOM(generally FORSCOM) will assist and support the preparation and transmission of the USR or USR data.	Responsible AC MACOM will provide an information copy of any additional implementing instructions to HQDA.
Unit has demobilized and terminated its federal status	Responsibilities in AR 220–1, chapter 2, apply. (See para 2–5 and figs 2–1 and 2–2.)	None.

(4) Figures 11–3 and 11–4 are provided to assist commanders of deployed/deploying units to properly implement PCTEF reporting requirements.

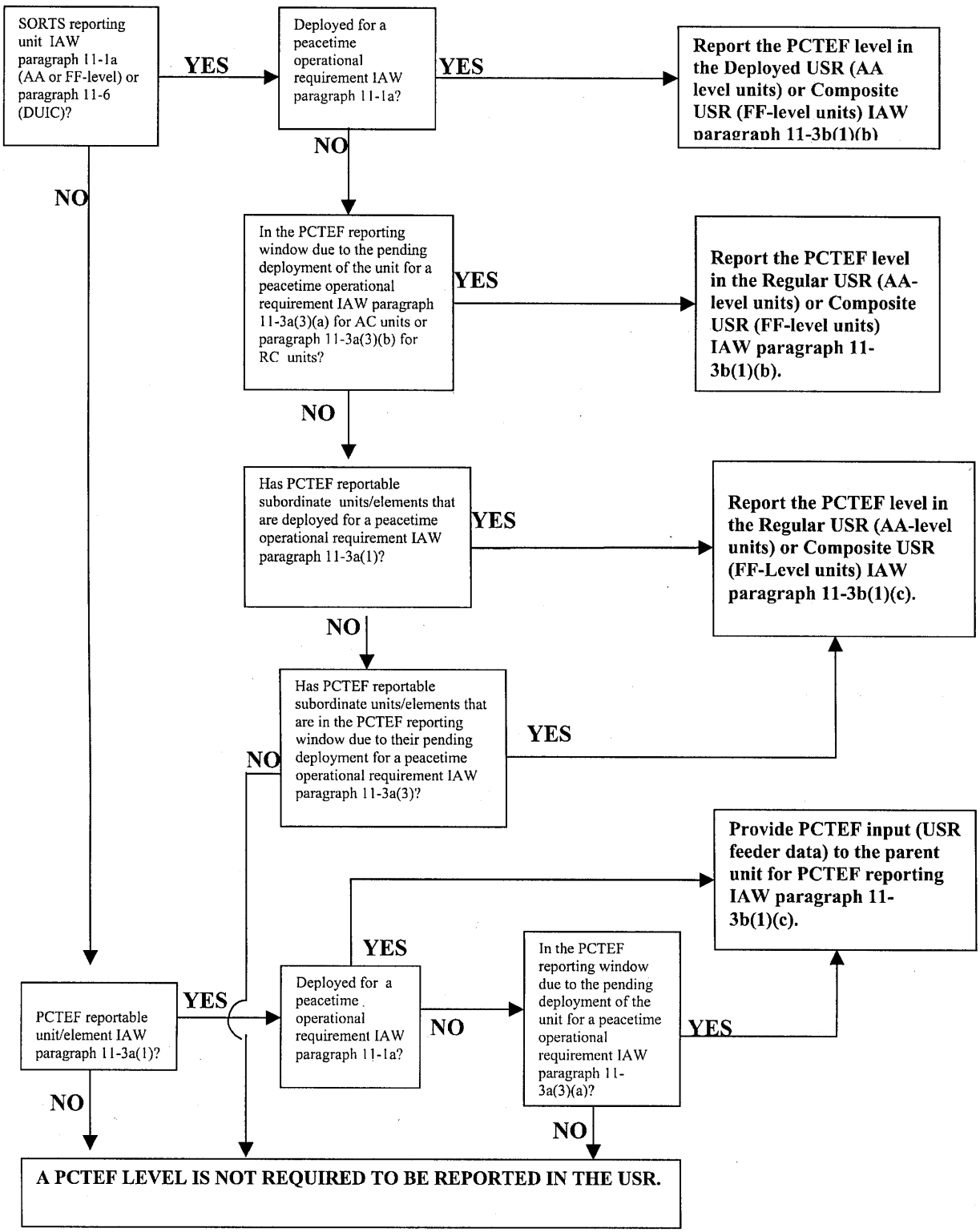


Figure 11–3. PCTEF reporting decision tree for Army units

Questions to determine the unit's PCTEF reporting requirement	Unit action if response is YES	Unit action if response is NO	Notes
1. Is the unit a SORTS reporting unit?	Go to question #2.	Go to question #6.	#1
2. Is the entire unit currently deployed for a peacetime operational requirement?	Report the PCTEF level in a Deployed report (AA-level unit) or a Composite report (FF-level unit).	Go to question #3.	#2
3. Is the entire unit in the PCTEF reporting window due to its pending deployment for a peacetime operational requirement?	Report the PCTEF level in a Regular report (AA-level unit) or a Composite report (FF-level unit).	Go to question #4	#3
4. Does the unit have a PCTEF reportable subordinate unit/element that is deployed for a peacetime operational requirement?	Report the PCTEF level in a Regular report (AA-level unit) or a Composite report (FF-level unit).	Go to question #5.	#4
5. Does the unit have a PCTEF reportable subordinate unit/element that is in the PCTEF reporting window due to its pending deployment for a peacetime operational requirement?	Report the PCTEF level in a Regular report (AA-level unit) or a Composite report (FF-level unit).	Reporting a PCTEF is not required in the USR.	#3 & #4
6. Is the unit/element a PCTEF reportable unit/element?	Go to question # 7.	Reporting a PCTEF is not required in the USR.	#4
7. Is the unit/element deployed for a peacetime operational requirement?	Provide PCTEF input via USR feeder data to the parent unit for PCTEF reporting.	Go to question #8	#2
8. Is the unit/element in the PCTEF reporting window due to its pending deployment for a peacetime operational mission?	Provide PCTEF input via USR feeder data to the parent unit for PCTEF reporting.	Reporting a PCTEF is not required in the USR.	#3

Figure 11–4. PCTEF reporting decision matrix for Army units

Chapter 12
Multi-Component Unit Reporting

12–1. General

a. A multi-component unit is a unit that, on a single document, is authorized personnel from more than one component or is structured with elements from more than one component. An "N" in the second character of a UIC denotes that the unit is multi-component. The fourth character of the derivative UIC denotes the component as follows: "X" for AC, "G" for ARNGUS, and "R" for USAR.

b. Currently, multi-component units include MTOE units under either AC command and control or under RC command and control.

c. Each component-specific element of a multi-component unit is assigned a derivative UIC. The parent unit and its derivatives appear on the same MTOE document.

d. Multi-component units can be AA-level units (that is, battalions and separate companies with subordinate AC and RC units and elements) and units and elements below the AA-level (that is, company and detachment size elements with AC and RC sub-elements or personnel). Multi-component organizations may contain subordinate units and

elements that are multi-component themselves (for example, multi-component companies in multi-component battalions) as well as subordinate units and elements that are not (for example, ARNGUS dual-missioned elements that are assigned to multi-component battalions). FF-level organizations are composed of a number of AA-level units, each organized under its own MTOE/TDA; therefore, by definition, FF-level units are not multi-component units. However, FF-level units (for example, a division) can have subordinate multi-component units/elements (to include a multi-component division HHC).

e. Multi-component units were formed to enhance Total Force integration, improve the readiness/resource posture of Army units, optimize the unique capabilities of each component, and create mission-capable units.

f. Commanders of multi-component units determine training priorities, establish the unit's METL, and develop the training plan. Assigned personnel and subordinate elements train and prepare to deploy as a unit to accomplish the wartime mission.

12–2. Concept for multi-component unit status reporting

a. Each component-specific element (Active, ARNGUS, and USAR) will provide USR feeder data to the flag-holding commander (AA-level UIC). The multi-component unit commander (flag holder) will submit a consolidated USR that shows the status of the entire unit. Unit status reporting will remain in compliance with unit status reporting policy and procedures contained in this regulation for other types of Army reporting units. USAR and ARNGUS feeder data will consist of quarterly regular reports, monthly validation reports, and periodic change reports, as required by unit status changes. ARNGUS elements will submit reports to the Adjutant General, with copies to the multi-component commanders, and to the NGB as directed by NGB–ARR. USAR elements will submit reports to HQ, USARC via Global Command and Control System (GCCS). Specific USR procedures for multi-component units will be addressed in a coordinated memorandum of agreement or policy letter.

b. Unit status data for all personnel, elements, and units documented on the reporting unit's MTOE (applicable to AA-level multi-component units), regardless of component, will be considered and included in the USR.

c. Unit status data for any subordinate units and elements that are not listed on the multi-component unit's MTOE document (for example, ARNGUS dual-missioned elements) will be reviewed by the multi-component unit commander, but they will not be included in any USR calculations or unit status determinations. Reporting multi-component unit commanders may address resource or training status issues for such subordinate elements or units in their GENTEXT remarks.

12–3. Reporting procedures for multi-component AA-level units

a. Commanders of multi-component reporting units (AA-level) will submit a single consolidated unit status report for the entire unit (as documented on the MTOE) through the responsible higher headquarters, as required by chapter 2, table 2–1.

b. Commanders of multi-component units (AA-level) that have subordinate units or elements not listed on the multi-component unit's MTOE will not include unit status data from these subordinate units in the USR for the multi-component unit. Commanders of these subordinate units/elements will submit their unit status data (USR or USR feeder data) to their respective component command (that is, AC, ARNGUS, or USAR) In accordance with the reporting requirements in this regulation that are applicable to their component, and they will provide a copy of their unit status data to the commander of the multi-component unit for information.

12–4. Special instructions, if any, for completing multi-component units status reports

a. Personnel status level determination. (See chap 4.)

b. Equipment-on-hand status level determination. (See chap 5.)

c. Equipment serviceability status level determination. (See chap 6.)

d. Training status level determination. (See chap 7.)

e. Overall category level determination. (See chap 3 and chap 9.)

f. Reporting the percent effective and reporting while deployed. (See chap 11.)

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 40–68
Quality Assurance Administration (Cited in para 4–5*c*)

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation—Coordinated Policies (Cited in paras 2–10, 5–4*b*, 5–13*a*, and appendix B–1)

AR 135–91
Service Obligations, Methods of Fulfillment, Participation Requirements, and Enforcement Procedures (Cited in table D–1)

AR 310–50
Authorized Abbreviations, Brevity Codes, and Acronyms (Cited in para 9–4*b*)

AR 380–5
Department of the Army Information Security Program (Cited in para 2–8*a*)

AR 601–142
Army Medical Department Professional Filler System (Cited in para 4–5*c*)

AR 700–138
Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability (Cited in paras 2–3*c*, 5–3*b*, 5–10, 6–2, 6–4*b*, and 6–5*b*)

DA Pam 350–38
Standards in Weapons Training (Cited in para 7–2*b* and table 7–3)

DA Pam 350–39
Standards in Weapons Training (Special Operations Forces) (Cited in para 7–2 and table 7–3)

FM 25–100
Training the Force (Cited in paras 7–2 and 7–3) (Available at http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm)

FM 25–101
Battle Focused Training (Cited in paras 7–1*c*, 7–2, 7–3*b*, and 7–6.) (Available at http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm)

Section II
Related Publications
A related reference is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 11–2
Management Control

AR 71–32
Force Development and Documentation—Consolidated Policies

AR 140–10
Army Reserve: Assignments, Attachments, Details, and Transfers

AR 350–1
Army Training

AR 350–41
Training in Units

AR 380–19
Information Systems Security

AR 570–4
Manpower Management

AR 600–8–101
Personnel Processing (In and Out and Mobilization Processing)

AR 600–20
Army Command Policy

AR 600–43
Conscientious Objection

AR 600–60
Physical Performance Evaluation System

AR 600–100
Army Leadership

AR 600–110
Identification, Surveillance, and Administration of Personnel Infected with Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV)

