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Army Regulation 220–1

Field Organizations

Unit Status Reporting

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
1 September 1997

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 220-1
Unit Status Reporting

This revision--

- Improves standardization with Joint Pub 1-03.3, clarifies reporting criteria and simplifies reporting by eliminating unnecessary reports/data elements. (Throughout)

- Reorganizes the regulation along functional areas, expands the definition of availability, and gives commanders more flexibility in determining individual personnel availability and equipment on-hand criteria. (Throughout)

- Requires Army war reserve prepositioned sets (AWRPS) to report an overall level, equipment on-hand, and equipment serviceability resource area ratings. (Chaps 5 and 6)

- Adds section on personal computers/Army Status of Reserve and Training System (PC/ASORTS). (Chap 1)

- Eliminates the requirement for submitting North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) contingency reports. (Chap 2)

- Deletes the format for exception reports. (Chap 2)

- Incorporates the requirement and guidance for deployed reports. (Chap 2)

- Clarifies reporting channels for Reserve Component (RC) units. (Chap 2)

- Rescinds major commands' (MACOM) authority to exempt units from unit status reporting (USR) while they are deployed for operations or training exercises. (Chap 2)

- Eliminates roundout brigade reporting. (Chap 2)

- Brings security classification guidance in line with JCS Pub 1-03.3. (Chap 2)

- Clarifies reporting instruction for C-5. (Chap 2)

- Requires MACOM approval of sequential C-5 status over 12 months. (Chap 3)

- Exempts inactivating C-5 units from composite reports. (Chap 3)

- Applies the rounding rule and PC/ASORTS consistently throughout the regulation. (Chap 3)

- Deletes the requirement for the United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) Surplus Personnel Report. (Chap 4)

- Expands the criteria for availability of soldiers by allowing commanders the flexibility to determine if a soldier is available within the unit's mission timeline. (Chap 4)

- Eliminates cohesion, operational readiness training (COHORT) reporting. (Chap 4)

- Revises reporting criteria for language and additional skill identifiers. (Chap 4)

- Adds deployed and unsatisfactory participant reason codes to the non-deployable report. (Chap 4)

- Revises the military occupational specialty shortage report. (Chap 4)

- Revises the language skill shortage report. (Chap 4)

- Consolidates all equipment-on-hand reporting instruction into one chapter. (Chap 5)

- Clarifies equipment reporting instructions for force modernization. (Chap 5)

- Deletes the authorization for non-reportable line item numbers (LIN). (Chap 5)

- Expands equipment availability criteria and brings it in line with JCS Pub 1-03.3 for equipment not on site. (Chap 5)

- Revises the borrowed/loaned/substitute/in-lieu-of equipment report. (Chap 5)

- Updates/clarifies nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) equipment-on-hand reporting. (Chap 5)

- Consolidates equipment serviceability reporting instruction into one chapter. (Chap 6)

- Provides guidance and reporting procedures to implement the newly developed deployed report. (Chap 11)

- Updates equipment readiness codes (ERC). (App E)

- Updates equipment Pacing item list. (App C)

- Clarifies instruction on how to report NBC training level and required days to train. (Chap 7)

- Requires all RC units to report both a pre-mobilization and post-mobilization T-levels and days required to train. (Chap 7)

- Reorganizes the mission accomplishment estimate instructions into one chapter. (Chap 8)

- Reorganizes overall unit sections, remarks sections, and special reporting instruction for regular reports into one chapter. (Chap 9)

- Consolidates major combat unit composite reporting instruction into one chapter. (Chap 10)

- Requires major combat unit (FF-level) commanders to derive two separate personnel and equipment-on-hand (EOH) ratings, if they have subordinate units/elements deployed. (Chap 10)

- Includes newly developed DA Form 2715-1, Deployed Unit Worksheet. (Chap 11)

- Revises personal availability criteria to match new policy in Chapter 4. (App D)

- Revises reason codes to reflect policy changes. (App E)

- Updates list of exempt/non-type classified items. (App G)

- Updates DA Form 2715-R to reflect new policies and guidance. (Throughout)

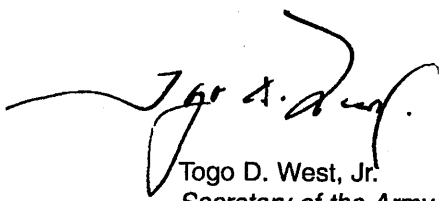
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Field Organizations

Unit Status Reporting



Togo D. West, Jr.
Secretary of the Army

History. This regulation was originally printed on 16 September 1986. The latest update of this regulation was 31 July 1993. Eight interim changes have been distributed since that publication date. This revision includes all interim changes as well as new requirements by JCS, HQDA, MACOMs and other agencies. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation on United States 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 interms of their personnel, equipment, and training. It implements instructions in JCS Pub 1–03.3.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, 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 Office of 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 in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions, but 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), WASH DC 20310–0440.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with initial distribution number (IDN) 092144, intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E Active Army, Army National Guard, and United States Army Reserve.

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* This regulation supersedes AR 220–1, 31 July 1993, and DA Form 2715-R, June 1996.

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Glossary

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Chapter 1
Overview

1–1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the unit status reporting (USR) system. It explains, in detail, what units are required to report, how reports are prepared, and how reports are submitted.

a. Objectives of the USR system are to provide the current status of United States Army units to the National Command Authorities (NCA), the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), HQDA, and all levels of the Army chain of command. In addition the USR system provides indicators to HQDA that—

(1) Portray Army-wide conditions and trends.

(2) Identify factors that degrade unit status.

(3) Identify the difference between current personnel and equipment assets in units and full wartime requirements.

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

(5) Allow senior decision makers to judge the employability and deployability of reporting units.

b. Reports submitted in accordance with this regulation satisfy—

(1) The requirements of the Army portions of JCS Publication 1–03.3 and JCS Memorandum of Policy (MOP) 11.

(2) Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) needs for timely operational and management information.

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 JCS receives required reports in a timely manner.

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

(5) Establish an automated methodology for 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 development of procedures for using unit status data as part of the Army Readiness Management System 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 major Army commands (MACOM) 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.

b. Army Staff principals, to include the Chief, Army Reserve (CAR) 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) Establish 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 (DCSOPS) in the development of procedures for using unit status data as part of the Army Readiness Management System and improving the status of Army units.

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

c. Commanders of MACOMs and the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) will—

(1) Assign specific staff responsibilities for supervision, reporting, and coordination of the Unit Status Reporting System within their command.

(2) Ensure that subordinate units comply with unit status reporting requirements, to include the submission of reports in a timely and accurate 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 DCSOPS, manage unit inactivations, activations, conversions, reorganizations, and similar actions to minimize the impact on unit status.

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

(9) Incorporate unit status reporting into exercises.

d. Commander, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) will—

(1) Recommend to HQDA (DAMO–FDF), 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 to allow 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 USAFMSA in appropriate requirements and/or authorization documents, such as table of organization and equipment (TOE), modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE), and table of distribution and allowances (TDA).

(3) 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.)

e. Commander, US Army Force Management Support Agency (USAFMSA) will—

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

(2) Determine minimum TOE wartime personnel requirements for combat support (CS)/combat service support(CSS) functions through the manpower requirements criteria (MARC) program with the TRADOC proponent concurrence. 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 given resources.

(2) Review subordinate unit reports and accurately assess and report unit status.

(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 and

latest version of the software to process and submit the USR and related SORTS 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 determine a unit's status by comparing selected personnel, equipment and training factors to wartime requirements, and by obtaining the commander's overall assessment of his unit.

(1) Unit status reports are designed to measure the status of resources and training of a unit at a given point in time. The report should not be used in isolation when assessing overall unit readiness or in the broader aspect of Army 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, logistic, and training administrative systems to determine causes and solutions. Reports are kept streamlined to retain their operational utility.

(3) Peacetime reporting procedures vary from procedures used when a unit is called-up, mobilized, deployed, or employed.

b. The Army's unit status objective is to develop and maintain units at the highest level possible, considering contingency requirements and available resources.

(1) 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 assigned Authorized Level of Organization (ALO).

(2) No unit is expected to attain unit status levels that exceed the level at which it is resourced.

1–6. Unit status levels

a. The status of each of the four measured resource areas (personnel, equipment-on-hand, equipment serviceability, and training) is determined by criteria outlined in this regulation. Each commander also determines an overall unit status level based on a combination of the unit's measured resource areas and 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 to compute USRs.

(1) The commander has the authority to report unit status against the current MTOE/TDA or a new MTOE/TDA (prior to its E-date), whichever, in the opinion of that unit commander, the unit most closely resembles. Once a commander reports against the new MTOE/TDA, he/she will not revert back to the older version.

(2) 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-Redesign (TAADS-R), which enables centralized management. The logistic systems are the Distribution Execution System (DES), Requisition Validation (REQVAL) System-I25 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.

(3) In case of a conflict between the MTOE/TDA and an automated system, the MTOE/TDA will be used until the differences have been resolved.

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

a. The Personal Computer/Army Status of Resources and Training System (PC/ASORTS) is the primary means for preparing and submitting unit readiness reports. PC/ASORTS 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 the information is input.

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

Chapter 2
General Instructions

2–1. Units required to submit USRs

The following units are required to submit USRs:

a. Battalions, separate companies, separate detachments, or equivalent size units (parent units), that are organic to a division, regiment, separate brigade, or Special Operations Forces groups/regiments/commands. These units are identified by a unit identification code (UIC) ending in "AA."

b. MTOE units not organic to a division, regiment, separate brigade, or Special Operations Forces groups/regiments/commands, that are company size or larger unit and are parent units (AA-level UIC). Parent level detachments and parent level MTOE units that are deployable under any Joint Operations Plan will submit reports.

(1) MACOMs can designate additional detachments as reporting units. All such reports will be forwarded to HQDA.

(2) Combat Support (CS), Combat Service Support (CSS) and certain medical detachments (identified by an AA-level UIC) that are organized under composite organizations may, with MACOM approval, submit a 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) Remark.

c. Division, regiment, separate brigade, or Special Operations Forces groups/regiments/commands, divisional brigade operating separately or armored cavalry regiment will prepare composite reports. These units are normally identified by a UIC ending in "FF."

d. TDA units that are deployable and/or apportioned to a Joint Operations Plan.

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

f. Training divisions and brigades will submit a composite report annually, in October. Company size or larger units (AA-level) subordinate to a USAR training division or brigade will submit one report annually, in October. Training divisions and brigades will forward these reports and use the data from them to submit a composite report, in accordance with instructions in Chapter 10.

g. 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.

h. All USAR TDA medical (including augmentation) units with an "AA" UIC.

i. Army War Reserve Prepositioned Sets (AWRPS) are unmanned units. All AWRPS units identified with a UIC ending in "FF" will submit a composite report. MTOE unit set within the AWRPS identified with a UIC ending in "AA" will also submit a USR.

2–2. Types of reports

There are six types of reports: regular, change, composite, validation and deployed.

a. Regular report/initial report (KA1).

(1) Provides key status indicators for all AA level units. All

portions of Sections A and B of DA Form 2715–R, USR, must be completed and applicable portions of Sections C and D (Remarks).

(2) An Initial report is a regular USR submitted for the first time on a particular unit. The difference between a Regular and Initial report is the code reported in the Transaction Type field in Section A, OVERALL Set and Section B: (PERSDATA), (EQOHDATA), (EQMCDAT), and the (TRAINDAT) Set. The code "A" will be placed in the Transaction Type field for an initial report. Once notification is received that the Initial report has processed the next report submitted for the unit will have a "C" entered in the Transaction Type field.

(3) AWRPS initial and regular reports will be submitted for equipment on hand and equipment serviceability data only in accordance with Chapter 5 and 6 respectively.

b. Change report (KA2).

(1) A Change Report is required when an overall level or resource area level change occurs. It is prepared as a partial report to show the changed condition.

(2) All change reports will be complete reports.

c. Composite Reports.

(1) Composite reports are submitted by divisions, separate brigades, divisional brigades operating separately, armored cavalry regiments, and Special Operations Forces groups/regiments/commands. This report provides an assessment of the status of these by major combat units and their ability to accomplish their assigned wartime mission, based on the status of all its subordinate elements. Major combat units are normally identified with FF-level UIC.

(2) All components will report their composite units that meet the criteria listed in paragraph 2-2*c*(1).

d. Validation Reports.

(1) This report is used by Reserve Component (RC) units only. It meets the requirement for monthly reporting when there is no change in status from the last quarterly report, either overall or in any resource area. All units are required to report monthly.

(2) The Validation report is specifically designed to recognize the reduced training time available to RC units. RC units thereby only have to submit Regular Reports on a quarterly basis.

e. Deployed Reports.

(1) Units may use the Deployed Report format when deployed from home station for operational deployments or training exercises. Commanders in Chief (CINC)/MACOMs may require units to submit a Regular Report instead of a Deployed Report.

(2) The Deployed Report allows the commander to evaluate subjectively and report the status of the resources for the unit's ability to perform the mission for which it was organized. The commander also subjectively assesses the unit's effectiveness in executing its deployed mission.

(3) Deployed reporting requirements are defined in Chapter 11 of this regulation.

2–3. Reporting channels

a. Reporting units will normally send PC\ASORTS file, or DA Forms 2715–R to installation or division level where they are converted to Message Text Format (MTF) and forwarded through the unit chain of command to the MACOM, United States Army Reserve Command (USARC), or the State Adjutant General. The reports are then transmitted to HQDA who, in turn, transmits them to JCS. (See Figures 2–1, 2–2 and 2–3.)

b. Units organic to divisions, separate brigades, Special Operations Forces groups/regiments/commands, armored cavalry regiments that are at installations or locations other than their parent unit, will submit their USRs through their parent units for inclusion in composite reports.

c. Continental United States (CONUS) based Active Army (AC) company or detachment size units, 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. The USR for the parent unit will not include the separate subordinate unit. A copy of the report will be provided to the parent unit for information only.

d. AWRPS custodians will provide their USR to the Army Materiel Command (AMC), who will forward the reports to HQDA.

2–4. Special reporting instructions

a. All units will designate in the (READYSEG) section of the report the MTOE/TDA they are organized under, the E-date of that document, and the MTOE command and control number (CCNUM).

b. The following units will report such materiel as on-hand using criteria found in paragraph 5–7*b*:

(1) Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS), AA Deployable Medical Systems (DEPMEDS) hospitals with medical assemblages and Associated Support Items of Equipment (ASIOE) in decrement storage.

(2) RC DEPMEDS hospital units with such materiel in RC Hospital Decrement (RCHD) storage against the unit's UIC.

c. United States Army Medical Management Agency (USAMMA) will report Medical War Reserve stocks to the Industrial Operations Command (IOC) for consolidation. Data will include equipment-on-hand (EOH) and equipment readiness (ERRAT). Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between USAMMA and IOC will define specific responsibilities.

2–5. Submission of reports

Table 2–1 shows when reports must be submitted.

2–6. Excused from reporting

a. In unusual cases, units or elements of units may be excused from recurring reporting requirements. Forward all requests for exemption to HQDA, ATTN DAMO–ODR, Washington, DC 20310–400, who will coordinate request for concurrence with J–3, JCS prior to granting final approval. Submit change and validation reports as required by Table 2–1.

Table 2–1
Report submission

Units: Newly activated units—Initial report **As of date:** 15th day of month after month of activation **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 9 working days after the "as of" date
Units: Active Army units—Regular report **As of date:** 15th day of each month **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 9 working days after the "as of" date
Units: Active Army units—Change report **As of date:** As they occur **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 24 hours
Units: AWRPS units—Regular report **As of date:** 15th day of January, April, July and October **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 9 calendar days after the "as of" date
Units: AWRPS units—Change report **As of date:** As they occur **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 24 hours
Units: Reserve Component units—Regular report **As of date:** 15th day of January, April, July and October **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 21 calendar days after the "as of" date
Units: Reserve Component units—Change report **As of date:** As they occur **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 24 hours
Units: Reserve Component units—Validation report **As of date:** 15th day of each month (if no change from last regular report) **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 12 calendar days after the "as of" date
Units: Called-up or mobilized—Regular report [1] **As of date:** Upon arrival of advance party at mobilization station. (The first report at mobilization station will be a regular report, all others submitted will be change or validation reports) **Arrival date at HQDA:** Within 24 hours after the "as of" date
Units: Units deployed or employed—Deployed report [2]) **As of date:** 15th day of each month or change in overall or resource area levels.

Table 2–1
Report submission—Continued

Arrival date at HQDA: Normally, within 9 working days after the 15th of the month. If an overall or resource area changes, within 24 hours after the "as of" date.

Notes:
[1] Reports are not submitted on augmentation carrier units or units activated under a carrier UIC.

[2] The term "deployed" does not apply to units forward deployed in peacetime.

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 Form 2715–R, Section C) when one or more subordinate elements are excused from reporting. The ability of the unit to link up with the subordinate element will be addressed.

2–7. Actions by higher commanders

a. Commanders above reporting unit level will not change the reported levels of subordinate units except when correcting errors.

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–R, 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 Army National Guard (ARNG) units. Major United States Army Reserve Commands (MUSARC) will be considered installation commanders for United States Army Reserve (USAR) units. For continental United States (CONUS) based Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) units, the United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) will be considered the installation equivalent. United States Army Special Forces Command (USASFC) and United States Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC) will be considered the MUSARC equivalents. Outside continental United States (OCONUS) based ARSOF units will submit per current Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement.

2–8. Classification 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, ARNG, USAR, or other large groupings, the C–levels, percentages, measured resource area or references to deployability will be SECRET.

c. The classification of the USR is based on the number/size of units reporting. The overall C–level, the level for any measured resource area, or any portion of the USR will be classified:

(1) SECRET for any major combat units of division, separate brigade, Special Operations Forces groups, regiments and commands, divisional brigades (operating separately), armored cavalry regiment, or larger unit (FF-level UIC).

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

(3) CONFIDENTIAL for nine or less battalion, company sized or separate companies/detachments (AA-level UIC).

(4) UNCLASSIFIED for individual company, battery, troop, or detachment level. Reports will be marked For Official Use Only (FOUO).

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

e. Reports associated with specific operations or exercises will be classified either with the classification of the operation or exercise, or the criteria established above, whichever is greater.

f. 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*, *d* and *e* above will be marked with a specific declassification date. Classification will be downgraded, one level each four years. The intent is to make all data UNCLASSIFIED within eight years.

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

2–9. 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 no 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 that reports be retained for a longer period of time. Storage of reports in either paper or electronic form is permitted.

