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BRAC Commission

AUG 25 2005

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Day & Zimmermann
Washington Office

1655 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 520, Arlington Virginia 22209
Main Phone: 703-527-2147; Fax Number: 703-527-2850

FAX Cover Sheet

To: Tiffany @ BRAC Organization/Office/Agency: _____

Fax #: 703-699-2735 Phone #: _____

From: Jim Hickey Date: 8/25/05 Number of Pages Cover + 2

Message:

Please ensure distribution of the following 2 letters (in one packet) to each of the Commissioners and the analysts mentioned. It is vital that these reach the addressees today, please. Many thanks for your help!

Jim H.

Sent by

Mr. James Hickey
Vice President of
Government Affairs
703-527-2167
James.Hickey@DayZim.com

Mr. Joe Mahaley
Vice President,
Government Strategies
Chief Security Officer
703-527-2347
Joe.Mahaley@DayZim.com

Paige Corbly
Administrative Assistant
703-527-2147
Paige.Corbly@DayZim.com

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25 August 2005

Honorable Anthony Principi, Chairman
2005 Base Realignment & Closure Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3920

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Attached please find a letter from the Texarkana Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) regarding the disposition of equipment at the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) in Texarkana, Texas.

While we regret the vote to close LSAAP, we are now looking to the future of the facility and county. It is the LRA's request, supported by us, that all equipment be transferred in place to the LRA immediately upon initiation of closure procedures. Such transfer **language could be included under the BRAC's "final administrative details" section.** This transfer of equipment is vital to the local economy, and to the future of operations at LSAAP. They, and we, would greatly appreciate your consideration of this request. Many thanks for your support of this request.

Sincerely,

James Hickey
VP Government Affairs
Day & Zimmermann

cc:
Commissioner James Bilbray
Commissioner Philip Coyle, III
Commissioner Harold W. Gehman
Commissioner James Hansen
Commissioner James T. Hill
Commissioner Lloyd W. Newton
Commissioner Samuel K. Skinner
Commissioner Sue Ellen Turner
Frank Cirillo
Dave Van Saun
George Delgado
Elizabeth Bieri,
R. Gary Dinsick

1655 North Fort Myer Drive • Suite 520, Arlington, VA 22209 • (703) 527-2147 • FAX: (703) 527-2850
The Day & Zimmermann Group, Inc.
dayzim.com

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RED RIVER REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

107 CHAPEL LANE
NEW BOSTON TEXAS 75570

Chairman Anthony Principi,
2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
2521 South Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3920

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Now that the BRAC process is winding down and you are voting on the final facilities under consideration in this 2005 BRAC round, we write to respectfully request that you include in your "Final Administrative Details" section a provision that will transfer all equipment and facilities currently located at the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) to the Red River Local Reuse Authority immediately upon initiation of closure. While we are greatly disappointed that the decision was made to close LSAAP, we still believe that it is vital to the future of the community, local economy and to the potential munitions manufacturing operations there that all related equipment be retained at this facility. The LRA respectfully requests that the BRAC include in its final deliberations, and in it September 8th report, such a provision ensuring the swift and complete transfer of this equipment. Your consideration of this request is greatly appreciated."

Respectfully yours,

Denis Washington
Chairman
Red River Redevelopment Authority

CC: Honorable James H. Bilbray
Honorable Philip E. Coyle, III
Adm. Harold W. Gehman, Jr. USN (ret.)
Honorable James V. Hansen
Gen. James T. Hill, USA (Ret.)
Gen. Lloyd W. Newton USAF (Ret)
Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
BGen Sue Ellen Turner, USAF (Ret.)

Frank Cirillo, Director
Dave Van Saun, Joint Issues Team Leader
George Delgado
Gary Dinsick
Elizabeth Bieri

DCN: 11845

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Responses to Questions from
R. Gary Dinsick, Army Team Leader
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
27 Jul 2005

Question 1 – There has been mention of proprietary processes. With a general description of the process and avoiding any proprietary restrictions, list each process, specifically noting whether the government or the operating contractor owns the process.

Response: With the termination of cost plus contracting, the government no longer pays specifically for the contractor's process, but rather for a specific deliverable that meets government specifications. To specifically address all processes and what portions of them may or may not be proprietary cannot be done in the amount of time given to provide an answer to the question. However, a specific example that would be very representative of what would be proprietary and wouldn't is production of the M55 detonator, a small explosive component that consists of a charge of NOL-130 primer mix, a charge of lead azide and an RDX pellet, all consolidated within a detonator cup that is then crimped, sealed and packed in a non-propagating package for shipment to the manufacturer of the fuze it is put into.

This detonator is a very commonly used detonator used in many of the Army's fuzes. Lone Star has produced more than 1,000,000,000 of these detonators since 1958. Under the current contractual arrangement, the government (or any other customer) buys a specific item that meets a specific size and performance specification. How D&Z actually produces the end item is entirely up to them. Outside of size constraints (the detonator must be able to be physically placed in the next higher subassembly) the most important characteristic that must be met is the explosive output of the detonator as measured by the government defined acceptance test (detonator when functioned in the proper test fixture will make a dent in a steel witness block of a minimum depth of 0.010 inches). If the specified number of sample detonators meets this requirement, the detonator lot is accepted by the government (or other customer) and the contractor is paid for the delivered product. While the government clearly owns most, if not all, of the equipment and facilities used to accomplish this, the contractor owns how he does it.

NOL-130 is the primer mix used in the M55 detonator. The government specification for NOL-130 requires, by weight, 38 to 42 % lead styphnate, 18 to 22 % lead azide, 4.5 to 5.5% tetracene, 18.5 to 21.5% barium nitrate and 13.5 to 16.5% antimony sulfide. What the contractor owns is where within those continuums is the final mixture that will provide the desired end result. Since the primer mix is the site of initiation within the detonator, sensitivity of the mix is very important in ensuring that the detonator actually "fires." D&Z "owns" the actual blend composition formula that provides for the proper initiation of the detonator (i.e., the formula that actually is used might be 41.2% lead styphnate, 18.5% lead azide, 5.4% tetracene, 20.6% barium nitrate and 14.3% antimony sulfide).

The lead azide in the detonator is what amplifies and transmits the explosive front from the primer mix to the RDX pellet. It must be of sufficient mass and density to provide sufficient energy to the pellet to ensure it is ignited. The amount necessary is a result of the size constraint of the detonator cup (and final component size requirements as to diameter and length), the final volume of NOL-130 placed in the cup (after consolidation to some density necessary to support the explosive wave front) and the volume of RDX contained within the pellet which also has to be consolidated to some density necessary to generate sufficient final output to meet the acceptance criteria. What the government "owns" is the lead azide specification and (for most DOD work load) the actual lead azide itself supplied as GFM. The amount and final consolidation density is what is "owned" by the contractor.

The RDX pellet is what provides the explosive wave front that actually causes the fuze to initiate the artillery round, mortar round, submunition, etc. Obviously there are size constraints imposed on the pellet so that it will fit into the detonator cup. Sufficient RDX must be available, consolidated to the proper density, to provide the explosive energy necessary to initiate the final explosive charge in the end item. The government "owns" the RDX specification and the range of densities that are necessary. The contractor "owns" the process pressures necessary to actually produce required size and density of the pellet, the physical design of the press tooling necessary to meet the size and density requirement, plus the actual consolidation pressure range within the detonator cup itself, that provides for the final acceptable output for acceptance of the M55 detonator by the government.

The actual design and dimensions of the tooling necessary to accomplish all the above on the government owned equipment is a result of the contractor efforts and is his intellectual property. The actual tooling used is probably government owned if it was manufactured prior to 1998 when the contract was changed from cost plus (when all activities on the plant were wholly paid for by the government) to fixed price, but probably contractor owned if manufactured to support production under fixed price orders and most definitely contractor owned if manufactured to support non-US government production. The legality of using government owned tooling to produce government end items shouldn't be in question. However, the legality of using the contractor designed tooling to support other production may be questionable.

Similar situations exist in melt pour operations (pour temperature of the explosive; temperature of receiving vessel; temperature gradient for cooling to avoid cracks and separations in the final product; rate of vessel fill to avoid foaming and cavitation; vessel preparation to ensure proper bonding of explosive to vessel; etc); shaped charge pressing (temperature of explosive; design of tooling to ensure proper final shape; consolidation pressures necessary to achieve final explosive density requirements and output requirements, etc.), and almost any other explosive process necessary to produce what the government wants.

Essentially, the government "owns" the equipment, facilities and final requirements – the contractor "owns" how the equipment and facilities are used and the road map on how to get from the raw material to the final acceptable product. It should also be noted that the same is true at all the GOCO LAP plants (Lone Star, Kansas, Iowa and Milan). What the government is buying from the contractor, under today's contracting arrangements, is experience and knowledge. And the question that has to be answered is can this experience and knowledge be transferred to another contractor? The answer is most definitely yes; if there are sufficient time and resources devoted to having the new contractor develop his own experience and knowledge database.

Question 2 – For each line where the operating contractor owns the process, how can that line be moved to and incorporated with production at another GOCO facility with a different operating contractor or a GOGO?