AR 601–210
Regular Army and Army Reserve Enlistment Program

AR 611–6
Army Linguist Management

AR 614–30
Overseas Service

AR 614–200
Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management

AR 635–200
Enlisted Personnel

AR 710–1
Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 710–2
Inventory Management Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level

AR 735–5
Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

AR 750–1
Army Material Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations

CJCSM 3150.02
Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/cjcsmdirectives.htm

CJCSI 3401.02
Global Status of Resources and Training System (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/cjcsidirectives.htm

DA Pam 600–3
Commissioned Officer Development and Career Management

DA Pam 710–2–1
Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

FM 3.09.70
Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for M109A6 Howitzer (Paladin) Operations (Available at http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm)

FM 6–50
Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Field Artillery Cannon Battery (Available at http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm)

FM 6–60
Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Operations (Available at http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm)

SB 8–75–S7
Army Medical Supply Bulletin 20 July 2001 (Available at http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/usamma)

SB 700–20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items (Available at http://www.usapa.mil)

TC 1–210
Air–Crew Training Program Commander's Guide to Individual and Crew Standardization (Available at http://www.adtdl.army.mil/atdls.htm)

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 2715
Unit Status Report (Prescribed throughout)

Section IV
Referenced Forms

DA Form 1352
Army Aircraft Inventory, Status, and Flying Time

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 2406
Materiel Condition Status Report (MCSR)

DA Form 3266–1
Army Missile Materiel Readiness Report

DD Form 314
Preventive Maintenance Schedule and Record

Appendix B
Equipment Readiness Codes

B–1. General

a. AR 71–32 establishes that only minimum mission-essential personnel and equipment will be included in TOE. Codes are uniquely related to the unit mission and, more specifically, to the unit's war-fighting capabilities specified in doctrine and TOE section I. Codes are used to distinguish equipment/systems directly related to primary mission tasks/functions and equipment needed to accomplish other unit tasks and functions that directly support primary mission tasks and functions. (For example, ammunition and fuel trucks that support the primary weapon/mission system and technology automation equipment in CSS units.)

b. Tasks and functions that are less directly (or indirectly) related to the primary mission tasks also require coding distinction. These may be tasks that are required to provide sustainment support for the organization at large. They are often related to logistic or administrative functions (such as feeding, distribution of general supplies, maintenance, and secondary means of communication) that may be essential but do not directly affect accomplishment of critical combat tasks. Codes also distinguish between the relative essentiality of certain categories of equipment based on types of missions (combat, combat support, and combat service support) and risk related to time/distance factors.

c. Every equipment line item number (LIN) in a TOE/MTOE is annotated with an equipment readiness code (ERC). The annotation is a single alphabetic code in the ERC column of the TOE/MTOE (para B–2).

B–2. ERC definitions

a. ERC A or ERC P. Principal weapon/mission systems and equipment (including technology automation equipment) that are critical to the accomplishment of primary doctrinal mission tasks and critical mission support items. Critical mission-support items are selected items of equipment required to refuel, rearm, power, move, recover, provide medical support, or provide direct command and control. ERC P equipment are ERC A items/systems that are also designated as pacing items (appendix C).

b. ERC B. Auxiliary equipment (AE) that is essential to support ERC A or P equipment and provides mission-sustainment support. This category of equipment includes items/systems required to transport, maintain, supply, service, protect, enhance, or back up ERC A/P items.

c. ERC C. Auxiliary support equipment (ASE) is essential to unit sustainment and required to perform administrative or other support tasks that have little or no immediacy to sustainment of OPTEMPO.

d. Exceptions. These exceptions to the above criteria include individual and crew-served weapons, communication equipment, critical technology automation equipment, and selected maintenance support equipment. Exceptions in those areas are specified in paragraph B–3. The exceptions recognize the unique risks involved in combat operations conducted by maneuver forces and their greater need owing to the often continuous movement on the battlefield and immediacy of need.

B–3. Coding guidelines

a. If a LIN is identified as ERC A or ERC P, all sub-components listed by separate LINs will be considered ERC A (for example, a radio for an ERC P combat vehicle). However, items will not be counted as pacing items unless they are specifically designated with a "P."

b. Depending on the mission and nature of the unit, wheeled and tracked vehicles and their subsystems may be coded ERC B (AE). For example, a 1–1/4-ton truck with radios may be coded as ERC B in the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) of a mechanized battalion. (In a mechanized unit, tracked vehicles are normally the principal items used for command and control of tactical operations.) In a non-mechanized battalion, the same vehicle would probably be coded ERC A.

c. In TOE/MTOE units an item's readiness code assignment is based on how essential that item is to the primary mission of the unit. Similar items in a unit can have a different degree of essentiality. For example, within a TOE/MTOE, it may be appropriate to designate the commander's radio as ERC A and the adjutant's as ERC B.

B–4. Designating ERCs

a. USAFMSA will use the guidelines in paragraphs B–1 through B–3 and table B–1 to assign readiness codes to TOE equipment items.

b. USAFMSA will code MTOE using codes in TOE. Use of an ERC on an MTOE that is different from that on the TOE is not authorized without approval from HQDA (DAMO–FMF).

c. Table B–1 provides equipment readiness code examples. This is not an all-encompassing list, but it does reflect the need to discriminate by mission-essential equipment.

d. ERC A items that are also pacing items will be identified by a "P" on TOE/MTOE.

B–5. Recommending changes

Submit recommended ERC changes for specific unit LINs, with justification, through channels to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATCD–F, 415 Sherman Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027–2300.

Table B–1
ERC Codes

Equipment	Type unit	ERC
	Communications equipment	
FM, HF and single channel TACSAT voice command and control radios. Tactical operations and intelligence nets for—	Maneuver brigades	A
Combat divisions and corps		A
Other type major command		A
	HQ that direct tactical operations	A
	Combat arms units (IN, AR, FA, SOF, EN, AD, AVN)	
	MP units	A
Specific radios of supporting commanders (required by doctrine in a command net)	Division support commander (DISCOM)	A
	Forward support battalion (FSB) commander	A
FM, HF, and single channel TACSAT administrative log net radios	Unit commanders	A
	S2/S3 officers	A
	Support operations sections (such as ammunitions, water, EOD, and fuel that respond to operation control cells (S2/S3))	A
	CSS commanders	A
	COMMZ	A
	Medical units used in medical operations in corps, divisions, and/or separate brigades	A
	Casualty evacuation and critical medical supply operations	A
	All other units	B
Mobile subscriber equipment, Ancillary equipment (that is, MSRT, phone)	All units	B
MSE mission equipment	Signal units corps and below	P
	All other units	A
MSE mission equipment	Signal units EAC	A
Multi-channel radio equipment	Signal units	A
	All other units	B
COMSEC equipment	Matches ERC of supported equipment, but no higher than ERC A. If COMSEC item is not associated with another LIN, but is a stand-alone (not TMDE), it will be ERC B	A
Selected TMDE for DS maintenance equipment	All units	A
Radar	All units whose primary mission is surveillance or air defense	A
	All other units	B
Accessory equipment for radios and COMSEC equipment	Match radio supported	
ACounter-measure devices intended to protect systems from enemy action	Match system supported	
Position locating devices	Combat arms	A
	Special operations forces	A
	All other units	B
	Global positioning systems (GPS)	
Vehicle GPS (for example, PLUGGER, DAGR)	All units, all ERC P or A vehicles	A
	All units, all ERC B vehicles	B
	Weapons	
Major weapon systems, reconnaissance, and weapon platforms (unless specified as pacing items in appendix C)	All units	A
Individual weapons	Combat arms (IN, AR, FA, and so forth)	A
	MP units	A
	Special operations forces	A
	All units less EAD medical units	A
	EAD medical units	B
Crew-served weapons	All units	A
Bayonets	Infantry units	A
	Special forces units	A
	All other units	B

Table B–1
ERC Codes—Continued

Equipment	Type unit	ERC
All weapons, including individual weapons, crew-served weapons, and bayonets	Surveillance and target acquisition troop of the reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition squadron	A
	Vehicles	
Similar vehicles in a unit may require variable coding (for example, the commander's vehicle may be coded ERC A and chaplain's vehicle ERC B, even though they are both the same type vehicle.)		
Reconnaissance vehicles	Combat arms units	A or P
Principal mission vehicles (See appendix C for ERC P criteria.)	All units	A or P
Command and control vehicles	All units	A
Combat tracked vehicles, combat wheeled vehicles	All units	A
Tracked recovery vehicles	Maintenance units	A
	Combat arms units	A
	All other units	B
Vehicles used primarily for transport of POL or ammunition (such as fuel tank trailers and cargo trailer)	All units	A
Vehicles used to power ERC A radios	All units	A
Other vehicles	Code in accordance with mission requirements	
Ambulances	Medical units	A or P
	Non-medical units	B
	Generators	
	Units in which they are the sole power source for an ERC A/P item	A
	All other units	B
	Night vision devices	
Units whose primary mission requires night surveillance:		
	Infantry	A
	Armor	A
	Aviation units (units involved in aerial flight including air ambulance units	A
	Military police	A
	Special operations forces	A
	MI ground surveillance	A
	Radar units	A
	CSS elements that routinely collocate/support combat units	A
	Combat engineers	A
	Field artillery bde/regt fire support sections, bn/sqd fire support sections, FIST, COLT, and STRIKER sections	A
	All other units	B
	Unit maintenance equipment	
	All units	B
	Camouflage nets	
	All units	B
	NBC defense equipment	
Individual protective mask	All units	A
Decontamination apparatus	Medical and chemical units whose primary mission is decontamination, unless specified as pacing items	A or P
	All other units	B
Alarms/Detectors	NBC/reconnaissance elements	B
	MP div., corps, and EAC units	A
	All other units	B
Monitors	NBC/reconnaissance elements	A
	Decontamination units	A
	Medical units	A
	MP div., corps, and EAC units	A
	All other units	B
Radiac meters	NBC units	A
	All other units	B
Dosimeters and chargers	All units	B
Collective protection	Medical units	A
	All other units	B

Table B–1
ERC Codes—Continued

Equipment	Type unit	ERC
Smoke generators	Units whose primary mission is smoke generation	A or P
	All other units	B
	Technology automation equipment	
Digital computer technology and support equipment critical to mission accomplishment	All units less exceptions/clarifications below	A
CSSCS	All units	A
GCSS–Army MNT module	All CSS units where supply, maintenance, transportation, and/or distribution management is the primary doctrinal mission	A
GCSS–Army SSA module	All CSS units where supply, maintenance, transportation, and/or distribution management is the primary doctrinal mission	A
GCSS–Army ammo	All CSS units where supply, maintenance, transportation and/or distribution management is the primary doctrinal mission	A
GCSS–Army MGT module	All CSS units where supply, maintenance, transportation, and/or distribution management is the primary doctrinal mission	A
GCSS–Army SPR module (ULLS–S4)	All units (except CSSAMO)	B
GCSS–Army MNT module (ULLS–G)	All units except CSSAMO)	B
GCSS–Army MNT module (ULLS–Avn)	All units (except CSSAMO)	A
GCSS–Army SSA module	MMC in logistic commands: COSCOM, DISCOM, TSC,. HHC, area and corps support group.	P
GCSS–Army ammo module	MMC in logistic commands: COSCOM, DISCOM, TSC. HHC, area and corps support group.	P
GCSS–Army IMM module	MMC in logistic commands: COSCOM, DISCOM, TSC. HHC, area and corps support group	P
GCSS–Army SPR module (SPBS–R)	MMC in logistic commands: COSCOM, DISCOM, TSC, HHC, area and corps support group	P
GCSS–A SPR module (SPBS–R)	All other units	B
CTASC–II	MMC in logistic commands: COSCOM, DISCOM, TSC. HHC support group and AG co.	P
All tech auto	In support of CSS STAMIS in CSSAMO in all units	A
MC4/TMIP	Medical units	A
DTSS		
	TOPO engineer units	P
	All other units	A
	Petroleum handling equipment	
Petroleum laboratories	Petroleum lab units	A
	All other units	B
Collapsible POL storage bags, 10,000 gal. and larger	Quartermaster and transportation units	A
	All other units	B
	Carpenter, pioneer, and demolition sets	
Demolition sets	Combat engineer, SOF, and ORD (Msl/Mun) units	A
	All others	B
Carpenters sets	In sections or organizations performing construction missions requiring carpentry	A
	All others	B
Pioneer sets	Combat engineer and bridge companies	A
	All others	B
	Band instruments	
	All units	Various codes
	Field feeding equipment	
MKT	IDIV/IBCT	A
KCLFF–E	IDIV/IBCT	A
Sanitation center	IDIV/IBCT	A
Refrigeration container	IDIV/IBCT	A
CK	IDIVI/IBCT	A

Table B–1
ERC Codes—Continued

Equipment	Type unit	ERC
	All other units	B
All other mess equipment	All units	
Test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment (TMDE)		
Mission-critical TMDE (10 items or 10 percent of TMDE, whichever is greater)	Other maintenance organizations	A
All other TMDE	All units	B
DS maintenance equipment in support of DS maintenance		
	All units	A
	Other maintenance organizations	A

Appendix C
Pacing Items of Equipment

C–1. General

a. The majority of units have two pacing items. If more than four pacing items are on a unit's MTOE/TDA, USAFMSA will coordinate with the MACOM to reduce the number to four. The following criteria normally limit the number of pacing items in a unit to between one and four. Major equipment items will be designated as pacing items if they are—

(1) Key to a unit's capabilities, as delineated in its requirement and authorization documents.