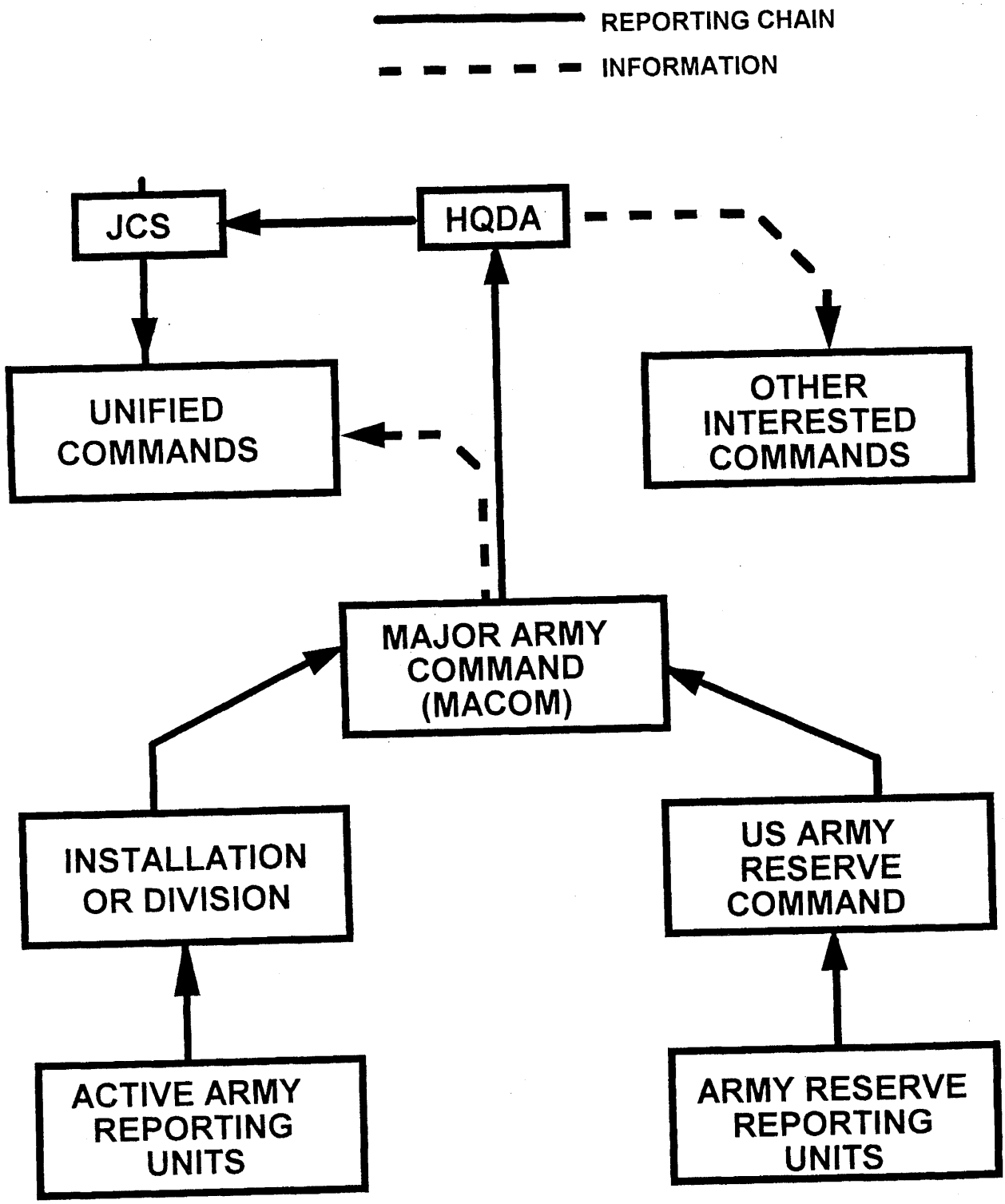


Figure 2-1. Unit status reporting channels, Active Army and Army Reserves

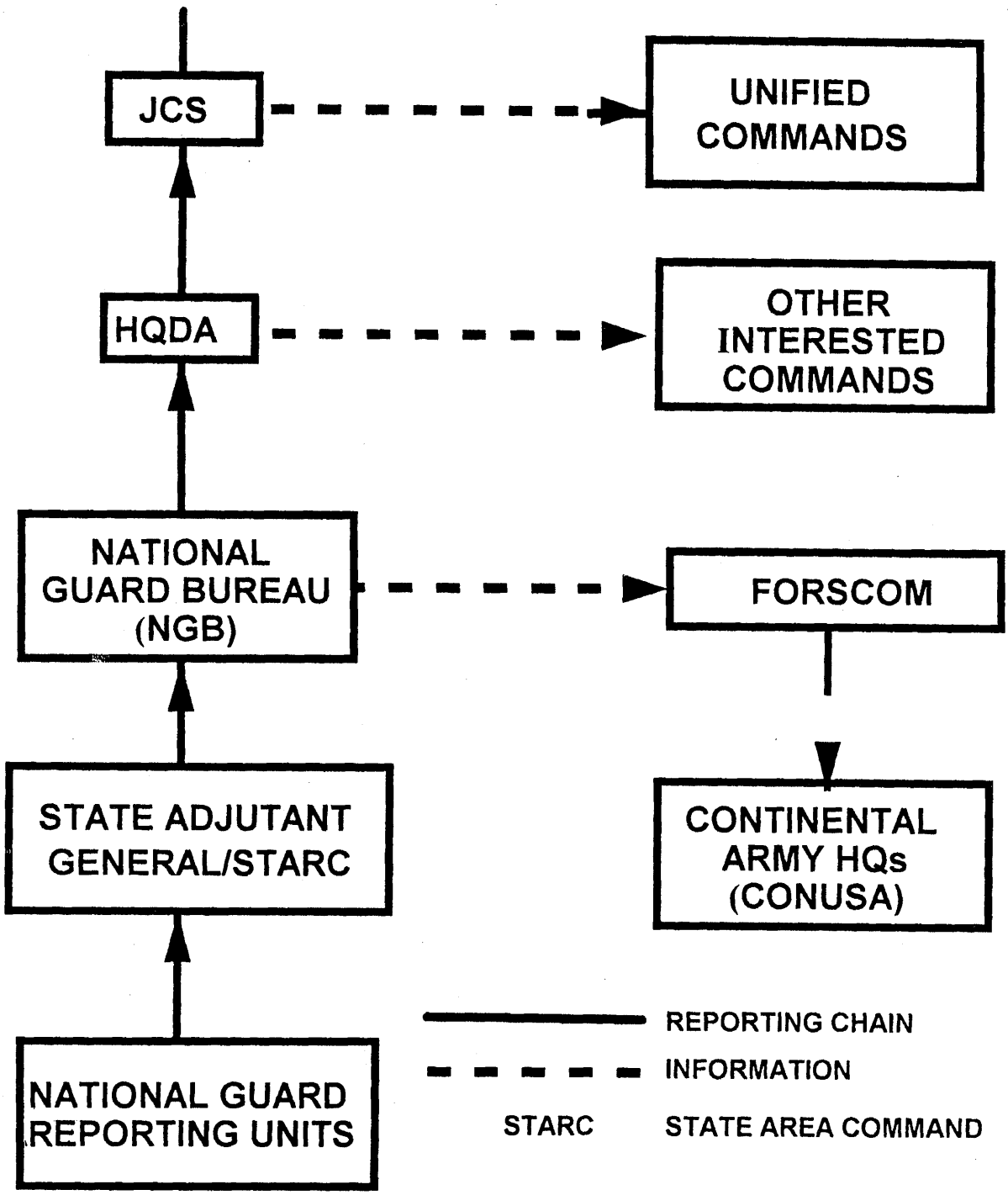


Figure 2-2. Unit Status reporting channels, Army National Guard

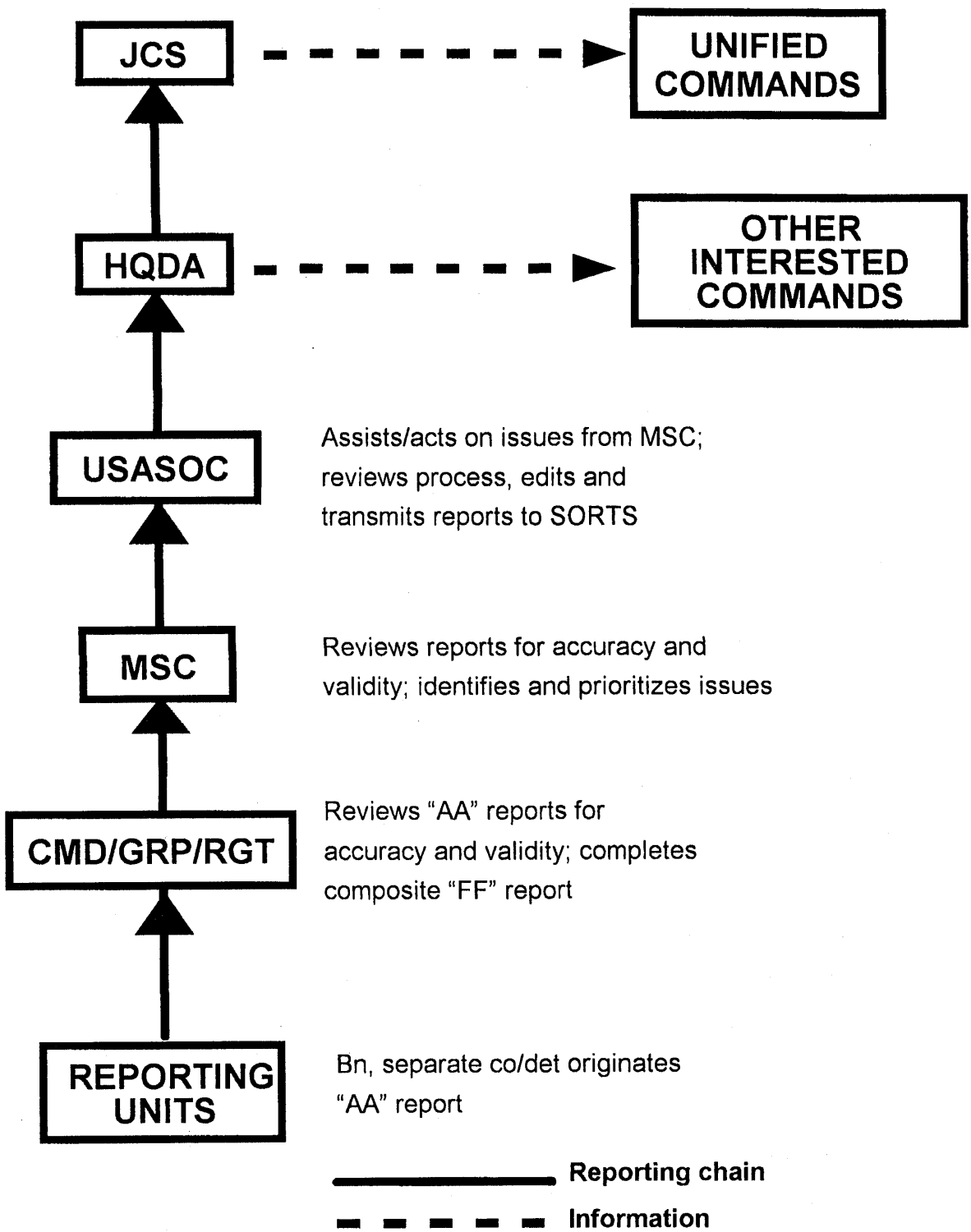


Figure 2-3. Unit status reporting channels, ARSOF

Chapter 3
Instructions for Reporting Units

3–1. C-level definitions

a. C–1. The unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the full wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed. The resource and training area status will neither limit flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment nor increase vulnerability of unit personnel and equipment. The unit does not require any compensation for deficiencies.

b. C–2. 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 resource training area status may cause isolated decreases in flexibility in methods for mission accomplishment, but will not increase the vulnerability of the unit under most envisioned operational scenarios. The unit would require little, if any, compensation for deficiencies.

c. C–3. 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 resource or training area status 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.

d. C–4. 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.

e. C–5. 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. C–5 units are restricted to the following:

- Units undergoing activation, inactivation or conversion.
- Units manned or equipped below ALO–3 level.
- Units that are not manned or equipped but are required in the wartime structure.
- Units placed in cadre status by HQDA.

f. Level 6. By Service direction, one or more of the individual resource areas are not measured (for example equipment serviceability (ES) of a unit cannot be measured because maintenance is performed by a civilian contractor or the unit is an OPFOR unit at a training center which has no organic reportable equipment). Level 6 is not used as an overall category level.

3–2. Standard rules and procedures

a. Units will compute all resource levels against full wartime requirements (cadre column for cadre units; TOE Type B column for Type B units; MTOE authorized column for AWRPS; and MTOE/TDA required column for all other units) as stated in applicable authorization documents. The exception to this is the computation of ES which is computed against EOH.

b. Parent units that activate/reorganize incrementally will report against their full wartime structure (for example, a support battalion that activates one company at a time would report against its full battalion structure). Major combat units (FF-level UIC) 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). Count the additional units as C–4 in all resource areas for composite reports.

c. Parent units will consider subordinate units/elements available when the subordinate units/elements are on operational deployments within the parent unit's area of operations and if, in the opinion of the parent unit commander, the unit can meet its wartime mission requirements. Subordinate units/elements deployed out of the area of operations or attached to another unit will be considered non-available. Subordinate units/elements deployed on training exercises will be considered available.

d. Use the rounding rule when you use a table or level outline; round numbers ending in "5" or more to the next higher number and anything less than "5" to the next lower 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.

3–3. C–5 Reporting Instruction

a. Units not ready due to HQDA actions or programs will report C–5 as outlined below (Table 3–1).

Table 3–1
C–5 reporting

Item	Inactivate	Activate	Conversion	Other
Orders	X	X	X	
E-date set	X	X	X	
Approval authorization	HQDA	HQDA	HQDA	HQDA
Earliest report	365 Days prior to E-date	30 Days after E-date	C–4	1
Latest report	90 Days prior to E-date	30 Days after E-date	NA	NA
Maximum duration		2	2	3
Report until	Inactivation	C–3	C–3	

Notes:
[1] The first possible report date.
[2] One year for Active Army, 3 years for Reserve Component.
[3] Reviewed by MACOMs on an annual basis.

b. MACOMs will direct units undergoing activation to report C–5 until they achieve at least a level 3 of fill in all resource areas (personnel, equipment on-hand, equipment serviceability, and training). The maximum time that a unit may report C–5 is one year for AC units and three years for RC units.

c. MACOMs may direct units programmed for inactivation to report C–5 within 365 days of E-date when the unit reaches level 4 in any resource area. 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.

(1) All units will report C–5 at 90 days from E-date and continue to report until inactivation of the unit.

(2) C–5 inactivating units may be excluded from composite unit 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. MACOMs will direct units undergoing conversion to report C–5 when they reach level 4, in any resource area, 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 (personnel, equipment on-hand, equipment serviceability, and training). The maximum time that a unit may report C–5 is one year for AC units and three 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. Units whose authorized personnel and/or equipment levels are set at a level that, even when completely filled, 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 two options:

(1) 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 revert back to C–5 and notify his MACOM.

(2) Unit may report C–5 overall and for the appropriate resource area(s). Units that report C–5 overall must also report the appropriate driving resource area(s) as level 5.

f. MACOMs will request from HQDA to report C–5 for units undergoing a HQDA-directed action or program, other than activation, inactivation, or conversion, if the HQDA action will cause the unit to drop to a level 4 in personnel, equipment-on-hand, equipment serviceability, or training. A C–5 level will be reported until the unit is able to report C–3 or higher in all four resource areas.

(1) 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 will request HQDA approval to either report C–5, change the E-date or continue the action at a C–4 level.

(2) 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 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 resource area. Also state the anticipated date of resolution (for example, fielding date if a modernization program is pending) or authority for continued C–5 reporting. A unit that reports level 5 in any measured resource 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–R, Section B.

h. MACOMs must submit a request for continuance of reporting C–5 to HQDA, DAMO-ODR for a unit, once the unit reaches its component maximum duration under Table 3-1. DAMO-ODR will coordinate and staff the request with JCS.

3–4. 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 must also 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.

3–5. Reporting data

a. Reporting units use DA Form 2715–R 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–R	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

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

DA Form 2715–R	Regular Reports	Change Reports
Sections C & D	READY, 2PSPER, 2PIESTAT, 2ERCFOUR, 2EOHSHRT, NBCEQPT, 2PIERRAT, 2ERCERRT, TRRAT, PSPER, GENTEXT rmks, 2RQPER, 2ADDSKIL, others as required	Appropriate remarks set corresponding with changed data

b. DA Form 2715–R, Section A is used to report standard JCS data. These data elements are used by all units submitting readiness reports, to include composite reports. (See Figure 9–1)

c. DA Form 2715–R, Section B is used to report Army unique data. This form provides essential supplemental data to help Army agencies analyze a unit's status. Army peculiar data is reported but currently not stored by JCS. (See Chap 9, Figure 9–2.)

d. DA Form 2715–R, Section C is used to report unit commander's READY (See Chap 9, Figure 9–3) and REASN GENTEXT (See Chap 9, Figure 9–4) remarks.

e. DA Form 2715–R, Section D is used to report all resource area remarks and free text remarks.

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

3–6. Regular reports prepared by battalion, squadron and smaller size units. (Sections A and B of DA Form 2715–R).

a. This section provides general instructions for preparing DA Form 2715–R, sections A and B, for units battalion and squadron size and smaller. (See Figures 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 SORTS.

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–R 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). In position 1 and 2 enter the day of month. In position 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 position 8 and 9 enter the number of the month. In position 9 and 10 enter the last two digits of the calendar year. For example, enter 15 October 1995, 09:45 ZULU as 150945Z1095 (DDHHMMMMYY).

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 due to association with a classified plan, operation or exercise. See paragraph 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 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, 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 unit status report indicates a unit's personnel status by developing a P-level that is calculated by comparing available strength, available MOS qualified strength, and available senior grade strength against wartime requirements. It also provides information on assigned strength and personnel turnover rates. In preparation for computation of personnel data, commanders are discouraged from moving soldiers from one unit to another, in effect 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) is based on a comparison of assigned strength and required strength.

b. Assigned strength for Active Army units will equal the accountable strength of the latest personnel control number (PCN) (ACC–C27, Personnel Zero Balance Report), adjusted to the "as of" date of the status report. This is done by adding gains and subtracting losses which have occurred since the date of the unit strength RECAP, Part II. Reports from SIDPERS USAR and ARNG will be used to obtain assigned strength data for RC units.

c. Assigned strength for RC units includes Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) personnel and Active Army 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 personnel and RC personnel in a "Holding Account," as pertains to Initial Entry Training and Non-deployable Personnel Account, will not be included in strength computations or figures in this report.

d. Active 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 (who are not designated to report to another unit under alert, deployment, or combat conditions) and PROFIS personnel who are designated, by name, for assignment to the reporting unit under alert, deployment, or combat conditions.

(2) Commanders will use the current PROFIS roster (derived from the Office of The Surgeon General (OTSG) Medical Occupational Data System (MODS) approved PROFIS automated database) to determine the number and identification of required 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 earmarked to more than one unit.

4–4. Determine available strength percentage

a. Available strength percentage (AVPER) is based on a comparison of available strength and required strength.

b. Available strength is the portion of a unit's assigned and attached strength that is available for deployment or employment. Personnel attached to another unit for deployment will be counted as assigned but not available by the parent unit. Available strength can exceed assigned strength in units with attached personnel.

c. Appendix D provides criteria for determining personnel availability.

d. PROFIS personnel will be considered as available if they meet the requirements of paragraph 4–5*c*.

4–5. Determine available military occupational specialty qualified percentage

a. Available military occupational specialty (MOS) qualified personnel percentage (MSPER) is based on a comparison of available MOS qualified personnel and required MOS qualified personnel. Available MOS qualified 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 Area of Concentration (AOC) qualified for their position. 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 which normally require accreditation, AMEDD officers must be accredited, privileged, and demonstrate current clinical competency for the specific position per AR 40–68. (AR 40–68 does not apply to MTOE hospitals when calculating MOS qualified percentage on USR.)

(2) Using the first four characters of the MOSC, consider warrant officers (WO) MOS-qualified when they can be used in their primary MOSC (PMOSC), secondary MOSC (SMOSC), additional MOSC (AMOSC), or an MOSC that can be substituted for the above in accordance with AR 611–112.

(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 an 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.

d. Where a special qualification indicator (SQI), language indicator code (LIC), or ASI is specified in authorization documents it will not be considered in determining a unit's MOS level except for AMEDD officers and LIC requirements for MOSs 97BL, 97E, 97L (RC only), 98CL, or 98G and their WO equivalents.

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

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

e. 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.

f. Personnel who have successfully completed an MOS awarding

program (such as supervised on-the-job training (SOJT) or school), but have not been officially awarded the MOS due to administrative delays, will be counted as MOS qualified for unit status reporting purposes.

g. 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.

h. 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 (NCO) (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 is satisfied per paragraph 4–5*c*(1).

4–7. Calculate personnel level

Calculate the personnel level using Table 4–1, and the personnel P-level outline below.

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

b. STEP 2. Identify assigned strength.

c. STEP 3. Compute assigned strength percentage.(Determine P-level using Table 4–1.)

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 MOS qualified percentage.

Available MOS qualified percentage = Available MOS qualified strength/Required strength X 100.

Note. 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.

Note. Determine P-level using Table 4–1.

j. STEP 10. Determine your unit's overall P-level. It is the lowest P-level determined in Steps 3, 5, 7, and 9 above. This is your overall personnel P-level unless HQDA and/or a MACOM directs or approves use of a P–level of P–5.