Response – Simple answer is time and money. For the most part, all equipment is government owned (there are exceptions and we are still trying to get a handle on what specifically is government owned and what is contractor owned) and can be moved to any other location given sufficient funding and time. Obviously there will be significant problems to be overcome as almost all of the equipment is contaminated with explosives, which necessitates significant cleaning prior to dismantling, packing and shipping. Some equipment, such as the blending and drying barricades used for detonator production weigh in excess of 120,000 pounds each and, due to explosive contamination, could probably not be disassembled to make them more manageable, may be more difficult to move than others. Equipment designed to fit a specific existing building at Lone Star may not be able to be installed in an existing building at Iowa, necessitating the construction of a new building or redesign and procurement of new equipment. Questions as to whether new equipment procurement incorporating current technology is more cost effective than moving 40 year old equipment, even if well-maintained and consistently

upgraded as technology has changed must be answered and these are not questions that will be answered by Lone Star alone, but will require decisions from the potential receiving facilities as well as higher headquarters.

In cases where the actual equipment is owned by D&Z, I am not sure how transfer can be accomplished. I assume that D&Z might be willing to sell the equipment or possibly license the design and technology to the receiving facility directly or the government with or without restrictions on its use. What restrictions they may place on this equipment or intellectual property (in some cases, the equipment or process is patented) and what royalties may be necessary, I cannot answer.

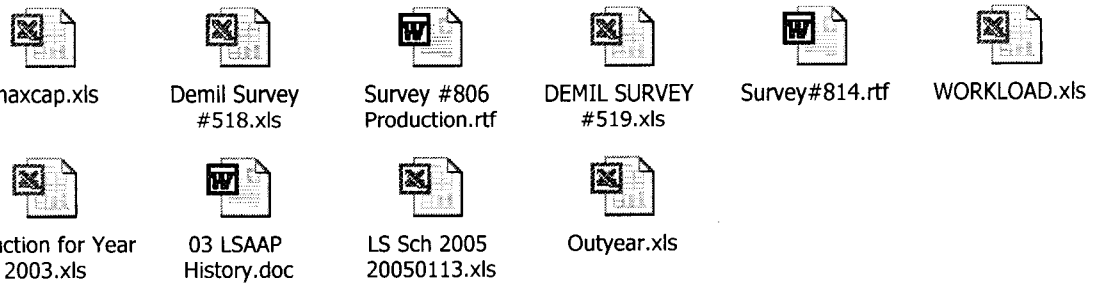
Question 3 – Specifically what equipment will move to each of the gaining installations? For each move, what is the estimated cost to move that equipment? Are there any special requirements needed to move that equipment?

Response – See response to Question 2 above. In addition, it is way too early to provide any cost estimates since the actual scope has not been defined as yet. We are working the issue and will be providing our best guess in our draft implementation plan that is currently scheduled to be provided to AFSC/JMC by 12 Sep 2005. It is anticipated that the estimates will be very rough and probably only provide an upper limit to cost to be incurred. Until guidance and decisions can be provided to Lone Star on what the receiving installation wants to receive and when, real cost figures cannot be developed. Without a defined scope, a reasonable, auditable estimate cannot be made.

During Mr. Dinsick's visit to Lone Star, he toured the detonator facility. It was pointed out to him that the explosive preparation facility and explosive transfer system was a 1974 project that cost a little more than $14 million. To produce a comparable facility from scratch with today's technology would probably cost in excess of $50 million today. But, that is a very rough estimate made without knowing what facilities Iowa currently has and what volumes of production the Army will expect Iowa to be capable of producing. The cost input received from Iowa for inclusion in the Lone Star Financial Implementation Plan is $6 million. Iowa provided no rationale to us, so we have no feel for how accurate it might be.

Question 4 – Provide historical, current 2005, and projected out year percentage of facility utilization.

Response – Numbers requested are attached.



They are the same figures provided during the BRAC data calls for the same subjects, with the exception of the projected workload attached as "Outyear.xls" which is the D&Z projection of anticipated Prime (directed production through JMC) and 3rd Party (competitively obtained workload which may be DOD, commercial or foreign sales) workload through CY2010. Current utilization, using the calculation methodology specified in the BRAC data call, would have

averaged about 12% over the past year with a high of approximately 16% and a low of approximately 8%.

The utilization numbers need to be looked at with the understanding that two factors distort them so that they really do not reflect either meaningful utilization rates or potential capacity. First, production lines, to include equipment duplication, were sized to meet Cold War requirements and exist today to still meet those requirements. For example, the Industrial Preparedness Plan at Lone Star used to require the production of more than 50 different detonators at production levels that were never actually required or demonstrated. However, the equipment procured to meet those demands still exists on site and comprises the capacity that current production requirements are being compared to. Of course, as newer ammunition and explosive items have been added to Lone Star's production capabilities, those capacities reflect lower demand rates which would have been more reasonable in the world as it was when the requirement was originally developed. In short, the newer the item, generally, the lower quantities were reflected in the production line equipment capacity requirements.

Second, there is a world of difference in the resources necessary to produce a detonator, which lends itself to relatively high-speed automation, and the labor-intensive requirements to produce a 960-pound GATOR Mine Dispenser. While detonator production capacity may be measured in millions of detonators per month, GATORs are measured in single units per day. So to say that 5% utilization of detonator capacity is sufficient to meet 100% utilization of GATOR capacity is true, but is very much like comparing grapes with watermelons while saying they both are the same. How much capacity for detonator production will be required at Iowa if the mission is moved there? What does DOD lose in surge and volume possibilities if all the detonator capacity is not moved from Lone Star to Iowa? These are questions that Lone Star cannot answer, but must be addressed by AFSC/JMC and PEO – Ammo. What is not reflected in what appears to be excess capacity is the flexibility that it provides that can only exist with this extra capacity. For example, a detonator loader can be configured and tooled to produce as many as 25 or 30 different detonators. The switching from production of an M55 detonator to producing an M59 detonator may require one or two days dictated by the tooling that must be changed and product flow alterations that may be necessary. But, with two detonator loaders, both items could be run separately, concurrently or individually without requiring production impacts. With a single detonator loader, the same volume of production may very well be possible, but only with production shutdowns and additional setup costs associated with the necessary changeover.

Question 5 – Provide updated certified data on the personnel levels by military officer, enlisted, civilian and contractor.

Response – Since certified data was specifically requested, the data will be submitted using the same procedure as under the BRAC data calls and is being staffed separately. It will reflect one military officer, zero enlisted, eighteen DA civilians and an average of 430 contractor personnel (minimum – 387; maximum – 462) thus far in CY 2005, which I believe was provided directly to the Commission by D&Z. A possible discrepancy has been noted in comparing actual staffing and the COBRA generated savings. The Lone Star TDA has two military positions on it. One is an O-5 position that is a DA centrally selected command position and is currently filled. The other is an O-3 position is not DA centrally selected (or supported) which, prior to the reassignment of the incumbent in 1997, was the Executive Officer of the plant. This second position has been authorized, but vacant since 1997.

Question 6 – What is the FY04-FY11 planned workload for each line? What is the funding against each requirement?

Response – Workload information was provided in response to Question 4. Funding levels are not known at the plant level. Prime (JMC directed) workload funding is not provided to Lone Star except as reflected as a deliverable under the contract. 3rd Party (non-directed DOD, commercial or foreign sales obtained competitively by D&Z) is only available through D&Z and, except in rare cases, is unknown to the government staff at the plant.

Question 7 – What makes Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant unique? Why is it unique? Why can't that be done at any other location?

Response – Lone Star is unique in that it has the only fully automated blending, drying and transporting facility for handling initiating explosives. This capability, established under a 1974 modernization project at a cost of $14 million dollars has been in continuous service since its completion during which time there have been no personnel injuries associated with any of these operations. The design of the facility and equipment maximizes personnel safety by minimizing personnel exposure to dry (and therefore extremely sensitive) initiating explosives. In addition, the existing six blending barricades allow for the mixing, blending and safe storage of up to six different primer and explosive pyrotechnic mixtures needed to support simultaneous production of a variety of detonators, delays, relays and other small explosive components.

A unique pyrotechnic mixing, granulating and drying (MIGRAD) system is located on G Line and is capable of producing relatively large batches of pyrotechnic mixes to support tracer, incendiary and delay production. It is currently used by D&Z to provide pyro mixes to their Camden, AR facility which produces electric primers and tracers in support of the 120MM tank ammunition program, as well as other 3rd Party contracts requiring pyro mixes.

The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) has three non-explosive demil facilities within CONUS. Lone Star is one of them. While not an Army directed mission, D&Z was originally selected as one of twelve demil centers for DRMS. Workload has gravitated to the remaining three centers because all three have demonstrated superior workmanship, flexibility in performing a wide range of demil services (work load has through the years has consisted of M113 APCs, Bradley Fighting Vehicles, various aircraft (both complete and parts), jet engines, chemical protection suits, machine guns, electrical harnesses, both tactical and non-tactical vehicles, as well as almost anything else imaginable). The contractual arrangement and working relationship between D&Z and DRMS provides for maximum flexibility to the customer in establishing start and stop dates/times, changes in priorities for demil to better mesh with market demands and commodity prices, not to mention demil of high visibility items that must done quickly. This workload has significantly impacted plant operating costs by increasing the direct labor base, absorbing overhead costs and employing skilled workers who might otherwise have been let go due to fluctuations in ammunition production levels. Since this work is not directed mission workload, it was not captured in the BRAC data calls.