(2) Central to a unit's ability to perform its doctrinal mission (for example, a tank in a tank battalion).

b. Pacing items receive special emphasis when determining equipment S- and R-levels, because of their major importance to the unit. These items are subject to continuous monitoring and management at all levels of command.

c. When two or more different items have a common characteristic that is the basis for pacing item determination, all of these items will be coded ERC P. The similar items should be aggregated under a single reporting code for status reporting in recognition of their interchangeability with respect to the critical capability: Note that the items must still be reported separately in material condition status reports. Also note that two or more items may be essentially the same but identified by different LINs because they have different auxiliary equipment. For example, bulldozers are assigned different LINs because they have different attachments (such as, winch, angle blade, ripper); if the earth-moving capability is the essential characteristic for mission performance, all bulldozers in the unit will be coded ERC–P.

d. If several similar LINs are listed in appendix H, SB 700–20 as substitutes for each other, they should be grouped under one LIN for fully mission capable (FMC) computations. For example, if unit A has 2 trucks of type LIN X, 3 trucks of type LIN Y, and 4 trucks of type LIN Z, and LINs X, Y, and Z are substitutes for each other in accordance with SB 700–20, then, for USR purposes, unit A should compute FMC for these trucks based on the total quantity of the group (that is, 2 + 3 + 4=9).

e. When dissimilar units are grouped in a single battalion to enhance command and control, pacing items will be designated as if the subordinate elements were separate companies. (For example, in the main support battalion of a DISCOM, the number of designated pacing items will be kept to the lowest possible number consistent with the above guidance.)

f. Not all organizations will have equipment designated as pacing items. Many units (such as light infantry rifle companies and personnel services companies) are principally organized around personnel resources—not key items of equipment. For those organizations that have low-density, high-cost ERC A equipment, it may not be appropriate to designate those items as pacing items.

C–2. Unit pacing items

a. Units will report pacing items as identified on the unit MTOE/TDA.

b. USAFMSA will code MTOE using ERC codes in TOE. Use of a pacing item on an MTOE that is different from that on a TOE is not authorized without approval of HQDA (DCSOPS).

c. Regardless of whether or not a unit has designated pacing items, all units can identify equipment problems by calculating equipment C levels, using the remarks section of the report, and subjectively upgrading /downgrading the overall C level as appropriate.

C–3. Exceptions to paragraph C–2

a. If a unit is short an equipment item designated as a pacing item, but it has an authorized substitute (SB 700–20)

or an "in-lieu of" item (appendix F), that substitute item will be counted as a pacing item in place of the item the unit is short.

b. A unit that receives a modernization item as a replacement for a current pacing item will consider the new item to be the pacing item, even if it has not yet been coded with a "P" in the ERC column. (For example, UH–60 helicopters may replace UH–1 helicopters, or M1A2 tanks may replace M1 tanks.) During transition, both old and new items may be counted. If enough new items have not been received to meet the total authorization, then old items must be on hand in the unit and be in use. (They cannot be turned in to a direct support maintenance unit or otherwise placed out of the unit commander's control.)

c. TDA units will not report pacing items until such time as they are designated on their TDA or in consonance with paragraph 5–3.

C–4. Use of pacing items for preparing reports

Pacing items are limiting factors in determining S and R-levels. For battalion-size and smaller units, these levels will be no higher than the lowest pacing item level in EOH or ES respectively. Equipment percentages and/or levels for pacing items will be computed the same as for other reportable LINs. See table C–1 for pacing items of equipment by type units.

Table C–1
Pacing items by unit type

Type Unit	Equipment
	Armor
Tank company/battalion	Tanks
Cavalry troop/squadron	Aircraft
	Tanks
	Howitzers
	CFV
	APC
	Infantry
Infantry battalion	Dragon
	TOW
	IFV
	ITV
	CFV
	APC
	Air defense
Air defense artillery battalion	Avenger
	Patriot launcher
	Patriot radar set
	Patriot engagement control center
	THAAD launcher
	THAAD radar set
	THAAD engagement control center
	BSFV
	Linebacker
	AN/TSQ–73
	Linebacker
	Field artillery
Field artillery battalion/battery	Howitzers
	MLRS
	Target acquisition radar
	105–MM howitzer
	105–MM
	Aviation
Aviation battalion/company (includes medical aviation units)	Mission-essential aircraft
	Quick-fix systems
	Chemical
Chemical company	Smoke generator
	Decontamination apparatus
	NBC reconnaissance systems
	Engineer
Engineer battalion/company. These items are pacing items in all engineer battalions/companies. Below are specific types of battalions/companies that may have other specific items that are also pacing items.	Bulldozers

Table C–1
Pacing items by unit type—Continued

Type Unit	Equipment
	Transporters
	Grizzly
	AVLB/Wolverine
	APC/Bradley
	Excavators
	Scrapers
	Dump trucks
	Graders
	Cranes
CSC	Asphalt plant
	Crusher
Prime power battalion	generating units substations,
	power line maintenance truck
TOPO battalion	High volume map printer
Bridge company	Bridges
	Boats
Pipeline construction company	Pipeline haulers
Diving teams	Compressor
	Three-man chamber
Quarry teams	Crush and screen plants
Well drilling teams	Drilling machine
	Support trucks
Asphalt mixing teams	Asphalt mixing plant
	Medical
Hospitals	Operating room set
	Central material
	Services set
	Intensive care/post-op set
	Primary X-ray set
	EMT/pre-op set
Medical logistics battalions/medical	ADP equipment
Materiel management center	ADP generator
	Primary forklift
Medical company clearing	Truck
Area support	Ambulance
	Trauma treatment set
Medical company/troop	Ambulances
Armor/mechanized infantry	Carrier CMD post
	Trauma treatment set
Medical company LID/ABN/AASLT	Ambulance
	Trauma treatment set
	Air ambulance in AASLT
Dental units	Primary dental treatment set
	Dental X-ray
Veterinary units	Primary veterinary treatment set
Ground ambulance company/detachment	Ground ambulance medical equipment set
Air ambulance company/detachment	Air ambulance
	Air ambulance medical equipment sets
	Primary FM radios in aircraft and
	flight operations
Medical command and control (MEDCOM/GRP/BDE/BATTALION)	Primary AM net
	Maintenance
Maintenance company (ORD), divisional	Recovery vehicle
	Truck
	Wrecker
Maintenance company	Primary mission ADP
	Base shop test facility
	Military Intelligence
MI battalion/company	Trailblazers
	Teammate
	UAV
	Ground control launch and recovery set)
	JSTAR (GSM)
	GBCS
	ASAS
	Trojan spirit
	CTT
	MITT
	THMT

Table C–1
Pacing items by unit type—Continued

Type Unit	Equipment
	OL–279/TSQ–134
	OW–108/TSQ–134
	IPDS guardrail V
	Improved guardrail V
	Guardrail common sensor
	AN/ARW–84(V)4
	AN/ARW–84(V)5
	AN/ARW–84(V)6
Ordnance	
Ordnance company	RKT & MSL: ADP (DAS–SB,AN/MYQ–4A)
Ordnance company	Truck forklift
DS/GS/ammo	Container handling
Quartermaster	
QM company	POL fuel system supply point
QM company	Water supply
	Water purification equipment
	Truck
	Tank
S&S company, div and non-div	Fuel systems supply point (FSSP)
	Water purification equipment system
	Water supply equipment
Signal	
Signal battalion, hvy div	AN/TTC–47(NCS)
	AN/TRC–190 (LOS)
	AN/TRC–191 RAU)
Signal battalion, airborne or AASLT div	AN/TTC–50 (FES)
	AN/TRC–190 (LOS)
	AN/TTC–51 (DES)
Signal battalion LID	AN/TTC–47 (NCS)
	AN/TRC–190 (LOS)
	AN/TRC–191 (RAU)
Corps area signal battalion	AN/TYQ–35 (SCC)
Corps area signal battalion	AN/TTC–47 (NCS)
	AN/TRC–190 (LOS)
	AN/TRC–191 (RAU)
Corps signal support battalion	AN/TTC–4 (LEN)
	AN/TRC–190 (LOS)
	AN/TRC–191 (RAU)
Contingency corps signal battalion	AN/TRC–190 (LOS)
	AN/TTC–50 (FES)
	AN/TTC–51 (DES)
Signal telecommunications battalion	AN/TYC–39 MSG SW
	AN/TTC–39D
Theater TACSAT company	AN/TSC–85B TACSAT
	AN/TSC–93B
	TACSAT
Theater TROPO company (hvy)	AN/TRC–170 radio terminal set
Theater command operations company	N/TRC–138 radio repeater set
Theater minor node company	AN/TTC–39A central office
	AN/TRC–170 radio terminal set
	AN/TSC–93B TACSAT
Mission essential ADP	LG CMDs
	COSCOMs
	DISCOMs
	MMCs
	HHC
	Support group
	TAAC, AG company
Transportation	
Transportation truck company (light, light-medium, medium, heavy, combat HET, and divisional TMT) and related detachments	Task trucks
	Task tractors
	Task trailers
	Task semi-trailers
Transportation cargo transfer and terminal service companies and detachments	All rough terrain forklifts
	Container handlers and cranes
Transportation watercraft amphibian units	Self propelled watercraft

Table C–1
Pacing items by unit type—Continued

Type Unit	Equipment
	Floating cranes
	Amphibians and air cushion vehicles
Transportation movement control units	ADP22

Appendix D
Personnel Availability Criteria

D–1. General

The unit status report personnel level will be based on that portion of a unit's assigned strength available for deployment/employment with the unit to accomplish its wartime mission. Specific guidance for use during contingency operations and mobilization is in AR 600–8–101 and AR 614–30.

D–2. Determining personnel availability

Use the decision matrix in table D–1 to determine personnel availability for USR purposes. Not all categories will apply to every component.