Table 4–1
Level for available, MOS, senior grade strengths

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

4–8. Determine personnel turnover percentage

a. Personnel turnover percentage (APERT) provides an indicator of unit turmoil by comparing the number of personnel reassigned or separated from the reporting unit during the 3 months preceding the "as of" date of the report to assigned strength on the "as of" date.

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

c. Compute personnel turnover percentage:

Personnel Turnover Percentage = Number Of Personnel Departed/ Assigned Strength X 100.

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

Complete personnel portions of DA Form 2715–R, Sections A and B as follows: (Figure 4–1 and 4–2).

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

(1) PRRAT, (Field 1, Personnel Level). Use the computed P-level from Step 10. AWRPS 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. AWRPS always report "P78."

b. Section B. PERSDATA Set, (Figure 4–2).

(1) ASPER, (Field 2, Assigned Strength Percentage). Use percentage calculated in Step 3. Enter "0" for AWRPS.

(2) AVPER, (Field 3, Available Strength Percentage). Use percentage calculated in Step 5. Enter "0" for AWRPS.

(3) MSPER, (Field 4, Available MOS Qualified Percentage). Use percentage calculated in Step 7. Enter "0" for AWRPS.

(4) SGPER, (Field 5, Available Senior Grade Percentage). Use percentage calculated in Step 9. Enter "0" for AWRPS.

(5) APERT, (Field 6, Personnel Turnover Percentage). Use percentage calculated in paragraph 4–8*c*.

(6) 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.

c. Section B. PROFIS set

(1) PROFREQ—(Field 1, Professional Fillers Required). Enter the number of PROFIS personnel a unit requires, in accordance with paragraph 4–3*d*.

(2) PROAVAL—(Field 2, Professional fillers available). Enter the number of PROFIS available if they meet the requirements in paragraph 4–5*h*.

(3) All units with PROFIS personnel will report the date of the PROFIS report in the medical equipment set (MES) EQUIPMENT, Section D GENTEXT Remark as "PROFIS (YYMMDD)" .

(4) Enter "0" for AWRPS

d. Section B. FEMALE set.

(1) FEMASGD—(Field 1, Female assigned). Enter the total number of female personnel assigned to the unit.

(2) FEMPREG—(Field 1, Female pregnant). Enter the total number of female personnel pregnant.

(3) Enter "0" for AWRPS

e. Section B. ACTGURES set.

(1) AGRASGD—(Field 1, Number of Guardsmen and Reservist). Enter the number of ARNG and RC personnel on active duty assigned to a unit.

(2) Enter "0" for AWRPS.

4–10. Mandatory Personnel Reporting Remarks

a. 2PSPER (Personnel Grade Strength of the Unit) Section D provides personnel strength by grade. 2PSPER data will be submitted by all reporting units. 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. If no personnel are assigned in a particular grade, leave blank. All units aggregate strength data will be generated by PC/ASORTS from the 2PSPER Set.

b. 2RQPER (Military Occupational Specialty Shortage Report) 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 P-4 in personnel. 2RQPER remarks are optional for units reporting P-3 or better. (See Figure 4–4)

(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, 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 should not exceed a total of ten. 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. For both ASIs or 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:

(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) and MOS (LICMOS) (a five-digit designation which includes the three digit PMOSC and two digit LIC code) cited, include the required (LICREQ), assigned (LICASGD) and qualified (LICQUAL) at level 2 proficiency or as documented on the MTOE (Figure 4–6).

e. PSPER non-deployable report: GENTEXT remark, Section D. All units will report the number of personnel not available for deployment and or employment. The personnel categories include—

- Deceased (DC).
- Missing (MP).
- Legal Processing (LP).
- AWOL (AW).
- Assigned, Not Joined (AN).
- Hospitalized or Convalescent Leave (HO).
- Leave/TDY (LT).
- Deployed (DP).
- Pregnancy (PG).
- Commander's Restriction (CR).
- Dental (DN).
- Training (TN) (includes all personnel who have not completed required minimum training for deployment).
- Unsatisfactory Participation (UP) (RC only).
- Other (OT).

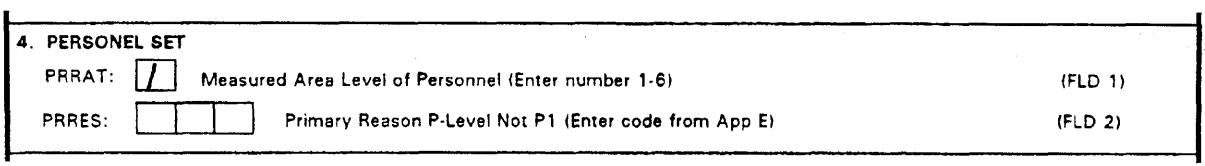


Figure 4-1. Section A, Joint Reporting Requirements, Personnel Set (unclassified example)

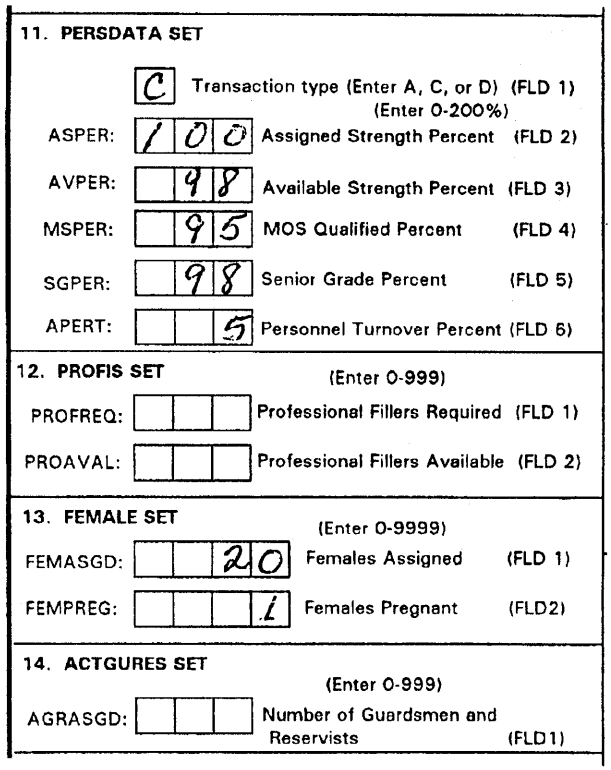


Figure 4-2. Section B, Army Reporting Requirements PERSDATA, PROFIS, FEMALE, & ACTGURES SETS (unclassified example)

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

20. W A A A A A Unit Identification Code 9 7 0 9 1 5 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

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Figure 4-3. Section D, 2PSPER (unclassified example)

SECTION D - 2RQPER: MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY SHORTAGE REPORT

21.

W A A A A A Unit Identification Code 9 7 0 9 1 5 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	MOS	REQ	AUTH	ASGD
0 L	1 1 B 0 3	9 6	9 6	9 4

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Figure 4-4. Section D, 2RQPER (unclassified example)

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

22.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code

970915 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

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Figure 4-5. Section D, 2ADDSKIL (unclassified example)

SECTION D - 2LANGAGE: LANGUAGE SKILL SHORTAGE REPORT

23.

w A A A A A Unit Identification Code 9 7 0 9 1 5 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

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Figure 4-6. Section D, 2LANGAGE (unclassified example)

SECTION D - PSPER NON-DEPLOYABLES REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

24.

W	A	A	A	A	A	Unit Identification Code	9	7	0	9	1	5	Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

A Transaction type (Enter A or D)

LABEL: AVAIL

GENTEXT SET:

	COUNT	REASON	
NONDEP	2	HO	
	1	PC	
	2	DP	
	1	TN	
			NONDEPE

Reason Codes:

DC: DECEASED
MP: MISSING
LP: LEGAL PROCESSING
AW: AWOL
AN: ASSIGNED, NOT JOINED
HO: HOSPITALIZED
LT: LEAVE/TDY
PG: PREGNANCY
CR: COMMANDERS Restriction
DN: DENTAL
TN: TRAINING
OT: OTHER
DP: DEPLOYED
UP: UNSAT PARTICPANT (RC ONLY)

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Figure 4-7. Section D, PSPER NON-DEPLOYABLE (unclassified example)

Chapter 5
Equipment on Hand Data

5–1. General
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. AWRPS will calculate the S-level by comparing the fill level to the authorized MTOE. A level is determined for all of an MTOE unit's primary items of equipment, to include individual pacing item (ERC P), principal weapons systems and equipment (ERC A), and support items of equipment (ERC B/C). The unit's overall EOH S-level is equal to the lower of the ERC A/P or ERC P computations. While not included in the unit's overall S-level, the status of ERC B/C items is reported.

5–2. Equipment authority
a. The HQDA intent is to enable commanders to use the automated tools available in The Army Authorization System—Redesign (TAADS–R) to determine equipment authorizations. This capability is being refined over time. Where available, TAADS–R automated systems may be used as the basis for calculating EOH status. Standard Property Book System-Redesign (SPBS–R) is being changed to accommodate unit status reporting against the current automated authorization document or future authorization document (future E-date). The I25 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 accurately report unit status. However, units will not report against a new MTOE early 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–R paper copy and the I25 provided to SPBS–R, units will report EOH status against the current MTOE until discrepancies are resolved. MACOMs will inform HQDA, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, ATTN DALO–SMR, 500 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON DC 20310–400 of discrepancies requiring resolution.

d. HQDA approved out-of-cycle (OOC) changes that adversely affect unit status, will be forwarded by DCSOPS, DAMO-ODR to all USR submitting MACOMs. The objective is to update AR 220-1 prior to the next USR.

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 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 are 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.

c. Pacing items will be determined from the guidance in Appendix C. Equipment items listed on the unit TDA but not designated as reportable by AR 700–138, Appendix B will be considered ERC B/C. ERC B/C items will be addressed in EQOHDATA SET, Block 17b (Figure 5–2), 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–FDF).

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.

f. LINs of equipment, that have been designated obsolete and deleted from Chapter 2 of SB 700–20, will not be reportable.

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 310–49 and DA Pam 710–2–1. 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 based on 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, 400 ARMY PENTAGON, WASHINGTON D.C. 20310–0543.

(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	1	2	3	4
Equipment	100–90%	89–80%	79–65%	64% and below
Aircraft	100–90%	89–80%	79–60%	59% and 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 should be used when determining suitability of an item as in-lieu-of:

(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 is planned to be deployed with the unit to accomplish 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. AWRPS substitute and in-lieu-of items will be approved by HQ, Industrial Operations Command (IOC) with copies provided to HQ, AMC.

g. If a commander (except for medical units) 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 must approve this decision. Medical unit commanders do not have to obtain FF-level approval. Commanders will list (Section D, Borrowed and Loaned Equipment, LABEL: ESRES/GENTEXT remarks) the LIN of substitute items not counted or in-lieu-of or non-type classified items 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 TOE and CTA equipment. Further, commanders who identify 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, for example, sets, kits or outfits (SKO) will be reported as on-hand if property records show the LIN has been issued and at least 75 percent of each SKO is present and serviceable. Do not count the set as on-hand, if 25 percent or more of the non-expendable and/or durable components are unserviceable, missing, depleted or require supply action under AR 735–5 (for example, report of survey).

b. Medical/dental equipment sets (MES) designated as pacing items or ERC A will be evaluated in accordance with the readiness inventory procedures required by AR 40–61 and comments will be included in Section D, MES Equipment Report, LABEL: PROFREQ, listed as follows: MES LIN/number evaluated S–4/percent fill non-expendable/percent fill durable/percent fill expendable less potency and dated items/ projected date last MES will be S–3 or better/Reason MES not S–3 or better.

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 site medical (RTS-MED), unit training equipment sites (UTES), mobilization and training equipment sites (MATES), and week-end 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 or in maintenance) but specifically earmarked for the unit and returnable within 72 hours to meet the unit's requirement to deploy will be counted as on-hand.

c. Equipment temporarily transferred to another unit because of battle damage or a major accident requiring more than 7 days to repair will not be counted as on-hand.

d. Active Army OCONUS DEPMEDS hospitals (decrement) and RC DEPMEDS (RCHD) hospitals will report medical assemblages and ASIOE stored in Decrement or RCHD Storage as on-hand, if the unit has received a Decrement/USAMMA Reserve Component Hospital Decrement Feeder Data report detailing LINs stored against the unit's UIC. Decrement/RCHD UIC LIN reports will be provided on a quarterly basis by the depot/storage activity to the appropriate unit and parent MACOM. 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. Borrowed/loaned equipment

Equipment borrowed by a unit to fill shortages prior to a major deployment, employment, or HQDA directed operation will be included in the EOH computation of the borrowing unit, if that equipment is planned to be used by that unit for deployment, employment, or the HQDA directed operation. The unit that has loaned the equipment will not include the equipment in its EOH computations as on-hand. If the addition of borrowed equipment causes an increase of one S-level in the EOH level of the borrowing unit, or a decrease of one S-level in the EOH for the lending unit, that change must be reported as a change report.

5–9. Loans from Army war reserve prepositioned stocks

a. Army war reserve prepositioned stocks (AWRPS) 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 loaned equipment in its EOH computations. The EOH for AWRPS will be reduced to reflect the equipment out on loan. An explanation for the reduction will be entered in Section D—Borrowed and Loaned, GENTEXT remarks. Equipment that is laterally transferred (or otherwise a gain/loss to the unit due to a recognized supply action) is handled according to normal supply accountability procedures.

b. Items on temporary loan from AWRPS will be counted as on-hand if written policy states that these items are to be retained by the using unit in the event the unit is deployed or employed.

5–10. 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 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 USAFISA.

5–11. 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.

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	S–3 (Aircraft)	S–4
20	20–18	17–16	15–13	15–12	less than 12
19	19–17	16–15	14–12	14–11	less than 11
18	18–17	16–14	13–12	13–11	less than 11
17	17–16	15–14	13–11	13–10	less than 10
16	16–15	14–13	12–10	12–10	less than 10
15	15–14	13–12	11–10	11–9	less than 9
14	14–13	12–11	10–9	10–8	less than 8
13	13–12	11–10	9	9–8	less than 8
12	12–11	10	9–8	9–7	less than 7
11	11–10	9	8–7	8–7	less than 7
10	10–9	8	7	7–6	less than 6
9	9	8–7	6	6–5	less than 5
8	8	7–6	5	5	less than 5
7	7	6	5	5–4	less than 4
6	6	5	4	4	less than 4
5	5	4	3	3	less than 3
4	4	3	2	2	1
3	3	–	2	2	1
2	2	–	1	1	–
1	1	–	–	–	–

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

Note. Ensure exempt LINs below an S–3 level of fill (such as obsolete LINs and AWRPS MTOE to accompany troops/not authorized prepositioning (TAT/NAP) items) are subtracted.

b. STEP 2. Identify quantities of equipment on-hand (from the unit property book) to be counted against the required quantities above. Ensure authorized substitutes and in-lieu-of items are counted (paragraph 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 LINs X 100 = ____ percent.
- Number S–2 LINs÷total LINs X 100 = ____ percent.
- Number S–3 LINs÷total LINs X 100 = ____ percent.
- Number S–4 LINs÷total LINs X 100 = ____ percent.

f. STEP 6. Calculate a separate equipment fill S-level for pacing items (paragraph 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. Ensure that exempt LINs below S–3 level of fill are not included (Appendix F).

i. STEP 9. Identify (from the property book) 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 (Figure 5–2).

- 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 = ____.

5–12. Completing equipment on-hand portions of DA Form 2715–R sections A and B

a. Section A—EQSUPPLY Set, DA Form 2715–R (Figure 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 (FLD 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.

b. Section B-EQOHDATA Set, DA Form 2715–R (Figure 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.

c. DA Form 2715–R, Section B, ERC B and C equipment (Figure 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.

5–13. Mandatory entries for all reporting units

a. Pacing item status report, Section D, 2PIESTAT, (Figure 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 5 numbers), PIREQ (three digits), PIAUT (three digits) and PIOH (three digits).

b. Equipment that is S-Level 4, Section D, 2ERCFOUR, (Figure 5–3) (disregard if no S–4 LINs). All commanders of battalion size and smaller units with S–4 LINs will list all ERC–A (TDA units see paragraph 5–3*b*) S–4 LINs. 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).

c. Equipment shortage report. Section D, 2EOHSHRT (Figure 5–5).

(1) For units with no S–4 LINs that want to give visibility to additional EOH shortages will 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.

(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 LINs which the commander has deemed combat essential will be addressed.

d. Borrowed and loaned equipment report, Label. ESRAT, Section D (Figure 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 within 72 hours or the unit's deployment time, whichever is less, 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 within 72 hours or the unit's deployment time, whichever is less, 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.

e. MES equipment report, Label. PROFREQ, Section D, (Figure 5–7). Any MES that has been issued, but not on-hand for EOH purposes, will be listed as follows: MESLIN/number evaluated S–4 or 5-percent fill non-expendable percent fill durable percent fill expendable less potency and dated items/ projected date the last MES will be S–3 or better (YYMMDD)/reason MES is not S–3 or better.

5–14. NBC equipment reporting

a. All commanders will report the status of contingency (non-training) nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) equipment required by MTOE/TDA (all ERCs) and/or authorized by the Common Table of Allowance (CTA) and MACOM stock directives. This includes up to a 5-percent overage as authorized by AR 71–13 and MACOM stock directives. For the purpose of the NBC EOH calculation, use the authorized quantities for CTA items and the required quantities for MTOE listed items. Items with expired shelf lives will not be counted as on-hand.

b. Comments on unserviceable and non-operational ERC A equipment will be reported on the 2ERCERRT, ERRES (Section D).

c. NBC equipment shortage report, Label: ITAEM, Section D.

(1) All units will calculate an S-level (1–4) for the five NBC categories shown in Table 5–3. Determine the LINs that apply to each category. Add the required/authorized (include CTA authorization) number of pieces of equipment and the on-hand equipment for each LIN. Determine the S-level for each LIN using the procedures defined in paragraph 5–11, Step 3. Calculate the S-level for each category using the procedures outlined in paragraph 5–11, Steps 4, 5, and 7.

Table 5–3
NBC Equipment Categories

Category	Examples
MASK	All CB protective masks
DET	M8 alarm, CAM, ARSCAA, M256 kits
DECON	Power driven (M12, M17, LDS), M295 decon kit, M13 (DAP)
IPE	Protective suit (BDO, CPU, JSLIST–I), footwear, gloves, CB mask filters, hoods, M258/M291 decon kits
RAD	IM174, AN/PDR27, AN/PDR75, AN/PDR77, PP1578, AN/VDR2, IM 93

Legend for Table 5-3:
Decon—Decontamination
Det—Detector
IPE—Individual protective equipment
RAD—Radiac

(2) Units will report the REQ, AUTH, and O/H quantities for any of the NBC and specific chemical defense equipment (CDE) LINs listed in the NBC shortage report in PCASORTS that are in their MTOE.

d. NBCEQP, NBC S-level, Environmental Factor Report, Section D (Figure 7–4). Using the five NBC category S-levels (Figure 5-8) determined in paragraph 5–14*c*(1), calculate an overall NBC S-level using the procedures outlined in paragraph 5-11, Steps 4, 5, and 7 substituting categories for LINs. This overall level will be reported in the Environmental Factor Report, NBCEQP, NBC S-level.