Demanufacturing of Electronic Equipment Reuse and Recycling (DEER2) was a Congressionally mandated program with a stated goal of demonstrating the feasibility and state-of-technology available to dispose of obsolete or excess electronic equipment in an environmentally responsible manner. At completion of the program, this Army owned equipment was transferred to Lone Star and installed under the ARMS Program to coincide with the Lone Star DRMS demil work. D&Z was funded to balance the process flow and equipment outputs. D&Z has entered into a partnering agreement with the Texarkana Federal Correctional Institution to use this equipment to augment their electronic demil program by improving the quality of scrap generated thereby increasing revenue earned. The enterprise has the potential of providing a significant increase in workload for the prisoners, improving prisoner morale and retraining by providing additional revenues to the FCI program and improving Lone Star's competitive posture by both an increase in the direct labor base and absorption of plant overhead costs.

When the last remaining COCO source for M223 and M239 fuzes (mechanical fuzes used for submunitions in DPICM artillery rounds and the MLRS) advised AMCOM that they were no longer interested in producing this item, D&Z proposed that the equipment be bought from EMCO and installed at Lone Star. AMCOM provided the funds and the procurement was made. This system is now installed and in production. This capability provides considerable flexibility in meeting MLRS production requirements for field service stocks, FMS and R&D efforts since the M55 detonator (used in the M223 and M239 fuzes), the fuzes and the submuntions are all now produced at the same location.

At one time there were eight manufacturers of the metal parts for ICM/MLRS submunitions. Reduced demand has essentially caused all eight to get out of the business. As a result, metal parts to support these programs are becoming extremely expensive and difficult to obtain. At the same time, the Army is trying to shift to the use of insensitive explosives in the production of ammunition. Merging the two problem areas, D&Z developed a patented process to recycle existing ICM submunitions by removing the Composition A-5 explosive and then reloading the recovered submunition bodies with an IM explosive, PAX-2A.

As a subcontractor to KDI, the prime contractor for development and production of a self-destruct fuze (SDF) for ICM submunitions, D&Z has designed, built/procured, installed and proven out assembly equipment to load all explosive components into and final assembly of an electronic SDF to support the production of the M915, DPICM 105mm round, as well as potentially being used to support retrofit of existing M864, DPICM 155mm rounds currently in inventory and future production of submunitions to support development and subsequent production of future ICM mortar and artillery rounds currently in R&D.

Lone Star currently is the sole producer of the M67 hand grenade. D&Z has improved the production equipment to provide for enhanced safety with the use of remote vision systems, automated controls and greatly improved packing and marking equipment.

In addition, Lone Star is the sole producer of the Modular Crowd Control Munition (MCCM); the M82 primer, the MK161 primer and tape loop/eyelet assemblies for the M101 grenade. Lone Star is also the only successful loader of ICM submunitions with IM explosives, a process developed with ARDEC.

Question 8 – Are there any special skills at Lone Star that cannot be found anywhere else? What? Why can't they be relocated?

Response – Special skills associated with Lone Star are not very esoteric in nature, but rather reflect D&Z's involvement in all aspects of ammunition design, development, producibility and production for more than fifty years. It is not unusual for the same engineering and production staff to work with the R&D team developing a design for a new munition that can be produced in an economical manner while simultaneously designing production equipment capable of manufacturing the item and then continuing on as the production team while the item is placed into production, develop renovation and demil procedures to allow extending product life or removing it from use. This "birth-to-death" involvement with families of munitions results in a quality product at a reasonable cost being manufactured to high quality standards safely.

Explosive safety is not a course of study at the local university. While basics can be learned from government and the rare commercial source, most explosive safety people learn by working with the experts and being exposed to the actual situations. Lone Star has continuously done this for the last fifty years and has been very successful at it. Even at the low production rates of today, Lone Star performs more than 500,000 explosive operations every working day. In the last 1600 days (3,000,000 hours), Lone Star has had only one lost time injury and it occurred at a location and operation that has never experienced an explosive incident before in more than 45 years of

operation. Lone Star is consistently well below industry averages for OSHA Recordable Accidents and our safety program has been featured in national safety media.

I am not aware of any BRAC related actions that could result in contractor personnel being relocated to receiving plants. I would assume that if the contractor at these sites provided sufficient funds and incentives, he would successful in hiring and moving current D&Z employees that he might require. However, real world is that most of the highly skilled D&Z employees who would be helpful to receiving plants have more than 30 years with D&Z at Lone Star and are within a few years of minimum retirement. In addition, most are life-long residents of the local area with parents and children still living here. Personal opinion is that few, if any, could be enticed to leave this locale. Of a government staff with comparable age, experience and ties to the community, only two of the eighteen have indicated they would even consider accepting a transfer when the plant is closed. I would assume the percentage of D&Z employees would be comparable.

Question 9 – We have received several packets from Lone Star personnel, is there anything new to add to that information, or any additional information that the Commission needs to have in order to make its decision on this recommendation? Are there any additional questions we need to ask the OSD Clearing House?

Response – The government staff at Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has provided Mr. Dinsick with a copy of the standard command briefing. That is all that we have provided directly to the Commission. It is my understanding that D&Z has met with you and provided information they thought was relevant to this process. Further, I believe they have answered some specific questions the Commission asked them. I do not know what additional information you may have received about Lone Star from any other source. Given that, I cannot directly answer this question.

If the Commission has any additional questions, including any clarification that may be desired on anything presented in this response, please feel free to contact the undersigned and I will be happy to do my best to accommodate you.

Madison V. Bagley, P.E.
Contract Operations Officer
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
Hwy 82 West
Texarkana, TX 75505-9101
(903) 334-1208

DCN: 11845

Dinsick, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC

From: Bieri, Elizabeth, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2005 2:37 PM
To: Dinsick, Robert, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Cc: Delgado, George, CIV, WSO-BRAC; Van Saun, David, CIV, WSO-BRAC
Subject: questions for Lone Star AAP

Gary,

We would propose these questions to LSAAP:

- There has been mention of proprietary processes. With a general description of the process and avoiding any proprietary restrictions, list each process, specifically noting whether the government or the operating contractor owns the process.
- For each line where the process is owned by the operating contractor, how can that line be moved to and incorporated with production at another GOCO facility with a different operating contractor or a GOGO?
- Specifically what equipment will move to each of the gaining installations? For each move, what is the estimated cost to move that equipment? Are there any special requirements needed to move that equipment?
- Provide historical, current 2005, and projected outyear percentage of facility utilization.
- Provide updated certified data on the personnel levels by military officer, enlisted, civilian and contractor.
- What is the FY04-FY11 planned workload for each line? What is the funding against each requirement?
- What makes Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant unique? Why is that unique? Why can't that be done at any other location?
- Are there any special skills at Lone Star that cannot be found anywhere else? What? Why can't they be relocated?
- We have received several packets from the Lone Star personnel, is there anything new to add to that information, or any additional information that the Commission needs to have in order to make its decision on this recommendation? Are there any additional questions we need to ask the OSD Clearing House?

Liz

Elizabeth C. Bieri
BRAC Commission
Army Team
(703) 699-2950

1 Week - go thru JMC/AFSC BRAC Office

Base Closure and Realignment Commission

R. GARY DINSICK
Army Team, Leader
2521 Clark Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22202
703-699-2950
Robert.Dinsick@wso.whs.mil

Lone Star AAP has critical capabilities and intellectual property that will be lost....

- Much of the intellectual property belongs to Day & Zimmermann
  - Designs for production equipment, processes, and tooling
  - SOPs, Detailed Inspection Plans, Maintenance Work Instructions, etc.
  - Process control programs developed for production of detonators, self- destruct fuzes, and other products
  - Patents on critical production equipment: Chamlee Loader (US #3426946), Cargile Scooper (US #3383020), and Cone & Explosive Extractor (US #6901835)

PRODUCTION OPERATIONS AND CAPABILITES
LSAAP

M/H PER UNIT	ITEM	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY CONCURRENT	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY STAND ALONE	Annual PER SHIFT	Annual MAN HOURS
0.0327	BURSTER M85 (F/60MM M722)	175,000	350,000	58,333	1,908
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION M84B1	56,250	250,000	18,750	1,163
0.0277	TRACER M13	420,000	420,000	140,000	3,878
0.1625	CHG BRSTR M53A1	227,162	364,900	75,721	12,305
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION M314A2	56,250	250,000	18,750	1,163
2.5970	CTG 105MM HEDP (ICM) M915	15,750	15,750	5,250	13,634
0.1200	CHG BRSTR M86 F/120MM MRTR	52,500	52,500	17,500	2,100
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION XM915	10,500	105,000	3,500	217
1.9857	PROF 155MM HEDP (ICM) M483A1	39,750	39,750	13,250	26,311
0.3723	60/81 MM MORTARS	30,000	30,000	10,000	3,723
0.0708	CHG SUPPLEMENTARY ASSY	156,500	156,500	52,167	3,693
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION SEC M485A2	35,750	250,000	11,917	739
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION F/155MM M483A1	106,182	106,182	35,394	2,194
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION PRIM M485A2	35,750	250,000	11,917	739
0.3729	DELAY ASSY F/M549	43,000	37,749,600	14,333	5,345
0.1625	CASING BRSTR M1	137,740	364,900	45,913	7,461
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION M825	122,250	250,000	40,750	2,527
1.9857	PROJ 155MM HE-ER-DP (ICM) M864	39,375	39,375	13,125	26,062
0.0620	CHG ASSY EXPULSION M864	105,000	105,000	35,000	2,170
0.1625	CHG BRSTR M54A1	227,162	364,900	75,721	12,305