Table D–1
Determining personnel availability decision matrix (for use in determining if soldiers in various situations should be considered available)

Categories	Available
Legal processing (LP)	
Arrest and confinement	NO
Pending military or civil court action	NO[1]
Under investigation by a military/civil/criminal investigation activity	NO[1]
Pending administrative/legal discharge or separation	NO[1]
Medically non-available/hospitalized/convalescent leave (less postpartum), HIV positive, and medically unfit (MN)	NO[2]
Absent without leave (AW)	NO
Assigned, not joined (AN)	NO[3]
Leave/TDY (LT)	YES[4]
Deployed (DP)	NO[5]
Temporary change of station (TC)	NO[6]
Parenthood (PH)	NO[7 & 14]
Prenatal	NO
120 days postpartum	NO
Adoption	NO[7]
Minimum training for deployment not completed (TN)	NO[8]
Dental (DN)	
No dental record	NO[9]
No panograph	NO[9]
Needs emergency dental care	NO[10]
P3/P4 profile	NO[11]
Temporary profile (precluding satisfactory duty performance) (TP)	NO
HIV testing (HT)	NO[11]
No DNA record, uncorrected (DA)	NO[9 & 10]
Family care plan (FP)	NO
Conscientious objector (CO)	NO[13]
Less than 7 days from ETS/(7E)	NO
Lautenberg Amendment (LA)	NO[14]
Missing/prisoner of war (MP)	NO[15]
Sole surviving family member (SS)	NO[15]
RC and multi-component units	
Unsatisfactory participation (UP)	NO[16]
Simultaneous membership program (SM)	NO
ARNGUS	
Assuming TTADS	YES
Assuming PRC	YES
USAR	
Designated on critical list	YES
Assuming TTADS	YES

Table D–1
Determining personnel availability decision matrix (for use in determining if soldiers in various situations should be considered available)—Continued

Categories	Available
Assuming PRC	YES

Notes:

[1] Generally NO; however, can be YES if, in coordination with the servicing judge advocate, the unit commander determines that the pending action does not preclude the soldier from deploying.

[2] Soldiers who will not deploy with the unit for various medical reasons fit into this category. It includes hospitalized soldiers, soldiers on convalescent leave (less postpartum), soldiers who have tested HIV positive, and those soldiers returned to the unit as fit from a PEB or MMRB whom the commander still considers medically unfit for deployment.

[3] A soldier is considered assigned not joined (AN) only if the soldier's status is reported in accordance with rules outlined in AR 600–8–6, paragraph 3–5.

[4] YES; will be NO only if highly exceptional circumstances will prevent the soldier from being recalled from leave/TDY in order to meet the unit's operational deployment requirements and also will prevent the soldier from rejoining the unit in order to meet the unit's specific mission requirements. HQDA considers "within 30 days" as a reasonable criterion; however, MACOM commanders may establish more demanding criteria for their rapidly deployable, forward-stationed, or special mission units.

[5] Usually NO; however, can be YES if, in the judgment of the commander, the individual can return and meet an operational deployment requirement. When determining whether or not the soldier can return, the commander must consider the type of deployment the soldier is on, the proximity of the deployment, and who decides if the soldier returns to the parent unit. If YES is determined for deployed/mobilized personnel, then the parent unit must notify the unit of attachment to preclude double counting of the soldier's availability. (For USR purposes, only one unit can count an individual soldier as an available resource on a given as-of date.) (See para 4–4 and note 6 below.)

[6] Individual soldiers who have proceeded on a TCS move will be considered assigned but not available to the home station.

[7] A military mother of a newborn is not available for four months after the child's birth. (A single parent or one member of a military couple adopting a child is not available for four months after the child is placed in the home.)

[8] Soldier has not completed OBC, WOBC, or IET requirement or its equivalent.

[9] Soldier is temporarily unavailable owing to inability to construct a temporary dental record and/or complete a panograph prior to deployment.

[10] During the deployment dental screening, a soldier may be designated non-available for deployment based solely on a dental emergency (such as trauma or oral infection). Once the dental emergency is remedied, the soldier's status will be immediately changed to available.

[11] Personnel with permanent (P3/P4) profiles are considered not available unless cleared as deployable via the MOS medical retention board (MMRB) and/or are found fit by MEB/PEB (or medically cleared to mobilize (RC only)). Those soldiers returned to the unit as fit from a MEB/PEB or MMRB who the commander still considers as non-available for deployment should be returned for medical reevaluation, and only after that referral should the commander include the soldier in the medically non-available (MN) category as non-available for deployment.

[12] Soldiers are non-deployable and unavailable for mobilization only if an HIV test cannot be administered prior to deployment.

[13] Soldiers who have submitted a conscientious objector application will continue to be available for deployment in connection with a contingency operation or selective/partial/full/total mobilization except as follows: soldiers with an approved conscientious objector (1–0) status will not be deployable and will be allowed to continue processing for discharge. The General Courts-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) may, at its discretion, excuse the soldier from deployment when the soldier has an application pending at the Department of the Army Conscientious Objector Review Board. Once a soldier submits a formal application for conscientious objector status under provisions of AR 600–43, the soldier's eligibility for OCONUS deployments, not ordered in connection with contingency operations or selective/partial/full mobilization, will be determined in accordance with AR 614–30, table 3–2.

[14] Soldiers known to have, or soldiers whom commanders have reasonable cause to believe have, a conviction of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence are non-available for missions that require possession of firearms or ammunition.

[15] The soldier may waive the deployment restriction in accordance with AR 614–30, table 3–2, rules 1e, 2, 12, and 16.

[16] The soldier is not available beginning on the date the soldier attained his or her ninth un-excused absence, or the date the soldier is determined to be an unsatisfactory participant for failing to attend or complete the entire period of annual training (AR 135–91, para 4–12.)

Appendix E
Reason Codes

E–1. Primary reason codes for overall level not C-1

When filling out section A, overall set, field 6 (REASN), select a code from table E–1 indicating the primary reason a unit's overall level is not C-1.

E–2. Reason codes associated with PCTEF reporting and peacetime operational deployment

Use the codes in table E–2 when required to enter PCTEF data in regular reports, composite reports, deployed reports, and DUIC reports in accordance with paragraph 11–3. Enter REASN code "M" in FF-level deployed reports and composite reports to indicate the commander's use of the special training level criteria in accordance with paragraph 11–4*f*.

E–3. Reason codes for other than P-1, S-1, R-1, T-1, NBC S-1, and NBC T-1

Use codes from the tables E–3, E–4, E–5, and E–6 when completing section A, overall set field 7, secondary reason, field 8, tertiary reason, and in all measured resource area sets field 2, primary reason level not 1 (PRRES, ESRES, ERRES, TRRES). Use codes from table E–7 to indicate the reasons that the NBC S-level or the NBC T-level are other than level 1.

Table E–1
Primary reason overall level not C-1

Code	Definition
P	Personnel
S	Equipment on hand
R	Equipment readiness
T	Training
N	Unit is reporting C-5 because of a HQDA action or program.
X	Commander's judgment. Explanatory remarks must be submitted on a REASN card.
Z	Commander's subjective judgment is used, and one or more of the individual resource areas is not measured. Explanatory remarks must be submitted.
6	One or more of the individual resource areas is not measured

Table E–2
Reason codes associated with PCTEF reporting

Code	Definition
A	**Non-reportable** subordinate units/elements are **pending** peacetime operational deployment in accordance with paragraph 11–3. (See note 1 below.)
B	The AA-level or FF-level unit (includes DUICs) or **reportable** subordinate units/elements are **pending** peacetime operational deployment. (See note 1 below.)
C	Less than 5 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of a **single** operation.
D	5–15 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of a **single** operation.
E	16–25 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of a **single** operation.
F	26–35 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of a **single** operation.
G	36–75 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of a **single** operation.
H	Over 75 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of a **single** operation.
I	Less than 5 percent of the reporting unit's capability is SSC deployed/employed in support of **multiple** operations.
J	5–15 percent of the reporting unit's capability is SSC deployed/employed in support of **multiple** operations.
K	16–25 percent of the reporting unit's capability is SSC deployed/employed in support of **multiple** operations.
L	26–35 percent of the reporting unit's capability is SSC deployed/employed in support of **multiple** operations.
M	The T-level was determined in accordance with special criteria for major combat units in accordance with paragraph 11–4*f*.
O	36–75 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of **multiple** operations.
Q	Over 75 percent of the reporting unit's capability is deployed in support of **multiple** operations.

Notes:
[1] Use of REASN codes "A" and "B" are limited to a specified time period in accordance with paragraph 11–3.
[2] Explanatory GENTEXT remarks are required when a REASN code in table E–2 is used.

Table E–3
Reason codes for personnel

Code	Definition
P01	Casualties
P02	Prisoner of war
P03	Organization inactivating
P04	Organization recently activated
P05	Organization on deployment
P06	Personnel levies excessive
P07	Personnel shortage-assigned
P08	MOS imbalances
P09	Not MOS qualified
P10	Personnel non-available
P11	Personnel deployed
P12	Personnel shortage—air defense MOS
P13	Personnel shortage—armor MOS
P14	Personnel shortage—artillery MOS
P15	Personnel shortage—combat crews
P16	Personnel shortage—crew chief
P18	Personnel shortage—engineer MOS
P19	Personnel shortage—enlisted
P20	Personnel shortage—enlisted combat crews
P22	Personnel shortage—infantry MOS
P26	Personnel shortage—maintenance
P28	Personnel shortage—NCO (SGT to SSG)
P29	Personnel shortage—NCO (SGT to SGM)
P30	Personnel shortage—senior NCO (SFC to SGM)
P32	Personnel shortage—officer
P34	Personnel shortage—LT to CPT
P35	Personnel shortage—MAJ to COL
P36	Personnel shortage—pilot
P37	Personnel shortage—qualified to perform MOS duties to which assigned
P38	Personnel shortage—signal MOS
P39	Personnel shortage—warrant officer
P40	Subordinate organization detached
P48	Personnel skill shortage—weapon system conversion
P54	Personnel shortage—enlisted aircrew
P59	Personnel shortage—missile maintenance
P60	Personnel shortage—aircraft maintenance
P64	Personnel shortage—linguists
P65	Personnel shortage—service constraint (low ALO, type B, or cadre)
P66	Personnel not available—drug and alcohol abuse
P67	Personnel shortage—medical health professionals
P68	Personnel shortage—medical service skills
P69	Personnel lack security clearance
P70	Skill shortage—nuclear weapons
P71	Personnel shortage—full-time support
P72	Personnel turnover—losses to unit
P73	Personnel turbulence—internal reassignments
P74	Unit reorganizing
P76	Personnel supporting training mission (school support)
P77	Training unit with wartime mission tasking capability
P78	Unit not manned and/or equipped; required in wartime structure
P81	Not MOS qualified—awaiting training
PUP	Reserved for use as secondary reason (SECRN), field (6–K–L), only when the commander has reported an overall P-level that is different from the lowest resources area P-level.

