

# STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

## DEFINITIONS

**Operational Readiness Rate (ORR):** The ORR is defined as the number of days the BDS system(s) at a particular location ~~in~~ over the course of a specific month are fully mission capable in accordance with the system's technical manual. The monthly ORR is based on the average daily ORR (Number of Mission capable system / Total number of Systems), summing the daily ORR percentages and dividing by the total number of days in the month, i.e.  $(2,850/30 \text{ days} = 95\% \text{ ORR}$  or  $2850/31\text{days} = 91.9$  or  $92\% \text{ ORR}$  for that month. The daily ORR is to be made at a specific point (Time or hour) of each day of the month. For the purpose of the Umbrella CLS contract, only those items that the CLS contractor is responsible for that are not fully mission capable shall be included. This is not to be confused with the unit's operational readiness rate, which may be lower. For non operational days where the systems do not have Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) conducted, the systems are assumed to be fully mission capable that day or until the time a check indicates the system(s) are not fully mission capable. One measurement may be the number of CLS maintenance requests received on a system received and those that remain open over a 24-hour period.

**Operational Availability (OA):** OA is the number of hours in a month that the system(s) at a particular site are fully mission capable and are ready for use divided by the total (Maximum) number of hours (30 days = 720 hours; 31 days = 744 hours) in that month that each system(s) are available. For the purpose of the Umbrella CLS contract, only those items that the CLS contractor is responsible for, that are not fully mission capable shall be included. This is not necessarily the operational availability of the system of the unit, which may be lower. For non operational days where the systems do not have PMCS conducted, the systems are assumed to be fully mission capable until the time a check indicates the system(s) are not fully mission capable. One measurement may be the time that a CLS maintenance requests from the unit or operator remains open. This does not include the item to repair the Line Replaceable Unit (LRU) if a replacement LRU was provided to the unit or operator to replace the malfunctioning one. Further, where the operator of unit maintainer is responsible for the removal and replacement and getting the LRU to the CLS vendor support contractor, that repair time period is not included. Only the time that is required for the exchange of LRUs would be included in the measurement.

**Component Turn around time:** The Component Turn around time is the time it takes for any exchanged item (LRU or component) turned in to the CLS contractor by the operator or unit to be repaired either on site (by use of LRU/component repair parts) or, if the required repair is beyond the capability of the CLS contractor, the LRU/component will be evacuated to the manufacture/vendor support subcontractor for factory repair or rebuild. When the LRU/component is repaired and returned to the CLS contractor it will be put in stock as a spare LRU/Component to be used in future repair actions.

**60-day supply:** The 60 day supply refers to the amount of items the CLS contractor (based on historical data provided by the Government) needs to stockpile to support the specific unit(s) when they deploy. This does not include the repair parts for the LRUS that the CLS contractor would need to stock in order to make repairs to components/LRU's. The 60-day supplies are needed to support the unit(s) mobilization/deployment maximum usage rate for a 60-day period (24 hours per day/7 day operation of the system during a deployment). The 60-day supply also allows the lead-time for the CLS contractor to re-order, or back fill these items to continue the support of the unit(s) beyond a 60-day deployment.