How CBO’s Measure of Availability Rates Compares With the Department of Defense’s Measure

To illustrate the differences between the methods CBO and DoD use to calculate the availability rate of military aircraft, CBO analyzed 2019 data on the Air Force’s F-15C fighter jet.

Measuring the Status of the Air Force’s Fleet of F-15Cs

Number of Aircraft

What the Air Force’s Data Show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator-Possessed</th>
<th>121 Mission Capable</th>
<th>59 Not Mission Capable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depot</td>
<td>17 Mission Capable</td>
<td>14 Not Mission Capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>93 Mission Capable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different Ways to Calculate the Availability Rate

DoD’s Approach

- 67% Available
- 33% Unavailable

CBO’s Approach

- 40% Available
- 60% Unavailable

The Air Force had 304 F-15Cs in 2019. During that year, an average of 121 planes were mission capable and possessed by operators, according to military data. The data also indicate that 110 jets were coded as mission capable but could not be flown on combat or training missions because 17 were undergoing depot-level maintenance and 93 were in storage.

DoD measures only the availability rate of aircraft in the possession of operating units. By its measure, 67 percent of F-15Cs were available in 2019 (121 out of 180).

CBO’s measure counts all aircraft, including those in storage or receiving depot maintenance, as part of the fleet. By CBO’s measure, 40 percent of F-15Cs were available (121 out of 304).