Table E–4
Codes for equipment on hand

Code	Definition
S03	Aircraft in storage
S04	Aircraft not fully equipped
S05	Aircraft on loan
S06	Aircraft operational loss/combat loss
S07	Equipment away for repairs
S08	Equipment away on loan
S11	Awaiting critical modification
S12	Component low-density end item unsatisfactory
S13	Equipment in administrative storage/pre-positioned
S16	Obsolete equipment
S17	Organization inactivating
S18	Organization recently activated
S19	Radar equipment unavailable
S20	Spare low-density end item unsatisfactory
S25	Shortage—communications equipment
S27	Shortage—major end item
S28	Shortage—engineering equipment
S29	Shortage—general supply equipment
S36	Shortage—special supply equipment
S37	Shortage—stock supply
S41	Shortage—test equipment
S42	Shortage—authorized equipment
S43	Shortage—vehicle
S45	Shortage—aircraft
S51	Shortage—missile
S57	Shortage—support equipment
S64	Shortage—NBC equipment
S77	Shortage—generators
S80	Shortage—weapons
S89	Shortage—RX items authorized for stockage
S90	Shortage—pacing items
S91	Unit reorganizing
S92	Equipment not available owing to school support (training) mission
S93	Equipment shortage—service constraint (low ALO, type B, cadre unit)
S94	Notional unit—not manned, not equipped
S95	Unit undergoing major equipment conversion (equipment-on-hand turbulence owing to force modernization)
S99	Shortage—fire support equipment
STW	Training unit with wartime mission tasking capability
SUP	Reserved for use as secondary reason field (6–K–L) only; used only when the commander has reported an overall S-level that is different from the lowest resource area S-level.
SXA	Equipment in transit to deployed location
SXB	Equipment in transit from deployed location
SXC	Force modernization fielding delay
SXD	Unit lacks funds for stock funded equipment
SXX	Equipment not available owing to partial deployment

Table E–5
Codes for equipment serviceability

Code	Definition
R00	Equipment serviceability degradation—fuel shortage
R01	Aircraft grounded safety flight
R02	Aircraft do not meet mobilization requirement
R05	Not mission capable depot—programmed depot maintenance
R06	Unit recently activated
R07	Equipment conversion (equipment serviceability turbulence—force modernization)
R08	NBC equipment inoperable or not calibrated
R09	Damage—battle/combat
R11	Damaged/inoperative—aircraft
R17	Damaged/inoperative—counter measures (electrical/mechanical)
R21	Damaged/inoperative—equipment
R22	Damaged/inoperative—equipment communication

Table E–5
Codes for equipment serviceability—Continued

Code	Definition
R23	Damaged/inoperative—generators
R24	Damaged/inoperative—equipment engineering
R25	Damaged/inoperative—equipment fire control
R27	Damaged/inoperative—IFF
R28	Damaged/inoperative—launcher/missile
R31	Damaged/inoperative—radar
R32	Damaged/inoperative—radar fire control
R33	Damaged/inoperative—radar search
R35	Damaged/inoperative—system data
R39	Damaged/inoperative—system missile fire control
R45	Damaged/inoperative—vehicle
R46	Damaged/inoperative—weapon
R49	Equipment installation
R51	Equipment obsolete
R52	Equipment removal
R56	Inspection failed
R58	Insufficient funding
R59	Installing field changes/alterations/modifications
R60	Maintenance—facilities inadequate
R61	Maintenance—in progress
R62	Maintenance—scheduled
R63	Maintenance—unscheduled
R64	Modification—aircraft
R71	Not mission capable supply (NMCS)—above unit maintenance
R79	Not mission capable supply—organizational maintenance
R80	Organization inactivating
R81	Organization in rotational deployment
R82	Overhaul—aircraft
R83	Overhaul—equipment
R84	Overhaul—weapons
R85	Power failure
R86	Radar unreliable/flight/ground check
R87	Repair—attached organizational equipment
R88	Repair—generators
R90	Repair—equipment
R91	Repair—field maintenance
R92	Repair—lack proper tools to perform
R93	Repair—unit maintenance
R94	Repair—weapons
R95	NBC equipment incomplete or obsolete
R97	Modification—missile
R99	Overhaul—missile
RAT	Not mission capable depot—major modifications required
RBA	Maintenance in progress—estimated complete less than 24 hours
RBB	Maintenance in progress—estimated complete more than 24 hours
RBE	Unit reorganizing
RBF	Combat essential (pacing) item inoperative
RBG	Notional unit—not equipped not manned
RBH	Equipment inoperative owing to school support (training) mission
RBI	Equipment inoperable owing to extensive training
RBJ	Equipment inoperable owing to extensive admin use
RBK	Equipment not available owing to service constraint (low ALO, type B, cadre unit)
RBP	Shortage repair parts/spares (ASL/PLL)
RBQ	Inoperative—safety
RBS	Damaged/inoperative—accident
RUP	Reserve for use as secondary reason field (6–K–L) only when the commander has reported an overall R-level that is different from the lowest resource area R-level.

Table E–6
Training codes

Code	Definition
T01	Administrative deadline equipment (includes for safety)
T02	Deadline rate of major communications/electronic items restricts training
T05	Inadequate—school quotas
T07	Inadequate—training ammunition
T08	Inadequate—training areas
T10	Incomplete—firing/proficiency tests
T11	Insufficient—crews combat-ready
T15	Insufficient—funding
T17	Insufficient—pilots combat-ready
T18	Insufficient—training time
T21	MOS imbalances
T23	Operational commitments
T24	Organization activating
T25	Organization inactivating
T26	Organization in rotational deployment
T27	Personnel not available
T28	Personnel turnover excessive
T29	Shortage—amphibious shipping
T30	Shortage—crew chief
T31	Shortage—equipment
T32	Shortage—instructor
T33	Shortage—instructor pilot/aircrew
T34	Shortage—leadership position personnel
T35	Shortage—senior NCO
T36	Shortage—qualified officers
T37	Shortage—personnel
T38	Shortage—technical skill personnel
T39	Squad/crew qualification low
T40	Tests—unsatisfactory readiness
T41	Training incomplete
T45	Aviator—training status degraded
T46	NBC defensive training incomplete
T47	Unit reorganizing
T48	Notional unit—unmanned, unequipped
T49	Training unit with wartime mission tasking capability
T51	Training incomplete—major equipment conversion
T53	Training incomplete—owing to school support mission
T54	Training incomplete—owing to Service constraint (low ALO, type B, cadre unit)
T55	Training incomplete—subordinate organization(s) in standby status
T57	Training incomplete—fuel shortage
T65	Training incomplete—nuclear weapons
T66	Training incomplete—special duty requirements
T68	Insufficient—flight hours
T84	Language indicator code imbalances
T85	DLPT scores below minimums
T86	DLPT re-test delay (6 months or more)
TUP	Reserved for use as secondary reason field (6–K–L) only; and used only when the commander has reported an overall T-level that is different from the lowest resource area T-level.
T57	Training incomplete—fuel shortage

Table E–7
NBC supply/serviceability and training status codes

Code	Definition
SRA	Shortage—category 1 equipment (MASK)
SRB	Shortage—category 2 equipment (DET)
SRC	Shortage—category 3 equipment (DECON)
SRD	Shortage—category 4 equipment (IPE)
SRE	Shortage—category 5 equipment (RAD)
SRF	Shortage—category 6 equipment (MED)
SRG	Unserviceable/expired—category 1 equipment (MASK)
SRH	Unserviceable/expired—category 2 equipment (DET)
SRI	Unserviceable/expired—category 3 equipment (DECON)
SRJ	Unserviceable/expired—category 4 equipment (IPE)
SRK	Unserviceable/expired—category 5 equipment (RAD)
SRL	Unserviceable/expired—category 6 equipment (MED)
SRM	Shortage of support equipment (DECON site support material)
SRN	Shortage of general supply equipment (batteries, embark boxes, sanitation solution, and so forth)
SRO	Shortage of repair parts
SRP	NBC equipment incomplete or obsolete
SRQ	Critical equipment capability deficiency
SRR	Non-mission capable during recent NBC SMAT/LRE/evaluation
SRS	Shortage of MES chemical agent patient treatment, LIN M23673
SRT	Shortage of medical NBC defense material
SRU	Shortage of MES chemical agent patient decontamination, LIN 25865
NBC training codes	
TRA	Insufficient individual protective/survival measures training
TRB	Insufficient unit mission-oriented task training
TRC	Insufficient NBC team training
TRD	Insufficient NBC officer/specialist training
TRE	Insufficient MOPP conditioning training
TRF	Insufficient personnel completing the mask confidence exercise
TRG	Shortage of training devices/assets
TRH	Shortage of trained NBC team members
TRI	Personnel shortage—NBC defense officer
TRJ	Personnel shortage—NBC defense specialist
TRK	Non-mission capable during recent NBC MCCARES/ORE/evaluation
TRL	Environmental restrictions on training
TRM	High-temperature training restrictions
TRN	Inadequate training ammunition—CS capsules/grenades
TRO	Inadequate school quotas
TRP	New equipment—training not received

Appendix F
Exempt/Non-Type Classified Items

F–1. General

a. Each unit's current authorization document (MTOE/TDA) serves as the base document for preparing the unit's reportable equipment list. This list is used during calculation of equipment S-levels as outlined in chapters 5 and 6. HQDA has identified certain categories of equipment that are exempt from unit status reporting for a specified time. In addition, commanders may designate selected items as on hand in lieu of required equipment items.

b. Exempt LINs are not reportable in the USR. Paragraph 5–3 discusses reportable equipment. In accordance with paragraph 5–3*d*, any equipment that has not been designated as exempt from reporting must be reported. **Exempt LINs must be approved by HQDA (DAMO–FMF).**

c. HQDA authorized substitute, in-lieu-of (ILO), or MACOM non-type classified items (NTCI) will be counted as equipment on hand for reporting purposes in accordance with criteria established in paragraph 5–4. HQDA-authorized substitute items are listed in SB 700–20, appendix H. In-lieu-of items are those items that do not have a valid substitute relationship reflected in SB 700–20, appendix H, but that the commander wishes to use in place of a required item of equipment. When applying substitutes and ILO equipment, commanders must adhere to criteria established in paragraph 5–4*d*to determine quantity and reportable EOH for USR purposes.

F–2. LINs exempted from unit status reporting computations

a. LINs designated as exempt will not be included in S-level computations until a sufficient quantity of that equipment is on hand to attain an S–3 level of fill.

b. A listing of LINs currently approved by HQDA for exemption is provided at table F–1, below. Updates to this listing will be posted on the HQDA force management bulletin board at www.usafmsardd.army.mil/fmbb/. The procedures for requesting and processing LIN exemptions also are explained at this Web site.

c. All items designated as "to accompany troops/not authorized pre-positioning" (TAT/NAP) in APS MTOEs are exempt from reporting, regardless of S–Level.

F–3. Non-type classified items

a. MTOE/TDA changes or modernization of items may not always meet MACOM-peculiar requirements. Equipment procured to meet current mission requirements may be supported against EOH requirements if the non-type classified item (NTCI) meets the following requirements—

(1) It has the same characteristics as the authorized item.

(2) It can be used in conjunction with other required items.

(3) It is supportable. Required repair parts must be available. Repair capability must be within the scope of the unit/organization or available through other means (such as in-theater contractor support or DS maintenance team). A source of supply for replacement of the major end item must be available.

(4) It will be deployed with the unit to accomplish wartime missions if the authorized item is not available.

b. NTCIs may be reported against Army standard equipment until type classification is completed. MACOMs are responsible for initiating and monitoring type classification actions required to catalog/document the NTCI properly to the unit's MTOE, SB 700–20, and to ensure that it meets standard Army multi-command management information system (STAMIS) supportability for ES.

F–4. Non-type classified items, stand-alone systems

a. The Army has decided not to document some technology-intensive equipment and very low-density NTCI equipment on the unit MTOE because, in most cases, the technology is extremely perishable. In some instances, these items may have the effect of an ERC–A item on the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

b. NTCIs developed and procured for a "stand-alone" system/item must have an LIN assigned by the MACOM, and they must meet the criteria for ERC A, as outlined in appendix B, before they are reported in the USR system.

c. All NTCI items that meet the criteria in paragraph F–4*b*, will be reported if the unit is short of the item and the absence of the item has an adverse effect on the unit's ability to accomplish its wartime mission. NTCI stand-alones reported will not be included in the S-level or R-level calculations.

d. NTCI stand-alones will be reported on the GENTEXT label: ESRAT, section D. At a minimum, the local LIN, the noun nomenclature, and a brief description of the function of the item will be included in the remarks set.

