

(6) An assessment of the ability of the F-5 to replicate fourth- and fifth-generation threats in support of F-22 and F-35 training;

(7) An assessment of whether existing F-5 aircraft, and the associated logistical requirements such as spare parts and engines, are readily available to commercial firms in quantities sufficient to provide adequate air-to-air training;

(8) An assessment of whether such a program could help in the preservation of the useful service life of military aircraft fleets;

(9) An assessment of Federal Aviation Administration airworthiness requirements and aircrew certification processes to ensure safety of flight for such operations;

(10) An assessment of government liability, insurance requirements, or other legal impediments; and (11) Any other data that the Secretary determines is appropriate in evaluating the potential for an F-5 training program to be operated by commercial firms.

The committee directs the Secretary to provide a briefing to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services on the results of the analysis within 30 days of completion of the report.

Availability of Full-Time Trainers in the Army

The committee is aware that the Army has had to deploy a significant number of personnel typically assigned to training positions to support the needs of ground commanders in ongoing contingency operations. In February 2010, the Commander of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command cited a significant decline in the total number of trainers assigned to his command, as well as an increased reliance upon contracted civilian rather than military trainers.

The committee is concerned about the Army's ability to provide the necessary personnel to train U.S. soldiers as well as to support the demands of ongoing operations. Therefore, the committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to evaluate the availability of full-time trainers in the Army and report the results of this review to the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on Armed Services. This review should evaluate:

- (1) The ratio of full-time trainers to trainees;
- (2) Changes in manning authorizations for trainers over time;
- (3) The extent to which the Army has experienced challenges in filling its training positions;
- (4) Any measures the Army has taken to address these challenges, including the extent to which the Army has shifted its instructor/trainer force from uniformed service personnel to civilians or contractors; and
- (5) The extent, if any, that U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command officials have assessed the impact of any increased reliance on civilians or contractors on the quantity or quality of the training they are able to provide to their trainees.