High Power Microwave Tube

Sustainability Improvement

Technology Project Roadmap

17 March 2009

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The objectives of this project are to identify, analyze and eventually pursue opportunities to improve warfighter support and sustainability of high-power microwave tube parts used in fielded weapon systems. Phase I of this effort will result in a roadmap of mini-projects with benefits to high power microwave tube manufacturing, quality, supply, and product design. Upon the conclusion of Phase I, this roadmap and associated mini-projects will be submitted for approval to their associated potential funding sources.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

High power microwave tubes are used in radar, communications, and electronic warfare systems and subsystems throughout DoD. While newer systems may employ solid state microwave emitter technology, high-power communications and electronic warfare systems will continue to be built with tubes because of required power levels. Weapon systems already developed and fielded will continue to use these tubes for decades to come.

DoD has found these tubes hard to support. There are problems with long lead-times, cost, and product quality – particularly with manufacturing yield and early failure upon installation in the field. A Joint Committee on Aging Aircraft (JCAA) study found these tubes used on over 200 weapon systems.

The industry is in decline. The microwave tube industry is relatively small with about $400M in U.S. sales annually (half the world market); the DoD represents approximately 80 percent of the total sales. While the technology continues to evolve slightly, the manufacturing methods for these tubes remain highly manual and labor intensive. Further, the industry is small, few primary manufacturers for military applications. Many of the designs are DoD unique and have only a single source of supply.

DSCC must continue to support legacy systems, and new systems with these components. There are numerous problems associated with the industrial base’s ability to support these items as production is plagued by long lead-times, low manufacturing yield, inefficient processes, material availability and product quality. Sustainability problems are further plagued by:

- There are only a handful of U.S. based electron tube manufacturers. These companies make specialized products while relying on a supplier base that is diminishing with sole and off-shore sources.
- The manufacturing base is rapidly losing capabilities and reliant on inefficient equipment and manual processes to manufacture these items. This manufacturing base is struggling to keep up with demand. A survey of a dozen selected electron tubes indicates that backorder quantities grew from under 20 in 2004 to over 1200 in 2008.
- The industrial base has a difficult time responding to sporadic and unpredictable demand. This results in slow and delinquent deliveries and ultimately a large number of backorders. The same survey of a dozen selected tubes indicates that the average late shipment for these tubes ranged from 9 days to 78 days.
- These tubes are primarily DoD and not supported by the commercial market. It is estimated that up to 80% of the U.S. demand supports military requirements.

A JCAA effort conducted in ~2002 investigated manufacturing issues, and found:

- Low yield (<50% typical, 10% for specific applications)
- Labor intensive assembly process
- Inspection and test do not detect failures until final assembly is complete
- Lack of flexible/agile manufacturing can result in lead times exceeding 24 months

A recent study (2007) by the DoD Microwave Tube Executive Agent concludes that there will be a significant amount of electron tubes in use by the various Services of the DoD for the next 20
years (see Figure 1). In addition, very little research and development resources have been applied over the last decade to address significant issues facing the sustainability of microwave tubes in support of DoD requirements.

Figure 1: Projected Number of Electron Tubes in Use

Within these electron tube applications are those high powered microwave tubes used to support radar transmitters/ transceivers, radio frequency jammers and other electronic warfare components in use for various Service systems such as Phalanx, Harpoon, Aegis, Patriot, AMRAAM, AWACS, Standard Missile, AN/APN 245 Aircraft Landing System, APQ 122, Lantirn, AEGIS, MACTALS, SPS-48E, Patriot Ground Base, ASR9 ATC Radar. The projected use of these tubes for a selected subset of these targeted systems is provided in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Future Use of Electron Tubes in Selected Target Applications

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Marines                      9,566  9,656  9,611  9,162  8,494  690   1,080
Army                         41,269 39,365 33,494 27,664 23,036 6,884  2,000
Air Force                     328,688 356,841 411,967 422,818 382,270 369,309 253,884
Navy                         351,954 348,251 345,900 347,776 324,267 198,131 36,288

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2.0 Approach

This roadmap effort was performed jointly by LMI, Crane, and their industrial partners with oversight and contributions by DSCC. The result is this roadmap of proposed projects that offer the most benefit in improving the sustainment of microwave tubes used by the warfighter. Each mini-project has been formed with its own stand-alone objectives, approach, schedule, cost and rationale. However, they have been grouped in five main topic areas: process automation, supply chain visibility, equipment upgrades, strategic material sourcing and process documentation.

The following describes those activities that comprise the approach to developing this roadmap.

- **Characterize Supply Chain Performance** – A current characterization of DLAs microwave tube manufacturing, supply chain and quality was used to baseline current manufacturing and supply performance. Analyses of supply chain metrics as order fill time, wholesale inventory levels, price, and requisition histories were assessed using historical data on DLA microwave tubes.

- **Identify Needs and Opportunities**: Work with DSCC and the manufacturers to look at needs and opportunities to adjust or improve ordering based upon allowing the manufacturers to run a continuous production line, avoiding the problems that come from gaps in production. Continuous production would refine the production process, improve configuration management baselines, and reduce lead time.

  In addition, we also examined the impact of limited material sourcing and conducted multiple site visits of CPI/Eimac, L-3/Electron Devices and CPI/Beverly. Discussion with these manufacturers focused on identifying potential projects to improve manufacturing and supporting processes to reduce lead time, improve yield, and reduce costs. The team also looked into areas to improved quality of product sent to the field.

- **Identify Mini – Projects**: Based upon those areas of opportunities identified, mini-projects were developed in coordination with the manufacturers that have the potential to improve the sustainment of microwave tubes.

- **Conduct Business Case Analysis and Develop Roadmap**: The intent was for each project to be assessed on their impact to overall objective and metrics using proper business case analysis techniques. However, very little data was provided by the manufacturers to conduct a proper BCA. This roadmap will document our final recommended projects. Project rationale is provided for each project where data was provided.
This project is first and foremost about improved readiness. As a result of conducting this effort, and the funding of the associated roadmap mini-project, the DoD and the microwave power tube industrial base will be better prepared to continue to produce quality products at a reasonable cost as the demand decreases due to changes in technology. While these technologies will help to improve the sustainment of these items, it will do nothing to eliminate or reduce the warfighter tube requirements. The three expected outcomes are:

1. Greater availability of assets using microwave power tubes, including radar and communications systems;
2. Improved manufacturing base;
3. Improved product quality.

3.0 BCA Rationale
During the course of this study, LMI and Crane developed a Project BCA Template for manufacturers to submit their project ideas. This Project Template can be found attached as Appendix A. The template includes a section for proposed project description along with customary BCA data such as projected start up and operational costs, and expected benefits of the project measured against baseline metrics. A schedule, key personnel and implementation strategy were also requested.

While the manufacturers provided meaningful project ideas, the project information provided (based on the Project BCA Template) did not contain enough detail to develop a complete rationale for the mini-projects using customary business case rules. A summary of the rationale for each project is provided in Section 4.2 below.

4.0 Roadmap Summary
The original intent of this project was to provide a roadmap of microwave tube projects that could be submitted only for consideration of IBIF II funding. Many valid projects were proposed that involved the purchase of capital equipment and other factors that would have made them ineligible for IBIF II funding. However, these projects were deemed as viable candidates for other funding sources. We decided to look at other, more appropriate avenues of funding for these projects so that they would be included in our roadmap. These other sources of funding include the DLA Warstopper Broad Agency Announcement (BAA), the DLA R&D Project Call (“Headroom”), and DPA Title III activities. In many cases, proposed projects merited submittal to more than one potential source of funding. The following quad charts summarize the projects that are included in the roadmap.
4.1 Propose Projects

The manufacturers were very cooperative in developing 14 project proposals to improve the sustainability of high power microwave tubes. We were able to group the proposals in the five categories. The following lists the five categories and the proposed projects associated with each category:

- **Process Improvement/Automation**
  1. Spot Welding Improvement
  2. Inert Product Line Pump Stations
  3. Residual Gas Analyzers
  4. Automated Process Welder
  5. Cathode Cutting

- **Strategic Material Sourcing**
  6. Receiver Protector Glass Window Obsolescence
  7. Frequency Agile Magnetron Motors
  8. Receiver Protector Point Contact Schottky Diode

- **Supply Chain Visibility**
  9. Supply Chain Visibility Technology

- **Sustain/Replace Aging Equipment**
  10. Automated Low Power Test Set
  11. Parallel Device Modulator
  12. Low Power Age Station

- **Process Documentation Improvements**
  13. Manufacturing Process Workstation Documentation
  14. UID, RFID Process Automation

A quad chart briefly describing each project has been provided:
Spot Welding Improvement

**PROBLEM**

Welding of the grid & shelf assemblies creates a critical part of the manufacturing of power grid elements. Defective welds create poor quality, increased labor time and cost lead to failure in the field under harsh, operating conditions. The current spot welding equipment is 50-years old and since the old technology devices cannot consistently hold temperatures during production.

**OBJECTIVE & SOLUTION**

Improve the lifetime due to improved welding to increase productivity, quality and yields.

**APPROACH**

Use of technology innovation into processes through partials of precision spot welding.