Table F–1
LINs exempt from reporting

LIN	Units affected	Expiration date	Notes
A17680	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
A44539	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
A57322	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
A79585	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
A79653	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
A79721	UICs: W1KNAA, W4RFAA, WAB3AA, WAX8AA, WAYCAA, WAYPAA, WC08AA, WC3EAA, WC43AA, WCX9A0, WCYMAA, WDHXAA, WDUVC0, WDX2AA, WDX9AA, WDYFC0,WFAKAA, WFJ4AA, WGLEAA, WH6BAA, WH6DE0, WHPPAA, WHT7AA, WJCHAA, WMZAA0, WMZAB0, WQRBAA, WQRCAA, WQRYAA, WTQZAA, WYDCAA	Until revoked by HQDA	
B58567	All Army units	16 Oct 2001	
C05541	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
C18297	All Army units	16 Oct 2001	
C40499	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
C57780	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	

Table F–1
LINs exempt from reporting—Continued

LIN	Units affected	Expiration date	Notes
C59313	UICs: W1KNAA, W4RFAA, WAB3AA, WAX8AA, WAYCAA, WAYPAA, WC08AA, WC3EAA, WC43AA, WCX9A0, WCYMAA, WDHXAA, WDUVC0, WDX2AA, WDX9AA, WDYFC0,WFAKAA, WFJ4AA, WGLEAA, WH6BAA, WH6DE0, WHPPAA, WHT7AA, WJCHAA, WMZAA0, WMZAB0, WQRBAA, WQRCAA, WQRYAA, WTQZAA, WYDCAA	Until revoked by HQDA	
C62375	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
D99573	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
E45766	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
E45820	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
E45830	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
E56578	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
E94970	Units scheduled to receive the common ground station (CGS)	16 Oct 2001	1
E98103	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
F39378	SRC 422427LM QM Co. (supply DS) SRC 42418I, QM Co (supply GS)	16 Oct 2001	
G74711	Units scheduled to receive the CGS	16 Oct 2001	1
H35404	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	2
I LINs	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
J31656	UICs: W1KNAA, W4RFAA, WAB3AA, WAX8AA, WAYCAA, WAYPAA, WC08AA, WC3EAA, WC43AA, WCX9A0, WCYMAA, WDHXAA, WDUVC0, WDX2AA, WDX9AA, WDYFC0,WFAKAA, WFJ4AA, WGLEAA, WH6BAA, WH6DE0, WHPPAA, WHT7AA, WJCHAA, WMZAA0, WMZAB0, WQRBAA, WQRCAA, WQRYAA, WTQZAA, WYDCAA	Until revoked by HQDA	
J43027	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
J71611	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
J87768	UICs: W1KNAA, W4RFAA, WAB3AA, WAX8AA, WAYCAA, WAYPAA, WC08AA, WC3EAA, WC43AA, WCX9A0, WCYMAA, WDHXAA, WDUVC0, WDX2AA, WDX9AA, WDYFC0,WFAKAA, WFJ4AA, WGLEAA, WH6BAA, WH6DE0, WHPPAA, WHT7AA, WJCHAA, WMZAA0, WMZAB0, WQRBAA, WQRCAA, WQRYAA, WTQZAA, WYDCAA	Until revoked by HQDA	
J97569	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
J98501	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K14677	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K14814	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
K28023	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K47021	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K78558	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87390	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87391	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87392	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87401	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87433	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87536	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87537	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87538	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87539	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87541	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87544	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	

Table F–1
LINs exempt from reporting—Continued

LIN	Units affected	Expiration date	Notes
K87545	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87546	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87547	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87550	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87551	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87554	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87556	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87557	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87559	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87560	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87561	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87562	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87563	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87564	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87565	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
K87566	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
L84098	Units scheduled to receive the CGS	16 Oct 2001	
M01100	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
M02109	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
M14381	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
M30411	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
M74849	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
M80413	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
N02758	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
N04456	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
N04596	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
N04732	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
N04982	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
N15518	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
N23721	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
P41172	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
P43177	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
P43211	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
R00993	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
R01061	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
R30308	Units scheduled to receive the CGS	16 Oct 2001	1
R30308	All Army units		1, 2
R30895	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
R55200	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	3
R71504	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
R71604	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
S01373	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
S01441	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
T16000	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
T40405	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
T67663	All SRC 42 units (supply)	16 Oct 2001	
T71563	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
T75536	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
T89316	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
T93761	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
T95924	Units scheduled to receive the CGS	16 Oct 2001	1
U01275	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
U01295	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
U01305	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
V08699	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
V08721	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
V62406	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
V98788	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
W00869	WQUCAA, WV6NAA, WPEJAA, WPG1AA,WV6FAA, WPPBAA, WPERAA, WPU8AA.	16 Oct 2001	
W43758	All mil intel units (SRC 30/34)	16 Oct 2001	
W60351	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	
Y03104	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	

Table F–1
LINs exempt from reporting—Continued

LIN	Units affected	Expiration date	Notes
Z LINs	All Army units	Until revoked by HQDA	2

Notes:

[1] These LINS are exempt only if authorized in association with the common ground station (GCS) "LIN Z17435" being fielded to military intelligence units. If the "Z" LIN for the CGS is not authorized, then these associated LINs are not exempt. Exemption is effective until CGS fielding is completed for the military intelligence unit.

[2] This exemption included all I LINs and all Z LINs for all units, unless specifically directed otherwise by HQDA or the MACOM.

[3] Includes radio sets AN//PRC–104A, AN/GRC–193A, and AN/GRC–213A.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AA
Active Army

AASLT
air assault

ACCB
air cavalry combat brigade

ACS
asset control subsystem

ADT
active duty training

AEB
aerial exploitation battalion

AFU
assault fire unit

ALO
authorized level of organization

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMIM
Army Modernization Information Memorandum

AMTP
Army mission training plan

AR
Army regulation

ARNGUS
Army National Guard of the United States

ARTEP
Army Training and Evaluation Program

ASI
additional skill identifier

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ASL
authorized stockage list

AT
annual training

ATM
air-crew training manual

attn/ATTN
attention

auth
authorized

avg
average

AVLB
armored vehicle launch bridge

avn
aviation

BASOPS
base operations

BII
basic issue item

BMM
borrowed military manpower

BOIP
basis of issue plan

CBW
chemical and biological weapons

cdr
commander

CEWI
combat electronic warfare and intelligence

CFV
cavalry fighting vehicle

chap
chapter

CIF
central issue facility

CINC
Commander in Chief

CMF
career management field

COHORT
cohesive operational readiness training

COL
colonel

CS
combat support

CSS
combat service support

CTC
combat training center

CTT
commander's tactical terminal; also common task training

DA
Department of the Army

DARNG
Director, Army National Guard

DLI
Defense Language Institute

DLPT
defense language proficiency test

DOD
Department of Defense

DOL
director of logistics

ECS
equipment concentration sites

e-date
effective date

EOH
equipment on hand

ERC
equipment readiness code

EW
electronic warfare

FA
field artillery; also functional area

fld/FLD
field

FMC
fully mission capable

FTNGD
full-time National Guard duty

GBCS
ground based common sensor

GCMCA
general court-martial convening authority

HET
heavy equipment transporter

HHB
headquarters and headquarters battery

HHC
headquarters and headquarters company

HQ
Headquarters

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IADT
initial active duty for training

IFV
Infantry Fighting Vehicle

ILO
in lieu of

IPE
individual protective equipment

ITV
improved tow vehicle

JCS
Joint Chiefs of Staff

KATUSA
Korea augmentation to United States Army

LCSS
Land Combat Support System

LIC
language identification code

LID
light Infantry division

LIN
line item number

LOG
logistics

LTOE
living table of organization and equipment

MAB
Mobile Assault Bridge

MACOM
major Army command

MAE
mission accomplishment estimate

MAJ
major

MARC
manpower requirements criteria

MEBD
medical evaluation board

MEDCOM
Medical Command

MOSC
military occupational specialty code

MSE
materiel status evaluation or mobile subscriber equipment

mtd
mounted

MTOE
modification table of organization and equipment

MTP
mission training plan

NAP
not authorized pre-positioning

NBC
nuclear, biological, chemical

NCO
noncommissioned officer

NET
new equipment training

NMCM
not mission capable maintenance

OBC
officer basic course

OCS
officer candidate school

ODCSINT
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

ODCSLOG
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

ODCSOPS
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

ODCSPER
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

OOC
out of cycle

OPFOR
opposing forces

ord
ordnance

ORE
operational readiness evaluation

OTSG
Office of The Surgeon General

PEB
physical evaluation board

PLL
prescribed load list

PMCS
preventative maintenance checks and services

PMOSC
primary military occupational specialty code

POR
preparation of replacements for overseas movement

QTB
quarterly training brief

REFORGER
redeployment of forces to Germany

ROTC
Reserve Officer Training Corps

SARRS
Standard Army Retail Supply System

SCG
security classification guide

SD
special duty

SGT
sergeant

SIDPERS
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SIMA
Systems Integration and Management Activity, USAMC

SOJT
supervised on the job training

SP
self-propelled

SPBS–R
Standard Property Book System—Redesign

SQI
special qualifications identifier

SSG
staff sergeant

STAMIS
Standard Army Management Information System

TAADS
The Army Authorization Documents System

TAADS–R
The Army Authorization Documents System—Redesign

tac
tactical

TADSS
training aides, devices, simulators, and simulations

TAT
to accompany troops

TD
troop diversion

TEC
training extension course

TMDE
test measurement and diagnostic equipment

topo
topographic

TOW
tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided

TPU
troop program unit

TSG
The Surgeon General, United States Army

TTADS
temporary tour of active duty

UAV
unmanned aerial vehicles

ULLS
Unit Level Logistics System

USAR
United States Army Reserve

USR
unit status report

UTE
unit training equipment

WETS
weekend training site

WO
warrant officer

YTB
yearly training brief

Section II
Terms

Active Guard/Reserve (AGR)
Army National Guard of the United States and United States Army Reserve (USAR) personnel serving on active duty (AD) under section 672(d), Title 10, United States Code, and the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS) personnel serving on full-time National Guard duty (FTNGD) under section 502(f), title 32, United States Code. These personnel are on FTNGD or AD (other than for training on AD in the Active Army) for 180 days or more for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components.

Annual training
The minimum period of annual active duty training or annual field training that a member performs each year to satisfy the annual training requirements associated with his or her Reserve component assignment. It may be performed during one consecutive period or in increments of one or more days, depending on mission requirements.

Area of concentration
The functional area orientation of officers.

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

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

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

Authorized level of organization
Establishes the authorized personnel strength and equipment level for MTOE units. May be expressed in numerical or letter designated levels representing percentages of full TOE/MTOE manpower spaces, or reflecting type or cadre organization levels of the base TOE. For example, ALO 1 is 100 percent, ALO 2 approximately 90 percent, ALO 3 approximately 80 percent, and ALO 4 approximately 70 percent. A unit's ALO is listed in section I of its MTOE.

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

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

Available strength
That portion of a unit's assigned strength available for deployment and/or employment, as qualified in appendix E.

Borrowed military manpower
The use of military manpower from an MTOE unit to perform duties within a TDA activity where a MACOM-approved manpower requirement exists, but for which no manpower space has been authorized. Additionally, borrowed military manpower may be employed in those cases where, although manpower spaces have been authorized, the positions are vacant.

Cadre unit
Organized at the cadre (nucleus) level to provide a base for expansion to ALO 1 in case of mobilization; for example, a unit that will have a training mission. Cadre type units will not be organized or used solely for non-wartime missions. Units organized at the cadre level of the TOE will be authorized only that equipment needed for cadre training.

Carrier unit identification code
Provides a means to assign personnel and account for equipment that arrives at the unit location before unit activation. Upon activation of the MTOE unit, HQDA (DAMO–FD) will discontinue the carrier UIC.

Category level (C–Level)
Indicates the degree to which a unit has achieved prescribed levels of fill for personnel and equipment, the training status of those personnel, and the maintenance status of the equipment.

Centralized documentation
A process for the consolidated development of force structure guidance by HQDA, and centralized building of TOE, BOIP, and MTOE documents by USAFMSA with MACOM involvement and validation.

Collective training
Training in institutions or in units to prepare cohesive teams and units to accomplish their combined arms missions.

Combined training
Training involving elements of two or more forces of two or more nations.

Command and control
The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.

Command and control number
A six-position alphanumeric code that is used to identify authorization documents; for example, FC0188. The first two characters represent the MACOM, in this example FORSCOM. The third and fourth digits are the change number within the fiscal year, and the fifth and sixth digits are the fiscal year in which the document becomes effective.

Command and control system
The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned.