DCN: 11845

MAXCAP

PRODUCTION OPERATIONS AND CAPABILITES
LSAAP

M/H PER UNIT	ITEM	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY CONCURRENT	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY STAND ALONE	Annual PER SHIFT	Annual MAN HOURS
2.2000	PROJ 155MM HE XM1025 (RADAM-S)	10,416	10,416	3,472	7,638
2.2000	PROJ 155MM HE XM1026 (RADAM-t)	10,416	10,416	3,472	7,638
0.0110	DETONATOR FLASH WOX 80A	210,000	37,749,600	70,000	770
0.0675	GREN HAND FRAG M67	389,813	389,813	129,938	8,771
0.0745	GREN GP M77 (HE-TAC) F/MLRS	3,843,890	10,115,500	1,281,297	95,457
0.0121	LEAD CUP ASSY F/GREN M42/46/77	15,750,000	37,749,600	5,250,000	63,525
66.3800	DISP & BOMB ACFT CBU-78/B GATOR	977	977	326	21,618
3.0638	MINE CANISTER M87 W/MINES BLU-91&92B	14,500	14,500	4,833	14,808
0.8412	MINE CANISTER M87 W/6AT&NO AP MINES	14,500	14,500	4,833	4,066
0.0402	DELAY ELEMENT ASSY M53	328,750	37,749,600	109,583	4,405
0.0037	PRIMER PERC M54	976,500	5,200,000	325,500	1,204
0.0402	DETONATING DELAY ELEMENT (ALL TYPES)	315,000	630,000	105,000	4,221
0.0110	DETONATOR WOX-87A	147,000	37,749,600	49,000	539
0.0054	DETONATOR STAB M55	13,842,979	37,749,600	4,614,326	24,917
0.0250	DETONATOR F/FZ M732	1,630,926	37,749,600	543,642	13,591

MAXCAP

DCN: 11845

PRODUCTION OPERATIONS AND CAPABILITES
LSAAP

M/H PER UNIT	ITEM	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY CONCURRENT	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY STAND ALONE	Annual PER SHIFT	Annual MAN HOURS
0.0185	DETONATOR MK33-0	525,000	37,749,600	175,000	3,238
0.0250	DETONATOR STAB M76	354,375	37,749,600	118,125	2,953
0.0165	DETONATOR STAB M98	767,780	37,749,600	255,927	4,223
0.0096	DETONATOR STAB M61	585,343	37,749,600	195,114	1,873
0.0099	DETONATOR STAB M99	585,438	37,749,600	195,146	1,932
0.0064	DETONATOR STAB M94	38,011	37,749,600	12,670	81
0.0071	DETONATOR STAB M59	1,515,425	37,749,600	505,142	3,587
0.0250	DETONATOR STAB MK25-1	147,000	37,749,600	49,000	1,225
0.0073	DETONATOR STAB M57A2	2,524,175	37,749,600	841,392	6,142
0.0143	DETONATOR MK23-1	525,000	37,749,600	175,000	2,503
0.0185	DETONATOR MK44-1	210,000	37,749,600	70,000	1,295
0.0063	DETONATOR STAB M85	446,250	37,749,600	148,750	937
0.0250	DETONATOR F/30MM M789	357,991	37,749,600	119,330	2,983
0.0250	DETONATOR F/FZ M206A2	357,991	37,749,600	119,330	2,983
0.0250	DETONATOR F/FZ M213	357,991	37,749,600	119,330	2,983
0.0250	DETONATOR F/FZ M758	1,630,926	37,749,600	543,642	13,591
0.0250	DETONATOR F/FZ M759	499,658	37,749,600	166,553	4,164
0.0491	PRIMER PERC M36A2	3,465,000	3,465,000	1,155,000	56,711
0.0491	PRIMER PERC M28B2	472,500	37,749,600	157,500	7,733
0.0240	PRIMER PERC M82	525,000	1,110,000	175,000	4,200

DCN: 11845

MAXCAP

PRODUCTION OPERATIONS AND CAPABILITES
LSAAP

M/H PER UNIT	ITEM	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY CONCURRENT	MAX MONTHLY CAPACITY STAND ALONE	Annual PER SHIFT	Annual MAN HOURS
0.0044	**PRIMER PERC M61**	**3,465,000**	**5,200,000**	1,155,000	5,082
0.0044	**PRIMER PERC M104**	**500,000**	**37,749,600**	166,667	733
0.0044	**PRIMER PERC M42**	**1,521,000**	**5,200,000**	507,000	2,231
0.0077	**LEAD CUP ASSY PA508**	**756,000**	**37,749,600**	252,000	1,940
0.0054	**PRIMER STAB PA505**	**500,000**	**37,749,600**	166,667	900
0.0044	**PRIMER STAB M96**	**250,000**	**900,000**	83,333	367
0.0240	**PRIMER PERC M115**	**3,465,000**	**4,059,092**	1,155,000	27,720
0.0698	**PRIMER ELEC MK154-0**	**125,000**	**5,922,000**	41,667	2,908
0.0698	**PRIMER ELEC M125 F/120MM**	**341,250**	**341,250**	113,750	7,940
0.0382	**PRIMER ELEC M129 F/120MM TANK**	**325,500**	**325,500**	108,500	4,145
0.0402	**RELAY MK64**	**500,000**	**37,749,600**	166,667	6,700

TOTAL MAN-HOURS 588,806

PERSONNEL 3,823

DCN: 11845

DEMIL SURVEY:518		Date: 02-19-2004	CURRENT CAPACITY		CURRENT USAGE		MAXIMUM CAPACITY	
ITEM	PERMIT	METHOD OF DEMIL	EACH	SHORT TON	EACH	SHORT TON	EACH	SHORT TON
Contaminated Equipment	YES	OB	15	15	1200	0.600	30	30

DCN: 11845

Subject: Survey #806 Production

Question Text: List the munitions explosives, metal parts, and LAP sub-processes that are resident at your site and indicate which sub-processes you have performed in the last two years?
Data Element Definition :
Data Element Reference:
Answer Source :

Process	1:Sub-Process Resident at Site	2:Sub-Process Used in Last Two Years
Explosive and/or propellant cold cast cure to include vacuum casting and/or injecting capability	No	No
Melt pour to include metal parts pre-conditioning and post pour controlled cooling	Yes	Yes
Precision Explosive Pressing to include explosive bilet machining and sufficient tonnage and press daylight clearance for missiles	No	Yes
Extrusion of explosives and propellants	No	No
Kinetic energy munitions precision weigh and fill of propellant	No	No
Loaded components and initiating devices (primers, delays, relays, detonators) to include drying, blending and handling equipment for initiating equipment that precludes direct personnel exposure	Yes	Yes
Infrared decoy flare pressing and/or extrusion	No	No
Smoke munitions mixing and pressing	No	No
Nitration of cotton liners or wood pulp	No	No
Nitration of hexamine	No	No
Manufacture of nitrate esters	No	No
Deep draw steel cartridge cases	No	No
Grenade cargo metal parts **(Fuze metal**	Yes	Yes

parts)		
Projectile forging, heat treatment and machining	No	No
High frag projectile metal parts to include large caliber forging (1000 ton presses), heat treat, ultrasonic and machining	No	No
Navy gun	No	No
Mortar	Yes	No
FASCAM	Yes	Yes
Artillery	No	No
Tank	No	No
Missile warhead (download to recover of M77 grenades)	Yes	Yes
Med Cal	No	No
MICLIC, Demo Blocks	No	No
ICM Artillery and MLRS	Yes	Yes
Small Cal	No	No
Bombs	No	No
Grenades	Yes	Yes
Missiles	No	No
Torpedo	No	No
CAD/PAD	No	No
Smoke Munitions	No	No
Kinetic Energy Munitions	No	No
Flares	No	No

DCN: 11845

DEMIL SURVEY:519		Date: 02-19-2004	CURRENT CAPACITY		CURRENT USAGE		MAXIMUM CAPACITY	
ITEM	PERMIT	METHOD OF DEMIL	EACH	SHORT TON	EACH	SHORT TON	EACH	SHORT TON
FP	Y	OB	200	1.58	0	0	200	1.58
HA	Y	OD	37920	18.96	0	0	75840	37.92
HC	Y	OD	242688	121.344			485376	242.688
HE	Y	OD	22752	12.13	0	0	45504	24.27
HI	Y	OD	242688	121.344	15360	7.68	485376	242.688
HP	y	OD	4550.4	248.57	39710	363	9100.8	497.13
HP	Y	R3	948	100.01	0	0	1027	108.35
HX	Y	OD	37920	18.96	0	0	75840	37.92
HZ	Y	OD	9100.8	24.57	9100.8	24.57	18201.6	49.14
PB	Y	OB	18960	9.48	0	0	18960	9.48
PC	Y	OB	18960	9.48	0	0	18960	9.48
PD	Y	OB	18960	9.48	0	0	18960	9.48