**BUSINESS STRATEGY**

- Lead: DLA, Materiel
- Execution: DLA
- Partnering Organizations: DLA - MCC, CPOT, JAC, DLA - MDL, INSCOM, Las Vegas, CA
- Phase 1: May 2010 – September 2010
- Final Evaluation – DLA/AMA & Wat Shopper/AMA
- Phase 2

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**LEVERAGED EFFORTS**

- Industry/Producer/Internal Research and Development
- Wat Shopper

**BENEFITS AND CORRESPONDING RELEVANCE**

Large scale affordability and maintainability products provided through improvements in manufacturing processes. Significant savings due 50% drop in warranty costs can the manufacturing line, 10% grid cycles then reductions for inventory.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

- Material WW/Service Applications, other categories include:

[Signature]

[Date: 03/04]
Inert Product Line Pump Stations

**Problem**
Low power pumps are re-pumped in inert atmosphere vehicle stations. In the existing design, lower volume requirement demands additional processing (called de-excitation) to remove contamination.

**Objective or Solution**
Elimination need for de-excitation of the low power pumps by modifications of the inert atmosphere holding process...

**Approach**
Preliminary low power pump validation in addition to nitrogen atmosphere.

**Business Strategy**
- Joint: DLA, Navy
- Executive: DLA-SKCC
- Participating Organizations: DLA-SKCC, C7P-Sierra, DLA-NEX, EXCC Crime
- Phase 1: May 2019 – November 2020
- Final Deliverable to DLA RMA

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**Leveraged Efforts**
- Industry Contributions to Phase 1 ($20M FY19)
- Industry Partner Intent Research and Development

**Benefits / Warfighter Relevance**
Long-term affordability and maintainability provided through improvements in manufacturing processes improvements. It is anticipated that because of the de-excitation process being eliminated, a reduction in lifecycle stress and chemical costs will be achieved at the manufacturing facility.

**Implementation**

Relevant Organizations & Company Proprietary
Residual Gas Analyzers

PROBLEM
A manufacturer currently utilizes a manual method of pumping low pressure products which does not accurately estimate the pressure left in the tanks after the initial pumping process. The hysteresis that occurs in the web, dependent on the condition of the individual tanks and the individual tank, can be identified and quantified. The need for additional processing to correct the “prone” condition of the tanks.

OBJECTIVE/SOLUTION
Estimate the residual pressure after required active thermal pumping of pump gold tanks, adding the tanks will enable you to monitor inside the vacuum container, thus measuring while it is being pumped.

APPROACH
Analyze necessary actions while the heating the system. Since the solution is fully operational, upgrade remaining systems can be improved and implementing the impact on production.

LEVERAGE/EFORT
- Industry Contributions Phase 1 (Q3/Q4 FY19)
- PTRA Contributions Phase 1 (Q3/Q4 FY19)
- Industry Partner United Research and Development
- Industrial has innovation Fund

BENEFITS/WARRITEE RELEVANCE
Long-term affordable and maintainable products provided thorough improvements in manufacturing processes. Anticipated translates to 10% increase in pump station reliability, a 5% improvement in field deployability, and increased product reliability.

IMPLEMENTATION
ECS-1, DLA-IDR, LMT-21, RMT-24, FRT-20-240, FRT-20, PRT-20, PRT-20, MIS-20, LMT-20, MIS-20
Automated Process Welding

**PROBLEM**
Three metal joining technologies are utilized in defense assembly. The manual labor intensive and quality sensitive process is the spot welding of radomes components, and other similar sub-assemblies, almost long hours of work into required. Resistance spot welding is currently performed manually, by pushing a torch point to achieve the process.

**OBJECTIVE or SOLUTION**
Assurance of individual weld presence and integrity is key to inner welding, our declining consistency, liquidation quality lead related assembly breach time, and can only be accomplished by means of an automated welding system.

**APPROACH**
Implement automated technology. The proposed automated system will be comprised of an industrial base, power supply, comprehensive wireless based, programmable process controller and 365 signal quality control recording software.

**BUSINESS STRATEGY**
- Joint: DLA, Navy
- Executive: DLA-BSAC
- Performing Organizations: DLA-BSAC, L-3 Electronic Systems
- Phase 2: May 2009 – Feb 2010
- Final Deliverables: DLA, DLA Warfighter, DLA

**LEVERAGED EFFORTS**
- Industry Partner: Industrial Research and Development
- Industry Data Innovation Fund
- DLA Warfighter Fund

**BENEFITS / WARFIGHTER RELEVANCE**
Long term automated welding process improvements are manifesting process improvements, which in turn will reduce time for electronic unit, storage and statistical analysis of operation and re-work detection inspection. Throughput capabilities and cycle time will be reduced by 60%. Physical output inspection of inner welds will be eliminated and the current manual quality data analysis will be replaced by real-time software analysis.

**IMPLEMENTATION**
- F316.42, TPS-44, TPS-45, TPS-36, LMT, TPS-44, SPS-36, SPS-45, SPS-65, FPS-14, ITP-44, ITP-62, SPS-45C, M-02

**Feb 09 2004**
**Problem**

Cathode cutting is an essential process needed for various applications. The need for more efficient and accurate cutting techniques is critical to meet the demands of industries. Recent advancements in cutting techniques are being performed to meet the requirements for the desired specifications.

**Objective or Solution**

Replace current cutting methods with a more precise technique.

**Approach**

Initiate the new cutting technology while waiting for the replacement. Once the new technology is in place, the existing method will be discontinued, ensuring a smooth transition.

**Business Strategy**

- **Joint:** DLA, Navy
  - **Execution:** DLA-DECR
    - **Performing Organization:** DLA-DECR, CFI-PAC, DLA-DECR
    - **Contract:** DLA-DECR, CFI-PAC

  - **Schedule:** May 2020 – Oct 2023
  - **Cost:** Estimated to be 10% DLA

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**Leveraged Effort**

- **DLA-DECR**
- **Industry**
- **Technology Focus:** Industry Focus, Research and Development

**Benefit / Warfighter Relevance**

Long-term affordability and adaptable solutions are provided through improvements in manufacturing processes. These improvements result in a 25% reduction in cathode waste, a 30% reduction in cathode manufacturing cycle time, and a 25% increase in cathode cutting capacity.

**Implementation**

ECT-3, H-NF1, FST-109, FST-116, FST-106, FST-105, FST-106
Receiver Protector Glass Window Obsolescence

PROBLEM
Silica-based, Type B120 glass compatible with electron beam bonding processes is no longer available.

OBJECTIVE or SOLUTION
Develop and qualify a moisture-resistant window technology to replace the existing B120 glass.

APPROACH
Develop a commercial quality envelope of protective glass with equivalent performance equivalent to the current Type B120 glass. Develop an alternative bonding process compatible with current, manufacturing processes and玻璃.

BUSINESS STRATEGY
- Initiate B.A. Logic
- Commercial B.A. Logic
- Performing Organizations: B.A. Logic, C.B. Logic, B.A. Logic, C.B. Logic, etc.
- Phase 2: May 2009 – Aug. 2011
- Phase 1: Follow-on GSE Title III efforts – FY09
- C.R. BRD issues QLs also applicable to L3 CE30 integration

Funding (M)

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LEVERAGE EFFECTS
- B.A. Logic
- Title III
- Industry Partner/Industry Research and Development.

BENEFITS/Warfighter RELEVANCE
Long-term cost-effective and maintainable protective glass is needed through improvements in manufacturing processes and improved material availability.

IMPLEMENTATION
- AEGIS, Harpoon, LANTIRN, MK-120, HMR-455, etc.

Feb 5, 2004
Frequency Agile Magnetron Motors

**Problem**

High speed DC motors on frequency agile magnetrons suffer from the rapid change of HP output frequency on the motor. These motors do not allow for sufficient purchase of motors in anticipation of new demand. Therefore, there are only two HSLs purchased for these motors prior to technical limitations. This leads to a shortage.

**Objective or Solution**

Have surplus inventory on hand and be able to adjust in sufficient quantities to adequately respond to demand.

**Approach**

Identify consumption and calculate the magnetrons needed for these engines over a five-year period and be prepared to adjust for short-cycle contracts to decrease delivery lead times and surplus inventory.

**Levers of Success**

- Industry Proliferation Research and Development
- Warfighter Readiness

**Benefits & Warfighter Relevance**

Long-term reliability and maintainability achieved through shipment of pre-qualified, pre-tested systems to enhance reliability, reduce lead times, and respond to changes in requirements.

**Implementation**

- **AMCRE101** Bowling and Navigation radar on the B-52 aircraft.
- **AMCRE170** Combat Talon II Tactical Firing Radar on C-130s
- **AMCRE123** Tactical Firing Radar on undated C-135s

Business Sensitivity: Company Proprietary
Receiver Protector Point Contact Schottky Diode

**PROBLEM**
High-performance, microwave-quality, detector diodes used in radar systems, typically requiring the output power from the K and K-Band radars, have become increasingly difficult to obtain, quality, and keep running. As a result, manufacturing cycle times continue to increase and manufacturing yields are ranging. Currently there is only one manufacturer of these point contacts diodes available for use at high temperatures.

**OBJECTIVE & SOLUTION**
A new source of diodes that will provide equal or better blocking of microwave signals is required to satisfy the requirements of high power radar detector diode needs.