Continental United States Army
Commands, supports, and supervises United States Army Reserve units in specified geographical areas. The CONUSA reports directly to FORSCOM.

Deploy
The relocation of forces, personnel, or equipment from home station to meet operational deployment requirements.

Deployment tempo (DEPTEMPO)
The number that represents the amount of time (within one month) that a unit would have to deploy as a whole to replicate the effects of all actual unit, subordinate unit, detachment, and individual soldier deployments for training and operational missions.

E-date (effective date)
A six-position numeric code that signifies the actual date that an authorization document is effective; for example, 871001. The first two digits are the calendar year, the third and fourth are the month, and the fifth and sixth are the day.

E-date adjustment
The revision of the effective date of the authorization document. During the course of activation, conversion, or reorganization, the MACOM, or proponent, may recognize that the approved e-date will cause a decrease in unit status. A new e-date will be recommended to HQDA. HQDA, on a case-by-case basis, issues authority to modify the e-date of those approved TAADS documents.

Emergency deployment readiness exercise
Minimum notice exercise to test unit deployment capabilities under contingency conditions.

Enhanced brigade
Standardized design of enhanced armor, mechanized, or infantry brigades as well as armored cavalry regiments. Enhanced brigades contain robust CS/CSS that allows easy integration into existing corps or division support structure. C4I systems are compatible and interoperable with corps and division systems. The enhanced brigade is capable of functioning as part of a division or a separate brigade within the corps.

Equipment mission capable
A logistic indicator that portrays how well a unit is maintaining that portion of its on-hand equipment that is both unit status and maintenance reportable. For USR reporting purposes, fully mission capable (FMC) equates to equipment mission capable.

Equipment-on-hand
A logistic indicator depicting the organization's fill of unit status reportable equipment. EOH is computed by comparing reportable equipment on hand to wartime requirements.

Equipment serviceability
A logistic indicator that portrays the combined impact of equipment shortages and maintenance shortfalls on a unit's ability to meet wartime requirements.

Equipment serviceability code
A one-digit code explaining an item's importance to a unit's combat, combat support, or service support mission. The codes are assigned to items on modification tables of organization and equipment. Since equipment can serve different purposes, the same item may have a different code on like or different type units. Equipment serviceability codes are further defined in appendix B.

Field, alphabetic
A left-justified data field in which alphabetic characters (A through Z), special characters, and embedded blanks can be reported, followed by trailing blanks.

Field, alphanumeric
A left-justified data field in which alphabetic characters (A through Z), special characters, numeric characters, and embedded blanks can be reported, followed by trailing blanks.

Field, numeric
A right-justified data field in which Arabic numerals 0 through 9 can be reported, preceded by leading zones.

Full METL proficiency
The unit training condition where each METL task can be performed to standard by the unit, and only sustainment

training is needed. Full METL proficiency is the benchmark from which the number of training days required for unit training is measured. It is not a deployment standard or the criteria for the T–1 level.

General support forces
Training, logistic, security, and other support activities of the CONUS base, field activities, administrative headquarters, and forces provided for peacetime-peculiar activities. They are identified in Department of the Army Force Accounting System by a three-position force planning code beginning with a "C."

Left-justify
To position data within the space allocation so that the left data character occupies the left position of the field (alpha and alphanumeric).

Line item number
A six-position alphanumeric number that identifies the generic nomenclature of specific types of equipment. Standard LIN consists of one alpha position followed by five numeric positions. Standard LIN are assigned by Army Materiel Command (AMC) and are listed in SB 700–20.

Loaded deployability posture
All equipment and accompanying supplies of a unit's first increment is loaded aboard aircraft and/or ships and prepared for departure to a designated objective area. Personnel are prepared for loading on minimum notice.

Main body
Principal part of a tactical command or formation. It does not include detached elements of the command, such as advanced party or close-out party.

Maintenance significant item/materiel
An end item, assemblage, component, or system for which the maintenance support concept envisions the performance of corrective maintenance services on a recurring basis.

Major combat unit
A division, separate brigade, or armored cavalry regiment.

Major United States Army Reserve Command
A general officer command that is directly subordinate to a numbered continental United States Army.

Military occupational specialty
The grouping of duty positions requiring similar qualifications and the performance of closely related duties.

Military occupational specialty code
The five-character code used to identify MOS, skill level, and special qualifications.

Military qualification standards
A three-phased series of manuals for officers (MQS I, Pre-commissioning; MQS II, Lieutenant; and MQS III, Captain) that state military tasks, skills, knowledge, and professional military education expected of an officer at these levels. MQS I, the pre-commission manual, is the same for all pre-commission programs; MQS II and III are branch and specialty specific.

Mission capable
The time that a piece of equipment or system is fully mission capable or partially mission capable. Fully mission-capable equipment is fully mission capable when it can perform all of its combat missions without endangering the lives of crew or operators. The terms "ready," "available," and "full mission capable" are often used to refer to the same status; equipment is on hand and able to perform its combat missions. Partially mission-capable systems and equipment are safely usable and can perform one or more, but not all, primary missions because one or more of its required mission-essential subsystems are inoperative for lack of maintenance or supply. For unit status reporting purposes, the Army uses only FMC time.

Mission-essential task list
A list (in order of precedence) of combat, combat support, and/or combat service support tasks derived from the unit's assigned wartime mission(s). The METL is the basis for a unit's annual training plan.

mission-support TDY
Duties that include meetings, conferences, staff visits, staff augmentation, and medical appointments.

Mobilization
The act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources. It is the process by which the Armed Forces, or part of them, are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel for active military service, federalization of Reserve components, extension of terms of service and other actions necessary to convert to a wartime posture.

Mobilization station
The designated military installation (active, semi-active, or inactive) or mobilization center to which a Reserve component unit is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employing after mobilization and from which the unit may move to its port of embarkation.

Modification table of organization and equipment
A modified version of a TOE that prescribes the unit organization, personnel, and equipment needed to perform an assigned mission in a specific geographical or operational environment. In most cases, modification of the TOE is not necessary; however, an MTOE is required to designate the authorized level of organization and provide other data such as unit designation and effective date.

MOS diversion (MD)
Personnel who are not available for deployment with their assigned units to meet wartime mission requirements in accordance with the personnel availability criteria established in appendix D of this regulation. For USR purposes, the determination of a soldier's availability is linked directly to the wartime mission requirements of his/her unit of assignment and may not correspond to the soldier's availability status for peacetime deployments based on administrative/personnel policy guidelines.

Non-available days
Used in assessing the ability of equipment to perform its combat or combat support job. Non-available days are the days the equipment was not able to perform its mission, the time the equipment is not mission capable.

Not mission capable
Equipment that cannot perform one or more of its combat missions.

Not mission capable maintenance
Equipment that cannot perform its combat mission because of maintenance work that is needed or under way.

Not mission capable supply
Equipment that cannot perform its combat mission because of awaiting parts/supplies or a supply shortage.

Operating tempo (OPTEMPO)
The annual operating miles or hours for the major equipment system in a battalion-level or equivalent organization. OPTEMPO is used by commanders to forecast and allocate funds for fuel and repair parts for training events and programs.

Operations tempo (OPTEMPO)
The rate at which units of the armed forces are involved in military activities, including contingency operations, exercises, and training deployments. (This definition of OPTEMPO is designated by Congress for the Annual Defense Report.)

Pacing items
Major weapon systems, aircraft, and other items of equipment central to an organization's ability to perform its designated mission. These items are subject to continuous monitoring and management at all levels of command. Pacing items are identified in appendix C.

Parent unit
In MTOE units, a United States Army numbered unit of battalion or equivalent level. Also, unnumbered company, battery, troop, platoon, detachment, or team that is not an organic element of a battalion. Note that certain split units

are treated as parent units for documentation in TAADS. TDA units are organized under a TDA with a unique TDA number assigned by DA, which includes TDA augmentation to an MTOE unit.

Peacetime operational deployment
For USR purposes, peacetime operational deployments requiring a PCTEF report are those involving the movement of an Army reporting unit or its reportable subordinate elements away from their home station(s) to accomplish operational requirements as directed by a higher headquarters. Peacetime operational deployments encompass broad mission types such as small-scale contingencies (SSC), military operations other than war (MOOTW), and stability and support operations (SASO) and include a wide range of activities, such as peacekeeping, humanitarian relief, and support to civil authorities. They do not include unit deployments to accomplish training or to participate in training exercises.

Personnel losses
Actual losses to a reporting unit. Intra-command losses are not included. For example, losses to subordinate units that do not result in a loss to the reporting command are not counted as personnel losses.

Personnel tempo (PERSTEMPO)
The amount of time members of the armed forces are engaged in their official duties, including official duties at a location or under circumstances that make it infeasible for a member to spend off-duty time in the housing in which the member resides when on garrison duty at the member's permanent duty station.

Possible days
The number of calendar days an item was on hand—on the property book—during the DA Form 2406 report period. For an item you received during the reporting period, count the first day it was on-hand as a whole possible day. Do not count the last day an item is on hand—the day you lost it from your property book—as a possible day.

Port of embarkation
A marine or air terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit equipment, and materiel board and/or are loaded aboard ships or aircraft as part of a deployment operation.

Professional filler system (PROFIS)
The system designed to assign/attach active duty AMEDD personnel to Active Army mobilization table of organization equipment required positions that are not authorized or not normally filled in accordance with AR 601–142.

Readiness
The ability of U.S. military forces to fight and meet the demands of the National Military Strategy. Readiness is the synthesis of two distinct, but interrelated levels: unit readiness and joint readiness. Unit readiness is the ability to provide capabilities required by the combatant commanders to execute their assigned missions. This is derived from the ability of each unit to deliver the outputs for which it was designed. Joint readiness is the combatant commander's ability to integrate and synchronize ready combat and support forces to execute his or her assigned missions.

Required column
That portion of a unit's TOE/MTOE/TDA that designates what personnel and equipment are necessary to meet full wartime requirements.

Reserve component
As used in this regulation, applies to ARNGUS and USAR units.

Reserve component on extended active duty
A Reserve component organization ordered to extended active duty rather than a short training tour or duty for a limited purpose—for example, to assist in quelling a civil disorder or to assist in disaster relief.

Senior grade
A personnel indicator that compares the available enlisted personnel (in grades SGT through CSM) and officers to full wartime requirements.

Skill qualification test
A performance-oriented test normally consisting of a hands-on component, job site component, and a skill component. The test measures individual proficiency in performing critical tasks related to the soldier's primary MOS. Results provide the basis for remedial individual training.

Special duty
The performance of duty with an organization other than the unit to which assigned, while continuing to be administered and accounted for by the unit of assignment. SD includes borrowed military manpower and troop diversions.

Special operations forces groups, regiments, and commands
Active and Reserve special forces groups, psychological operations groups, special operations aviation regiments, Ranger regiments, and civil affairs commands.

State adjutant general
An individual appointed by the governor of a State to administer the military affairs of the State. A State adjutant general may be federally recognized as a general officer of the line provided he or she meets the prescribed requirements and qualifications. However, he or she may be federally recognized as a general officer, Adjutant General Corps, for tenure of office.

State area command
A mobilization entity within each State and territory that may be ordered to active duty when Army National Guard units in that State or territory are alerted or mobilized. The STARC provides for command and control of mobilized Army National Guard of the United States units from home station until arrival at mobilization station. It is also responsible for planning and executing military support for civil defense and land defense plans under the respective area commander. It also provides assistance to military family members.

Substitution item
An item authorized for issue and considered acceptable for unit status reporting instead of a required standard item of like nature and quality. SB 700–20 identifies items and procedures for making substitutions.

T–Days
The unit status level determined by the number of training days required by the unit to achieve full METL proficiency.

T–Pre Mob
The unit status determined by designated RC units to indicate the level of training proficiency achieved for pre-mobilization training requirements.

T–METL
The unit status level determined by the percentage of the METL trained by the unit to standard. The methodology to determine the T–METL weights the assessments of individual tasks so that tasks determined to "need practice" or to be "untrained" receive relative value.