DCN: 11845

Subject: Survey#814 Production=Depot Partnership Workload

Question Text:	For FY03, what organic workloads in DLHs by depot commodity groups do you perform in partnership with a private sector partner?
Data Element Definition:	SOURCE: Army Workload Performance System (AWPs). If not available, provide document/database and publication date and/or methodology used to arrive at answer. "Professional judgment" will not be used. Partnership is defined as workload completed under one or more of the following authorities: 10 USC 2208(j), 10 USC 2474, 10 USC 2539b, 10 USC 2536 (formally 10 USC 2553), 10 USC 2667, 10 USC 4543, 10 USC 7300, 22 USC 2754, 22 USC 2770, FAR Subpart 45.3, and FAR Subpart 45.4. QUESTION INSTRUCTIONS: This question is to be answered by activities performing depot level maintenance. Depot Level Maintenance activities are defined as: activities that perform materiel maintenance and repair requiring overhaul, upgrading, modification, or rebuilding of parts, assemblies, or subassemblies, and testing and reclamation of equipment as necessary, regardless of the source of funds for the maintenance or repair at a government owned activity.
Data Element Reference:	See this Question's Amplification for source/reference
Answer Source :	

Depot Level Commodity Groups	**1:**FY03 Direct Labor Hours (DLH) **Unit of Measure:**DLH (K) Allow Decimal
Aircraft Rotary	
Aircraft VSTOL	
Aircraft Cargo/Tanker	
Aircraft Fighter/Attack	
Aircraft Bomber	
Aircraft Other	
Aircraft Dynamic Components	
Aircraft Hydraulic Components	
Aircraft Pneumatic Components	
Aircraft Instruments Components	
Aircraft Landing Gear (include wheels/brakes) Components	
Aircraft Ordnance Equipment (e.g., racks and rails) Comp	
Aircraft Avionics/Electronics Components	
Aircraft Structure Components (e.g., flaps and seats)	
Aircraft Other Components	

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Aircraft Engine Turboprop/Turboshaft	
Aircraft Engine Turbofan Bypass	
Aircraft Engine Turbofan/TurboJet Augmented	
Engine Exchangeables/Components (e.g. bearings, blades and vanes)	
APUs/GTEs/ATS/SPS/GTCs	
Other Engines (e.g., Tactical Missile)	
Tactical Vehicles (e.g., trucks, trailer, bridge)	
Combat Vehicles (e.g., tanks, APC, propelled/tow artillery)	
Amphibious Vehicles	
Construction Equipment	
Material Handling	
Other Vehicles	
Engines/Transmissions	
Powertrain Components	
Starters/Alternators/Generators	
Armament and Structural Components	
Fire Control Systems and Components	
Other Components (e.g., hydraulics, pneumatic, electrical)	
Radar	
Radio	
Wire	
Electronic Warfare	
Navigational Aids	
Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR	
Crypto	
Computers	
Electronic Components (non-airborne)	
Ground Support Equipment	
Generators	

TMDE	
Calibration	
Other Equipment (ROWPUs, kitchens, showers, troops support equip)	
Conventional Weapons (torpedoes, mines, etc.)	**29,929**
Small Arms/Personal Weapons	
Strategic Missiles	
Tactical Missiles (e.g., TOWS, MLRS, Patriots)	**62,600**
Software Weapon System	
Software Support Equipment	
Fabrication and Manufacturing	
Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE)	
Depot Fleet/Field Support (e.g., training and field teams)	
Other	

ARMANENTS PRODUCTION WORKLOAD — **DIRECT LABOR** — WORKLOAD — **DIRECT CHARGE LABOR** —

	CY03		CY 04		CY 05		CY 09		CY 03		CY 04		CY 05		CY 09	
AREA B	HOURS	M-Y	HOURS	M-Y	HOURS	M-Y	HOURS	M-Y	HOURS	M-Y	HOURS	M-Y	HOURS	M-Y	HOURS	M-Y
GRENADE M77 (MLRS)	41,029	22.2			6,210.0	3.4	217,350	117.5	10,761	5.8			1037	0.6	56,550	30.6
GRENADES XM80	4,265	2.3	5,501.0	3.0		0.0		0.0	1,119	0.6	854	0.5		0.0		
GRENADE XM101	7,063	3.8	4,935.0	2.7		0.0		0.0	1,852	1.0	766	0.4		0.0		
M864 SDF		0.0	2,947.0	1.6	22,680.0	12.3	45,360	24.5	484	0.3	457	0.2	3786	2.0	11,802	6.4
M864 SDF FOREIGN		0.0		0.0		0.0	43,210	23.4		0.0				0.0	11,242	6.1
105MM M915 LAP	1,845	1.0	11,230.0	6.1	6,086.0	3.3	17,388	9.4		0.0	1,742	0.9	1,016	0.5	4,524	2.4
GRENADE XM101 W/239	2,770	1.5		0.0		0.0		0.0								
RECOVER & REFUZE M77			21,351.0								3,313	1.8				
DOWNLOAD POD M77			2,635.0								409	0.2				
FUZE M239		0.0	5,890.0	3.2		0.0		0.0			914	0.5				
TOTAL B-LINE	56,972	30.8	54,489	29.5	34,976	18.9	323,308	174.8	14,216	7.7	8,455	4.6	5,839	3.2	84,118	45.5
AREA F																
VOLCANO M87A1	4,777	2.6			12,255	6.6	12,255	6.6	509	0.3			2,046	1.1	3,188	1.7
M87A1 AT MINE	7,166	3.9			20,187	10.9	20,188	10.9	1,807	1.0			3,370	1.8	5,252	2.8
PRES CART					470	0.3		0.0					78	0.0		
MOPMS			28,800.0	15.6		0.0		0.0			4,468	2.4				
DEMO KITS					872	0.5	872.00	0.5	194	0.1			146	0.1	227	0.1
CBU-89 GATOR	7,567	4.1				0.0		0.0								
GATOR TRAINER					4,091	2.2	4,091.00	2.2	2,550	1.4			683	0.4	1,064	0.6
TOTAL F-LINE	19,510	10.5	28,800	15.6	37,876	20.5	37,406	20.2	5,060	2.7	4,468	2.4	6,323	3.4	9,732	5.3
AREA G																
MCCM	2,940	1.6							846	0.5						
RADAM TERMINATION	13,163	7.1							3,340	1.8	1,724	0.9				
RADAM DOWNLOAD	2,097	1.1							535	0.3						
PROCESSING POWDER			11,112	6.0	484	0.3										
TOTAL G-LINE	18,200	9.8	11,112	6.0	484	0.3			4,721	2.6	1,724	0.9	0	0.0		
AREA K																
PRIMER M54 F/M53			955.0	0.5												
PRIMER M61 F/M28B2	3,333	1.8	1,494.0	0.8			87.00	0.0	866	0.5						
PRIMER M61 F/M1B1A2			1,652.0	0.9	435	0.2	349.00	0.2					435	0.2	113	0.1
TOTAL K-LINE	3,333	1.8	4,101	2.2	435	0.2	436	0.2	866	0.5			435	0.2	113	0.1

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DAY ZIMMERMANN, INC.
LONE STAR AAP
TEXARKANA, TEXAS

PRODUCTION YEAR 2003

January 26, 2004

PRIME

ITEM	QUANTITY
Canister Mine Practice M88	2,640
Dispenser & Mines Aircraft CBU-89(T-1)/B	114
Primer, Perc., M28B2	375,680
Demil 8 Inch M509 Projectile	1,468
Demil 155MM M483 Projectile	7,036
Grenade M77 HE Defuzed/Refuzed	896,052
Detonator, Stab, M55	2,411,158
Charge Demolition Clipped M221	14,688
Detonator, M59	92,500
Modular Crowd Control Munition (MCCM)	3,072
Grenade, Hand, M67	418,290
Primer, Perc., M61	367,377
Expulsion Charge Assy F/M915	350

SPECIALS

ITEM	QUANTITY
Grenade XM101 HE w/XM239 Fuze	9,324
Grenade XM101 Inert W/Live XM239	8,894
Grenade XM101 Inert W/Std XM239 Fuze w/Rubber Coated Washer w/Twill Weave Nylon Ribbon	1,212
Grenade XM101 Inert w/XM239 Fuze w/Optimized Arming Screw w/Rubber Coated Washer w/Twill Weave Nylon Ribbon	303
Grenade XM101 Inert w/Live XM239 Fuze w/Cast Housing	202
Grenade XM101 Inert w/XM239 Fuze w/Optimized Arming Screw w/Diamond Weight w/Rubber Coated Washer w/Twill Weave Nylon Ribbon	303
Grenade XM101 Inert w/XM239 Fuze w/Optimized Arming Screw w/Rubber Coated Washer w/Twill Weave Nylon Ribbon w/Spectra in Material	303
Grenade XM80 Inert w/M223 Fuze Empty	840
Grenade M80 Inert w/XM234 Fuze w/Live M55 Detonator w/o EED	540
Grenade M80 Inert w/XM234 Fuze w/Inert M55 Detonator w/Live EED	882
Grenade M80 Inert w/XM234 Fuze w/Live M55 Detonator w/o EED	308
Grenade M80 Inert w/XM234 Fuze w/Live M55 Detonator w/Live EED (Configuration D Green)	448
Grenade XM80 Inert w/XM234 Fuze w/Live M55 Detonator w/o EED (Configuration B)	341