**APPROACH**
Design and develop a new family of high-quality 12-band detector diodes used in microwave, radar protector models. Focus the design to meet mechanical requirements using readily available chips that are available at multiple locations.

**BUSINESS STRATEGY**
- Joint: DLA, Navy
- Contractor: DLA-ESC-Br
- Performing Organizations: DLA-ESC-Br, CFI - Rockwell, DLA-ESC, ESCC
- Phase 2: May 2000 - May 2001

**LEVERAGED EFFORTS**
- Warfighter
- Provisions SPA Title III Industry Working Groups
- Industry Partner Industrial Research and Development

**BENEFITS / WARFIGHTER RELEVANCE**
A new source of high-performance, microwave-quality, detector diodes is vital for the survivability of existing radar protection systems for murmurs, U.S. radar systems. CFT's technical needs of high-frequency radar protection containing point-contact diode arrays in the 26 GHz range. High reliability for U.S. radar applications or PPM and through U.S. agencies, primarily ESCC.

**IMPLEMENTATION**
Major system usage into: Patriot, NIM, JASSM, MXE Aircraft/Carrier Landing System, DLA-ESC, and Lockheed

**Funding &&**

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Supply Chain Visibility Technology

**Problem**

Ability to support field maintenance, repair work with a shrinking inventory base led to repositioning large inventories, managing large parts, production timelines, specialty tools, production planning information and intermediate management tracking in the N.A. and worldwide industry.

**Objective or Solution**

Design and implement an automated solution to provide visibility of critical supply chain information, in addition to production scheduling, assembly of parts, parts distribution, demand planning, and traffic forecasting, as well as specialty, repair, and maintenance, etc., that is incorporated in real-time throughout N.A. and manufacturer's information systems.

**Approach**

Identify and leverage all potential efforts for N.A. products using TMS: SAPIENT II System to reduce engineering problems; deploy industry-wide information standard.

**Business Strategy**

- Joint: DLA, Navy, Air Force
- Executive: DLA/SCC
- Performing Organizations: DLA/SCC, DoD Contractor, LSS, CP-Grants, L-3, ESB, CP-Grants
- Picture: May 2008 - June 2009
- Realized Estimated ROI: $5.6M

**Leveraged Efforts**

- Industry Partner's In-House Research and Development
- In-House Field Innovation Fund
- DLA/SCC Funding

**Benefits/Operational Relevance**

Lowest labor efforts in the most sustainable products produced through improvements in ordering, manufacturing production planning, and execution of production line operations, increased capacity, and efficiencies in total terms.

**Implementation**

- System: SAPIENT II System, global enterprise business
- Equipment: AMRIS, AMEX, 700-04
- Hardware: AEGIS, RAMPS, WIN-CE
- Software: SAPIENT, PL/3, SAPIENT II

*Protective Condition: Company Proprietary*
Automated Low Power Test Set

**Problem**
Current testing procedures utilize 50-year-old equipment with limited test equipment for missile test sites. It can take several weeks to move test equipment to test sites, subjecting the site to damage. Current test tools are designed for maintenance 25% of the time.

**Objective / Solution**
Establish a test tool that can perform all the required tests without requiring the tools and provide a complete picture of the tools' maintenance.

**Approach**
Utilizing the War Stopper program as the primary resource approach. To innovate through past and improve performance in an automated toolset that can be used in lieu of 3 separate, 50+ year technology, in necessary.

**Business Strategy**
- Joint: DLA, Navy
- Contractor: DLA-EDC
- Performing Organizations: DLA-EDC, CPE-Elma, DLA-EDC, HEDC Coyes
- Photos: May 2010 – Jan 2011

**Leveraged Efforts**
- Industry Contributions Phase 1 (2011 FY 12)
- Phase Contributions Phase 1 (2012 FY 12)
- Industry Partner Internal Status and Development
- "War Stopper"

**Benefit / Warfighter Relevance**
Long-term affordable and sustainable products provided through improvements in manufacturing processes, improvements in automation. Anticipated outcome: substantial productivity gains for the site of ordnance systems, reduction of damage from moving product from one tool set to another, elimination of operator variability, improving product quality, increased product reliability, generation of real-time SPC data.

**Implementation**
- System effects: EDL-3, HCC-103, EMT-32, EMT-203, FHT-204, FHT-300, FHT-100, FHT-200

![Image](image_url)
Parallel Device Modulator

**Problem**

Tightness are required at 6-24 hours at selected average, poor levels of normal and non-normal conditions to guarantee reliability. This tightness limits the manufacturer's ability to meet range requirements.

**Objective of Solution**

Objective is to reduce manufacturing cycle time by 10 to 14 steps as well as increase range capacity. The deployment of this equipment in teams with automated welding capacity could potentially reduce manufacturing cycle times by 30%.

**Approach**

Multiple steps require capacity by extending a currently existing method into a manufacturable capability of considering 2 or 3 G.A. Significant simplification.

**Business Strategy**

- Joint: G.A., Army
- Executive: G.A.-DGCR
- Performing Organization: G.A.-DGCR, L-3 ESB, GLA-DGCR, DODIC Centers
- Phase 2: May 2005 – TIGER span completion of Phase 1
- Coord. Submitted to War Stopper G.A., Phase 2

**External Efforts**

- G.A. R&D Fund
- G.A. War Stopper Fund
- Industry Publication, Research and Development

**Benefits / Warfighter Relevance**

Long term affordability and maintainable products provided through improvements in manufacturing processes, improvements in automation, and tooling upgrades. The deployment of this equipment in teams with automated welding capacity will reduce manufacturing cycle times by 30%, and enhance process documentation.

**Implementation**

TPS-41, EPS-189R1, TPS-41, EPS-12, EPS-3892, EPS-553, TPS-41, EPS-402, EPS-02

---

*Funding: G.A.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding (G.A.)</th>
<th>FY09</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLA (G.A.)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Low Power Age Station

**Problem**

Agency has seen a steady increase in fuel usage over the past five years of service. However, they are now "burning" fuel at a rate approximately 35% of the time and have seen a decline in minutes necessary for the fuel to remain in service over time due to increased mission requirements.

**Objective or Solution**

Replace each of the eight power station at each phase with a continuous mission supply of power grid access to the DLA.

**Approach**

Retrofit each existing fuel station into a new fuel supply mission and establish a continuous supply of power grid access to the DLA.

**Business Strategy**

- Joint: DLA, Navy
- Extenders: DLA, USAF
- Participating Organizations (a): DLA, NAVSEA, CP1-Ship, DLA, USAF, USAF
- Phase 2: May 2023 - This upon completion of Phase 1
- Report submitted to Warfighter and DLA

**Leveraged Efforts**

- DLA War Fund
- DLA Fielding Fund
- Industry Participant Research and Development

**Benefits / Warfighter Relevance**

Low fuel efficiency and maintainability problems result through improvements in manufacturing, process improvements, automation, and this project will have a 15% reduction in product total time, a 30% reduction in equipment downtime, and a 40% increase in aging capacity.

**Implementation**

DLA-5, U.S. Navy, DLA-9, DLA-20, DLA-24, DLA-34, DLA-38, DLA, USAF, USAF-111, USAF-115

Feb 0 2004
**Manufacturing Process Workstation Documentation**

**PROBLEM**
In process de-illumination, drawings, assembly notes, and training, are generated manually by each individual employee often taking to the re-use of documentation without verification of the correctness an error leading to reduced production and increased scrap.

**OBJECTIVE OR SOLUTION**
Install touch-screen systems in the power grid manufacturing area to eliminate the possibility of an employee making “down the line” documentation during the manufacturing and testing process.

**APPROACH**
Highly leverage off CFI Travelling Wave Tube process documentation effort. Work stations to have access to real-time training tools.

**BUSINESS STRATEGY**
- Job: DLA, Navy
- Expiration: DLA-DRCC
- Performing Organizations: DLA, DRCC, CPI-El Paso, DLA-DRCC, NSWC Crane
- Phase 1: May 2000 – September 2000
- Data submitted to DOD BAA Phase 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Png</th>
<th>Pr1</th>
<th>Pr2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DLA (200)</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEVERAGED EFFORTS**
- CFI Travelling Wave Tube process documentation
- Industry Partner Internal Research and Development

**BENEFITS / WARFIGHTER RELEVANCE**
Long term affordable and sustainable products provided through improvements in manufacturing process documentation and training improvement. It is anticipated that scrap related to improper documentation will be eliminated.

**IMPLEMENTATION**
Brand Tri-Sector Applications, prime examples include:
- AF: ARAAL, AWACS, F-22
- NAVY: AEGIS, HARPOON, ERN-25, STANDARD MISSILE
- ARMY: PATRIOT, PAC-3, SADCCO

Date: 6-2000
UID, RFID Process Automation

**Problem**
The Government requires that suppliers implement their own programs to satisfy the additional markings required on products and shipping containers. The current process utilizes multiple documents and requires significant time and effort to track and ensure information is being maintained in accurate detail, shipping container status, product type, serial number, etc. The current process is not automated.

**Objective of Solution**
Complete a comprehensive assessment and develop a solution that will allow for the development of an automated system capable of feeding line required barcodes into the ePLS system (PLS, 3D SRF, and PDF-91) and programming the RFID chip on each item. The solution is expected to be fully operational in FY21.