6. EQCONDN SET

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

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

Figure 5-1. Section A, Joint Reporting Requirements, EQSUPPLY SET (unclassified example)

17a. EQOHDATA SET

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

(For ERC A Equipment)

(Enter 0-999)

EHRDN: [7][0] Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below) (FLD 2)

EHRD1: [6][8] Number at Level 1 (FLD 3)

EHRD2: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 2 (FLD 4)

EHRD3: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 3 (FLD 5)

EHRD4: [ ][ ][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: [3][0] Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below) (FLD 1)

EHRDBC1: [2][8] 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 (unclassified example)

SECTION D - 2PIESTAT: PACING ITEM STATUS REPORT

25.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code 970915 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

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Figure 5-3. Section D, 2PIESTAT (unclassified example)

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

26.

wAAAAA Unit Identification Code 970915 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

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Figure 5-4. Section D, 2ERCFOUR (unclassified example)

SECTION D - 2EOHSHRT: EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE REPORT

27.

w AAAAA Unit Identification Code

970915 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	EQLIN	QTYREQ	QTYAUTH	QTYOH
01	Z65246	9	9	7
02	X40794	3	3	2

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Figure 5-5. Section D, 2EOHSHRT (unclassified example)

SECTION D - BORROWED AND LOANED EQUIPMENT REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

28.

wAAAAA Unit Identification Code

970915 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
A13749	2	B98712	2				
		L22132	2				

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Figure 5-6. Section D, borrowed, loaned & sub/lio report (unclassified example)

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

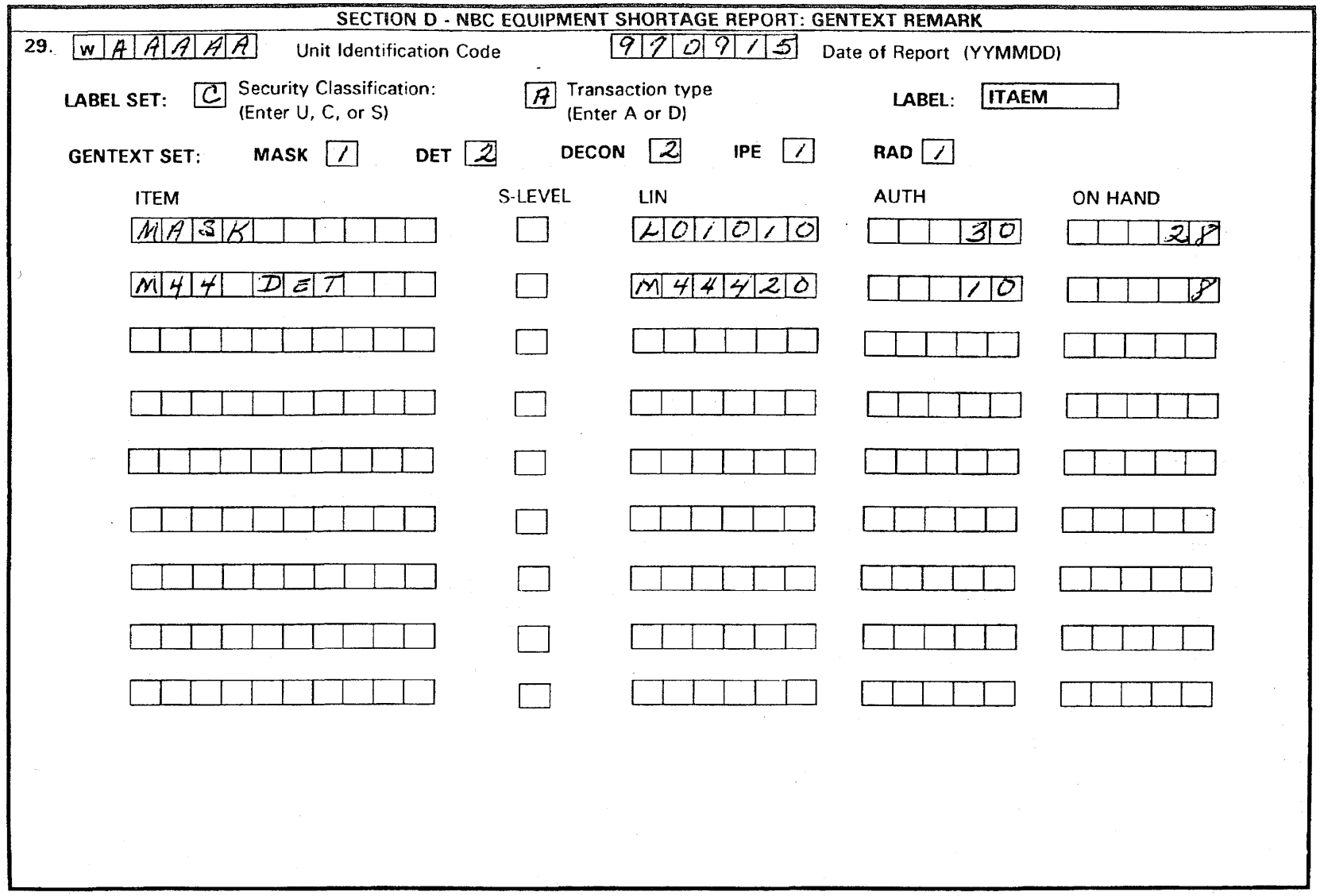
GENTEXT SET: /RMK/ UNIT HAS RECEIVED REQUIRED DEPMED.//

Example

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

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Figure 5-7. Section D, MES equipment report (unclassified example)



SECTION D - NBC EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

29. Unit Identification Code: WAAAAA — Date of Report (YYMMDD): 970915

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

GENTEXT SET: MASK 1 — DET 2 — DECON 2 — IPE 1 — RAD 1

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

Figure 5-8. NBC equipment shortage report

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Chapter 6
Equipment Serviceability Data.

6–1. General

The unit status report provides an equipment serviceability (ES) level (R-level); this is an indicator of how well a unit is maintaining its on-hand equipment. Determine the R-level for all unit EOH reportable equipment, 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 on-hand reportable equipment regardless of the ERC. The unit 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; the goal of Army maintenance is to eliminate all deficiencies. The goal is for all units to maintain their on-hand equipment to an R–1 level, regardless of their assigned ALO.

6–2. Determine reportable equipment

a. For MTOE units, reportable equipment is all on-hand items which are listed in AR 700–138, Appendix B as reportable on the Materiel Condition Status Report (MCSR). Those reportable items that are "P" coded on the MTOE are pacing items. (Do not include Reserve Component Hospital Decrement equipment in calculations).

b. Equipment in excess of MTOE requirements and/or authorizations will be included in the R-level computations until the equipment is dropped from the unit property book.

c. For TDA units, reportable equipment is all on-hand items that are listed in AR 700–138, Appendix B as reportable on the MCSR. Pacing items will be determined from Appendix C of this regulation.

d. For both MTOE units and TDA units, on-hand quantities will be determined from the unit's property book.

e. LINs of equipment, that have been designated obsolete and deleted from SB 700–20, Chapter 2 will not be reported.

6–3. Basis for the R-level computation

a. During peace time, the R-level computation will be based on available and possible hours/days, as determined from the MCSR, DA Forms 1352, 2406 or 3266–1, with the same cut-off date as the USR. For Active Army units and RC units on extended active duty, the MCSR covers one month period. For RC units not on extended active duty, the MCSR covers three months.

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

c. The mission capable status of reportable LINs, which have several non-expendable components requiring maintenance records, will be determined per TM for the equipment/system. ES computation procedures for reportable medical equipment sets/assemblages are specified in AR 40–61 and appropriate TMs. MES which are ERC P will use 100 percent, regardless of the EOH calculation.

6–4. Determine available hours/days

a. Aircraft and some missile systems are rated in hours. In most instances, equipment 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 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 (Preventative Maintenance Schedule and Record). 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 together.

6–5. Determination of equipment serviceability 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 (missile), MTOE or TDA for the unit and Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS) 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) to include ERC P, ERC A, ERC B and ERC C.

(2) 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	1	2	3	4
Equipment other than aircraft	100–90%	89–70%	69–60%	less than 60%
Aircraft	100–75%	74–60%	59–50%	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 Figure 6–1.)

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

a. DA Form 2715–R, Section A, EQCONDN Set (Figure 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.

b. Section B, EQMCRDAT set, DA Form 2715–R (Figure 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 item 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.

6–7. Mandatory remarks for equipment serviceability

a. Pacing items operational percentage report, 2PIERRAT Set, Section D (Figure 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, example: PILIN, PINAME, PIEQRPCT

b. Operational percentage report, 2ERCERRT Set, Section D (Figure 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, 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 due to a maintenance work stoppage caused by a supply shortage (S) or a backlog of maintenance requirements (M).

c. FREE GENTEXT Remark LABEL: ERRAT. Narrative remarks may also 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.

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	7677 Hrs	YES	89%	R–2
	360 Days	320 Days			
E24680	720 Hrs	525 Hrs	YES(A/C)	73%	R–2
	30 Days	22 Days			
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 (example)

6. EQCONDN SET

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

ERRES: [R71] Primary Reason R-Level Not R-1 (Enter code from App E) (FLD 2)

Figure 6-2. Section A, Joint Reporting Requirements, EQCONDN set (unclassified example)

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)

Figure 6-3. Section B, Army Reporting Requirements, EQMCRDAT Set (unclassified example)

SECTION D - 2PIERRAT: PACING ITEM OPERATIONAL PERCENTAGE REPORT

32.

W AAAAA Unit Identification Code 970915 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

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Figure 6-4. Section D, 2PIERRAT (unclassified example)

SECTION D - 2ERCERRT: OPERATIONAL PERCENTAGE REPORT

31.

wAAAAA Unit Identification Code 970915 Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	ERCALIN	CERCAN	ERPCT	PROB
01	T14677	WATER PUF	90	3
02	M13557	MES STORAGE CONTAINER	35	3

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Figure 6-5. Section D, 2ERCERRT (unclassified example)

Chapter 7
Training Data

7–1. General

The unit status report indicates a unit's training status by developing a training level (T-level). The unit training level indicates the current ability of the unit to perform assigned wartime missions. It also shows resource shortfalls that prevent attainment of a training tempo necessary to achieve or maintain proficiency.

7–2. Assessing and reporting unit proficiency in mission essential tasks

a. The unit's mission essential task list (METL) is derived from an analysis of the assigned wartime missions and is approved by the next higher headquarters in the reporting unit's chain of command. The commander, at all levels, assesses the unit's ability to execute mission essential tasks to standard. Commanders consider the unit's ability to perform in unique operational environments as required by the unit's METL. Units report NBC proficiency and extreme weather proficiency in accordance with paragraph 7–7*a*. When assessing unit proficiency, commanders make use of personal observations, records, reports and the assessments of others (internal and external to the unit).

b. The commander considers the demonstrated proficiency of subordinate units, leaders, soldiers, and the availability of critical resources required to support METL training as follows:

(1) Proficiency is shown by unit and organic sub-elements during recent external evaluations of Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP) Mission Training Plan (MTP) standards, training densities at combat training centers (CTC), emergency deployment readiness exercises, field training exercises, command post exercises, combined arms live-fire exercises, operational readiness exercises, and other training events described in the unit's combined arms training strategy (CATS). Proficiency is measured in terms of the unit's demonstrated ability to perform the tasks as stated in the approved unit METL, including supporting tasks not specified in the METL but necessary for performance of METL tasks. Proficiency is judged based on performance of tasks to standard. Full METL proficiency is achieved when a unit has attained a Trained (T) level of training in all METL tasks, as defined in FM 25–101.

(2) Leader qualification includes not only those areas of training required by the basic branch of the officer/warrant officer/NCO, but may also include those areas required by professional leadership development programs.

(3) Individual and crew-served weapon proficiency is defined by DA Pam 350–38.

(4) Special Operations Forces (SOF) individual and crew served weapons proficiency is defined by DA Pam 350–39.

(5) Assigned aviator currency is considered (Aviator Readiness Level and night vision goggle training).

(6) Current Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT) scores are considered, if the unit is authorized personnel with an MOS of 97BL, 97E, 97L (RC only), 98CL, 98G, their warrant officer equivalents or Foreign Area Officers (FA 48). Soldiers in these MOSs must have a minimum DLPT score 2 in listening and reading. Current DLPT scores will also be considered in units authorized CMF 18, MOS 37F, and Psychological Operations/Civil Affairs Officers (FA 39) personnel. These personnel must have minimum DLPT scores as indicated on their unit's MTOE.

7–3. Factors for assessing availability of critical resources

a. The commander must determine if the unit has sufficient people and equipment (counting pooled and borrowed items) to become trained to perform its assigned wartime missions satisfactorily. The following should be considered in this determination:

(1) Does the unit have a strength level below 70 percent of required personnel.

(2) A unit commander can pool or borrow necessary equipment for training. A unit must have sufficient types and quantities of equipment to meet training requirements The commander of a maintenance unit should degrade the unit's training level if unit personnel are training to maintain M60 tanks in peacetime, but will be required to maintain M1 tanks in wartime.

b. Consider the availability of personnel to meet MOS and special skill requirements (ASI, SQI and LIC).

c. Units that are required to report designated PROFIS personnel assets as available will ensure that these personnel are AOC trained. To determine proficiency, commanders must consider the number of training days required for integration of PROFIS personnel to enable accomplishment of METL tasks.

d. Units that include military augmentees in their daily operations (deploy or be employed with the augmentees) will evaluate their unit training status considering those personnel.

e. Aviation units failing to achieve DA currency requirements for night vision goggle training will not report T–1 for their unit training status and will make appropriate comments in the training remarks.

f. Consider the availability of flying hours, training ammunition, fuel, and training aids, devices, simulators and simulations.

g. Consider the time elapsed and the turnover of key personnel since major training events occurred. (For example, RC unit commanders will consider the unit's retained proficiency since its last annual training period.)

h. Consider the availability and quality of training areas.

7–4. Commander's training assessment

a. The commander's assessment of unit proficiency in executing its METL identifies mission essential tasks and supporting tasks that require additional training before they can be performed to standard. When determining the unit's training status, commanders consider both the percentage of METL trained and the number of training days needed for the unit to achieve full METL proficiency. Based on that assessment, the commander is able to derive a T-level for the unit.

b. Estimating training days. The commander determines the number of training days needed to achieve full METL proficiency by considering only the personnel and equipment assigned to the unit. Furthermore, 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 allocated in deployment/mobilization plans will become available before training starts. 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.

(1) Enter the number of days required to train in TWRC1 (FLD 2a), TRAINDAT SET, Section B (Figure 7–1).

(2) For reporting of AWRPS, PC/ASORTS/ASORTS will automatically enter"50."

7–5. Training data

a. Training T-level. TRRAT (FLD 1), TRAINING SET, Section A (Figure 7–1). Enter the estimated number of training days needed to reach full METL proficiency (Table 7–1). This determines the unit's overall T-level.

Table 7–1
Estimated days to train to standards on tasks in unit METL

T-Level	1	2	3	4
Estimated days	0–14	15–28	29–42	43 or more

b. Reasons training level not T–1. Complete TRRES (FLD 2), training set, Section A (reason training level is not T–1) (Figure 7–2). 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 (Figure 7–3).

d. Reporting TRRES. AWRPS will always report "6" for the TRRAT (FLD 1) and code "T–48" for the TRRES (FLD 2).

e. T–5 level. If HQDA or a MACOM directs or approves use of a T–5 level per paragraph 3–2*c*, enter "43" or higher in TWRC1 (FLD 2a), TRAINDAT SET, Section B (Figure 7–1), and a "5" in the TRRAT (FLD 1), training set, Section A (Figure 7–2).

f. Special circumstances. Enter "XX" in TWRC1 (FLD 2a) if days to achieve full METL proficiency exceeds "99" or the number of days to achieve full METL proficiency cannot be determined due to special circumstances (examples: 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.

7–6. Reporting resource constraints

a. Units will enter in TRAINDAT SET, Section B, Fields 3 through 12, the degree to which resource constraints are preventing the unit from maintaining a training tempo necessary to achieve and sustain full METL proficiency. (Figure 7–1)

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 maintain METL proficiency, enter "D."

(1) ITAVS (FLD 3) Assigned Strength Shortfall. Enter assigned strength shortfall indicator. When an overall assigned strength shortfall or lack of key MOS qualified personnel hinders 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 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 unit's 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. 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). Units should consider the impact that available flying hours have on training.

(11) For AWRPS reporting, always enter "A" for Fields 3 through 12.

c. Narrative remarks on Resource Constraints. In those cases where Fields 3 through 12 do not contain the letter "A" ("1" for aviation units in FLD 8), the impact of the resource constraints will be addressed in Section D—TRRAT GENTEXT remarks section of the Unit Status Report (Figure 7–3).

d. For Special Duty Personnel Report, use the label ITSDR for free gentext remarks in Section D. All MTOE units will report the number of personnel who perform "Special Duty" for the entire reporting period. The term "Special Duty" will apply to personnel in either borrowed military manpower (BMM) or troop diversion (TD) status.

(1) BMM includes all soldiers assigned to MTOE units who have been temporarily assigned duties within TDA activities; the assignment must be approved by the unit of assignment MACOM.

(2) TD includes all soldiers tasked to perform duties outside of their units of assignment in support of a higher headquarters, other MTOE units, installation activities, or TDA organizations; the assignments must be approved by the unit MACOM. The special duty report will be submitted in a free gentext remark, with the label ITSDR in the following format: BMMS (space) BMM (space) XXX (three digits), (space) TD (space) XXX (three digits), (space) SDTOTAL (space) BMME. (See Figure 7–4.)

7–7. Training level under unique operational environments

a. All units, to include FF-level units, will report their T-level under NBC conditions. The unit T-level under extreme weather conditions will also be reported as directed by HQDA. Commanders will determine the unit's operational environment T-levels using the same procedures outlined in paragraphs 7–2 and 7–4. METL tasks performed under different conditions may require additional resources.

b. T-level under NBC conditions.

(1) The Army is required by CJCS MOP 11 to report an NBC T-level that is assessed independently from the overall T-level. Commanders, to include FF-level commanders, must report the NBC T-level. In virtually all cases the NBC T-level should equal the unit's overall T-level. If the NBC T-level differs from the overall T-level, remarks explaining the difference are mandatory.

(2) In determining the NBC T-level, commanders must consider the unit's overall training status of the soldiers and leaders, availability of chemical personnel, METL proficiency under NBC conditions, and the level of integration of NBC conditions into training events.

(3) To determine the NBC training days required, add the additional days required to train on NBC tasks to the unit's total training days required.

Note. The NBC training days required number will always be equal to or greater than the unit's overall training days required.

(4) Enter the NBC training days required TNGDYREQ, Section D, Environmental Factors Report, LABEL: RICDA. Then refer to Table 7–1 to determine the NBC T–level. The NBC T-level will be reported using Section D, Environmental Factors Report, LABEL: RICDA. (Figure 7–3).

7–8. Tailored reporting of Reserve Component training status

a. Reserve Component commanders submitting an "FF" or "AA" level USR will be required to submit two T-levels for their unit.

b. The first T-level and days to train will be calculated the same as described in paragraph 7–4 and 7–5. It will reflect the training

status for which the unit is organized, based on full METL proficiency.

c. A second T-level will reflect the pre-mobilization training and days to train measured against the pre-mobilization level of training focus as determined by the MACOM (for example platoon level).

(1) Determine the pre-mobilization T-level using the same methodology defined in Table 7–1. The calculations for this rating are based on the required tasks for the level of pre-mobilization training focus. This will reflect the unit's pre-mobilization T-level. Enter the pre-mobilization T-level trained in PREMOB-LVL remarks field of the "Misc New AR 220," which is item 10 of the USR menu on the PCASORTS/ASORTS unit status reporting software. (Figure 7–3)

(2) Determine the estimated number of required days to train to reach full METL proficiency for the pre-mobilization training focus (Table 7–1). 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 PCASORTS/ASORTS unit status reporting software.

d. As an example, a unit has just completed annual training. The level of training focus for maneuver units was platoon level in core critical tasks. The commander determined that his maneuver platoons achieved a 90-percent level of proficiency and require an additional three days of training. The unit overall percentage of METL trained is T–3, and its training days required to achieve full METL proficiency is 65, which corresponds to T–4. In this situation, the commander would record "4" in TRRAT (FLD 1), TRAINING SET, Section A (Figure 7–2) and "65" in TWRC1 (FLD 2a), TRAINDAT SET, Section B (Figure 7–1).. In the TRRAT GENTEXT Remarks Field labeled PREMOB-LVL "1," PREMOB-DYS "03" would be entered to reflect pre-mobilization training status.

e. Provide other pertinent comments on training status as appropriate in the free GENTEXT REMARKS entitled TRRAT.