DCN: 11845

DAY ZIMMERMANN, INC.
LONE STAR AAP
TEXARKANA, TEXAS

PRODUCTION YEAR 2003

January 26, 2004

Grenade XM80 Inert w/XM234 Fuze w/Inert M55 Detonator w/Live EED (Configuration C)	672
Grenade M80 w/PAX-2A w/RDX Lead w/M223 Fuze	5,040
Grenade XM85 Inert w/Live XM235 Fuze	505
Cartridge 105MM XM915 w/Inert XM80 Grenade w/Inert M55 Detonator w/Live EED	9
Cartridge 105MM XM915 w/Inert XM80 Grenade w/Live M55 Detonator w/o EED	12
Cartridge 105MM DPICM XM915 w/M80 Grenade w/PAX-2A w/M223 Fuze w/Projectile MPTS Assembly w/Expulsion Charge Assembly w/M762 Fuze	20
Cartridge 105MM DPICM XM915 w/Inert XM80 Grenade w/XM234 (SD) Fuze w/Configuration B and D Mixed w/Projectile MPTS Assembly w/Expulsion Charge Assembly w/M762 Fuze	18
Projectile 105MM XM915 (Inert)	20
Cartridge 105MM DPICM XM915	36
Cartridge f/Weapons 105MM DPICM XM915 (Spotter Round)	50
Mine Dummy BLU-91(D-4)/B Assembly	8,250
Mine Dummy BLU-92(D-4)/B Assembly	2,525
Dispenser & Mine Ground w/AT Mine Type 40 (Download & Reskin)	6
Dispenser & Mine Ground M131 (Download & Reskin)	12

3RD PARTY

ITEM	QUANTITY
Fuze M234 w/Inert M55 Detonator w/Live EED	2,041
Fuze M234 w/Live M55 Detonator w/o EED	2,340
Fuze M234 w/Live M55 Detonator w/Live EED	2,333
Fuze XM235 w/Live M55 Detonator w/Live EED	118
Detonator M55	92,250
Detonator M59	240,000
Primer, Perc., M1B1A2	94,417
Primer, Perc., M61	80,150
Relay Cup Loading Assembly	6,389
Grenade M67	640
Grenade, GP, M77 Live w/M223 Fuze	100,000
Grenade XM85 Inert w/Live Bulova Fuze	508
Grenade XM85 Inert w/Live XM235 Fuze	540
Grenade M42 Inert w/Empty M223 Fuze	5,000
Grenade M46 Inert w/Empty M223 Fuze	2,497

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INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS
FY04 Production:

ITEM	TYPE(S)	QUANTITY
Grenades, Hand	M67	903,480
Demolition Charges	M483	8
ICM Submuntions	M77, M101, M80, M42, M46, XM85	281,501
Body Loading Assy	M80, M77,M42	36,112
Detonators	M55, M59, M99	4,634,971
Primers	M28B2, M61, M1B1A2	715,548
Relay Cup Ldd. Assy	Charge, DML, M58/M59	4,000
Lead Explosive	PA510	22,650
Fuze	M239 Fuze, M234 SDF	5,163
Projectiles Expulsion Chg Assy	M915, M864 Component f/M915	335 8,000
Modular Crowd Control Munitions (MCCM)	M5	0
Volcano Canisters	M87A1 Components, f/M87A1 –BLU91 Mines	5,110 30,660
MOPMS	M131	1,890

LS Sch 2005 [illegible]
Prep: Ken Bl[illegible] DSN: Barlow

DZI/LSAAP

DCN: 11845

12-MONTH SCHEDULE
2005

8/11/2005

LINE	ITEM	CONT TYPE	CONTRACT STATUS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN/JUN TOTAL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL/DEC TOTAL	TOTAL	*REF NOTE
B	Grenade M85/XM235SD(Bulk Shipper)	BOA	On Contract						~~20,000~~	~~20,000~~							0	~~20,000~~	
B	M239 Fuze F/MLRS	BOA	On Contract							0			40,000	121,000			161,000	161,000	
B	M77 Grenade W/ATK SDF	BOA	Pending			~~4000~~				~~4,000~~							0	~~4,000~~	
B	M223 Fuze F/Taiwan	TP	On Contract							0		40000	60000				100,000	100,000	
B	M80Grenade/Mod 223F/XM54(Navy)	Prime								0							0	0	
B	M77 Retro (From Bulk Shippers)	BOA	On Contract	43,201	43,201	43,201	43,201	43,201	43,201	259,206	43,201	43,201	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	246,402	505,608	
B	M77 Retro (DN Load Pod Only)	Prime								0							0	0	
B	105MM M915 LAP	BOA	On Contract							0				900	1,005		1,905	1,905	
B	M80 Grenade W/M234/(Fuze Only)	Prime								0							0	0	
B	M80 BLA/M915	Prime								0							0	0	
B	M239 Fuze	BOA								0							0	0	
B	M77 Grenade-Taiwan	TP								0					100,000		100,000	100,000	
B	M864 Recap	BOA	Pending		~~768~~					~~768~~							0	~~768~~	
B	M77 Grenade-Lockheed/IMI	TP								0							0	0	
F	VOLCANO M87A1 FY02	BOA								0							0	0	
F	M87A1 AT Mine FY02	BOA								0							0	0	
F	ATK VOLCANO									0							0	0	
F	ATK AT Mine									0							0	0	
F	VOLCANO M88	BOA	On Contract							0			4,560				4,560	4,560	
F	Pressure cartridge	BOA	On Contract							0		4,727					4,727	4,727	
F	Supplementary Charge	BOA	On Contract	46,957	46,957	46,957	46,957	46,957	46,957	281,742	46,957						46,957	328,699	
F	Gator Trainer (Upload Only)	BOA	On Contract					115	115	230							0	230	
F	M131 Refurbishment	BOA	On Contract	310	281					591							0	591	
G	Primer M82	NA								0							0	0	
G	Tracer M13	NA								0							0	0	
G	Expulsion Chg 45 Gram F/ XM915	Prime								0							0	0	
G	Radam (Pack and Repack)	BOA								0							0	0	
G	RADAM (Download)	BOA								0							0	0	
G	MCCM (FY03)	BOA	On Contract	295	960	960	960	960	960	5,095	960	960	960	960	960	480	5,280	10,375	
G	Igniter Mix (Camden Spt-del in lbs)	TP	Camden spt	50						50				50			50	100	
G	Expulsion Charge F/M864	TP	Pending		~~768~~					~~768~~							0	~~768~~	
K	Primer M54	TP	On Contract	50,000		50,000			50,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	100,000				300,000	450,000	
K	Primer M61	TP	On Contract				34,000			34,000							0	34,000	
K	Primer M61 F/28B2	BOA	On Contract					61,000	70,000	131,000	30,000	100,000					130,000	261,000	
O	M67 Grenade (FY03)	BOA	On Contract	33,950	120,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	70,000	493,950							0	493,950	
O	M67 Grenade (System Contract)	BOA	Projection							0					~~60,000~~	~~80,000~~	~~140,000~~	~~140,000~~	
O	M67 Grenade (renovation)	UNK								0							0	0	
P	Detonator M55 F/MLRS	BOA	On Contract							0				161,000			161,000	161,000	
P	Detonator M55 JMC (CY05 release)	BOA	On Contract							0		267,276	267,276	267,276	267,276	267,276	1,336,380	1,336,380	
P	Detonator M55 JMC (CY04 release)	BOA	On Contract			67,950				67,950							0	67,950	

*For "Ref Notes" see Tab titled Reference Notes

LS Sch 2005 20050113
Prep: Ken Elliott/Don Bateson

DZI/LSAAP

12-MONTH SCHEDULE
2005

8/11/2005

LINE	ITEM	CONT TYPE	CONTRACT STATUS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JAN/JUN TOTAL	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JUL/DEC TOTAL	TOTAL	*REF NOTE
P	Detonator M59	BOA	On Contract										100,000	168,515			268,515	268,515	
P	Detonator M76	TP	On Contract					45,000	31,477	76,477	29,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	81,331		350,331	426,808	
P	Detonator M98	TP	On Contract					45,000	33,600	78,600	29,000	160,000	158,703				347,703	426,303	
P	Detonator M99	TP	On Contract							0		2,300					2,300	2,300	
P	PA508 Lead	TP								0							0	0	
P	Lead for M221 Demo	NA								0							0	0	
P	XM80 LeadF/EX172	TP								0							0	0	
P	Detonator M55 (Amtec)	TP	On Contract	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000	41,000			300,000	300,000	300,000	941,000	2,741,000	
P	Detonator M55 (JKS)	TP	On Contract	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	187,696		1,387,696	3,187,696	
P	Detonator M55 Taiwan	TP	On Contract							0		100,000					100,000	100,000	
P	Relay Cup Assemblies	TP	On Contract				11,200			11,200							0	11,200	
P	Detonator M76	TP								0							0	0	
P	Detonator M94	TP	On Contract					15,800		15,800							0	15,800	
P	Detonator M98	TP								0							0	0	
P	Lead PA510	TP	On Contract							0			6,000				6,000	6,000	
P	Lead M567	TP								0							0	0	
P	Lead M935	TP	On Contract			60,000			47,777	107,777		150,000	175,793				325,793	433,570	
P	Delay M53	TP	On Contract			20,000	20,000	20,000	22,005	82,005	70,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	58,306		368,306	450,311	
P	M935 Lead	TP	On Contract							0							0	0	
P	Lead EX2 F/5"M54	NA								0							0	0	
P	XM234/SD/XM915 TP	TP	On Contract							0		85,000	100,000	100,000	45,000		330,000	330,000	
P	XM234/SD Fuze/M80/EX172 (TP)	TP								0							0	0	
P	XM235/SD/M85 Grenade (TP)	TP								0							0	0	
R	Primer M1B1A2	TP				40,000				40,000							0	40,000	
R	Primer M61	TP	On Contract				34,000			34,000							0	34,000	
R	Primer MK161	BOA								0							0	0	
R	Primer M28B2	BOA	On Contract							0		70,000	70,000	70,000	35,202		245,202	245,202	
XX	Demi Warheads	TP	On Contract							0					432		432	432	
XX	M483 ICM Demil									0							0	0	
										0							0	0	
										0							0	0	