**Approach**
The solution system will be implemented by incorporating the functionality of the current barcode reading system to associate the UID information directly into the DOD Registry and RFID information directly into WMS.

**Business Strategy**
- **Goal:** DLA, Defense
- **Execution:** DLA, Defense
- **Participating Organizations:** DLA-ROIC, L-3 ESS, DLA-ROIC, ESSC, CRC, LMS
- **Phases:**
  - Phase 1: May 2018 – Feb 2019
  - Phase 2: Sept 2019 – Sep 2019
  - Phase 3: Oct 2019 – End

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding (M)</td>
<td>FY19</td>
<td>FY20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLA (MAD)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Leveraged Efforts**
- Industry Partner Incentive & Development
- DLA, DEF
- Industrial Training & Innovation Fund

**Benefits/Warfighter Relevance**
Long term efficiency and maintainable products provided through improvements in supply chain visibility, equipment operation and enhanced process automation will reduce the supply chain by 40-50% and reduce the number of errors in transmitting information to the DOD Registry and WMS.

**Implementation**
Currently planned at one site. This will affect all departments at site.

[Endorsement Signature]

[Date]
4.2 Project Rationale

The following provides the cost and expected benefits of the proposed projects:

**Process Improvement/Automation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Spot Welding Improvement</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>• Sustained capability for life of existing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 90% reduction in scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 10% increase in capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 10% reduction in welding time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Inert Atmosphere Product Line Pump Stations</td>
<td>$156,000</td>
<td>• Annual savings in materials and labor of ~$10,000 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 5% reduction in lead time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 3% reduction in process scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Residual Gas Analyzers</td>
<td>$165,000</td>
<td>• 10% increase in equipment capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 5% improvement in yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved product quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Automated Process Welders</td>
<td>$115,000</td>
<td>• &gt;99% welding process yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Seam welding of Thyatron cathode cycle time reduced 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduced labor/visual inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduced data entry errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Cathode Cutting</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td>• Reduce processing time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increased quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Material Sourcing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6) Receiver Protector Glass Window Obsolescence</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>• Material no longer available — creates an alternate source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Frequency Agile Magnetron Motors</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>• Increase availability of motors — currently diminishing capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Receiver Protector Point Contact Schottky Diode</td>
<td>$260,000</td>
<td>• Increase availability of diodes — currently 1 supplier with diminishing capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supply Chain Visibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9) Supply Chain Visibility Technology</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>• Reduce lead time by 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduce the occurrence of line shut down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increase Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Decrease late shipments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Sustain/Replace Aging Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10) Automated Low Power Test Set</td>
<td>$315,000</td>
<td>• Increase repeatability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Retained production capacity – currently at risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Elimination of in process damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Improved product quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Parallel Device Modulator</td>
<td>$116,000</td>
<td>• Reduce manufacturing cycle time from 14 to 10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• In tandem with automated welding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Can reduce cycle time 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Low Power Age Station</td>
<td>$361,000</td>
<td>• Retained production capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 16% reduction in lead time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduce equipment down time – now at 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 40% increase in aging capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increased product repeatability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Process Documentation Improvements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13) Manufacturing Process Workstation Documentation</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>• Reduced scrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduced lead time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increased throughput</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increased quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) UID, RFID Process Automation</td>
<td>$76,000</td>
<td>• Reduce lead time by 4-6 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduce data errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Automate and reduce processing steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Project Submittal Strategy

We have identified 4 potential funding sources for the various proposed projects: Industrial Base Innovation Fund (IBIF) II BAA, DLA Warstopper BAA, DLA R&D 2009 Project Call (“Headroom”), and the DPA Title III Program. The details for the IBIF II BAA and DLAWarstopper BAA project submittals are provided as appendices. The following provides a strategy for each proposed project in terms of these 4 potential funding sources. Each project has funding sources identified in a time phased manner.

4.2.1 IBIF II Submittal Strategy

The following summarizes those projects that are to be submitted for IBIF funding consideration. The projects selected for IBIF submittal are in bold. Due to IBIF restrictions, the project team requested that the manufacturers submit their project ideas in response to the BAA. LMI will submit the Supply Chain Visibility Technology project proposal. Due to IBIF restrictions, projects are limited to a no more than a year in duration and funding limit of $1M.

Industrial Base Innovation Fund II

| Project                                                        | Duration | Funding Request |
|                                                               |          |                |
| **Process Improvement/Automation**                            |          |                |
| 1) Spot Welding Improvement                                  | 3 Mos    | $40 K          |
| 2) Inert Atmosphere Product Line Pump Stations               | 4 Mos    | $155 K         |
| 3) Residual Gas Analyzers                                    | 5 Mos    | $165 K         |
| 4) Automated Welding Process                                 | 9 Mos    | $115 K         |
| 5) Cathode Cutting                                           | 3 Mos    | $11 K          |
| **Strategic Material Sourcing**                             |          |                |
| 6) Receiver Protector Glass Window Obsolescence              | 24 Mos   | -              |
| 7) Frequency Agile Magnetron Motors                         | 60 Mos   | -              |
| 8) Receiver Protector Point Contact Schottky Diode           | 12 Mos   | -              |
| **Supply Chain Visibility**                                  |          |                |
| 9) Supply Chain Visibility Technology                        | 11 Mos   | $200 K         |
| **Sustain/Replace Aging Equipment**                          |          |                |
| 10) Automated Low Power Test Set                             | 8 Mos    | -              |
| 11) Parallel Device Modulator                                | 9 Mos    | -              |
| 12) Low Power Age Station                                    | 18 Mos   | -              |
| **Process Documentation Improvements**                       |          |                |
| 13) Manufacturing Process Workstation Documentation          | 4 Mos    | $40 K          |
| 14) UID, RFID Process Automation                             | 9 Mos    | $75 K          |

**Total** $751K
4.2.2 DLA Warstopper Program Submittal Strategy

The following summarizes those projects that are to be submitted for DLA Warstopper Program funding consideration. The projects selected for Warstopper submittal are in bold. NSWC – Crane will provide support to the manufacturers for project submittal. The DLA Warstopper Program allows for multi-year funding requests.

DLA Warstopper Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>FY09</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Process Improvement/Automation</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Spot Welding Improvement</td>
<td>3 Mos</td>
<td>$40 K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Inert Atmosphere Product Line Pump Stations</td>
<td>4 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Residual Gas Analyzers</td>
<td>5 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Automated Welding Process</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>$90K</td>
<td>$25K</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Cathode Cutting</td>
<td>3 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Material Sourcing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Receiver Protector Glass Window Obsolescence</td>
<td>24 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Frequency Agile Magnetron Motors</td>
<td>60 Mos</td>
<td>$200K</td>
<td>$500K</td>
<td>$300K</td>
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<tr>
<td>8) Receiver Protector Point Contact Schottky Diode</td>
<td>12 Mos</td>
<td>$75K</td>
<td>$175K</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supply Chain Visibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9) Supply Chain Visibility Technology</td>
<td>11 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustain/Replace Aging Equipment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Automated Low Power Test Set</td>
<td>8 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$50K</td>
<td>$265K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Parallel Device Modulator</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$115K</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Low Power Age Station</td>
<td>18 Mos</td>
<td>$200K</td>
<td>$451K</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Process Documentation Improvements</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>13) Manufacturing Process Workstation Documentation</td>
<td>4 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) UID, RFID Process Automation</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$605K</td>
<td>$1,316K</td>
<td>$565K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.3 DPA Title III Program Submittal Strategy

Only one project was deemed as a potential DPA Title III Program candidates. The submittal process will need to be researched further for proper consideration by the DPA Title III program.
## DPA Title III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>FY11</th>
<th>FY12</th>
<th>FY13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Process Improvement/Automation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Spot Welding Improvement</td>
<td>3 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Inert Atmosphere Product Line Pump Stations</td>
<td>4 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Residual Gas Analyzers</td>
<td>5 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Automated Welding Process</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Cathode Cutting</td>
<td>3 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Material Sourcing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Receiver Protector Glass Window Obsolescence</td>
<td>24 Mos</td>
<td>$200K</td>
<td>$700K</td>
<td>$400K</td>
<td>$200K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Frequency Agile Magnetron Motors</td>
<td>60 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Receiver Protector Point Contact Schottky Diode</td>
<td>12 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply Chain Visibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Supply Chain Visibility Technology</td>
<td>11 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sustain/Replace Aging Equipment</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Automated Low Power Test Set</td>
<td>8 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Parallel Device Modulator</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Low Power Age Station</td>
<td>18 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Process Documentation Improvements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Manufacturing Process Workstation Documentation</td>
<td>4 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) UID, RFID Process Automation</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                                                                  |          | $200K | $700K | $400K | $200K |

### 4.2.4 DLA R&D Project Call Submittal Strategy

During the course of our study, another potential funding source emerged as the DLA R&D Project Call ("Headroom") activity. Work was started on proposing an Electron Tube project from DSCC. The candidate projects to be included in this effort, along with the phased funding, are in bold below.
## DLA R&D Project Call