7–9. Unit deployment tempo

a. Unit deployment tempo (DEPTEMPO) is a number that represents the days 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. DEPTEMPO does not include professional development schooling such as PLDC, CAS3, or Airborne qualification; nor does it include non-tactical TDY absences or administrative duties (such as guard duty, details, and staff duty officer/charge of quarters).

b. The intent of DEPTEMPO is to capture the average number of days within one month that an average member of a unit spent deployed away from his/her barracks or quarters for tactical training or operational missions. A unit, as a whole, may not have been away from quarters for training exercises or operations during the reporting period. However, subordinate units or detachments may have deployed for training or exercises. These subordinate training days will be converted into an equivalent number of reporting unit days.

c. The method/formulas used to calculate DEPTEMPO are left to the discretion of the commander, providing all DEPTEMPO numbers have a supportable rationale.

d. Unit DEPTEMPO will be reported in one of four categories:

(1) Category A. Overnight training on post or sub-installation training area (local training areas off post).

(2) Category B. Overnight training off post or at a combat training center.

(3) Category C. Overnight training in support of Joint training exercises (CINC/JCS directed) such as Bright Star and Intrinsic Action.

(4) Category D. All deployments directed by a Joint deployment order (such as the Multi-National Force Observer (MFO)-Sinai), all humanitarian missions, military assistance to civilian authority deployments (such as forest fires, hurricanes, and riots), counter drug support, UN Staff and Special Forces team deployments, and humanitarian deployments.

e. Reporting requirements.

(1) All MTOE active and Reserve Component units that submit an "AA" level USR will include DEPTEMPO data in their USR.

(2) The DEPTEMPO data will be reported on a "Free Gentext Remark" with the label ID "ITATM."

(3) The data will be reported in a format of five data elements, number of days for Cat A/Cat B/Cat C/Cat D/Tot Days (such as DEPTEMPOS 11/6/0/0/17 DEPTEMPOE).

Table 7–2
DEPTEMPO calculation example

Unit	Assigned Strength	Days/Exercise	Persons Participated	Calculation
Bn	400	11 days/Bn FTX	400	BN: 11 Bn x 11 days = 11 Bn days
Co A	100	10 days/Co FTX	100	Co A: 100/400 Bn x10 days = 2.50 Bn days
Co B	75	No training conducted	NA	Co B: 0 Bn days
Co C	75	21 days/Plt FTX	50	Co C: 50/400 Bn x 10 days = 2.63 Bn days
HHC	150	10 days/Plt Tng	50	HHC: 50/400 Bn x 10 days = 1.25 Bn days
				Total: 11 + 2.50 + 2.63 + 1.25 =17.38 or 17 Bn days

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 7-1. Section B, Army Reporting Requirements TRAINDAT SET (unclassified example)

18. TRAINDAT SET

[C] Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 1)

TWRC1: [2|9] 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 (FLD 7)
(If Reported ITAVTRNG must be blank)

ITAVTRNG: [A] Status of Aviator Training (Enter 1-4) (FLD 8)
(If Reported ITAQL must be blank)

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)

Figure 7-2. Section A, Joint Reporting Requirements, TRAINING SET (unclassified example)

CONFIDENTIAL (When Filled In)

SECTION D - ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

39.

W A A A A A Unit Identificaiton Code

9 7 0 9 1 5 Date of Report

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

A Transaction type (Entr 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 PREFORM REQUIRED NBC 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 COMPLANY LEVEL TNG WITH NEW PERS, TO BE FULLY MISSION CAPABLE
/WARMWXS/-/-/RMK:EXAMPLE WARMWX REMARKS/WARMWXE
/COLDWXS/-/-/ COLDWXE//

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Figure 7-3. Section D, Environmental Report (unclassified example)

Chapter 8
Mission Accomplishment Estimate

8–1. General
The mission accomplishment estimate (MAE) is the commanders subjective assessment of the unit's ability to execute that portion of the wartime mission 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 wartime mission that the unit could accomplish if it were alerted/committed. This chapter defines the MAE and its relationship to the overall unit C-level. The C-level and MAE are the commander's assessment of the overall status of his or her unit and its ability to accomplish assigned wartime missions within a set timeframe.

a. MAE will be determined for all units.

b. Each unit's MAE is recorded in the READYSEG Set, Field 1, of Section B (Figure 9–2).

c. MAE does not apply to AWRPS.

8–2. Purpose of the MAE
The MAE provides a definitive estimate of a unit's ability to perform its wartime mission.

a. To reduce administrative requirements and the complexity of procedures, use the same criteria for all types of units. However, the USR does not provide (nor is it practical to design) measurements of all quantitative and qualitative factors that impact a unit's ability to accomplish its wartime mission:

(1) A transportation company may have an overall level of C–4 due to EOH problems, but the commander may decide (after considering specific equipment shortages, the repair parts availability, and workload factors) that the unit can actually perform 75 percent of its wartime mission.

(2) An MTOE hospital at S–4 in EOH may be able to deploy and operate 70 percent of its hospital beds. Even if the commander selected an MAE of 60 percent, this still gives the chain of command a better indication of the unit's overall ability than a level of C–4.

b. A comparison of the unit's overall C-level and the MAE may lead the commander to a subjective upgrade or downgrade decision.

8–3. Factors to consider in formulating the MAE
The commander considers the resources such as personnel, equipment and training. He then incorporates his understanding of the measured areas as they are related to other important factors that affect the unit's abilities. Those factors include but are not limited to—

a. Readiness factors (such as mobility, operational tempo (OPTEMPO), exercises, unit morale and leadership, C3I, and measured areas of equipment, personnel, and training).

b. Sustainability of the force.

c. Current status of modernization in the unit.

d. Force structure design.

8–4. Assumptions to use in making the estimate
The following will continue at planned or demonstrated rates, unless concrete indications of change have been identified:

a. Re-supply actions.

b. Consumption and attrition rates.

c. OPTEMPO.

8–5. Determining MAE for hospital units
To determine the MAE for a hospital—

a. Commanders should estimate the overall ability of the unit, based on all the factors previously addressed in determining the unit's C-level, the unit's wartime mission, and other factors (quantitative and qualitative) not previously considered.

b. Commanders of MTOE hospitals will determine the number of operational beds, by type, and the number of surgical tables supportable with 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 lowest 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. Explain the MAE percentage and its limiting factor. For example, four of six operating tables can be operated with current personnel strength (4 ÷ 6 = .67); therefore, MAE is 67 percent.

e. 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.
- INTERMEDIATE CARE BEDS: XXXX/XXXX.
- MINIMAL CARE BEDS: XXXX/XXXX.
- OPERATING ROOM TABLES: XXX/XXX.

8–6. Mission accomplishment estimate 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 do 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, 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 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, consumable and unit position decreases probability of mission success and 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 and 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 mission for which it has been organized and designed. Units who meet the criteria for C–5 reporting (para 2–6*c*) may report in this band. This band will also be used for units that are so short of personnel or equipment, or 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: 99 percent to 90 percent

b. C–2. Recommended MAE range: 89 percent to 80 percent

c. C–3. Recommended MAE range: 79 percent to 70 percent

d. C–4. Recommended MAE range: 69 percent to 0 percent (A C–4 unit might report less than a 50 percent MAE.) (See Figure 8-1.)

e. C–5. Recommended MAE range: 50 percent to 0 percent

f. Level 6. Level-6 is not used as an overall category level.

8–8. Commander's subjective evaluation and comparison

Commanders will compare the selected MAE to the unit's overall C-level using ranges given in paragraph 8–7. If the MAE selected does not correspond to the overall C-level selected, the commander should consider upgrading/downgrading the unit's overall C-level.

8–9. Use of MAE In deployed reports

a. Subjectively assess and report the unit's effectiveness in executing its deployed mission(s) by entering a percentage in the MAE field of the deployed USR. The MAE percentage will be primarily based on the personnel, equipment and supplies on-hand, equipment serviceability, and training resources required to accomplish the deployed mission.

b. Consider contributing factors such as mobility, pace of current operations, command, control, communications, computers and intelligence (C4I), morale, and the experience and cohesion of the unit leadership.

c. This report will reflect a snapshot of the unit's status at the time the report is generated.

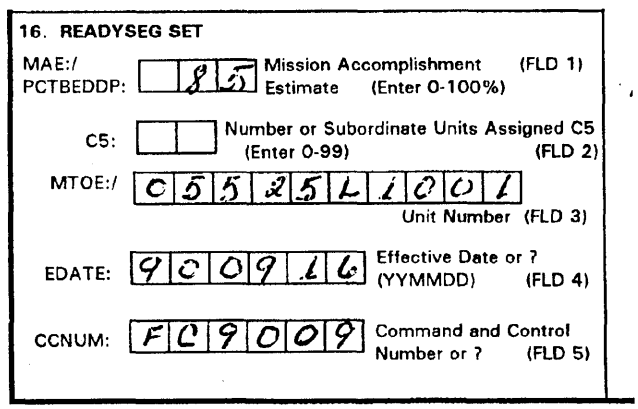


Figure 8-1. Readyseg set MAE

Chapter 9
Overall Unit 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 (Figure 9–1), the commander should review levels attained in the measured resource areas: C-level definitions, and the MAE assessment. He should also consider deficiencies, resources, and other quality factors not previously addressed.

(1) The start point for determining the overall status of a unit is the lowest unit level attained in a measured resource area (personnel, EOH, ES, or training). The overall C-level may vary from the lowest measured resource area level unless one or more of the resource areas is level 5. If no resource area is level 5, the commander can upgrade or downgrade the unit's overall level (if the calculated level is not truly representative of the status of the unit). He cannot, however, change a calculated resource 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.

(3) If the MAE selected does not correspond to the overall C-level selected, then the commander should consider upgrading/downgrading the unit's overall C-level.

b. Reserve Component units will also submit a pre-mobilization overall C-level. This second rating will be calculated in the same manner as the overall C-level using the lowest level attained in the measured resource areas, with the exception of the T-level. Replace the training T-level with the pre-mobilization training rating (PREMOB-LVL). Enter the pre-mobilization overall C-level in the READY GENTEXT Remarks labeled: PREMOB-OVALL.

9–2. Joint Reporting Data

a. Overall set.

(1) Field 1, classification and Field 2, TRANS TYPE are described in paragraph 3–6.

(2) Field 4, RICDA (Date of Report). Enter the "as of" date of the report or date of change, if applicable. In position 1 and 2 of Field 4, enter the last two digits of the calendar year. In position 3 and 4 of Field 4, enter the number of the month. In position 5 and 6 enter the day. For example, enter 15 October 1995 as 951015 (YYMMDD).

(3) Field 4, TREAD (Type of Report). Units submitting a regular report AA-level or "FF" composite 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 9–1*a*. However, if a resource area level is 5 then 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 that prevents a higher overall level. It may be from the same resource area as either the primary factor but cannot be the same code. If READY is a "5," enter a code from Table 9–1 in the REASN Field.

(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 cannot be the same code.

Table 9–1
Reason Codes

Code	Definition
If the unit is C–5 due to a recent activation:	
PO8	Organization recently activated (if PER is the driving factor)
S18	Organization recently activated (if EOH is the driving factor)
RO6	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 due to pending inactivation:	
PO6	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 due to 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 due to a low ALO:	
P65	Service constraint (if personnel less than 70 percent authorized)
S93	Service constraint (if not authorized enough equipment to make S–3)
RBK	Service constraint (if ES is R–5)
T54	Service constraint (if training rating is T–5)
If the unit is C–5 due to 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 due to DEPMEDS:	
P78	Unit not manned and/or equipped
S13	Equipment in administrative storage/prepositioned
RBK	Equipment not available due to service constraint
T31	Shortage equipment

b. Forecast set.

(1) Field 1, CARAT (Forecast Category Level Change).

(a) 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.

(b) If a unit's overall C-level is 1, but the commander is aware of a potential change he must report the forecasted level and estimated date.

(c) 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 AWRPS 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. . Section B, DA Form 2715–R 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 Figure 9–2)

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 reporting unit's ALO, numeric. If a unit submitting a report is not assigned an ALO, 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 and 2 of Field 4, enter the last two digits of the calendar year. In position 3 and 4 of Field 4, enter the number of the month. In position 5 and 6 enter the day. For example, enter 15 October 1995 as 951015 (YYMMDD).

c. READYSEG set.

(1) *Field 1, MAE.* Enter MAE percentage derived from Chapter 8. For AWRPS reporting leave blank.

(2) *Field 2.* Enter the "OO." For AWRPS reporting leave blank.

(3) *Fields 3, 4, and 5.* Enter the units MTOE number, E-date, and command and control number (CCNUM) if applicable.

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–R. 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 due to a shortage of personnel" is a redundant remark since this information is already contained in Section B of the report. Remarks should provide details which will be helpful in resolving problems which are degrading a 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. (Figure 9–3)

(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 units status. (Figure 9–4)

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 units 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.

(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 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 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–R.

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–R (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–R, (Military Occupational Specialty Shortage Report), with remarks, is required for units reporting P–4.

(3) Section D "2PIESTAT" of DA Form 2715–R, (Pacing Item Status Report) is mandatory to submit all pacing item equipment status.

(4) Section D "2ERCFOUR" of DA Form 2715–R, (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–R, (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–R, (Pacing Item Operational Percentage Report) is mandatory to submit the operational percentage of all pacing items.

(7) Section D "2ERCERRT" of DA Form 2715–R, (Operational Percentage Report) is mandatory if "ERRAT" is less than 1.

(8) Section D "TRRAT" of DA Form 2715–R, (TRRAT GENTEXT Remarks Form) is mandatory for all reporting units to submit remarks on training.

9–7. Higher command remarks

Remarks by higher commanders at installation/state/division level will be entered on free NARR/GENTEXT Remark, Section D. See paragraph 2–7 for further instructions.

9–8. Special instructions when a unit is called-up, mobilized, deployed, or employed

a. Units alerted, called-up, mobilized, deployed, or employed will follow slightly different procedures when submitting Unit Status Reports. These changes are necessary to meet special requirements and increase the utility of the report, and in some cases they will reduce reporting requirements. The term "deployed," as used in this section, does not apply to units forward deployed in peacetime.

b. Equipment on-hand previously reported on the unit USR as substitute or in-lieu-of, will continue to be reported that way.

c. PERRY (Percentage of On-Hand Equipment Fully Mission Capable) and PIEMC (Percentage of Pacing Items On-Hand Fully Mission Capable) will be based on the status of equipment on the "as of" date of the report, not a monthly or quarterly average.

d. Frequency and arrival date of reports submitted by deployed or employed units are subject to revision by the theater commander.

e. Aircraft, missile systems, and selected pacing items may have special reporting requirements.

9–9. Validation reporting

All reserve units must submit a validation report monthly or a change report will be submitted. 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."

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: Ø15 Sequence Number (FLD 3)

UIC: WAAAFF Unit Identification Code of Submitter (FLD2)

(Report Number)

SCLAS: [ ] Security Classification of the Report (FLD 5)

DTG 201500ZSEP97 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) (FLD1)

C Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 2)

RICDA: 970915 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 ?) (FLD7)

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 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: TØ8 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: 971215 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)

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Figure 9-1. Section A, Joint Reporting Requirements, (unclassified example)

SECTION B - ARMY REPORTING REQUIREMENT

10. ARMYRPT SET

C — Set Security Classification (U, C, S) (FLD 1)

KA1 — Report Type (KA1, KA2, KA3) (FLD 2)

ALO: 2 — Authorized Level of Organiation (FLD 3)

RICDA: 970915 — 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 (FLD2)

14. ACTGURES SET (Enter 0-999)

AGRASGD: — Number of Guardsmen and Reservists (FLD1)

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 Accomplishment 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: 9C0916 — 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)

EHRD1: 68 — Number at Level 1 (FLD 3)

EHRD2: — Number at Level 2 (FLD 4)

EHRD3: — Number at Level 3 (FLD 5)

EHRD4: 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 — Avaliability of Equipment or Material (FLD 6)

ITAQL: A — Aval of Qualified Leaders (FLD 7) (If Reported ITAVTRNG must be blank)

ITAVTRNG: A — Status of Aviator Training (Enter 1-4) (FLD 8) (If Reported ITAQL must be blank)

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)

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Figure 9-2. Section B, Army Reporting (unclassified example)

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 PREFORM ITS WARTIME MISSION TO DATE BUT THERE WILL BE A PERSONNEL SHORTAGE IN NEXT REPORTING CYCLE DUE TO SCHEDULED DEPLOYMENT.

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Figure 9-3. Section C, Ready Remarks (unclassified example)

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: REASN

GENTEXT SET: /RMK/ UNIT UPGRADED TO C-2 DUE TO SCHEDULED NBC TNG IN TWO DYS AND 15 NCO 's WILL HAVE OBTAINED MOSQ.

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Figure 9-4. Section C, Reason Remarks (unclassified example)

Chapter 10
Composite Reports

10–1. General

a. Composite reports will be submitted by major combat units such as divisions, separate brigades, divisional brigades operating separately, Special Operations Forces, and Armored Cavalry Regiments. These reports provide an assessment of the status of the major combat units and their ability to accomplish assigned wartime missions, based on the condition of subordinate units and their ability to operate together.

b. Use an averaging procedure with all the levels (except band, adjutant general (AG), and finance units) of all organic AA-level units to determine a composite level that includes personnel, EOH, and ES.

c. A composite training T-level, MAE, and overall C-level will be determined using the procedures outlined in the applicable chapters; also consider any additional factors that are essential to the ability of the major combat unit to operate as an effective combat force.

d. Subordinate units/elements will be considered available—

(1) When on operational deployments within the major combat unit area of operations if, in the opinion of the major combat unit commander, the unit can meet its wartime mission requirements.

(2) The subordinate units/elements are deployed on training exercises.

e. Subordinate units/elements deployed out of the area of operations or attached to another major combat unit will be considered non-available.

10–2. C–5 composite reports instructions

a. Units submitting composite reports count subordinate units reporting C–5 in measured resource area level computations. If the number of C–5 subordinate units degrades the status of the parent unit below a C–3 level of operations, the parent unit will designate the appropriate resource area and its overall level as C–5 (must be approved by a MACOM). The number of subordinate units reporting C–5 will be recorded on DA Form 2715–R, remarks section READYSEG SET, Field 2, Section B.

b. C–5 inactivating units may be excluded from composite unit reports if they are within 180 days of their E-date. The unit rendering the composite report will continue to report those of C–5 units in their READYSEG Set, Section B. This allows continued accountability of C–5 units.

10–3. Reserve Component training rating

a. Reserve Component units submitting a composite report will report both a post-mobilization and pre-mobilization training rating and overall C-level. The second training rating will be calculated in accordance with paragraph 7–8.

b. The pre-mobilization C-level will be calculated in the same manner outlined below, substituting the post-mobilization T-level with the pre-mobilization T-level for all subordinate units. Enter the pre-mobilization overall C-level in the READY GENTEXT Remarks labeled: PREMOB-OVALL.

10–4. Reporting personnel/EOH status during partial deployments

a. Major combat unit commanders will derive a separate status for personnel and EOH; if deployed, subordinate units/elements are considered non-available. The intent is for the separate ratings to reflect a major combat unit's true resource level and continue to maintain visibility on its wartime capability during partial unit deployments.

b. The first rating for personnel and EOH will be obtained following the existing guidance in chapters 4 and 5. Subordinate units that are deployed for operations out of their area of operation (or units that cannot meet their wartime mission requirements because of deployments) are considered non-available. Personnel attached to deployed units are considered non-available and equipment loaned to deployed units is considered not on-hand to the reporting unit.

c. A second subjective rating, with comments, will be made by the major combat unit commander to describe the wartime mission capability, assuming the unit, personnel and/or equipment is reunited with the major combat unit.

(1) The second personnel rating 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 BOIP rating 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. An example of the above:

(1) *Example 1.* A battalion from a division is deployed on a contingency operation and is considered non-available. The divisions first ratings are "P–2 and S–2." The second rating could be "P–1 and S–1," given strategic lift, the unit with all personnel and equipment can be redeployed, reassembled and prepared for subsequent deployment to meet mission requirements.