DCN: 11845

*For "Ref Notes" see Tab titled Reference Notes

Outyear DCN: 11845

Out year production at LSAAP

8/11/2005

Item	Primary Production Line	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
M101 Grenade	B Line	932,400	710,232	829,008	1,745,280	2,196,144
M864 Projectile (Recap)	B Line	904	5,000	TBD	TBD	TBD
M55 detonator F/M239 fuze	P Line	951,048	724,437	845,588	1,780,185	2,240,066
M239 Fuze F/M101 Grenade	B Line	941,724	717,334	837,298	1,762,732	2,218,105
Tape Loop F/ M101 Grenade	B Line	941,724	717,334	837,298	1,762,732	2,218,105
M55 detonator F/40 MM	P Line	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
M67 Hand Grenade	O Line	449,000	458,000	451,000	486,000	410,000
Bangalore Torpodo	G Line	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,000
Claymore Mine (M18A1)	G Line	4,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Claymore Mine (M68)	G Line	500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
M54A1 Burster	O Line	23,270	58,175	58,175		
M239 Fuze F/M101 Grenade	B Line	941,724	717,334	837,298	1,762,732	2,218,105
Smart Modular Munitions	F Line		42	864	7,136	
Mines (SMM)	F Line		126	2,592	21,408	
Pressure Cartridge	F Line		42	864	7,136	
Volcano M87A1 (United Kingdom)	F Line		3,000			
Volcano M88 Trainer	F Line		3,200			
M915 Cartridge	B Line	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
FMU-143	F Line	220	9,000			
M28B2 Primer	R Line	43,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
MCCM	G Line	5,177	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

DCN: 11845

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX

Issue: The Commission proposes closing the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), TX, and privatizing it in place versus moving equipment to Iowa; McAlester, OK; Milan, TN; and Crane, IN, because privatization retains production capability and preserves jobs in the region.

Key Points:

- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant currently has a 5 percent utilization rate.
- If the Department agrees to privatize in place, the outcome will only change ownership (from government to private industry) while leaving the industrial base and the workload the same.
- The Department's recommendation retains sufficient capacity through consolidation into multi-functional capabilities (especially for reconstitution requirements), while reducing overhead and footprint.

DoD Position: The munitions industrial base has substantial excess capacity, as demonstrated by very low utilization rates, from a low of 0 percent at Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant to a high of 30 percent at Iowa Army Ammunition Plant. Low utilization rates are representative of the absence of workload. Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant currently has a 5 percent utilization rate. Privatization does not reduce capacity, infrastructure or overhead - it only changes site ownership. The Department would be required under law to workload the plant and pay its overhead; thereby negating the net present value savings expected from closure. The costs to the government remain the same.

The closure of the Lone Star AAP moves the workload to multi-functional sites (performing production, demilitarization, storage, and maintenance) with 10 percent to 30 percent production utilization rates. If the Department is forced to implement a recommendation to privatize this facility in place, the outcome will only change ownership (from government to private industry) while leaving the industrial base and the workload the same. The Department will continue to pay the same amount of overhead. This recommendation retains sufficient capacity through consolidation into multi-functional capabilities (especially for reconstitution requirements), while reducing overhead and footprint.

Impact on DoD: If this recommendation is not approved, the Department will continue to maintain unnecessary base infrastructure, thereby wasting resources that can be better spent on higher priority programs. The 20-year Net Present Value of this recommendation is a savings of $164M.

DCN: 11845

FACT SHEET

U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command
G-5 Public Communications Office
Rock Island, Ill. 61299-6000
Phone:(309) 782-5421. Fax:(309) 782-5011.
E-mail: afsc-ofc-pc@osc.army.mil

January 2004

LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
Texarkana, Texas

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant's mission is to load, assemble, and pack primers, fuzes, boosters, bursters, detonators, tracers, grenades and ammunition items ranging from mortars to 155mm projectiles. It can also perform special mission assignments and maintains the capability to receive and ship containerized cargo. The plant is government-owned, contractor-operated.

History:	Established July 23, 1941	
Facilities:	Size (acres)	15,699
	Buildings	858
	Igloos	200
	Storage Capacity (sq. ft.)	640,000
Economic Impact:		
Government (FY 04)	Operating Budget	$95K
	Payroll	$980K
	Local	
Contractor (FY 04)	Operating Budget	$23M
	Payroll	$12M
	Local	$ 2M
Employment Level	Civilian	18
	Military	1
	Contactor	370
	Tenants	103
	Subcontractors	
Peak Employment	Year	1968
	Employees	11,800
National Priority List	1987	
Operating Contractor	Day & Zimmerman, Inc.	

DCN: 11845

LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, INC.
LONE STAR DIVISION
TEXARKANA, TEXAS 75505-9100

COM 903-334-1210 **FAX 903-334-1900** **DSN 829-1210**

MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

TO BE A WORLD CLASS SUPPLIER OF QUALITY MUNITIONS THAT ARE PRODUCED SAFELY, AT A COMPETITIVE PRICE AND WITHIN A RESPONSE TIME THAT SATISFIES CUSTOMER NEEDS, AND FURTHER TO CONVEY THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT TO ACHIEVE AND SUSTAIN THE REPUTATION OF BEING A WORLD CLASS PERFORMER.

CAPABILITIES

QUALITY REGISTRATION
ISO 9001:2000

CENTERS OF EXPERTISE
Family of scatterable mines (FASCAM)
Explosive loaded ammo components
Improved conventional munitions (ICM) and MLRS (Multiple Launch Rocket System)
M67 hand grenade

MANUFACTURING
Munitions L/A/P
- Component loading/assembly
- Cast loading
- Press loading
- Injection loading
- Packaging
- Testing

Insensitive Munitions loading
Mixing/blending/granulating
Explosive machining
Pyrotechnic explosive mixing

MLRS DOWNLOAD
Pod download
Warhead/rocket separation
Warhead download
M77 grenade – fuze removal and replacement

RENOVATION AND RECLAMATION
Munitions
- Conventional
- Improved conventional

Cast-loaded projectile melt-out
Local public sale disposal
- Metals
- Packing materials/dunnage

MANUFACTURING, RENOVATION AND DEMILITARIZATION HISTORY
Projectiles (ICM; melt-pour)
Grenades (ICM; hand)
FASCAM items (gator; volcano; mopms)
Rockets (66mm LAW)
Mortar rounds (60mm/81mm)
Fuze boostering
Supplementary charges
Primers (electric/percussion)
Expulsion charges
Initiating devices
- Detonators
- Leads
- Stab primers
- Delays
- Relays

Delay assemblies
Delay elements
Tracers
Igniters
Pellets (high-explosive pyrotechnic)
Self-destruct fuzes (explosive loading)
Download of FASCAM projectiles
Demolition charges
Modular crowd control munition (MCCM)

DEMILITARIZATION/DISPOSAL
Munitions download
- Conventional munitions
- Improved conventional munitions
- Pyrotechnic composition loaded components
- Explosive cast-loaded projectiles

Destruction
- Burning (open and air curtain)
- Demolition

Solvent recovery
Waste minimization
DRMS work
Subtitle D landfill

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Safety
- Explosive safety support
- Hazard analyses/assessments
- Site plans/safety submissions
- Hazard control support
- Industrial safety support

Environmental protection
- Environmental monitoring
- Air quality
- Chemical
- Water quality (ground; storm water)
- Solids and hazardous waste

Weather monitoring
Industrial/chemical emergency response
Industrial hygiene program

END-ITEM DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION TEST SUPPORT
Chemical agent/pyrotechnic analysis
Surveillance workshop
Munitions functional test ranges
Production process testing
Prototype development
Radiographic inspection
Test, measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE)
Metrology

LOGISTICS SUPPORT
Storage, surveillance and issue
- Conventional munitions
- Explosive and inert components
- Bulk explosives

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
Batching/blending equipment
- Mixers
- Blenders
- Granulators
- Screeners

Computer-aided design (CAD)
Press loading (up to 400 tons)
Cast loading
Automatic detonator loading system
Explosive dispensing devices (patented)
Rotary presses
Melt-pour
Automated electric primer head assembly equipment
Machine shop (light; heavy)
Chemical and precision gage laboratory
Demolition ground/burning ground
Wastewater treatment plants
- Pyrotechnic
- Lead contaminated
- Pinkwater

TRAINING SUPPORT
TQM initiatives
Statistical process control (SPC)
Problem-solving
Statistics
Teaming relationships

SECURITY/FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

CONTACTS

INSTALLATION NAME AND ADDRESS

LONE STAR AAP
ATTN: SOSLS - CO
HIGHWAY 82 WEST
TEXARKANA, TX 75505-9101
(COM) 903-334-1207
(DSN) 829-1207
DATA FAX (DSN) 829-1381
EMAIL: cdroffice@lonestaraap.com

CONTRACTOR

MR. WILLIAM R. HOLMES
PRESIDENT & CEO
DAY & ZIMMERMANN MUNITIONS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES
1818 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-3672
(COM) 215-299-1567
(FAX) 215-299-1548
EMAIL: william.holmes@dayzim.com

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT POINTS OF CONTACT

GOVERNMENT:
MR. MADISON BAGLEY
(DSN) 829-1207
(COM) 903-334-1207
EMAIL:
mbagley@lonestar-ex.army.mil

CONTRACTOR:
MR. MATTHEW M. DIBAS
(COM) 903-334-1406
(DSN) 829-1406
(FAX) 903-334-1796
EMAIL: matt.dibas@dzilonestar.com

GENERAL MANAGER

MR. JERRY E. SMITH
(COM) 903-334-1210
(DSN) 829-1210
(FAX) 903-334-1900
EMAIL: jerry.smith@dzilonestar.com

PLANT COMMANDER

LTC. Joseph Tirone
(COM) 903-334-1207
(DSN) 829-1207
EMAIL:
cdroffice@lonestaraap.com

DCN: 11845

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

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Comments submitted to the 2005 BRAC Commission via the Contact Us form on this website can be searched fo using this page. The "Keyword" search will search according to the entry you provide and search through the subjec lines and comment text. The comments can also be searched, or filtered, via the categories listed below. If you search returns more results than you anticipated, it is recommended that you narrow your search by adding searc terms or by applying additional filters. If your search returned few or no results, expand the criteria by which you are searching.