### Project Duration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>FY09</th>
<th>FY10</th>
<th>FY11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Process Improvement/Automation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Spot Welding Improvement</td>
<td>3 Mos</td>
<td>$40K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Inert Atmosphere Product Line Pump Stations</td>
<td>4 Mos</td>
<td>$145K</td>
<td>$10K</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Residual Gas Analyzers</td>
<td>5 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Automated Welding Process</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>$90K</td>
<td>$25K</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Cathode Cutting</td>
<td>3 Mos</td>
<td>$11K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Material Sourcing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Receiver Protector Glass Window Obsolescence</td>
<td>24 Mos</td>
<td>$270K</td>
<td>$450K</td>
<td>$200K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Frequency Agile Magnetron Motors</td>
<td>60 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Receiver Protector Point Contact Schottky Diode</td>
<td>12 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$75K</td>
<td>$175K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply Chain Visibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Supply Chain Visibility Technology</td>
<td>11 Mos</td>
<td>$50K</td>
<td>$100K</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sustain/Replace Aging Equipment</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Automated Low Power Test Set</td>
<td>8 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Parallel Device Modulator</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$115K</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Low Power Age Station</td>
<td>18 Mos</td>
<td>$200K</td>
<td>$451K</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Process Documentation Improvements</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Manufacturing Process Workstation Documentation</td>
<td>4 Mos</td>
<td>$40K</td>
<td>$10K</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) UID, RFID Process Automation</td>
<td>9 Mos</td>
<td>$75K</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crane/LMI Project Management</th>
<th>$250K</th>
<th>$300K</th>
<th>$150K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,125K</td>
<td>$1,100K</td>
<td>$900K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 1: BCA Template

1.0 Project Title:

2.0 Project Functional Area: (Manufacturing, Supply Chain, Quality, or Design)

3.0 Background /Problem Statement:

This section introduces the problem(s) being addressed by the proposed project and answers (at a high level) the questions for “Why?” the project should be conducted. Describe the current business environment and the specific sustainability challenges that this project will address.

4.0 Proposed Project

4.1 Goals and Objectives
Explain the goals and objectives of the proposed project and how it supports the DLA’s mission of sustaining high powered microwave tubes.

4.2 Project Description
Describe the details of project and associated activities that need to be accomplished to meet the goals and objectives of the project.

4.3 Project Scope
Describe what is and is not being considered in the scope of the project. Identify key stakeholders, including what organizations and functions will be affected, and what activities are key to its failure or success.

4.4 Assumptions
Assumptions are necessary in project evaluation as they are explicit statements used to describe present and expected future behavior upon which the benefits of the project are based and any assumptions associated with financial analysis. Examples include future demands, impact of other known initiatives or weapons program, future availability of sub-components and raw materials, etc.
4.5 Costs

4.5.1 Project Costs – Costs for conducting the proposed project.
4.5.2 Investments - Costs required beyond the project phase to introduce into operational use the new capability; to procure initial, additional, or replacement equipment; to initially train/re-train workers; or to provide for major modifications of an existing capability. They exclude research, development, test and evaluation, and recurring costs such as operation and maintenance costs.
4.5.3 Operational/Maintenance – Recurring costs for operations and maintenance of the new capability.

4.6 Anticipated Benefits/Metrics

Provide relative performance metrics of effectiveness and efficiency of activities, operations, and processes in support of achieving DLA’s goal of improved sustainability of high-powered microwave tubes. Of key importance are which performance metrics will be impacted by successful completion of the project compared against the status quo.

Examples of performance metric include lead time, manufacturing throughput, cost, yield, etc.

Provide a baseline that quantifies/characterizes the current business environment using the stated performance metrics. Estimate the impact on potential benefits derived from the envisioned end-state system after project implementation relative to certain specified performance metrics.

4.7 Project Schedule/Milestones

Identify key project activities and milestones with associated expected duration or due dates.

4.8 Project Time Phased Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source/FY ($ in Millions)</th>
<th>FY 0</th>
<th>FY +1</th>
<th>Add columns as needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(show other funding if appropriate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.9 Project Participants/Key Personnel

Identify all major organizations included on the project team along with the key members of each organization and their roles.

5.0 Implementation Strategy:

Describe how the results of the project will be implemented and by whom. Describe any implementation risk and external dependencies that may affect the success of achieving full benefit of the project results.
Appendix 2: IBIF II BAA Proposal Instructions

The following is the IBIF II BAA Proposal Instructions as posted at https://www.dodmantech.com/ibif/IBIF2.pdf

Notice Type: Combined Synopsis/Solicitation
Posted Date: January 13, 2009  Response Date: Mar 16, 2009 3:00 pm Eastern
Archiving Policy: Automatic, 15 days after response date  Archive Date: March 31, 2009
Original Set Aside: N/A  Set Aside:N/A
Classification Code:A -- Research & Development
NAICS Code:  541 -- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services/541712 -- Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Biotechnology)
Synopsis:BAA 0003-09 BROAD AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT (BAA) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA) INDUSTRIAL BASE INNOVATION FUND

POINT OF CONTACT: Mr. John Dormer, Contracting Officer  Defense Supply Center Philadelphia

Industrial Base Innovation Fund II
Solicitation Number: BAA000309
Agency: Defense Logistics Agency
Office: DLA Acquisition Locations
Location: DES Contracting Services Office Philadelphia
DLA Contracting Support Office DCSO-P
700 Robbins Avenue, Building 26-1 Philadelphia, PA 19111  john.dormer@dla.mil

1. BACKGROUND
The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) seeks interested parties to propose innovative manufacturing technology and industrial base projects under the Industrial Base Innovation Fund Program (IBIF). The Congressional Report 110-335 "directs that the highest priority on investments be made in areas that support accelerating the surge production of items likely to be required in near-term military operations and in areas to preserve or expand diminishing critical defense industrial base. The Defense Logistics Agency is acting on behalf of the Department of Defense in executing the IBIF. Accordingly, all proposers are encouraged to submit proposals that will meet Congressional Direction. The scope of the IBIF program includes all of the manufacturing technologies supporting the Aviation, Maritime, Land and Troop Support Supply Chains. The goal of the IBIF program is to implement significant manufacturing technology improvements into these supply chains. Subject to availability of funds, a total Government investment of about $10 million during Fiscal Year 2009 is planned to fund IBIF projects under this BAA. The expected cost range for proposals submitted under this BAA is up to $1,000,000 with a period of performance of up to 12 months. The desirable outcome of a completed project is an advanced manufacturing capability that is implemented in the industrial base and supporting one or more current systems or troop support items. Contracts awarded under this proposal will be cost type contracts. FAR 16.301-3 states that a cost-reimbursement contract may be used only when the contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract. Offerors must submit documentation showing that they do have adequate accounting systems. Proposals without this documentation will not be evaluated. The vision for the MANTECH Program is to enable a responsive, world-class manufacturing capability to affordably meet the warfighters' needs throughout the defense system life-cycle. The MANTECH Program matures and validates emerging manufacturing technologies to support low-risk implementation in industry and DoD facilities, e.g., depots and shipyards. The Program addresses production issues from system development through transition to production and sustainment. Investments are driven by defense-essential needs. The Program focuses on manufacturing-related needs that exist across industry sectors and throughout the product life-cycle. The primary benefit to the industrial base comes from the emphasis on transfer of the technologies from the initial demonstration application to the rest of industry. The IBIF program is focusing on the Production and Sustainment phases of the Development life cycle. The emphasis is on rapid, low-cost, high-quality manufacturing; efficient factory operations and supplier interactions; the decoupling of unit cost from production volume; improving surge capability for near-term military operations and in areas to preserve or expand diminishing critical defense industrial base; and reduction of foreign source dependence for critical defense Materiel. In the support and sustainment phase, the
concentration is on efficient manufacturing and maintenance processes, rapid, low-cost spares, and replacement parts acquisition.

2. GENERAL PROPOSAL SUBMISSION INFORMATION
Proposers must submit an original and eight (8) copies of full proposals and an electronic copy on a CD-ROM referring to BAA 0003-09 by 3:00 PM, local Philadelphia time on or before 16 March 2009 to the Point of Contact listed above in order to be considered. No additional information is available, nor shall a formal RFP or other solicitation regarding this announcement be issued. Requests for same shall be disregarded. The Government reserves the right to select for award all, some or none of the proposals received. This is an unrestricted acquisition. All responsible sources capable of satisfying the Government’s needs may submit a proposal which shall be considered by DLA. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and Minority Institutions (MI) are encouraged to submit proposals and join others in submitting proposals; however, no portion of this BAA shall be set aside for HBCU and MI participation due to the impracticality of reserving discrete or severable areas of research in this technology. Large Business concerns are required to submit a Small Business/Small Disadvantaged Business Subcontracting Plan. For purposes of this acquisition, the size standard is 500 employees Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 3462. All correspondence and questions on this solicitation, including request for information on how to submit a proposal to this BAA, should be directed to the POC at the top of the BAA; e-mail is preferred. Proposals may NOT be submitted by fax or e-mail; any so sent shall be disregarded.