(2) *Example 2.* A battalion from a division is deployed on a peacekeeping operation. The battalion did not deploy with all its authorized MTOE personnel and equipment and reports them at home-station as non-available. The division PER and EOH ratings fall to P–2 and S–2 respectively. The second ratings could be P–1 and S–1; personnel and equipment could be reunited with the unit to meet the unit's wartime requirements.

(3) *Example 3.* Three battalions are re-deploying from Southwest Asia and their equipment is on-board a ship. The three battalion commanders report the equipment as non-available. The division S-level falls to S–2. The major combat unit commander's second rating with comments could be S–1; wartime mission capability is not degraded because equipment is already on-board ships and can be diverted if required.

10–5. Determining composite C-levels

a. Upgrade or downgrade of the computed overall level should be considered if the commander does not believe it is truly representative of the status of his unit. However, calculated resource area levels and a C–5 level cannot be changed.

b. Determine composite C-levels using the outline below and Table 10–1. Examples are in Table 10–2 and 10–3.

Table 10–1
Composite Level Criteria

Level	At least 50% 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	

Table 10–2
Composite Level Calculation
(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 AR 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
	15	26	16

Calculation:

Table 10–2
Composite Level Calculation
(Example 1: Separate infantry brigade, mechanized)—Continued

Unit	PER	EOH	ES

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 10–1, 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 10–1, 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 10–1, 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, in accordance with Chapter 7: TR = T–2

5. If the number of C–5 units degrades the status of the parent 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 areas level summary: One C–5 unit does not degrade the unit to C–5 in PER.
PER = P–2 EOH = S–3 ES = R–2 TR = T–2

7. Commander, considers upgrading or downgrading the computed overall level. If a resource area was designated as C–5 in the overall level must be C–5. Select an overall C-level: Overall C-level = C–3

Table 10–3
Composite Level Calculations
(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
	13	31	21

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

Table 10–3
Composite Level Calculations
(Example 2: Separate infantry brigade)—Continued

Unit	PER	EOH	ES

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 = 19 / 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

C–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. Commander considers upgrading or downgrading the computed overall level. If a resource area was designated as C–5 in the overall level, it must be C–5. Select an overall C-level: Overall C-level = C–5

(1) *STEP 1.* Identify the C-levels and resource levels of all assigned subordinate units, excluding band, AG, and finance units. Do not separate elements organic to a parent unit; for example, the artillery battery organic to the armored cavalry squadron will be included in the squadron.

(2) *STEP 2.* Determine the resource level value for organic units identified in Step 1, for the three rated areas of personnel, EOH, and ES, by using the following procedure for each resource area (correct level 5 resource area to level 4 for composite computations).

- No. Level-1 units x 1 = A.
- No. Level-2 units x 2 = B.
- No. Level-3 units x 3 = C.
- No. Level-4 units x 4 = D.
- No. Level-5 units x 4 = E.

Average level value for each resource area = A + B + C + D + E/ Total No. of Units
Personnel Avg =____EOH Avg =____ES Avg =____

(3) *STEP 3.* Apply the 50-percent rule to determine the level for each of the three resource areas. The number of units above the determined level has to be 50 percent or greater.

(4) *STEP 4.* Compare the average value (STEP 2) and 50-percent rule (STEP 3). The unit's composite level for these resource areas will be equal to the lowest level obtained using these two criteria (C–4 being lower than C–1). Calculated composite level for the three resource areas:
Personnel P-level =____EOH S-level =____ES R-level =____

(5) *STEP 5.* Determine a training level for the major combat unit in accordance with the factors outlined in Chapter 7.
Training T-level =

(6) *STEP 6.* Based on the number of Level 5 units within each resource area, determine if any of the calculated composite levels should be changed to 5. Revise composite level summary (if applicable):
P-level =____, S-level =____, R-level =____, T-level = ____

(7) *STEP 7.* Determine a MAE for the major combat unit in accordance with the factors outlined in Chapter 8.
MAE = ____ %

(8) *Step 8.* Determine a computed overall level based on the lowest resource area level determined in Step 6. Then, consider

upgrading or downgrading the computed overall level. If a composite level resource area was designated at level 5 in Step 6 the overall level must be C–5 (requires MACOM approval).
Overall C-level =

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–R, Transaction Code field in Section A and B of, 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–R

a. SORTUNIT set.

(1) *SORTUNIT set.* Field 1, ANAME (Name of Unit). No entry is allowed in this field because it is automatically generated by SORTS.

(2) *SORTUNIT set.* Field 2, Unit Identification Code (UIC). The "W" is preprinted. Complete this entry with the UIC of the submitting unit's MACOM.

(3) *SORTUNIT set.* Field 3, SEQNO (Sequence Number/Report Number). Enter the report number which shows the batch report number in which this report appears among other reports being submitted by the reporting/submitting organization.

(4) *SORTUNIT set.* Field 4, DTG (Date Time Group when Report was Submitted). In position 1 and 2 enter the day of month. In position 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 position 8 and 9 enter the number of the month. In position 9 and 10 enter the last two digits of the calendar year. For example, enter 15 October 1995, 09:45 ZULU as 150945Z1095 (DDHHMMMMYY).

(5) *SORTUNIT set, 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 due to association with a classified plan, operation or exercise. See paragraph 2–8 for further guidance

b. RPTDUIC set.

(1) *RPTDUIC set.* Field 1, Unit Identification Code (UIC). Enter UIC of unit being described by the data in the report.

(2) *RPTDUIC set.* 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) *OVERALL set, 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) *OVERALL set.* Field 4, RICDA (Date of Report). Enter the "as of" date of the report or date of change, if applicable. In position 1 and 2 of Field 4, enter the last two digits of the calendar year. In position 3 and 4 of Field 4, enter the number of the month. In position 5 and 6 enter the day. For example, enter 15 October 1995 as 951015 (YYMMDD).

(3) *OVERALL set.* Field 4, TREAD (Type of report). Units submitting a composite report must enter "OVALL" in this field to create an acceptable report.

(4) *OVERALL set.* Field 5, READY (Overall Unit Rating). Use the overall C-level from Step 7 of the composite C-level outline. However, if a resource area level is C–5 then the overall level must be 5.

(5) *OVERALL set.* 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 a "5" then REASN must be "N."

(6) *OVERALL set.* 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 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) *OVERALL set.* 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 neither of these instructions apply, leave TERRN (Field 8) blank.

d. PERSONNEL set.

(1) *PERSONNEL set.* Field 1, PRRAT (Personnel Level). Use data from Step 6 of the composite C-level outline or if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of a P–5 level, enter 5.

(2) *PERSONNEL set.* 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) *EQSUPPLY set.* Field 1, ESRAT (Equipment On-Hand Level). Use data from Step 6 of the composite C-level outline. However, if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of a S–5 level, enter 5.

(2) *EQSUPPLY set.* 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) *EQCONDN set.* Field 1, ERRAT (Equipment Serviceability). Use data from Step 6 of the composite C-level outline. However, if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of a R–5 level, enter 5.

(2) *EQCONDN set.* 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) *TRAINING set.* Field 1, TRRAT (Training Level). Use data from Step 6 of the composite C-level outline. However, if HQDA/MACOM has directed/authorized use of a T–5 level, enter 5.

(2) *TRAINING set.* 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) *FORECAST set.* 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) *FORECAST set.* 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) *CATLIMIT set.* Field 1, LIM (Category Level limitation). Enter reported unit's ALO, numeric. For AWRPS reporting is not required. Leave blank.

(2) *CATLIMIT set.* 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–R

a. Section B is completed generally the same as for battalion and smaller size units (para 9–3). The exceptions described in the paragraphs below apply.

b. ARMYRPT set.

(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 position 1 and 2, enter the last two digits of the calendar year. In position 3 and 4, enter the number of the month. In position 5 and 6, enter the day. For example, enter 15 October 1988 as 881015 (YYMMDD).

c. 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).

d. EQMCRDAT set. Leave blank.

e. READYSEG set.

(1) *MAE, Field 1.* Enter MAE percentage for the composite unit derived in accordance with Chapter 8. For AWRPS reporting leave blank.

(2) *C–5, Field 2.* Enter the number of C–5 units including those units exempted from the composite calculations. For AWRPS reporting, leave blank.

(3) *Fields 3, 4, and 5.* Enter the units MTOE number, EDATE, and CCNUM, if applicable.

f. EQOHDATA set and ERC B & C EQUIPMENT. Leave blank.

g. TRAINDAT set. The composite unit commander will use the same procedures defined in chapter 7 to assess the composite unit's 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 only if the overall unit level differs from the lowest resource area level (subjective upgrade or downgrade). When a unit's overall level is subjectively upgraded or downgraded both READY and REASN remarks are required. See paragraph 9–4 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 paragraph 9–5 and the related chapters for additional guidance for mandatory remarks.

c. 2PSPER Set, Section D. Units submitting composite reports will ensure that the information provided in the composite 2PSPER accurately reflects the aggregate strength figures of all subordinate organic (do not include attached) units.

d. All major combat units will also report a composite NBC equipment status and NBC T-level in accordance with para 5–13*c*(1), 5–13*d* and 7–7*a*(3).

Chapter 11
Deployed Unit Status Reporting

11–1. General

a. Joint regulations require status of resources and training system (SORTS) to be reported for all operational environments. SORTS data is the major source of unit information used for operational planning that is necessary for adequate and feasible military responses to crises and time sensitive situations.

b. In peacetime, the Service is the reporting authority for SORTS. In crisis and wartime the applicable component command assumes responsibility for service organizations under the operational control of the combatant command for which it is the component. 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.

c. The policy and reporting procedures defined in this chapter are used for 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. All deployed "AA" or "FF" reporting units are required to continue USR reporting, unless specifically exempt by HQDA. CINCs, in coordination with HQDA, will determine if or which Derivative UIC units (task forces, companies, detachments, platoons, sections, teams, and other sub-elements for which no structures exist) will submit USR reports for a given deployment.

b. The deployed report format will be used by units on operational deployments. Units deployed on training exercises may use the deployed report format, with the approval of their MACOM.

c. Commanders of units with UICs ending in "FF" and "AA" will—

(1) Assess the unit's ability to execute the wartime mission(s) for which it was organized in the four resource areas.

(2) Subjectively assess and report the unit's effectiveness in executing its deployed mission(s) (by entering a percentage in the MAE field of the DEPLOYED USR).

(3) If a unit cannot meet its reporting requirements (paragraph 11–3) because of operational constraints, it may request to report under the reporting criteria for derivative UIC units (paragraph 11–4). Forward requests through the MACOM to HQDA.

d. Derivative UIC (DUIC) commanders assess and subjectively report their units' ability to accomplish their deployed missions in the category level fields of READY, PRRAT, ESRAT, ERRAT, TRRAT and MAE.

11–3. Deployed reporting procedures for FF and AA-level units

a. Overall C-level and all resource area levels. The overall C-level and all resource area levels will be determined in an abbreviated manner. Unit information will reflect the unit's current approved MTOE and wartime METL. Composite reports (FF-level) will be based on predeployment organic units.

b. Overall readiness rating. The Overall C-level will be based on the lowest report resource level. The commander should consider all resource ratings and MAE to subjectively upgrade or downgrade his overall C-level rating.

c. Personnel.

(1) Only assigned and available personnel will be reported. (Use the criteria defined in Chapter 4.)

(2) Assigned personnel data will reflect personnel currently assigned (permanent or temporary change of station orders) to the parent-level unit including personnel assigned to the rear detachment DUIC.

(3) Available personnel includes all deployed personnel and deployable soldiers left in the rear detachment if, in the opinion of the commander, they could join the unit within the scope of the deployed mission. Do not include soldiers that are non-deployable in the available calculation (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

is that the equipment remains under the operational control of the commander, the commander retains visibility of that equipment, and 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. Equipment borrowed against mission requirements for which there is no MTOE authorization will not be reported by the borrowing unit.

e. Equipment Serviceability.

(1) Only ERC P and A equipment serviceability is required to be reported. 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 or quarterly average.

(2) Serviceability of equipment left in rear detachments and reported as on-hand will be reflected in the last known condition. If the deployed commander does not have the ability to maintain visibility of equipment left in the rear detachment, he will report only the deployed equipment and state that the equipment serviceability rating is based only on deployed equipment.

f. Training.

(1) The unit's METL will be the basis for assessing the training level (Chapter 7). Only "Percent METL Trained" and "Training Days Required" will be reported; these are the basis for the training rating.

(2) "Percent METL Trained" and "Training Days Required" will be the commander's subjective assessment of the unit's ability to achieve full METL proficiency.

(3) Commanders are encouraged to comment on the impact of the deployed mission on the unit's wartime METL.

g. Mission accomplishment estimate (MAE).

(1) The commander will estimate the percentage of accomplishment of his current deployed mission. Comments concerning any aspect of deployed mission support (such as personnel, equipment, and training) may be made using FREE GENTEXT Remarks.

(2) The commander should consider the MAE to subjectively upgrade or downgrade his overall C-level rating.

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 wartime mission. In addition, this remark set may be used to amplify any other aspects of the USR. This includes impact of environmental conditions, supply rates, key personnel shortages, and high OPTEMPO. This will provide a more accurate and detailed picture of concerns to both the Army leadership and resource managers.

i. Level 6. Report Level-6 if the unit commander has no visibility of a particular resource area.

11–4. Derivative UIC Deployed Reporting Procedures

a. The overall C-level and all resource area levels will be determined subjectively. Deployed unit commanders (Derivative UIC) will assess and determine these levels based on the resources required to accomplish the operational mission for which the unit was deployed.

b. The basic assumptions to use in determining the overall C-level and each resource area level are that re-supply actions, consumption and attrition rates, and the pace of operations will continue at demonstrated or planned rates unless concrete indications of change are evident. The use of each C-level is described in detail below. Table 11–1 provides a summary of the factors to consider while making their subjective assessments.

Table 11–1
Category Level Decision Matrix

Area	C–1	C–2	C–3
Deployed	Full	Most	Many but not all
Flexibility	Full	Isolated Decreases	Significant Decreases
Vulnerability	Zero Increase	Zero Increase	Will Increase
Compensation	None	Little (if any)	Significant Deficiencies

Notes:

C–4: Unit Requires Additional Resources or Training to undertake its deployed mission, but it may be directed to undertake portions of its deployed mission(s) with the resources on hand.

Level-6: Unit Commander is unable to assess a particular resource area because he has no visibility of it, due to factors out of his direct control.

(1) Report C–1 if it is estimated the unit possesses the required resources, is trained, and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake the full mission for which it was deployed. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, consumable and unit position do not decrease probability of mission success or increase vulnerability of the unit. Unit can accomplish mission without any additional resources.

(2) Report C–2 if the unit possesses the required resources, is trained, and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake most of the full mission for which it was deployed. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, consumable and unit position will not decrease probability of mission success or increase vulnerability. Increases in vulnerability are acceptable relative to mission criticality. Unit may encounter isolated decreases in flexibility for mission accomplishment. The unit will require little, if any, assistance to compensate for deficiencies

(3) Report C–3 if the unit possesses the required resources, is trained, and is in position (or has the necessary mobility) to undertake many portions, but not all, of the full mission for which it was deployed. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, or consumable, or unit position will decrease probability of mission success or increase vulnerability. Unit will encounter significant decreases in flexibility for mission accomplishment. The unit may need significant assistance to compensate for deficiencies.

(4) Report C–4 if the unit requires additional resources or training or needs mobility assistance to undertake the full mission for which it was deployed. If the situation dictates, the unit may be directed to undertake portions of its mission(s) with resources on hand. The status of personnel, equipment, supplies, or consumable level decreases probability of mission success and increases vulnerability. Mission success is possible for certain isolated scenarios. Unit cannot compensate for deficiencies even with significant assistance.

(5) Report Level-6 if the unit commander has no visibility of a particular resource area and, therefore, no ability to subjectively assess it.

c. Resource area levels for units with Derivative UICs, these levels will be determined based on the mission for which the unit has been deployed.

(1) *Personnel.* The commander will assess personnel status based on the number of personnel and mix of leaders, and skills required to execute the deployed mission. The personnel required to accomplish these missions/tasks will be reflected in a personnel level (P-level) using the assumptions and definitions defined in paragraph 11–4*b*.

(2) *Equipment on-hand.* The commander will assess equipment on hand status based on the number and types of equipment, support items and classes of supply required to execute the deployed mission. The equipment on hand required to accomplish these missions/tasks will be reflected in a supply level (S-level) using the assumptions and definitions defined in paragraph 11–4*b*.

(3) *Equipment serviceability.* The commander will assess equipment serviceability based on the number and types of support items, repair parts and facilities required to execute the deployed mission.

The equipment on hand required to accomplish these missions/tasks will be reflected in an equipment serviceability level (R-level) using the assumptions and definitions defined in paragraph 11–4*b*.

(4) *Training.* The commander will assess training status based on the unit's ability to execute the deployed mission. Unique environmental conditions will also be considered. The unit training required to accomplish these missions/tasks will be reflected in a training level (T-level) using the assumptions and definitions defined in paragraph 11–4*b*.

(5) *Overall.* Overall C-level will be based on the lowest reported resource area level. Subjective determinations are not applicable since each resource area was already subjectively determined.

d. The READY GENTEXT remark set is the only remarks set required for this report. READY GENTEXT REMARKS must be concise and 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 critical resources and training the unit needs to meet mission requirements.

11–5. Instructions for completing Deployed USR

a. TREAD. Enter JCRR1.

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 mission.

(1) "FF" and "AA" unit commanders will use this field to assess the mission for which the unit was organized.

(2) Derivative unit commanders will use this field to assess the unit's ability to accomplish the deployed operational mission.

c. REASN. This entry 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 (Appendix E) that shows the main reason the P-level is not 1; otherwise, leave blank.

(3) *ASPER, PERDATA set (assigned strength percentage).* Use percentage calculated in paragraph 4–7, Step 3. Enter "0" for Derivative UIC.

(4) *AVPER, PERDATA set (available strength percentage).* Use percentage calculated in paragraph 4–7, Step 5. Enter "0" for Derivative UIC.

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 (Appendix E) that shows the main 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. Leave blank for Derivative UIC.

(4) *EHRDN, EQOHDATA set (total number of ERC A&P LINs).* Calculate in accordance with paragraph 5–10, Step 4. Leave blank for Derivative UIC.

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 (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. Leave blank for Derivative UIC.

(4) *PIEMC, EQMCRDAT set (percentage pacing item on-hand fully mission 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. Leave blank for Derivative UIC.

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, subjectively determined by the commander. Leave blank for Derivative UIC.

(4) *TWRC1, TRAINDAT set (number of days required to train).* Enter the number of days required to train to full METL proficiency, subjectively determined by the commander. Leave blank for Derivative UIC.

h. GRID (Location). Enter the unit's location using the 11 position UTM grid or global positioning (GPS) data. When using UTM ensure the grid zone designation (3 digits), the 110,000 meter grid square designation (2 digits) and the grid coordinates to the nearest 110 meters (6 digits) are entered.

i. MAE, READYSEG set (mission accomplishment estimate). Commanders will subjectively assess the unit's ability to execute its assigned deployed mission. Derivative UICs leave this blank.

j. READY GENTEXT REMARK set. Use this set (Fig 11–2) to make comments pertaining to the unit's ability to accomplish the wartime mission for which it was organized and the mission for which it has been deployed. Derivative UIC will only comment on the mission for which it has been deployed. Comments may address any of the field labels on the report or any other factors the commander feels are necessary. Ready remarks must be clear, concise and to the point.

k. Classification. Enter the same classification as the operation for which it is deployed or in accordance with paragraph 2–8, which ever is higher.

l. TRANS type field. Enter "A."

UNIT STATUS REPORT

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 (unclassified example).

UNIT STATUS REPORT

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 ((unclassified example).

