The Navy's 30-year Shipbuilding Plan – Challenges To Making It A Reality



Brief to National Defense Industrial Association

24 October 2007



The Navy Today

Global War on Terrorism

- A Direct Navy Issue!
 - Over 28,000 Marines and 19,500 Navy personnel in CENTCOM AOR for GWOT support
 - Naval medical personnel in Iraq to support Marine forces
 - CSG and ESG provide continuous on station operational & combat support
- Indirect Navy commitment
 - Global engagement and partner nation support
 - Stability operations in Philippines and elsewhere
 - Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief throughout the world

Maritime Presence, Domain Awareness and Supremacy

- Navy's core competencies!
 - Worldwide presence with purpose deterrent shield against major combat operations across the globe
 - Transitioning from legacy to revolutionary platforms
 - World Class people
 - Heavy investment in transformational technology
 - Platforms and people postured for short duration high intensity conflicts

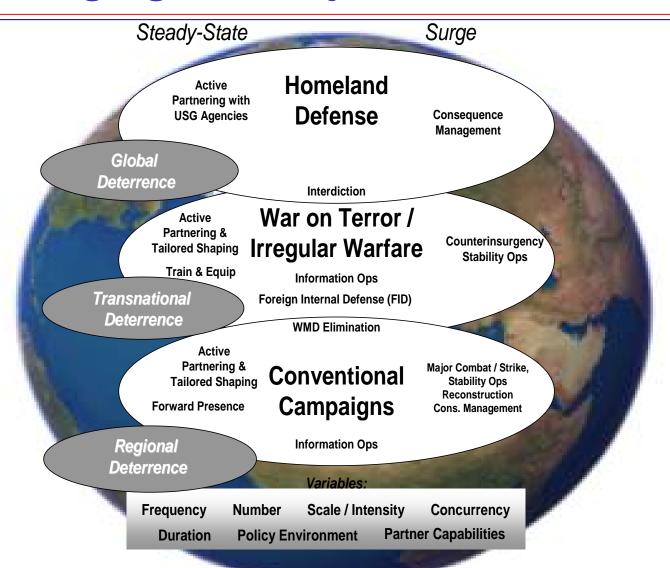








Changing Security Environment



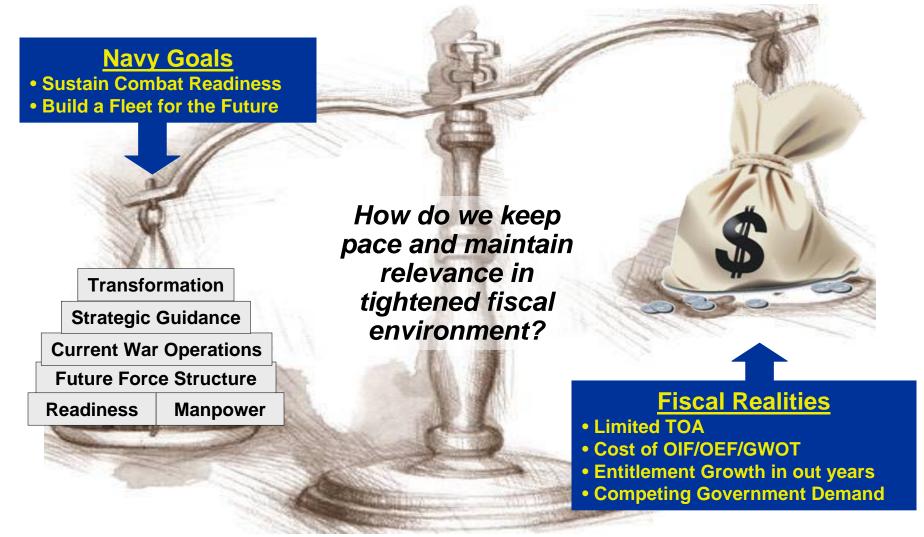
Evolving security threat demands transformation

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Challenge facing Navy Shipbuilding