3. TECHNICAL AREAS OF INTEREST
The primary focus of IBIF is the industrial base. The areas of interest align with the DOD supply chains: Aviation, Land, Maritime, and Troop Support. Supply chains are not directly correlated to a Military Service (Army, Navy and Air Force). For example, all missiles are included in the Aviation supply chain. If there is a missile related proposal, it should identify the specific missile/weapon system and the proposal’s position in the supply chain (prime, subcontractor, etc) to implement the IBIF proposal results. The Troop Support Supply Chain includes Clothing and Textile Products (e.g. Uniforms, Body Armor etc.), Combat Rations (e.g. Meals-Ready-to-Eat, Unitized Group Ration, etc.), Construction and Equipment (e.g. Barrier material), and Medical. The technology thrusts of interest are Metals, Composites, and Electronics. The highest priority will be placed on investments made in areas that support accelerating the surge production of items likely to be required in near term military operations and in areas to preserve or expand diminishing critical defense industrial base. At lower tiers of the industrial base, it is understood that manufacturing technologies may cut across these Supply Chains or technologies, however, each offeror should clearly have identified a target application that will implement the proposed technology. Proposals without a clearly identified target application will not be considered for award. All manufacturing processes and systems are eligible for consideration, including but not limited to, new/alternative materials; faster, higher quality unit processes; reduction in process variation through advanced process control systems; tighter coupling of the supply chain through advanced information technology; establishing a reliable domestic capability to alleviate dependence on an unreliable foreign source; and implementing dual use (equally capable for civil and military applications) manufacturing capability to be available to DOD during time when a surge in production is needed; support accelerating the surge capabilities of items likely to be required in near term military operations and in areas to preserve or expand diminishing critical defense industrial base or eliminate foreign source dependence. Equal consideration will be given to all approaches that support accelerating the surge production of items likely to be required in near-term military operations and in areas to preserve or expand diminishing critical defense industrial base.

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA
To be eligible for award of a cost contract, all prospective offerors must meet certain minimum standards pertaining to financial resources, have an accounting system approved for performing a cost type contract, demonstrate proof of an approved accounting system, ability to comply with performance schedules, and a prior record of past performance, integrity, organization structure, experience, operational controls, technical skills, facilities and equipment. For additional information and guidance concerning qualifications and standards for responsibility of prospective contractors, please refer to Part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). As soon as the proposal evaluation is completed, the proposer will be notified of selection or non-selection. Selectable proposals will be considered for funding; non-selectable proposals will be destroyed. (One copy of nonselectable proposals may be retained for file purposes). Not all proposals deemed selectable will be funded. Decisions to fund selectable proposals will be based on funds availability and merits of the proposal. Proposals may be considered for funding for a period of up to one year. The Government reserves the right to select for award all, some or none of the proposals received. Proposals will not be evaluated against each other since they are not submitted in accordance with a common work statement. Evaluation of proposals shall be accomplished through a detailed review of each proposal, using the following criteria listed in descending order of relative importance:
(1) Scope, metrics for measuring success, time frame for implementation and expected benefits of project implementation
- Address the target applications of the technology
- Address how the proposal will meet short term needs of the Department of Defense
- Define and describe the metrics for measuring project success
- Detail the expected benefits of implementation to the target application and applications beyond the initial target
- Address how the project implements a dual use capability; mitigates a surge requirement, support accelerating the surge capabilities of items likely to be required in near-term military operations and in areas to preserve or expand diminishing critical defense industrial base or eliminate foreign source dependence.

(2) Overall scientific and technical merit:
- Soundness of the technical concept
- Understanding the scope of technical effort needed

(3) Past performance and scientific/ manufacturing/ technical experience:
- The technical proposal must provide evidence of technical expertise, experience with the technologies included in the proposed approach

(4) Organizational and Project Management
- how the contract shall be managed
- show that its organizational structure shall ensure performance stability, reliable customer service and commitment to DLA and IBIF

Cost Realism
- Realism of total costs proposed

It is the Government’s intention to award contracts based upon proposals that demonstrate knowledge, experience, and expertise in the technical areas of interest identified in Section 3. The proposal must demonstrate scientific and technical expertise in the proposed area. Proposals must provide information on past performance, which reflects related efforts and/or achievements, technological aptitude, management support, and potential contribution and relevance to the DOD mission.

5. PROPOSAL FORMAT
This BAA shall result in the award of multiple contracts. Selectable proposals will be considered for funding; nonselectable proposals will be destroyed. (One copy of non-selectable proposals may be retained for file purposes). Not all proposals deemed selectable will be funded. Decisions to fund selectable proposals will be based on funds availability and merits of the proposal. Proposals may be considered for funding for a period of up to one year. The Government reserves the right to select for award all, some or none of the proposals received. The Government contemplates award of cost type contracts as a result of this BAA. Proposals based on a type of contract other than that contemplated shall NOT be considered. Proposers who do not have an accounting system approved for doing DOD Cost type contracts will not be considered for award. The proposer should include evidence of approval of their cost accounting system in the Cost Proposal.

A TECHNICAL PROPOSAL and a COST PROPOSAL shall be submitted in response to this BAA. Technical proposals shall be submitted in the following format: 8 hard copies, 1 electronic copy in .pdf or MS Word compatible format. Technical proposals in response to this BAA shall be limited to fifteen (15) single sided, 8 and one-half inch by 11 inch pages, including Appendices and Attachments. If less than fifteen pages is required there is no penalty for submitting shorter proposals, as long as the offeror covers all the required material. Proposals longer than 15 pages will be rejected and will not be evaluated or considered for award. Type font shall be 12 point Times New Roman with 1 inch margins around the page.

TECHNICAL PROPOSAL
The Technical Proposal shall contain the following sections:
1. Section I: A. Cover Page: (1) BAA number; (2) Supply Chain (Aviation, Land Maritime or Troop Support) (3) Technical Thrusts (Metals, Composites or Electronics); (4) Proposal Title; (5) Technical Point of Contact, including name, telephone number, FAX number, e-mail address, and mailing address; (6) Administrative/Contracting Point of Contact, including name, telephone number, FAX number, e-mail address, and mailing address; and (7) Contractor's business type selected among the following categories: Large Business, Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), Other Small Business, HBCU, MI, Other Educational, or Other Nonprofit. B. Summary of the Costs. The information contained in this section should be limited to one page.
2. Section II: Executive Summary: An Executive Summary of the offeror's proposed project is required. This
summary shall not be evaluated but shall be used to gain an understanding of the overall proposal contents. It should identify and highlight significant features, summarize innovative claims and unique contribution(s) of the proposal, and include the salient points of the proposed project, including target system applications and the expected outcome improvement associated with the project. The information contained in this section should be limited to two pages.


(1) SCOPE, METRICS TO MEASURE SUCCESS, TIME FRAME FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPECTED BENEFITS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: Offerors will address the applications (specific systems or components) of the technology. (Investments that would benefit a single system are the responsibility of system program managers and are not candidates for IBIF funding.) Identify the metrics of success for the proposal and the timeframe for implementing the technology in the target application. Metrics should be quantifiable and include baseline, threshold, and objective value estimates. The proposal should address how the manufacturing technology will address short term needs of the Department of Defense and the expected benefits. Address any impediments to implementing the technology and how those impediments will be overcome by the proposed effort. Offerors are cautioned that statements regarding the ability to implement manufacturing technology projects may be validated with Government engineering activities. For example, if an advanced material substitution is proposed the Offeror must demonstrate an understanding of the issues associated with and a schedule for getting the proposed substitution approved by the Cognizant Engineering Authority.

(2) OVERALL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MERIT: Offerors will propose a Manufacturing Technology project that includes: (a) The improved Defense manufacturing capability to be established, expressed in terms of outcomes that are important to the Warfighter, Systems Program Office and/or Logistics Support Organization; (b) Statement of Work (SOW) written in plain English detailing the scope of the effort and citing specific tasks to be performed and specific contractor performance requirements; (c) Detailed technical approach, rationale, and strategy for accomplishing technical goals in support of innovative claims and deliverables; (d) Deliverables associated with the proposed research including a clear description of the results, products, and transferable technology should be provided. (e) Realism of the schedule and milestones for each task in the proposed efforts. Include all proprietary claims to results, prototypes, or systems supporting and/or necessary for the use of the research, results, and/or prototypes. If there are no proprietary claims, this should be stated.

(3) PAST PERFORMANCE AND SCIENTIFIC/ MANUFACTURING/ TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE: Offerors shall provide information pertaining to prior significant and related work experience or expertise in any of the listed areas of interest, and how that expertise shall be beneficial to this program and their track record in dealing with system manufacturing. Offerors shall provide the five largest accounts/contracts/projects within the last three years for which they have provided services and/or supplies of a nature consistent with this program. Offerors shall include at least (2) points of contact and a telephone number for each account/contract, a description of the service or supply which was provided, as well as a brief performance history on each of those accounts/contracts. Where related work was performed with teaming partners, provide points of contact of teaming members to include company name, individuals and phone numbers. If no past performance related to systems manufacturing is available, offerors shall describe their track record in dealing with their comparable major customers and shall include supplemental information similar to that requested above.

(4) ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT: Offerors shall provide evidence of how the contract shall be managed and show that its organizational structure shall ensure performance stability, reliable customer service and commitment to DLA and IBIF for the duration of the contract performance period. Specifically, offerors shall identify key personnel including the Project Coordinator permanently assigned to the contract; and other personnel with relevant qualifications and experience.