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 40–68
Quality Assurance Administration (Cited in para 4-5)

AR 71–13
The Department of the Army Equipment Authorization and Usage Program (Cited in para 5-14*a*)

AR 71–31
Management System for Tables of Organization and Equipment (Cited in para 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 and Brevity Codes (Cited in para 9-1*b*)

AR 380–5
Department of the Army Information Security Program (Cited in para 2-9*a*)

AR 601–142
Army Medical Department Professional Officer Filler System (PROFIS) (Cited in para 4-3*d* and 4-5*c*)

AR 700–138
Army Logistics Readiness and Sustainability (Cited in para 5-3, 5-11, 6-1*a*, and 6-4)

DA Pam 350–38
Standards in Weapons Training, (Cited in para 7-2)

DA Pam 350–39
Standards in Weapons Training, Special Operations Forces (Cited in para 7-2)

FM 25–100
Training the Force (Cited in para 7-2*b*)

FM 25–101
Battle Focused Training (Cited in para 7-2)

JCS MOP 11
Status of Resources and Training System (Cited in para 1-1*a*(1)

JCS Pub 1.03–3
Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) (Cited in para 1-1)

Section II
Related Publications

AR 11–2
Management Control

AR 40–61
Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures

AR 310–49
The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)

AR 350–41
Training in Units

AR 530–1
Operations Security (OPSEC)

AR 570–2
The Manpower and Requirements Criteria (MARC)

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 600–110
Identification, Surveillance, and Administration of Personnel Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

AR 611–6
Army Linguist Management

AR 611–112
Manual of Warrant Officer Military Occupational Specialties

AR 611–201
Enlisted Career Management Fields and Military Occupational Specialties

AR 614–30
Overseas Service

AR 635–100
Officer Personnel

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

DA Pam 710–2–1
Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

JANAP 128(I)
Automatic Digital Network Operating Procedures (AUTODIN)

SB 700–20
Army Adopted/Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items

TC 1–210
Aircrew Training Program-Commanders Guide to Individual and Crew Standardization

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 2715–R
Unit Status Report (Cited 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 71-31 states 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 warfighting 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 systems.)

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 impact on 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 alpha code in the ERC column of the TOE/MTOE (paragraph B-2).

B–2. ERC Definitions

a. ERC A or ERC P. Principal weapon systems and equipment (PWE) are critical to the accomplishment of primary doctrinal mission tasks and critical mission support items. This equipment is required to refuel, rearm, power, move, 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 backup 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, 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 due to what is often continuous movement on the battlefield and immediacy of need.

B–3. Coding Guidelines

a. If an LIN is identified as ERC A or ERC P, all sub-components listed by separate LINs will be considered ERC A (for example, radio installation kits for radios). 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. USAFISA will use the guidelines in paragraphs B-1 through B-3 to assign readiness codes to TOE equipment items.

b. USAFISA 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-FD).

c. Table B-1 provides equipment readiness code examples. This is not an all encompassing list but reflects 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, USAFISA, ATTN: MOFI-FMR-DO, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1344.

Table B–1
ERC Codes

Equipment	Type Unit	ERC
Communications equipment		
FM and HF voice command and control radios		
Tactical operations and intelligence nets for--	Maneuver brigades	A
	Combat divisions and corps	A
	Other type major command HQ that direct tactical operations	A
	Combat arms units (IN, AR, FA, SOF, EN, AD, AVN)	A
	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

Table B–1
ERC Codes—Continued

Equipment	Type Unit	ERC
FM and HF administrative log net radios	Unit Commanders.	A
	S2/S3 officers.	A
	Support operations sections (such as ammunitions, water, EOD, and fuel that respond to to operation control cells (S2/S3)).	A
	CSS commanders	A
	COMMZ	A
	Medical units in corps Divisions and/or separate brigades used in medical operations	A
	Casualty evacuation and critical medical supply operations	A
	All other units	B
Mobile subscriber equipment (MSE)	MSE Signal units	A
	All other units	B
Multi-channel radio equipment	Signal units	A
	All other units	B
Radio teletypewriters (RATT)	All units (unless it is the primary means of communications)	B
COMSEC equipment	Match radio supported	
Radar	All units whose primary mission is surveillance or air defense	A
	All other units	B
Installation and accessory equipment for radios and COMSEC equipment	Match radio supported	
Countermeasure devices intended to protect systems from enemy action	Match system supported	
Weapons		
Major weapon systems and weapon platforms (unless specified as pacing items in Appendix C)	All units	A
Individual weapons	Combat arms	A
	MP units	A
	Special Operations Forces	A
	All other units	B
Crew served weapons	Units with dedicated crews	A
	Combat arms units	A
	MP units	A
	Special Operations Forces	A
	All other units	B
Bayonets	Infantry units	A
	Special Forces units	A
	All other units	B
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.)		

Table B–1
ERC Codes—Continued

Equipment	Type Unit	ERC
Principle mission vehicles (See Appendix C for ERC P criteria.)	All units	A or P
Command and control vehicles	All units	A
Combat tracked 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	
Ambulance	Medical units	A
	Non-medical units	B
Ambulance Aircraft	Depending on assigned mission	A or P
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	A
	Infantry	A
	Armor	A
	Aviation (includes Air Ambulance units)	A
	Military Police	A
	Special Operations Forces	A
	MI Ground Surveillance Radar Units	A
	All other units	B
Unit maintenance equipment		
	All units	B
Camouflage nets		
	All units	C
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
	All other units	B
Alarms		

Table B–1
ERC Codes—Continued

Equipment	Type Unit	ERC
Detectors	NBC/reconnaissance elements	A
	All other units	B
Monitors	NBC/reconnaissance elements	A
	Decontamination units	A
	Medical 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
Smoke generators	Units whose primary mission is smoke generation	A
	All other units	B
ADP Equipment		
Equipment critical to mission accomplishment (major items such as AN/MYQ-4, AN/GSM-286 and AN/GSM-287)	All units	A
All other ADP equipment	All units	B
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		
	Combat engineer units	A
	Special Operations Forces	A
	Quartermaster and transportation units	A
	All other units	B
Wrist watches		
	All units	C
Band instruments		
	All units	Various codes
Mess equipment		
	All units	C
Test, measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE)		
Selected TMDE	Aviation unit maintenance organizations	A
Mission critical TMDE (10 items or 10 percent of TMDE, whichever is greater)	Other maintenance organizations	A
All other TMDE	All units	B

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, USAFISA 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 interchange ability with respect to the critical capability:

Note. The items must still be reported separately in material condition status reports.

(1) 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.

(2) 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 FMC computations.

d. 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.)

e. 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 and 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. USAFISA 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 (DCSLOG).

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 subjective upgrade or downgrade 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. However, 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 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*b*(3).

C–4. Use of Pacing Items for Preparing Reports

a. Pacing items are limiting factors in determining EOH and ES C-levels. EOH and ES levels for battalion size and smaller units will be no higher than the lowest pacing item level in EOH or ES respectively.

b. 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 of equipment by type units

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 Hawk Chaparral, Patriot BSFV Stinger AN/TSQ-73
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	Bulldozers Transporters CEV AVLB APC Excavators Scrapers Dump trucks Graters Cranes
CSC	40-ton crane Asphalt plant Crusher
TOPO Battalion Bridge Company	Plate section dump trucks Bridges Boats transporter
Dump Truck Company	Dump truck (20 ton)
Pipeline Construction Company	Cranes Bulldozers Excavator Pipeline haulers
Diving Teams	Compressor 3-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 Materiel Management Center	ADP equipment ADP generator Primary forklift
Medical Company Clearing Area Support	Truck Ambulance Trauma treatment set
Medical Company/Troop Armor/Mechanized Infantry	Ambulances 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 & Control (MEDCOM/GRP/BDE/BATTALION)	Primary AM net

Table C–1
Pacing items of equipment by type units—Continued

Type Unit	Equipment
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 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 DS/GS/Ammo	Truck forklift Container handling
Quartermaster	
QM Company	POL fuel system supply point
QM Company	Water supply Water purification equipment Truck Tank
S&S Company, Div	TBD
S&S Company, Non-Div	TBD
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)

Table C–1
Pacing items of equipment by type units—Continued

Type Unit	Equipment
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
LG CMDs COSCOMs DISCOMs MMCs HHC Support Group TAAC, AG Company	Mission essential ADP
Transportation	
Transportation Truck Company (Light, Light-Medium, Medium, Heavy, Combat HET, and Divisional TMT) and related detachments	Task trucks Task tractors Task trailers Task semitrailers
Transportation Cargo Transfer and Terminal Service Companies and Detachments	All rough terrain forklifts Container handlers and cranes
Transportation Watercraft Amphibian Units	Self propelled watercraft Floating cranes Amphibians and air cushion vehicles
Transportation Movement Control Units	ADP22

Appendix D
Personnel Availability Criteria

D–1. General

Unit Status Report personnel level will be based on that portion of a unit's assigned strength that is available for deployment. 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

Categories	Reporting Unit Available? CONUS[1]	OCONUS
Deceased (DC)	NO	NO
Missing/Prisoner of war (MP)	NO	NO
Legal Processing (LP)		
Arrest and Confinement	NO	NO
Pending Military or Civil Court Action	NO	NO
Under Investigation for Subversion or Disaffection	NO	NO
Under Investigation by a Military/Civil Criminal Investigation Activity	NO	NO
Pending administrative/legal discharge separation	NO	NO
Commander's Restriction (CR)	NO[2]	NO[2]
Absent Without Leave (AW)	NO	NO
Unsatisfactory Participant (UP)(RC only)	NO[3]	NO[3]
Assigned, Not Joined (AN)	NO	NO
Hospitalized/Convalescent Leave (HO)	NO	NO
Leave/TDY (LT)		
TDY in CONUS	YES	NO[4]
Leave in CONUS	YES	NO[4]
TDY OCONUS	NO[4]	YES[5]
Leave OCONUS	NO[4]	YES[5]
Deployed (DP)	NO[6]	NO[6]
Pregnant (PG)	[7]	[7]
Prenatal	NO	NO
Postpartum (not fit for duty)	NO	NO
Adoption	NO	NO
Training (TN)		
Not completed minimum	NO	N/A
Training requirements for deployment	NO	NO
Dental (DN)	[8]	[8]
No dental record	NO	NO
No PANOREX	NO	NO
Needs emergency dental care	NO	NO
Other (OT)		
HIV Positive	NO	NO
HIV Testing	[9]	[9]
No test last 24 months (AC)	NO	NO
No test last 60 months (RC)	NO	NO
No DNA	[14]	[14]
Family Care Plan	[10]	[10]
Profiles		
Temporary (precluding satisfactory duty performance)	NO	NO
Permanent 3/4 Profile	NO[11]	NO[11]
Simultaneous Membership Program	NO[12]	NO[12]
Sole Surviving Family Member	NO	NO
Conscientious Objector	[13]	[13]

Table D–1
Determining personnel availability-decision matrix —Continued

Categories	Reporting Unit Available? CONUS[1]	OCONUS
Less than 7 days to ETS	NO	NO

Notes:

[1] CONUS includes Alaska and Hawaii.

[2] Generally NO; however, can be YES if, in the judgment of the commander, the restriction does not preclude the soldier from deploying.

[3] The soldier is not available beginning on the date the soldier attained his or her ninth un-excused absence (AR 135–91, para 4–11a), 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 4–13).

[4] Generally No; however, can be YES if, in the judgment of the commander, the individual can return to meet the timeline for an operational deployment.

[5] Only if individuals remain within the theater.

[6] Usually No; however, can be YES if, in the judgment of the commander, the individual can return and meet the operational deployment. 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 personnel, the parent unit must notify unit of attachment to preclude double counting soldier's availability. (Only one unit can count a resource.)

[7] A military mother of a newborn is Not Available for four months after 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] The following are the only dental reasons for temporary status as Not Available:

a. Inability to construct a temporary dental record and/or complete a PANOGRAPH prior to deployment.

b. During the deployment dental screening, a soldier may be designated non-deployable 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.

[9] Soldier is not deployable only if an HIV test cannot be administered prior to deployment.

[10] Soldiers who are single (or married to another service member) and have custody of dependent(s), are considered Not Available until they have submitted a written, workable family care plan. If the soldier fails to submit a workable plan within the prescribed time, he/she will be processed for separation and considered Not Available during the period in which the separation action is taking place. (See AR 600–20, Chapter V and AR 600–8–101.)

[11] Personnel with permanent 3/4 profiles are considered Not Available unless cleared as deployable via the MOS Medical Retention Board (MMRB).

[12] Applies only to SMP participants in advanced ROTC (junior/senior year in college). SMP soldiers are assigned to RC units and are also enrolled in ROTC.

[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:

a. Soldiers with an approved conscientious objector (1–0) status will not be deployable and will be allowed to continue processing for discharge.

b. 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.

c. Once a soldier submits a formal application for conscientious objector status UP 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 2–1.

[14] Commencing 4 February 1997, all Active Duty Reserve and National Guard soldiers who do not have the required dental treatment panograph on file and a DNA specimen on file or collected are not available for hostile fire/imminent danger zone deployments. After 31 December 1998, all active duty soldiers who do not have the required dental treatment panograph on file and a DNA specimen collected or on file are not available for any deployments, including peacetime/training. The cut-off date for all Reserve and National Guard soldiers required to have DNA and panograph prior to any type of deployment is to be determined.

Appendix E
Codes for Factors Preventing Achievement of a Higher Rating

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 C-1 indicating the primary reason a unit's overall level is not C-1.

E–2. Reason codes for other than P-1, S-1, R-1 or T-1

a. Use codes from the following list 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).

b. Equipment-on-hand.

Table E–1
Primary reason overall level not C–1

Code	Definition
P	Personnel
S	Equipment on hand
R	Equipment readiness
T	Training
M	Resource allocation by unified or specified commander does not permit a higher level.
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 for other than P-1, S-1, R-1 or T-1

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

Table E–2
Reason codes for other than P-1, S-1, R-1 or T-1—Continued

Code	Definition
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–3
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 due 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 due to force modernization)
S99	Shortage—fire support equipment
STW	Training unit with wartime mission tasking capability

Table E–3
Codes for equipment-on-hand—Continued

Code	Definition
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 due to partial deployment

Table E–4
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
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 due to school support (training) mission
RBI	Equipment inoperable due to extensive training
RBJ	Equipment inoperable due to extensive admin use
RBK	Equipment not available due 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–4
Codes for Equipment Serviceability—Continued

Table E–5
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—due to school support mission
T54	Training incomplete due 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

Table E–5
Training codes—Continued

Code	Definition
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.

Appendix F
Exempt/Non-Type Classified Items

F–1. General

Each unit's current authorization document (MTOE/TDA) serves as a base document for preparing a 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 reporting for a specified time. In addition, commanders may designate selected items as on-hand "in-lieu-of"required equipment items.

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. LINs in table F-1 are exempt from reporting.

c. HQDA will identify other LIN exemptions, as required, by separate worldwide message or by updating this appendix.

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) Has the same characteristics as the authorized item.

(2) Can be used in conjunction with other required items.

(3) 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) Is planned to 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 meet the criteria for ERC A, as outlined in Appendix B, before it is 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. As a minimum, the local LIN, 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:	Model	Nomenclature
All "I" LINs	NA	Computer hardware
All "Z" LINs	N/A	Developmental items
All C62375 (VI)	Z-AIJ/TSEC	Case battery
E45766 (NE)	KIK-18	Code changes key
E45820 (NE)	KYK-28	Code changes key
E45830 (NE)	KYK-38	Code changes key
E98103 (VI)	KYK-13	Electronic keying device
J07622	MK-2150/VRC	Installation kit
J31622	MK-1967/VRC	Installation kit
J71475	MK-2146/VRC	Installation kit
J71543	MK-2147/VRC	Installation kit
J71611	MK-2148/VRC	Installation kit
JK1679	MK-2149/VRC	Installation kit
J71747	MK-2152/VRC	Installation kit
J71815	MK/2153/VRC	Installation kit
J97569 (VI)	Z-AHQ/TSEC/KY58	Interface adapter
J98501	AN/PPX-3	Interrogator set
K87384/K87437 (NE)	MK15-1800-series	Installation kits
K87490 (NE)	MK15-1800-series	Installation kit
K87524 (NE)	MK15-1800-series	Installation kit
K87536/K87566 (VI)	MK-1800-series	Installation kits
L22987 (NE)	KG-27	Key generation
L40063	AN/GVS-5	Laser infrared set
N02758 (VI)	KY X 15	Net control device
N04456 (NI)	AN/PVS-5	Night vision goggles
N04596 (NI)	AN/TVS-4	Night vision sight (crew)
N04732 (NI)	AN/PVS-4	NVS-individual
N04982 (NI)	AN/TAS-12	NVS
N15518 (NI)	AN/TVS-4	NVS (tripod)
N23721 (NI)	AN/TAS-5	NVS
P43177 (NE)	2ACD/ZACD-1	Power supply
43211 (NE)	2ACC	Power supply
R71504 (NE)	5T-28	Test set
R71604 (VI)	TSEC/KY 58	Remote control unit
S01373 (VI)	KY57	Communications security
S01441 (VI)	KY58	COMSEC
T40405 (VI)	KOI18	Tape reader general purpose
U01144 (NE)	KY3	COMSEC
U01275 (NE)	KY8	COMSEC
U01295 (NE)	KY28	COMSEC
U01305 (NE)	KY38	COMSEC
V08699 (NE)	HYL-4	Retrans units
V08721 (NE)	HYL-3R	Retrans units
V62406 (NE)	ST-23	Test set
V98788 (VI)	HYP-57/TSEC	Vehicle power supply
W60351 (VI)	HYX-57/TEC	Wireline adapter
Y03104 (NI)	AN/PAS-7	Infrared viewer

Legend for Table F-1:
NE-Nestor.
VI-Vinson.
NI-night vision.

Appendix G
Operational Readiness (Emerging Concept)

G–1. Definition.
Operational readiness (OPRED) is the methodology that the Army Staff is working on to reflect the total cost of preparing a unit to go to war. It includes training (OPTEMPO) and all associated costs (TADSS, ranges, land, maintenance and power projection facilities). Commanders generally obligate their funds this way. However, individuals and organizations external to the Army view allocation of OPTEMPO funds to base operations (BASOPS) and other essential accounts as mismanagement, because they do not recognize the full range of activities and facilities required for readiness.

G–2. Purpose.
This concept was created based on the need to provide a common perspective on the "dollars to readiness" initiatives that the Department of Defense is searching. Operational readiness codifies Army policy that total readiness is more than just the unit training funds in the OPTEMPO account. It defines it with more rigor, and uses it as a framework to report readiness and resource execution.

G–3. Training strategies
To further develop OPRED and move it from the concept to execution stage, the Army is in the process of revising training strategies. These strategies will produce revised training models, be included in the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) and the Standard Army Training System (SATS), and provide the baseline for gate-based readiness reporting. The revised strategies will be available to units using SATS and provide the Department of the Army profile to SRC level of detail.

