HASC Projection Forces Subcommittee
DD(X) Hearing
July 20, 2005

Fred P. Moosally, President
Lockheed Martin Maritime Systems & Sensors

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Opening Statement

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to appear before you to discuss the DD(X) shipbuilding program and Lockheed Martin's contribution toward this effort.

Lockheed Martin is proud to be a major partner in the DD(X) program.

In December 2002, we joined the DD(X) Team – at the request of the Navy. The reason the Navy recruited us to the program is the first example of a theme that will be repeated throughout my statement: the Navy knows the value of leveraging existing investment and proven technology to develop and transition to new technology. The request to support the team centered on our world-class capabilities in radar development, command and control, advanced undersea warfare, total ship systems engineering and ship computing environments and networks.

Much of our success on DD(X) has been through what I call "mature starting points" that stem from leveraging our collective expertise and experience from Aegis. For the warfighters of the future, Aegis and DD(X) will complement each other for decades to come.

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We come to the program with 30 years of experience in the design, development and continuous evolution of the Navy's most advanced and longest running integrated combat system – Aegis -- and the SPY family of radar, the world's most powerful and capable naval radar. During that time, Lockheed Martin has established a solid record of on time, on budget and quality performance.

Those performance attributes are the result of a culture of professionals who seek to excel in all that they do for the Navy. They define the skills and dedication of our work force.

Congress has been crucial in directing and supporting all of these efforts, particularly in the field of radar development. For example, Congressional foresight and encouragement to move S-Band radar into the forefront of the combat system development has been critical. For that leadership and direction, I know I am speaking for the entire Navy and industry team and for the Soldiers, Marines and Sailors that will be protected by DD(X) when I say "thank you" to everyone in this room.

The technology background that Lockheed Martin brings to DD(X) is extensive. Through the foresight of, and funding from, Congress, we achieved great results in the development of the S-Band Advanced Radar, which provided the Navy the flexibility to consider alternatives for the DD(X) Volume Search Radar. Considering the maturity of our X-Band technology, the Navy in 2003 switched the Volume Search Radar from L-band to S-band, thus leveraging the previous investment and our success.

A key procurement goal for DD(X) is the use of commercial-off-the-shelf hardware and open architecture software. Here, again, we have a proven development base to support DD(X). Lockheed Martin is the prime integrator for the submarine force's Acoustic Rapid COTS Insertion program, which provides regular capability refreshes at costs well below the old MILSPEC and proprietary systems costs. We leveraged that expertise when we worked with the Navy to develop Aegis Open Architecture. As a result, in our role as the command and control developers for DD(X) we are now bringing proven COTS and open architecture capability and experience to the command and control development needs of DD(X).

These technology advances require an infrastructure to mature and evolve. Again, the Navy has an infrastructure it is leveraging for this purpose. For example, the Navy and Lockheed Martin maintain a tremendous investment that supports ongoing development in the whole spectrum of maritime warfare mission areas. This investment includes existing facilities and human resources throughout the country that are supporting DD(X) design, analysis, integration and test and are lowering the overall development cost and risk to the Navy.   These facilities and labs continually push the envelope on command and control software, network centric solutions, systems integration, computing infrastructure, human systems integration, life cycle support and, of course, radar development at Lockheed Martin sites across the country.

DD(X) will be a vital member of the Navy's family of surface combatants. It is important to consider how the 8 to 12 DD(X) ships will complement the current fleet of Aegis-equipped ships in development needs and in missions. As I look ahead 20 years to 2025, our nation will be defended by a family of surface ships with complementary capabilities to counter all potential threats. In addition to the highly capable DD(X) ships, more than 80 percent of the Navy's multi-mission surface combatants will be Aegis-equipped ships. Additionally, our friends and allies – Japan, Spain, Norway, Korea and, potentially Australia and others – will be fighting side by side with us in their Aegis-equipped ships.

I mentioned that our Aegis Open Architecture expertise provides good leverage for leading the command and control development for DD(X). As we develop the capability for DD(X), key components of the Navy's investment will be re-used to modernize the Aegis fleet. We are already demonstrating this by using software developed for Aegis Open Architecture in the combat management systems for the Littoral Combat Ship and the Coast Guard's National Security Cutter.

This develop and re-use model mitigates risk, provides seamless interoperability and creates great cost efficiencies for the Navy. DD(X) is a multi-mission ship that will build on and work with the technologies preceding it.

From a mission perspective, I can envision a Navy with incredible force projection and defense-in-depth capabilities: Especially vital will be the support DD(X) will provide to

Marines ashore. Littoral Combat Ships will scour the coastal regions as fleet nodes expanding the eyes and ears of the fleet. Aegis-equipped ships and their eventual replacements, CG(X), will continue their multi-mission role, with an emphasis on anti-air and ballistic missile defense. And, with the SPY-1D(V) radar, Aegis ships have added capabilities for operations in the littorals, providing an overlapping capability to support DD(X).

Lockheed Martin is already leveraging its expertise and experience to deliver DD(X). The Navy has defined its mission need for DD(X), and it is pursuing a procurement approach that wisely takes full advantage of past development investments with an eye toward use of that technology throughout the fleet.

We are delivering in ways that support our national security and recognize good stewardship of tax dollars: we are delivering new capabilities, and we are leveraging development investments that both reduce risk and save dollars.

Thank you.