COST PROPOSAL REALISM
The cost of each major cost element and the make-up of those costs should be presented in the offeror's proposal. Sufficient information should be provided in supporting documents to evaluate the reasonableness and realism of these proposed costs, including salaries, overhead, material purchases, fair market rental value of lease items and the method used for making such evaluations. A statement related to the latest DCAA audit and whether the offeror's accounting system has been approved by the DCAA. State if there are
currently negotiated DCAA rates and factors being used in the proposal. There is no page limit on the cost proposal volume. The cost proposal will include all of the cost information related to the Project Task, including:

Direct Labor: Individual labor categories or assigned persons with associated labor hours and unburdened direct labor rates

Indirect Costs: Fringe benefit, Overhead, G&A, Cost of Money, etc. (must show base amount and rate)

Travel: Number of trips, destinations, durations, etc.

Other Direct Costs: All other costs associated with the project should be itemized.

Contracts awarded under this proposal will be cost type contracts. FAR 16.301-3 states that a cost-reimbursement contract may be used only when the contractor's accounting system is adequate for determining costs applicable to the contract. Offerors must submit documentation showing that they do have adequate accounting systems. Proposals without this documentation will not be evaluated. Any proposal exceeding $1 million will NOT be evaluated and proposals submitted that include capital equipment investments will NOT be evaluated; only incidental equipment costs will be considered.

6. PRE-PROPOSAL CONFERENCE
A pre-proposal conference is scheduled on 12 February 2009 at the Hyatt Dulles, 2300 Dulles Corner Blvd, Herndon, VA 20171, and Telephone: (703) 793-6880 starting at 10:00 AM EST. The conference will explain and clarify the objectives of this program and the solicitation requirements, and respond to general questions raised by prospective offerors. Interested firms are encouraged to attend. If you plan to attend the pre-proposal conference, please send email to John Dormer at john.dormer@dla.mil with the following information for all who plan to attend:

1. Name of Firm
2. Name(s) and Title of Representative(s) who will attend
3. Address of Firm
4. Phone number(s), Fax number(s) and E-mail address(es)

Prospective offerors are requested to submit questions in writing prior to January 31, 2009 to allow for inclusion and discussion during the pre-proposal conference. Questions will be considered at any time prior to or during the conference. Responses to some questions may be incorporated in an amendment to the solicitation. The Government will not be liable for expenses incurred by an offeror prior to contract award. Offerors are cautioned that remarks and explanations provided at the conference shall not change the terms of this BAA unless amended in writing.

Contracting Office Address:
700 Robbins Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19111-5096

Place of Performance:
Ft. Belvoir, Virginia 22060
United States

Primary Point of Contact:
John J Dormer,
Contracting Officer
John.Dormer@dla.mil
Phone: 215-737-2284
Fax: 215.737.7942
Appendix 3: DLA Warstopper BAA Proposal Instructions

The following is the Broad Agency Announcement for the Warstopper Program Project Proposals:

BROAD AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT (BAA) FOR
DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)
WARSTOPPER PROGRAM PROJECTS
DECEMBER 22, 2009

POINT OF CONTACT (POC): Nick Strasser, Contracting Officer
DLA Contracting Support Office DSCO-P
700 Robbins Avenue, Building 26-2
Philadelphia, PA 19111
215-737-2684
nicklos.strasser@dla.mil

1. BACKGROUND:

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) seeks interested parties to propose industrial base projects under the Warstopper Program. Interested parties should be those suppliers (both end item and raw material suppliers) that can offer a solution to production constraints that have limited your ability to meet demand spikes associated with wartime or contingency operations. The purpose of the Warstopper Program, as stated in O&M Program Element Code (PEC) 07080110 (A, D, F, N, S) Industrial Preparedness, is to ensure maintenance of “Those resources required for all plans, actions, or measures necessary to establish and maintain an industrial base, both government-owned and privately-owned, that is required to support current, wartime, or other contingency military requirements.”

Fielding and sustaining superior weapons technology, troop support items, and energy resources are cornerstones of United States military strategy. The ability of the Department of Defense to obtain superior, affordable weapons in a timely manner relies on a strong domestic industrial base and access to reliable foreign manufacturing sources. The Warstopper Program is a program directed toward maintaining domestic manufacturing capability and eliminating dependence on unreliable foreign sources. The Defense Logistics Agency is acting on behalf of the Department of Defense in executing the Warstopper Program. Accordingly, proposers are encouraged to submit proposals that support DOD sustainment of fielded weapon systems, special equipment, clothing and textile items (to include nuclear, biological and chemical warfare defense gear), subsistence items and Medical materiel that are employed at higher usage rates during wartime.
The scope of the Warstopper Program includes all sectors of the industrial base necessary to support the Department of Defense with manufacturing capabilities sufficient to meet increased requirements during wartime and contingency operations. Specific classes of supply and examples of Warstopper areas of interest can be found in Attachment A. The goal of the program is to maintain adequate manufacturing capability to support the seven (7) primary supply chains in Defense Logistics Agency that are responsible for wholesale supply support of the Military Services and other DoD agencies that respond to national emergencies. Subject to availability of funds, a total Government investment of about $10 million during Fiscal Year 2009 is planned to fund Warstopper Program projects under this BAA. The expected cost range for proposals submitted under this BAA is up to $2 million, with a base period of performance of up to 12 months with up to 4 additional 12 month option periods. The desirable outcome of a completed project is the acceleration of production for critical items or maintaining critical industrial capability during peacetime to ensure ramp-up time during surges in production is minimized. For selectable projects, DLA may consider using existing contracts, if appropriate. Proposers may recommend such a contracting arrangement, but should confirm with the Contracting Officer of the existing contract that all existing contract scope, terms, conditions and ceiling requirements are met before proposing such an arrangement. The government is anticipating the award of cost, cost plus fixed fee, or cost sharing contracts.

2. **GENERAL PROPOSAL SUBMISSION INFORMATION:**

Proposers must submit an electronic copy of the full proposal referring to BAA-0002-09 in PDF format to the Contracting Officer listed above in the Point of Contact information. Proposals must be submitted via email in the format shown in Attachment B. Proposals must be submitted prior to 1:00 PM (Philadelphia Time) on March 24, 2009. However, since each proposal will be evaluated on its own merit, proposers are encouraged to submit a proposal prior to the closing date.

No additional information is available, nor shall a formal RFP or other solicitation regarding this announcement be issued. Requests for same shall be disregarded. The Government reserves the right to select for award all, some, or none of the proposals received.

This is an unrestricted acquisition. All responsible sources capable of satisfying the Government's needs may submit a proposal which shall be considered by DLA. DLA encourages industry, small businesses, and small disadvantaged business concerns to submit proposals under this BAA. However, no portion of this BAA will be set aside. All correspondence and questions on this solicitation, including request for information on how to submit a proposal to this BAA, should be directed to the POC at the top of the BAA; e-mail is preferred.

3. **WARSTOPPER PROGRAM INFORMATION:**
The Warstopper Program was created to preserve the industrial base for critical go-to-war items that had insufficient peacetime business to keep the defense industrial base known producers in operation. Funding provided by the Warstopper Program is now used to support efforts aimed at keeping a viable industrial base and ensuring that, together with DLA’s normal peacetime procurements and inventory and any Service pre-positioned war reserve stock, every effort is made to meet the Service’s go-to-war requirements with industrial preparedness measures. Criteria were established to identify potential Warstopper items. The basic criteria are:

1. Mission Essential or Critical
2. Low peacetime demand but high wartime demand
3. Limited shelf life
4. Long production lead time
5. Cost-effective alternative to War Reserve Inventory

Funding can be used for production equipment, necessary facility enhancements or modernization and associated costs specifically identified and measurable, or costs to maintain access to a trained unique DoD labor pool. It includes industrial preparedness measures, such as modernization and preservation of the production facilities, and contributory activities and services for planning with industry which are essential to the accomplishment of the complete industrial preparedness program, specifically identified and measurable to the following:

1. Replacement, rehabilitation, modernization, and other than normal maintenance of industrial facilities.
2. Reactivation of idle industrial facilities.
3. Layaway, maintenance, and protection of idle industrial facilities and similar actions related to the retention of under-utilized capacity being retained for mobilization or other emergency use.
4. Acquire, maintain, or modernize special tooling and equipment as required to support a viable industrial capability.
5. Maintenance of production data packages.
6. Other actions designed to facilitate the attainment of scheduled production goals, such as overall management, support, activity inspections, etc. An example in this category is a Lean 6 Sigma initiative designed to increase production yields.

The Program excludes costs of activities other than industrial facilities which are directly identifiable to the support of end items which are themselves identified to unique specific program elements.

4. **AREAS OF INTEREST:**
The areas of interest align with all of DLA’s supply chains: Aviation, Clothing and Textiles, Construction and Equipment, Land, Maritime, Medical, Subsistence, and Energy. Each offeror should clearly have a target NSN or group of NSNs for improving industrial capability. If proposals are submitted by a sub-tier raw material supplier, then the target NSN population must still be identified. Proposals without a clearly identified target will not be considered for award. Equal consideration will be given to all approaches that enable improved surge and sustainment capability (i.e. significant reduction of lead-times, increased production capability, etc.