G–4. Changes to readiness reporting
Upon full implementation of OPRED, changes to readiness reporting will reflect the OPRED concept through revised training reporting criteria.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AA
Active Army

ABN
Airborne

AC
Active Component

ACCB
Air Cavalry Combat Brigade

ACR
Armored Cavalry Regiment

ACS
Asset Control System

AD
active duty

ADP
automatic data processing

ADPE
automatic data processing equipment

AE
auxiliary equipment

AEB
aerial exploitation battalion

AFU
assault fire unit

AG
Adjutant General

AGR
Active Guard Reserve

ALO
authorized level of organization

AMC
United States Army Materiel Command

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMIM
Army Modernization Information Memorandum

AMOPS
Army Mobilization And Operations Planning System

AMOSC
additionally awarded military occupational specialty code

AMTP
Army Training and Evaluation Program mission training plans

AN
assigned, not joined

AOC
area of concentration

APERT
personnel turnover percentage

APC
armored personnel carrier

AR
Army regulation

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARSOF
Army Special Operations Forces

ARTEP
Army Training and Evaluation Program

ASAS
All-Source Analysis System

ASE
administrative support equipment

ASI
additional skill identifier

ASIOE
associated support items of equipment

ASL
authorized stockage list

ASLT
assault

ASORTS
Army Status of Resources and Training System

AT
annual training

attn
attention

avg
average

AVLB
armored vehicle launch bridge

AVN
Aviation

AVPER
available strength percentage

AWOL
absent without leave

AWRPS
Army war reserve prepositioned sets

BASOPS
base operations

BDE
brigade

BII
basic issue items

BMM
borrowed military manpower

BMME
borrowed military manpower end

BMMS
borrowed military manpower start

BN
battalion

BOIP
basis of issue plan

CAR
Chief, Army Reserves

CATS
combined arms training strategy

CCNUM
command and control number

CEWI
Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence Unit

CEV
combat Engineer vehicle

CFM
cubic feet per minute

CFV
Cavalry fighting vehicle

chap
chapter

CINC
Commander in Chief

CJCS
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

CMD
command

CO
conscientious objector

COHORT
cohesion, operational readiness training

COL
colonel

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

CS
combat support

CSS
combat service support

CTA
common table of allowances

CTC
combat training center

CTR
center

CTT
commander's tactical terminal

CY
cubic yard

DA
Department of the Army

DC
deceased

DCSLOG
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DEPMEDS
deployable medical system

DES
distribution execution system

DETC
displaced equipment training centers

DISCOM
division support command

DLPT
Defense Language Proficiency Test

DP
deployed

DN
dental (non-deployable report)

DUIC
derivative unit identification code

ECS
equipment concentration sites

E-date
effective date

EDRE
emergency deployment readiness exercise

EMC
equipment mission capable

EN
Engineer

EOD
explosive ordnance disposal

EOH
equipment on hand

ERC
equipment readiness code

ES
equipment serviceability

EW
electronic warfare

FA
Field Artillery

fld
field

FM
frequency modulated

FMC
fully mission capable

FMMP
Force Modernization Master Plan

FORSCOM
United States Army Forces Command

FOUO
for official use only

FSB
Forward Support Battalion

FTNGD
full-time National Guard duty

FTX
field training exercise

GBCS
ground-based common sensor

GCMCA
General Court-Martial Convening Authority

GMT
Greenwich mean time

GPS
global positioning

GRP
Group

HET
heavy-equipment transporter

HF
high frequency

HHB
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery

HHC
Headquarters and Headquarters Company

HIV
human immunodeficiency virus

HMMWV
high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle

HO
hospitalized/convalescent leave

HQ
Headquarters

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

hvy
heavy

IADT
initial active duty for training

IFF
identification, friend or foe

IFV
Infantry fighting vehicle

ILO
in lieu of

IN
Infantry

IOC
initial operational capability, Industrial Operations Command

ITV
improved TOW vehicle

JANAP
joint Army-Navy-Air Force publication

JCS
Joint Chiefs of Staff

JSTAR
Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

KATUSA
Korea augmentation to United States Army

LACV
light amphibious cargo vehicle

LCSS
land combat support system

LET
light equipment transport

LIC
language identification code

LID
light Infantry division

LIN
line item number

LOGSA
USAMC Logistic Support Agency

LP
legal processing

LT
light, leave/TDY

LTOE
living table of organization and equipment

MAB
mobile floating assault bridge-ferry

MACOM
major Army command

MAE
mission accomplishment estimate

MAJ
major

MARC
manpower requirement criteria

MATES
mobilization and training equipment site

MEDCOM
Medical Command

MC
mission capable

MES
medical/dental equipment set

MET
medium equipment transport

METL
mission essential task list

MI
Military Intelligence

MITT
mobile integrated tactical terminal

MLRS
multiple launch rocket system

mm
millimeter

MMC
Materiel Management Center

MMRB
MOS medical retention board

MOA
memorandum of agreement

MODS
Medical Occupational Data System

MOP
memorandum of policy

MOS
military occupational specialty

MOSC
military occupational specialty code

MOSQ
military occupational specialty qualified

MOU
memorandum of understanding

MP
Military Police Corps, missing (non-deployable report)

MRSA
Materiel Readiness Support Activity

MSB
main support battalion

MSE
materiel status evaluation or mobile subscriber equipment

MSPER
military occupational specialty qualified percentage

MTD
mounted

MTF
message text format

MTOE
modification table of organization and equipment

MUSARC
Major United States Army Reserve Command

NAP
not authorized for prepositioning

NATO
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC
nuclear, biological, chemical

NBCEQPT
nuclear, biological, chemical equipment

NCA
National Command Authority

NCO
noncommissioned officer

NCS
net control station

NET
new equipment training

NGB
National Guard Bureau

NMCM
not mission capable maintenance

NMCS
not mission capable supply

NRLIN
non-reportable line item number

NTC
National Training Center

NTCI
non-type classified items

NVS
night vision sight

OADR
originating agencies determination required

OBC
Officer Basic Course

OCONUS
outside continental United States

OCS
Officer Candidate School

OOC
out of cycle

OPFOR
opposing forces

OPLAN
operations plan

OPNS
operations

OPRED
operational readiness

ORD
ordnance

OT
other (non-deployable report)

PC
personal computer

PCN
personnel control number

PCS
permanent change of station

PERL
prepositioned equipment requirement list

PG
pregnancy

PI
pacing item

PLL
prescribed load list

PMCS
preventative maintenance checks and services

PMOS
primary military occupational specialty

PMOSC
primary MOSC

POE
port of embarkation

POL
petroleum, oils, and lubricants

POR
preparation of replacements for overseas movement

PROFIS
professional filler system

pub
publication

PWE
primary weapons and equipment

QTB
quarterly training briefing

RATT
radio teletypewriter

RC
Reserve Component

RCHD
Reserve Component Hospital Decrement

RECAP
recapitulation

REFORGER
Return of Forces to Germany

REQVAL
requisition validation system

RMKS
remarks

RMTC
regional medical training centers

RMTS
regional maintenance training sites

ROTC
Reserve Officers' Training Corps

RTS
regional training site

RTS-MED
regional training site-medical

S2
Intelligence Officer (United States Army)

S3
Operations and Training Officer (United States Army)

SAM
surface-to-air missile

SAMAS
Structure and Manpower Allocation System

SAT
short and can accompany troops

SATS
standard Army training system

SB
supply bulletin

SCG
security classification guide

SDTOTAL
special duty total

SECRN
secondary reason

SGPER
senior grade percentage

SGT
sergeant

SIDPERS
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SIMA
Systems Integration Management Activity

SKO
sets, kits, or outfits

SMOSC
secondary military occupational specialty code

SMP
simultaneous membership plan

SOF
Special Operations Forces

SOJT
supervised on-the-job training

SORTS
status of resources and training system

SP
self-propelled

SPBS-R
standard property book system—redesigned

SQI
special qualification identifiers

SRSA-EU
strategic reserve storage activity—Europe

SRC
standard requirement code

S&S
supply and service

SSG
staff sergeant

STAMIS
Standard Army Multi-Command Management Information System

STARC
State Area Command

TAAC
Theater Army Automation Center

TAADS-R
The Army Authorization Documents System—Redesign

TADSS
training aides, devices, simulators and simulation

TAT
to accompany troops

TC
transportation corps

TD
troop diversion

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDY
temporary duty

TEC
training extension course

TERRN
tertiary reason

TM
technical manual

TMDE
test measurement and diagnostic equipment

TML
terminal

TMT
transportation motor transport

TN
training

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TOPO
topographic

TOW
tube-launched, optically tracked, wire guided

TRADOC
United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG
The Surgeon General

TT
teletypewriter

UAV
unmanned aerial vehicles

UIC
unit identification code

ULLS
unit level logistics system

UP
unsatisfactory participation

US
United States

USACAPOC
United States Army Civil Affairs And Psychological Operations Command

USAFISA
United States Army Force Integration Support Agency

USAMMA
United States Army Medical Materiel Activity

USAMMCE
United States Army Medical Materiel Center Europe

USAR
United States Army Reserve

USARC
United States Army Reserve Command

USARF
United States Army Reserve Forces

USASFC
United States Army Special Forces Command

USASOC
United States Army Special Operations Command

USMTF
United States message text format

USR
unit status report

UTES
unit training equipment site

WETS
week-end training site

WO
warrant officer

WWMCCS
Worldwide Military Command and Control System

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 Title 10, United States Code, section 672(d) and Army National Guard (ARNG) personnel serving on full-time National Guard duty (FTNGD) under Title 32, US Code 502(f). 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 which 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.

Army war reserve prepositioned sets
Prepositioned Army War Reserve stocks configured as generic unit sets of equipment.

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 the Professional Officer 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 which can be supported by the manpower available and which is reflected in the authorized column of authorization documents.

Available days
Applies to assessing your 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 that is 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 manpower spaces have been authorized, but 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 of fill (C-Level)
Indicates the degree to which a unit has achieved prescribed levels of personnel and equipment, the training of those personnel, and the maintenance 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 USAFISA 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 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 fifth and sixth are the fiscal year in which the document becomes effective.

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 homestation to meet operational deployment requirements out of the area of operations.

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, third and fourth are the month, and 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, issue 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 regiment. Enhanced brigades contain robust CS/CSS which allows easy integration into existing corps or division support structure. C4I systems are compatible and interoperable with corps and division system. 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 which 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 (zero) through 9 can be reported, preceded by leading zones.

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.

a. 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.

b. Partially mission capable. Systems and equipment that 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.

c. Unit status report. 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.

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.

Nonavailable days
Used in assessing the ability of equipment to do its combat or combat support job. Nonavailable days are the days the equipment was not able to do its missions, the time your 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 underway or needed.

Not mission capable supply
Equipment that cannot perform its combat missions because of supply shortage or awaiting parts/supplies.

Pacing items
Major weapon systems, aircraft, and other items of equipment that are 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
a. MTOE units. A United States Army—
(1) Numbered unit of battalion or equivalent level.
(2) Numbered company, battery, troop, platoon, detachment, or team that is not an organic element of a battalion.

Note. As an exception to the above, certain split units are treated as parent units for documentation in TAADS.

b. TDA units. These units organized under a TDA with a unique TDA number assigned by DA, includes TDA augmentation to an MTOE unit.

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.

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.

Required column
That portion of a unit's TOE/MTOE/TDA which designates what personnel and equipment are necessary to meet full wartime requirements.

Reserve Component
As used in this regulation, applies to ARNG and USAR units.

Reserve Component on extended active duty
A Reserve Component organization ordered to extended active duty rather than for a short training tour or for a limited purpose; for example, to assist in quelling a civil disorder or to assist in disaster relief.

Roundout unit
A Department of the Army program which brings under-structured Active Army divisions up to a standard configuration by affiliation of Reserve Component units. In the event of a mobilization, these Reserve Component units will deploy as part of the Active Army division. Roundout units will cease to exist at the end of FY96.

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 meets the prescribed requirements and qualifications. However, he 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.

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 whereas 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.

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 United States Army manpower by substituting non-United States 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 level of resource fill of 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
There are no special abbreviations or terms.

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RESERVED

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: [ ][ ][ ] Sequence Number (FLD 3)

UIC: [W][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Unit Identification Code of Submitter (FLD2)

(Report Number)

SCLAS: [ ] Security Classification of the Report (FLD 5)

DTG [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Date Time Group when report submitted (DDHHMMZMMMYY) (FLD 4)

2. RPTDUIC SET

UIC: [W][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Unit Identification Code of Unit Being Reported (FLD 1)

NOCHG: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] (FLD 2)

3. OVERALL SET

[ ] Set Security Classification (Enter U, C, or S) (FLD1)

[ ] Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 2)

RICDA: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] As of Date of Report (YYMMDD) (FLD 3)

TREAD: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Enter "OVALL" for REG (FLD 4)

READY: [ ] Overall Unit Rating (Enter 1-5) (FLD 5)

REASN: [ ] Primary Reason Overall Not 1 (P, S, R, T, N, X, or 6) (FLD 6)

SECRN: [ ][ ][ ] Secondary Reason Overall Not 1 (Enter code from App E or ?) (FLD7)

TERRN: [ ][ ][ ] Tertiary Reason Overall Not 1 (Enter code from App E or ?) (FLD 8)

4. PERSONEL SET

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

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

7. TRAINING SET

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

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

8. FORECAST SET

CARAT: [ ] Forecasted Category Level Change (Enter 1-5 or ?) (FLD 1)

CADAT: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Forecasted Date of Change (If Applicable (YYMMDD) (FLD 2)

9. CATLIMIT SET

LIM: [ ] 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: [ ] Reason for Organization less than ALO (Enter P or S) (FLD 2)

SECTION B - ARMY REPORTING REQUIREMENT

10. ARMYRPT SET

[ ] Set Security Classification (U, C, S) (FLD 1)

[K][A][ ] Report Type (KA1, KA2, KA3) (FLD 2)

ALO: [ ] Authorized Level of Organiation (FLD 3)

RICDA: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] As of Date of Report (YYMMDD) (FLD 4)

PUID: [ ] Parent Unit Code (Enter 4 or 5) (FLD 5)

11. PERSDATA SET

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

(Enter 0-200%)

ASPER: [ ][ ][ ] Assigned Strength Percent (FLD 2)

AVPER: [ ][ ][ ] Available Strength Percent (FLD 3)

MSPER: [ ][ ][ ] MOS Qualified Percent (FLD 4)

SGPER: [ ][ ][ ] Senior Grade Percent (FLD 5)

APERT: [ ][ ][ ] 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: [ ][ ][ ][ ] Females Assigned (FLD 1)

FEMPREG: [ ][ ][ ][ ] Females Pregnant (FLD2)

14. ACTGURES SET

(Enter 0-999)

AGRASGD: [ ][ ][ ] Number of Guardsmen and Reservists (FLD1)

15. EQMCRDAT SET

[ ] Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 1)

(Enter 0-100%)

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

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

16. READYSEG SET

MAE:/ PCTBEDDP: [ ][ ][ ] Mission Accomplishment Estimate (Enter 0-100%) (FLD 1)

C5: [ ][ ] Number or Subordinate Units Assigned C5 (Enter 0-99) (FLD 2)

MTOE:/ [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Unit Number (FLD 3)

EDATE: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Effective Date or ? (YYMMDD) (FLD 4)

CCNUM: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Command and Control Number or ? (FLD 5)

17a. EQOHDATA SET

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

(For ERC A Equipment)

(Enter 0-999)

EHRDN: [ ][ ][ ] Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below) (FLD 2)

EHRD1: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 1 (FLD 3)

EHRD2: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 2 (FLD 4)

EHRD3: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 3 (FLD 5)

EHRD4: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 4 (FLD 6)

(For ERC P Equipment)

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

17b. ERC B & C EQUIPMENT

(GENTEXT set, Label:EHRDN)

(Enter 0-999)

EHRDNBC: [ ][ ][ ] Total Equipment On Hand (Sum 1, 2, 3, 4 below) (FLD 1)

EHRDBC1: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 1 (FLD 2)

EHRDBC2: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 2 (FLD 3)

EHRDBC3: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 3 (FLD 4)

EHRDBC4: [ ][ ][ ] Number at Level 4 (FLD 5)

18. TRAINDAT SET

[ ] Transaction Type (Enter A, C, or D) (FLD 1)

TWRC1: [ ][ ] Training Days Required (Enter 0-99) (FLD 2A)

TMETL: [ ][ ] Percent METL Trained (Enter 0-99) (FLD 2B)

(Enter A, B, C, or D for the following)

ITAVS: [ ] Assigned Strength Shortfall (FLD 3)

ITSDR: [ ] Special Duty Requirements (FLD 4)

ITAFT: [ ] Available Funds Indicator (FLD 5)

ITAEM: [ ] Availability of Equipment or Material (FLD 6)

ITAQL: [ ] Avail of Qualified Leaders (FLD 7) (If Reported ITAVTRNG must be blank)

ITAVTRNG: [ ] Status of Aviator Training (Enter 1-4) (FLD 8) (If Reported ITAQL must be blank)

ITATF: [ ] Avail of Training Facilities (FLD 9)

ITAFL: [ ] Avail of Fuel (FLD 10)

ITATA: [ ] Avail of Ammuniation (FLD 11)

ITATM: [ ] Avail of Time/Flying Hours (FLD 12)

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:** ☐

GENTEXT SET: /RMK/

//

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

20. w | | | | | | Unit Identification Code | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	GRADE	REQ	AUTH	ASGD	AVAIL
01	06				
02	05				
03	04				
04	03				
05	0102				
06	WO				
07	E9				
08	E8				
09	E7				
10	E6				
11	E5				
12	E1E4				

SECTION D - 2RQPER: MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY SHORTAGE REPORT

21.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	MOS	REQ	AUTH	ASGD

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

22.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code

| | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	ASI/SQI	REQ	AUTH	ASGD

SECTION D - 2LANGAGE: LANGUAGE SKILL SHORTAGE REPORT

23.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	MOS	LIC	LICREQ	LICASGD	LICQUAL

SECTION D - PSPER NON-DEPLOYABLES REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

24.

W ☐☐☐☐☐ Unit Identification Code ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

GENTEXT SET:

	COUNT	REASON	
NONDEP	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	
	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	
	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	
	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	
	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	
	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	NONDEPE

Reason Codes:

DC: DECEASED
MP: MISSING
LP: LEGAL PROCESSING
AW: AWOL
AN: ASSIGNED, NOT JOINED
HO: HOSPITALIZED
LT: LEAVE/TDY
PG: PREGNANCY
CR: COMMANDERS Restriction
DN: DENTAL
TN: TRAINING
OT: OTHER
DP: DEPLOYED
UP: UNSAT PARTICPANT (RC ONLY)

SECTION D - 2PIESTAT: PACING ITEM STATUS REPORT

25.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	PILIN	PIREQ	PIAUT	PIOH

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

26.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code | | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	ERCA4LN	ERCAREQ	ERAAUTH	ERCAOH

SECTION D - 2EOHSHRT: EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE REPORT

27.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code

| | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	EQLIN	QTYREQ	QTYAUTH	QTYOH

SECTION D - BORROWED AND LOANED EQUIPMENT REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

28.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code | | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

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

BORROWED EQUIP	QTY	LOANED EQUIP	QTY	SUB/IN LIEU OF	QTY	SUB/IN LIEU FOR	QTY

SECTION D - NBC EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

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

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

GENTEXT SET: **MASK** **DET** **DECON** **IPE** **RAD**

ITEM	S-LEVEL	LIN	AUTH	ON HAND

SECTION D - MES EQUIPMENT REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

30.

W						Unit Identification Code

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

GENTEXT SET: /RMK/

//

Example

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

SECTION D - 2ERCERRT: OPERATIONAL PERCENTAGE REPORT

31.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code | | | | | | | Date of Report (YYMMDD)

DE	ERCALIN	CERCAN	ERPCT	PROB

SECTION D - TRRAT GENTEXT REMARKS FORM

33.

W [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Unit Identification Code

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

***FOR NG AND USAR UNITS ONLY:** PREMOB LVL* [ ] PREMOB DYS* [ ][ ]

GENTEXT SET: /RMK

//

SECTION D - TRRAT GENTEXT REMARKS FORM

33.

W [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Unit Identification Code

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

***FOR NG AND USAR UNITS ONLY:** PREMOB LVL* [ ] PREMOB DYS* [ ][ ]

GENTEXT SET: /RMK

//

SECTION D - ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS REPORT: GENTEXT REMARK

34.

W | | | | | | Unit Identificaiton Code

| | | | | | | Date of Report

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

☐ Transaction type (Entr A or D)

LABEL: **RICDA**

GENTEXT SET: T-LEVEL

TNGDYREQ ☐☐

NBCTNG: ☐

NBCEQP ☐ NBC S-Level

RMK:

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 COMPLANY LEVEL TNG WITH NEW PERS, TO BE FULLY MISSION CAPABLE
/WARMWXS/-/-/RMK:EXAMPLE WARMWX REMARKS/WARMWXE
/COLDWXS/ -/ -/ COLDWXE//

SECTION D - FREE GENTEXT REMARKS FORM

35.

W | | | | | | Unit Identification Code

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

GENTEXT SET: /RMK/

//

SECTION D - NARR: ARMY HIGHER LEVEL COMMANDERS COMMENT FORM

36.

W					

Unit Identification Code

NARR SET: NARR

//

Example

NARR/EXAMPLE ARMY HIGHER LEVEL COMMANDERS
REMARKS/CONCUR WITH
UPGRADE OF UNIT TO C2//

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