T–NBC
The unit status level determined by the number of training days required for NBC training to achieve or sustain full METL proficiency.

Table of distribution and allowance
TDA units are basically non-deployable units organized to fulfill missions, functions, and workload obligations of a fixed support establishment in CONUS or overseas. TDA units are uniquely developed to perform a specific support mission. They usually include civilian manpower, but an MTOE unit generally will not.

TDA augmentation document
An augmentation TDA prescribes the additional organizational structure, personnel, and equipment needed to support an added non-TOE mission assigned to an MTOE unit. An augmentation TDA may include civilian positions.

Table of organization and equipment
A table which prescribes the normal mission, organizational structure, and personnel and equipment requirements for a tactical military unit, and is the basis for authorization documents.

TOE/MTOE, full
The full strength and equipment of D and E series TOE; level 1 strength and equipment of G and later series TOE; and required column strength and equipment for units organized under MTOE. For TOE organizations, additions provided by TDA for non-TOE missions are excluded from the computation of full TOE. For units organized under type B columns of TOE, the type B column is treated as full TOE/MTOE. For units organized under cadre columns of TOE,

the cadre column is treated as full TOE/MTOE. For TDA organizations designated to report organization status, the required column is treated as full TOE.

The Army Authorization Documents Systems—Redesign
An automated system that supports and centralizes the control of the development and documentation of organizational structures. It also supports requirements and authorizations for personnel and equipment needed to accomplish the assigned missions of Army units.

Training level (T-level)
The overall unit training level indicating the degree of unit training proficiency in the wartime tasks for which the unit was organized and designed. The T-level is measured against the unit's all-inclusive training requirements to achieve or sustain full METL proficiency. It incorporates the unit's pre-mobilization training requirements and NBC training requirements, if applicable.

Troop diversion
Use of soldiers, that does not meet the definition of borrowed military manpower, to perform recurring duties with an organization or unit other than that to which they are assigned while continuing to be administered and accounted for by the unit of assignment.

Type B units
Type B MTOE units are configured to conserve U.S. Army manpower by substituting non-U.S. personnel in specified positions of selected (generally combat service support; for example, terminal transfer units) MTOE. Units organized at level B of the TOE will be authorized level B equipment, as adjusted by force structuring constraints.

Unit identification code
A 6-character code assigned to a specific unit that can be used to identify that unit.

Unit readiness
The ability of a unit to perform as designed.

Unit status
The measured resource/status levels in a unit at a specific point in time.

Wartime requirements
Doctrinally established requirements needed by type units to fully perform as designed and as part of the total force. The organization design (level 1) establishes wartime required fill levels for personnel and equipment.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms

ABN
airborne

AC
Active component

ACR
armored cavalry regiment

ADP
automatic data processing

ADPE
automatic data processing equipment

ADR
Annual Defense Report

AE
auxiliary equipment

AEPS
Army electronic product support

AG
adjutant general

AGR
Active Guard/Reserve

ALD
available to load date

ALMP
army language master plan

AMOPS
Army Mobilization and Operations Planning System

AMOSC
additionally awarded military occupational specialty code

AMSS
Army Materiel Status System

AN
assigned, not joined

AOC
area of concentration

AOR
area of responsibility

APERT
personnel turnover percentage

APC
armored personnel carrier

APS
Army pre-positioned stocks; Army pre-positioned sets

ARMS
Army Readiness Management System

ARSOF
Army special operations forces

ASAS
All-Source Analysis System

ASE
administrative support equipment

ASORTS
Army Status of Resources and Training System

ASPER
assigned strength percentage

AVPER
available strength percentage

AW
AWOL category of personnel non-availability report

BC
Bradley commander

BDE
brigade

BMME
borrowed military manpower end

BMMS
borrowed military manpower start

BN
battalion

BSFV
Bradley Stinger fighting vehicle

C4I
command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence

CA
civil affairs

CAR
Chief, Army Reserve

CATS
combined arms training strategy

CBDRT
chemical/biological defense resources and training

CCNUM
command and control number

CD
commander's discretion category of personnel non-availability report

CEV
combat engineer vehicle

cfm
cubic feet per minute

CJCS
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CJCSI
CJCS Instruction

CJCSM
CJCS Manual

CMD
command

CO
conscientious objector category of personnel non-availability report

COMPO
component

COMSEC
communications security

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CONUS
continental United States

CONUSA
the numbered armies in the Continental United States

COSCOM
Corps Support Command

CPX
command post exercise

CR
commander's restriction category of personnel non-availability report

CRS
Chairman's Readiness System

CSA
Chief of Staff, Army; also combat support agency

CTA
common table of allowances

CTR
center

cy
cubic yard; also calendar year

DART
documentation assistance review team

DCSINT
Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence

DCSPRO
Deputy Chief of Staff for Programs

DCSLOG
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DECON
decontamination equipment category of NBC equipment report

DEPMEDS
deployable medical system

DEPTEMPO
deployment tempo

DES
distribution execution system

det/DET
detachment/detection equipment category of NBC equipment report

DETC
displaced equipment training centers

DISCOM
division support command

dp
deployed category of personnel non-availability report

DN
dental category of personnel non-availability report

DRB
division ready brigade

DUIC
derivative unit identification code

EDRE
emergency deployment readiness exercise

EMC
equipment mission capable

EN
engineer

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

ES
equipment serviceability

EXEVAL
external evaluation

FM
frequency modulated; also family care plan category of personnel non-availability report

FMBB
Force Management Bulletin Board

FMCC
fully manned and combat capable

FMMP
force modernization master plan

FMQ
fully manned and qualified

FMU
fully manned/unqualified

FORSCOM
United States Army Forces Command

FOUO
for official use only

FSB
Forward Support Battalion

FSI
Foreign Service Institute

FSP
force support package

FTX
field training exercise

GCSS
Global Command and Control System

GENTEXT
general text

GMT
Greenwich mean time

GPS
global positioning system

GRP
group

GSORTS
Global Status of Resources and Training System

HF
high frequency

HIV
human immunodeficiency virus

HMMWV
high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle

HO
hospitalized/convalescent leave category of personnel non-availability report

HT
HIV testing category of personnel non-availability report

hvy
heavy

IFF
identification, friend or foe

ILR
Interagency Language Roundtable

IMCSR
installation materiel condition status report

IMSA
installation medical supply activity

IN
Infantry

ING
inactive National Guard

IOC
initial operational capability, Industrial Operations Command

JANAP
joint Army-Navy-Air Force publication

JSCP
Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan

JSTAR
Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

LA
Lautenberg Amendment category of personnel non-availability report

LACV
light amphibious cargo vehicle

LAD
latest arrival date

ldr
leader

LET
light equipment transport

LFX
live fire exercise

LOGSA
USAMC Logistic Support Activity

LP
legal processing category of personnel non-availability report

LT
light, leave/TDY category of personnel non-availability report

MATES
mobilization and training equipment site

MCSR
materiel condition status report

MED
medicaments category of equipment of NBC equipment report

MEDEVAC
medical evacuation

MC
mission capable

MD
MOS diversion

MES
medical/dental equipment set

MET
medium equipment transport

METL
mission essential task list

MFO
multi-national force observer

MI
Military Intelligence

MITT
mobile integrated tactical terminal

MLRS
multiple launch rocket system

MMC
Materiel Management Center

MMCC
minimally manned and combat capable

MMDF
maintenance master data file

MMRB
MOS medical retention board

MMU
minimally manned/unqualified

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MODS
Medical Occupational Data System

MOOTW
military operations other than war

MOP
memorandum of policy

MOS
military occupational specialty

MOSQ
military occupational specialty qualified

MOU
memorandum of understanding

MP
Military Police Corps, missing/prisoner of war category of personnel non-availability report

MRSA
materiel readiness support activity

MSB
main support battalion

MSC
major subordinate command

MSPER
military occupational specialty qualified percentage

MTF
message text format

MUSARC
Major United States Army Reserve Command

NA
non-applicable

NAAD
National AMEDD Augmentee Detachment

NARR
narrative

NBCEQPT
nuclear, biological, chemical equipment

NCA
National Command Authority

NCS
net control station

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NMCS
not mission capable supply

NMS
national military strategy

NRLIN
non-reportable line item number

NTC
National Training Center

NTCI
non-type classified items

NVS
night vision sight

OADR
originating agencies determination required

OCONUS
outside continental United States

OP
operating level

OPI
oral proficiency interview

OPLAN
operations plan

OPNS
operations

OPRED
operational readiness

OPTEMPO
operating tempo; also operations tempo

OT
other (non-deployable report)

PCN
personnel control number

PCS
permanent change of station

PCTEF
percent effective

PERL
pre-positioned equipment requirement list

PERSTEMPO
personnel tempo

PG
pregnancy category of personnel non-availability report

PH
parenthood category of personnel non-availability report

PI
pacing item

PLDC
primary leader development course

PMCI
partially manned/combat ineffective

PMOS
primary military occupational specialty

POE
port of embarkation

POL
petroleum, oils, and lubricants

PP
P3/P4 profile category of personnel non-availability report

PRC
presidential Reserve call-up

PROFIS
professional filler system

PSYOPS
psychological operations

pub
publication

PWE
primary weapons and equipment

RAD
radiological detection equipment category of NBC equipment report

RATT
radio teletypewriter

RC
Reserve component

RCHD
Reserve component hospital (DEPMEDS)

RDD
required delivery date

REASN
reason

RECAP
recapitulation

REQ
required

REQVAL
requisition validation system

RGR
Ranger

RICDA
effective date of the report

RL
readiness level

RMKS
remarks

RMTC
regional medical training centers

RMTS
regional maintenance training sites

RSOP
readiness standing operating procedure

RTS
regional training site

RTS–MED
regional training site-medical

S2
Intelligence Officer (U.S. Army)

S3
Operations and Training Officer (U.S. Army)

SAM
surface-to-air missile

SAMAS
Structure and Manpower Allocation System

SASO
support and stability operations

SAT
short and can accompany troops

SATS
standard Army training system

SB
supply bulletin

SDTOTAL
special duty total

SECRN
secondary reason

SGPER
senior grade percentage

SKI
special skill identified

SKO
sets, kits, or outfits

SL
safety level

SM
simultaneous membership program category of personnel non-availability report

SMOSC
secondary military occupational specialty code

SMP
simultaneous membership plan

SOCOM
Special Operations Command

SOF
special operations forces

SORTS
status of resources and training system

SOT–A
special operations team-alpha

SRSA–EU
strategic reserve storage activity—Europe

SRC
standard requirement code

SSC
smaller scale contingency

S&S
supply and service

STARC
State Area Command

STRAC
standards in weapons training

TAAC
Theater Army Automation Center

tbd
to be determined

TC
transportation corps; tank commander; also temporary change of station category for personnel non-availability report.

TCS
temporary change of station

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDY
temporary duty

TERRN
tertiary reason

TF
task force

TLRP
training level review process

tm/TM
team; also technical manual

TML
terminal

TMT
transportation motor transport

TN
training

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TP
temporary profile category of personnel non-availability report

TPP
total points possible

TPFDD
time-phased force deployment data

TPFDL
time-phased force deployment list

TRADOC
United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TRC
training readiness condition

TSOP
tactical standing operating procedure

TT
teletypewriter

TT-level
training tempo level

UIC
unit identification code

UNMAN
unmanned

UP
unsatisfactory participation/performance category of personnel non-availability report

USACAPOC
United States Army Civil Affairs And Psychological Operations Command

USAFMSA
U.S. Army Force Management Support Agency

USAJFKSWCS
United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School

USAMC
United States Army Materiel Command

USAMMA
United States Army Medical Materiel Activity

USAMMCE
United States Army Medical Materiel Center Europe

USASFC
United States Army Special Forces Command

USASOC
United States Army Special Operations Command

USMTF
United States message text format

USP&FO
United States Property and Fiscal Officer

WWMCCS
Worldwide Military Command and Control System