5. **EVALUATION CRITERIA:**

To be eligible for award of a contract, all prospective offerors must meet certain minimum standards pertaining to financial resources, adequacy of accounting systems under a cost type contract, ability to comply with performance schedules, and a prior record of past performance, integrity, organization structure, experience, operational controls, technical skills, facilities and equipment. For additional information and guidance concerning qualifications and standards for responsibility of prospective contractors, please refer to Part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). As soon as the proposal evaluation is completed, the proposer will be notified of selectability or non-selectability. Selectable proposals will be considered for funding; non-selectable proposals will be destroyed. (One copy of non-selectable proposals may be retained for file purposes). Not all proposals deemed selectable will be funded. Decisions to fund selectable proposals will be based on funds availability and merits of the proposal. Proposals may be considered for funding for a period of up to one year. The Government reserves the right to select for award all, some, or none of the proposals received. Proposals will not be evaluated against each other since they are not submitted in accordance with a common work statement. Evaluation of proposals shall be accomplished through a detailed review of each proposal, using the following criteria listed in descending order of relative importance:

1. **Project Scope:** Address the critical item(s) that meet(s) Warstopper criteria, and how these items impact readiness of combat forces and end item applications used during wartime and contingency operations. At a minimum this includes NSN(s), demand history, and applicable Warstopper criteria.

2. **Overall technical merit of the proposed project/investment:** Provide detailed technical approach, rationale, and strategy for improving overall production capability (either output or lead-time). Note that projects that propose a finished product inventory solution as a primary component will not be considered. Demonstrate an understanding of the overall supply chain for the targeted supply items and provide evidence that proposed solution will eliminate the constraints within the supply chain.

3. **Past Performance:** Provide confirmation that the supplier is certified/qualified to supply the item(s) to DLA and the Military Services including a listing of past contracts awarded for the items included in the proposal.
4. **Project Management:** Provide a milestone schedule. Show how the contract shall be managed. Show that the proposer’s organizational structure shall ensure performance stability, reliable customer service, and a commitment to DLA and the Warstopper Program.

5. **Cost Realism:** Provide an itemized investment list and time-phased funding requirement. Provide Return on Investment (ROI) calculations (see proposal format for ROI guidance in Attachment B). Demonstrate realism of total costs proposed (i.e. copy of quotes for material/equipment that must be purchased, labor costs to install equipment or complete modernization effort, basis for and management fees to manage inventory, etc.).

   It is the Government’s intention to award contracts based upon proposals that demonstrate knowledge, experience, and expertise in the areas of interest identified in Section 4. The proposal must clearly articulate the proposed project/investment and the improved capability that would result if the project were approved.

6. **PROPOSAL INFORMATION:**

   This BAA may result in the award of multiple contracts or tasks added to existing contracts. Selectable proposals will be considered for funding, but not all proposals deemed selectable will be funded. Decisions to fund selectable proposals will be based on funds availability and the merits of the proposal. Proposals may be considered for funding for a period of up to one year. The Government reserves the right to select for award all, some, or none of the proposals received. The Government contemplates award of a cost, cost plus fixed fee, or cost sharing contracts.

   A warstopper project proposal shall be submitted in response to this BAA. **Proposals must be submitted electronically as a PDF file in the format provided in Attachment B to this BAA. Proposals should be submitted via email to the Contracting Officer listed in the Point of Contact Information:**

   Contracting Officer: Nick Strasser, email: nicklos.strasser@DLA.MIL.

   Technical proposals in response to this BAA shall be limited to fifteen (15) single sided, 8 x 11 pages, including Appendices and Attachments. If less than fifteen pages is required there is no penalty for submitting shorter proposals, so long as the offeror covers all the required material. Additional pages beyond 15 shall not be considered in the evaluation. Type font shall be 12 point Times New Roman with 1 inch margins around the page.

   Business (cost) proposals shall be limited to five (5) single sided, 8 x 11 pages, including Appendices and Attachments. If less than five pages is required there is no penalty for submitting shorter proposals, so long as the offeror covers all the required material. Additional pages beyond 5 shall not be considered in the evaluation. Type font shall be 12 point Times New Roman with 1 inch margins around the page.

   **Class of Supply Areas of Interest**
I  Combat Rations
II  Personal protective gear
   (Examples Body armor, Fire retardant clothing, JSLIST, etc.)
IV  Barrier Material
VIII  1) Vaccines
   2) Short Shelf Life Reagents
   3) Injectable Drugs
   4) Medical Equipment
IX  1) Bearings
   2) Power Sources (i.e. batteries)
   3) Water Purification Systems
   4) Fasteners
   5) Industry Sectors with go-to-war items that would receive significant benefit through the application of Lean concepts
   6) Rapid Manufacturing - Identify Industry manifesting cells that are capable of producing low demand critical items using Rapid Prototyping and Manufacturing concepts.
   7) Small Arms Federal Supply Class 1005 (Guns, thru 30 mm)
   8) Electron Tubes and Associated Hardware

Warstopper Project Proposal

Section I

Proposal From:  Please provide the name of the company proposing the project

Broad Agency Announcement Number:  Please provide the BAA number

Supply Chain Impacted:  Please state which DLA supply chain is impacted by the proposal (Aviation, Land, Maritime, Clothing and Textile, Subsistence, Medical, Construction and Equipment, or Energy)

TITLE:  Please provide the name of the initiative proposed under the BAA

POINTS OF CONTACT:

Technical POC:  Administrative/Contracting POC:

Check the appropriate box indicating your company type.

☐  Large  ☐  Small Disadvantaged Business  ☐  Other, Small business

☐  Other, Non-profit
Is there an existing contract for the item that can be leveraged in the event of an award?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

If yes, please provide the following:

Contract Number:
Contracting Officer contact info:

**Please provide a signed transmittal letter with this proposal**

Section II

Executive Summary: Please provide an executive summary for your proposed project.

Section III

PROJECT SCOPE: Please identify the scope of your proposed investment/project by providing the following information.

Affected System(s) and Target Population of NSNs: Please provide a list of target NSNs for this investment/project and the system they support if known. If the proposed investment is for a raw material component, please include the NSNs and systems they support.

Demand History: Please provide historical demand data for the item(s) included in this proposal for at least the last 5 years.

Warstopper Criteria: (check all that apply—minimum criteria are indicated by *)

☐ MISSION ESSENTIAL/CRITICAL*  ☑ COST-EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO WRM INVENTORY*

☐ LOW PEACETIME DEMAND BUT HIGH WARTIME DEMAND

☐ LIMITED SHELF LIFE

☐ LONG PRODUCTION LEAD TIME

TECHNICAL MERIT: Summarize the proposed investment/project and be sure to include the following information:
Supply Chain Assessment: Please provide a brief description of the end-to-end supply chain for the targeted items including current production capability. Please provide a flow chart and a description of the constraint at a minimum.

Check the appropriate box indicating the area of the supply chain constraining the production/supply.

☐ Sub-tier Supplier  ☐ Manufacturer/Assembler  ☐ Distributor

Industrial Capability Improvement: Explain how the initiative will improve industry’s capability to respond to surges in demand and mitigate the need to purchase and store finished product as WRM. Be sure to include any assumptions used in your analysis.

PAST PERFORMANCE: Please confirm certification/qualification to provide the items referenced in this proposal.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT: Please provide a milestone schedule for the investment/project showing when the planned improvements/increased capability will be achieved. This section should also address how the project will be managed.

COST REALISM: Please provide funding estimates for your proposed investment/project. Please add rows as necessary.

What are the itemized investments for the proposed solution?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.e. Extruder</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e. 1000 lbs fiber A</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e. 1000 lbs fiber B</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e. Inventory management fee</td>
<td>Management Fee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 1 – TIME PHASED FUNDING (in $000): There should be only one row for each category listed above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Year3</th>
<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return on Investment (ROI) Summary:** Please complete the following table to compute an ROI for the proposed investment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year1</th>
<th>Year2</th>
<th>Year3</th>
<th>Year4</th>
<th>Year5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of proposed project</td>
<td>$ 50,000.00</td>
<td>$ 5,000.00</td>
<td>$ 5,000.00</td>
<td>$ 5,000.00</td>
<td>$ 5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 1 (sum 5 year costs)</td>
<td>$70,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to stock an equivalent amount of end item inventory</td>
<td>$ 142,416.00</td>
<td>$ 38,601.00</td>
<td>$ 38,601.00</td>
<td>$ 38,601.00</td>
<td>$ 38,601.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2 (sum 5 year costs)</td>
<td>$296,823.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ROI**

(Total 2/Total 1) 5.4

If the proposed investment is for material, equipment, or a facility modernization initiative then supporting documentation must be provided to validate the purchase or lease costs (i.e. vendor quotes). If the proposed investment is a study or an initiative requiring skilled labor, then the proposal must include:

1. Direct Labor: Individual labor categories or assigned persons with associated labor hours and unburdened direct labor rates
2. Indirect Costs: Fringe benefit, Overhead, G&A, Cost of Money, etc. (must show base amount and rate)

3. Travel: Number of trips, destinations, durations, etc.

4. Other Direct Costs: All other costs associated with the project should be itemized.

Please include a statement related to the latest DCAA audit and whether the offeror’s accounting system has been approved by the DCAA. State if there are currently negotiated DCAA rates and factors being used in the proposal.