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	DATE	COMMENT	BASE/INSTALLATION/FACILITY	STATE
1	07/13/2005	**Make decisions based on accurate information** The BRAC Commissioners have been given inaccurate information regarding the number of employees employed at LSAAP. Due to this inaccurate information LSAAP did not recieve a site visit from the commission. It is obvious that the Commissioners have a difficult task they must complete. One can only wonder if information as readily available as a head count of impacted employees is inaccurate, how accurate is the more complex information used in making such an important decision? It should be incumbant on the Commissioners to re-evaluate the information provided them concerning LSAAP and at a minimum grant a site visit that would allow LSAAP the opportunity it deserves to challange the accuracy of the information provided to the BRAC Commission. The employees of LSAAP have a history of innovation and pride in completing the continuing mission of supporting our troops. These patriotic citizens deserve a fair hearing.	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
2	06/24/2005	**Lone Star Closure** Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has served the Government's critical munitions needs in every war and conflict from WWII to the present. Lone Star has responded to these needs with quality munitions delivered on time. Doing whatever it takes to meet the Government's needs has always been Lone Star's priority. In responding to these challenges over the years Lone Star has developed unique and innovative processes, systems and expertise in the development and production of munitions. Many of these items cannot be produced at other locations without a lengthy learning process and only at great additional cost to the government The Committee must give these factors due consideration and accurately assess the real costs and delays associated with closing Lone Star and moving this work to other locations.	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX

3	06/19/2005	**BRAC closing list** The figures you were given were inaccurate. How can you make such a serious decision without using accurate numbers. There are 400 employees working at LSAAP. They deserve a visit from the BRAC Commission just as much as RRAD. We support Red River, also, but don't forget these employees who have many years of experience. My husband has over 20 years experience. His job has been a good thing for us all. We have a good life. Please don't just tear it away from us and leave us high and dry. Think of the consequences of these decisions on people who have homes, land and family that we cannot pick up and leave. Sure you have a job to do, but at least be fair and look at the facts. Remember how Lone Star has helped the servicemen and women over the years. How money has fueled the economy in this area. Don't turn your backs on us now. Respect Lone Star Army Ammunition and save our jobs. Thanks for your support. We will be expecting a visit from BRAC before July 11. Sincerely, Don and Cynthia Smith	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
4	06/14/2005	**Closure of LSAAP** I am a very concerned employee of LSAAP. I understand that one purpose, and the priority of the Commission, was to evaluate the military value of our facility. Why can't the history of this facility speak for itself? It has proven its military value. Lone Star AAP has been operating for over 50 years and has supported all the armed forces both here in the United States and overseas with needed ammunitions. We have the capabilities to increase our workload to whatever extent the country needs in order to keep our troops supplied. We already have a skilled workforce backed by years of experience. We are already a multifunctional facility and that is what this country needs. If we make our military facilities "function specific", we are opening the door for disaster. I can't see how that is in the best interest of our country to put our defense capabilities in fewer locations. I also understand that the Commission has promised to take into account the human impact, and the economic and environmental effects of the communities that base closure will cause. I am asking the members of the Commission to stop and think about " what is human impact?". It is not just statistics on paper! This area has suffered already from "downsizing" and "lay-offs" from other companies and industries. There are not enough jobs in this area to absorb the loss of our closure. It is scary to think about the removal of $400 Million dollars a year (RRAD and LSAAP) from our economy. It will not only destroy the life of those working families but will affect the entire area. I am asking the Commission to please reconsider, and remove us from the BRAC list.	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
5	06/14/2005	**BRAC Commission Visit on June 21st** I hear that the BRAC commission will not visit Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant in Texarkana, Texas on June 21st because the reported number of people who work here is not enough to warrant a visit. However, the number that was reported in the BRAC report is incorrect for this facility. Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant warrants your examination to verify the importance of our mission to this country and our potential to continue to serve our fighting force by safely manufacturing and testing the vital ammunition items they need to accomplish their mission (and keep them safe)! I pray that you will reconsider the visit to Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant on June 21st and let us show you why our mission is vital to the safety of our Armed Forces.	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
6	06/14/2005	**Errors in Reports to BRAC** Like so many other "facts" related to the DoD's desire to close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, the number of jobs that would be lost at closure is not 229, but 423. That "fact" should, at the very least, warrant a visit by the BRAC Commission members. The additional errors they will be shown just might reveal a political agenda that has no place in such a serious area as our nation's security. Thank you. Robbie Rockholt	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX

7	06/13/2005	**Possible savings at the expense of Safety** Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has the safest facility for processing and delivery of Initiating explosives in the world. This system was put into production in 1982 and has been in continous production since that time with a perfect safety record. This is a complex system, the initial installation took over 6 years. There are 245 Motors, 4784 Input/Out devices, requiring approximately 32,000 wiring termintions. A system of this type is not moved over night it will take years. In the mean time any production of detnators will have to be done with a system that is not as safe, or efficient. Does it make sense to shut down this type of system, and sacarfice safety for a possible savings?? Larry Baxter SR Controls Engr Lone Star AAP	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
8	06/13/2005	**Does Experience have no value??** Lone Star AAP has over 423 employees with and average tenure of 23 years each. That calculates to 9,729 man years of ammunition production exprience that will be sent out the door. Does this have no value? New people will have to be hired and trained were the work is sent too. A large cost that has not been factored into the supposed savings.	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
9	06/13/2005	**Lone Star Visit** Why has a vist not been scheduled for Lone Star AAP? We have over 400 employees and as I understand it only 300 is required for a visit by BRAC. Concerned Employee	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
10	06/11/2005	**Lone Star AAP deserves a BRAC Commissioner visit** The Lone Star AAP has been omitted from the "BRAC Commissioners Release Schedule for Installation Visits". It was cited the "The Commissioners plan to visit military installation which have been recommended by the DoD to lose either 300 civilian jobs, or a total of 400 civilian and military jobs". The Lone Star AAP MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS! The BRAC Report (Vol I, Part 2 of 2) states the Lone Star AAP could result in a maximum potential reducion of 229 jobs. This simply is NOT accurate. The Lone Star AAP currently has 423 jobs(1 military, 19 civilian and 403 operating contractor) The Lone Star AAP, as far back as January 2003, has not fallen below the 300-person threshold. We deserve a visit, and if Lone Star does not get a visit something is terribly wrong with the BRAC process. Lone Star is a government owned contractor operated (GOCO) facility since 1951, operated buy one contract, Day & Zimmermann. Please do not allow this facility not to have a visit from the BRAC Commisioners because of inaccurate data. I would greatly appreciate a reponse to this request...my contact info is provided. Mitch Stone Day & Zimmermann, Lone Star Division 903-334-1197 mitch.stone@dzilonestar.com	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX
11	06/10/2005	**Lone Star AAP deserves a BRAC commision visit** The Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has been omitted from the "BRAC Commisioners Release Schedule for Installation Visits" (Press Release dated May 16, 2005). It was cited in this press release that "The Commissioners plan to visit military installations which have been	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX

		recommended by DoD to lose either 300 civilian jobs, or a total of 400 civilian and military jobs." Day & Zimmermann, Lone Star Division is requesting a visit from the BRAC Commision for the following reason: The DoD Base Closure and Realignment Report, Volume I, Part 2 of 2: Detailed Recommendations, dated May 2005, under the Industrial Joint Services Group section, Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, TX, Economic Impact on Communities, Ind-17; states: "Assuming no ecomomic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 229 jobs (149 direct jobs and 80 indirect jobs) over the period of 2006-2011 in the Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is 0.3 percent of economic area employment" a. This potential job reduction is inaccurate b. The correct job reduction is 423 jobs (1 military, 19 civil service, 403 D&Z, contractin operator). c. Lone Star's manpower has not fallen below the 300-person threshold as far back as January, 2003. d. Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP) submitted May 23, 2005 also verifies our current manpower to be in excess of 400. This information should more than justify the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant to be scheduled for a BRAC commision visit. This visit can be conducted in conjunction with the planned BRAC Commision visit scheduled for June 21, 2005 at the Red Rive Army Depot. For more information please contact Mitch Stone, Manager of Engineering & Facility Support, Day & Zimmermann, Lone Star Division at 903-334-1197 or by email at mitch.stone@dzilonestar.com		