New ships require major investment



Required Balance



30-year Shipbuilding Plan must be

- Transformational
- Affordable
- Stable

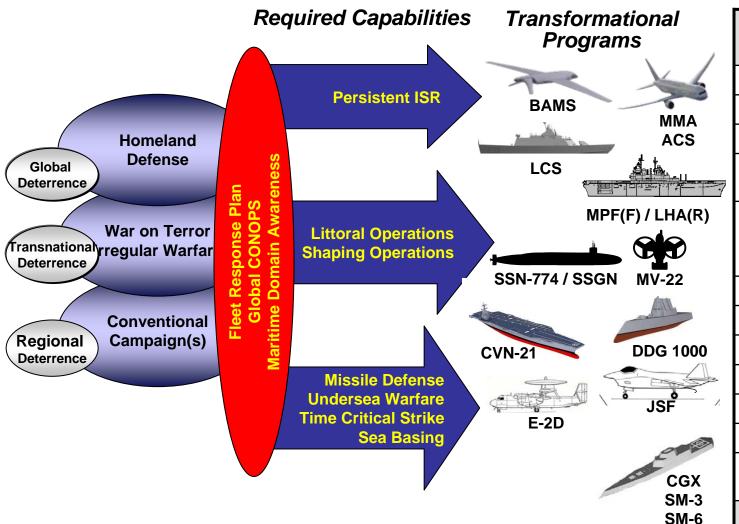




Plan must balance required capability with affordability and industrial base



Transformation to 21st Century Navy

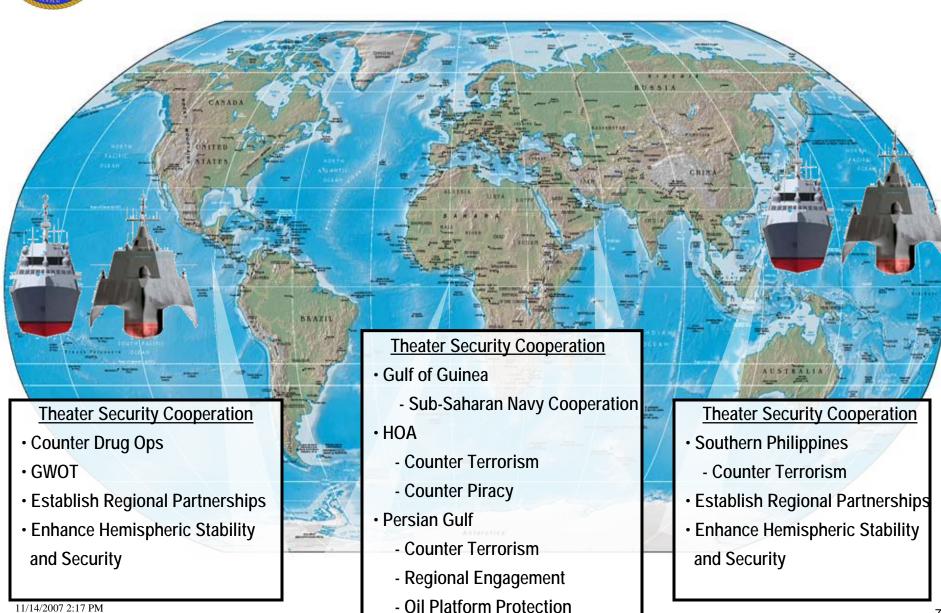


Ship Type	2005 FSA Reqmts
CV/CVN	11
CG	19
DDG	62
DDG 1000	7
FFG	0
LCS	55
MIW	0
SSBN	14
SSGN	4
SSN	48
Amphib	31
MPF(F)	12
CLF	30
Command & Support	20
Total	313

Warfighting requirements inevitably evolve and an adaptable force is a must



LCS Will Fill Today's & Tomorrow's COCOM's **Demand Signals**







Maintaining Industrial Base

Considerations

- Enduring requirement to maintain shipbuilding capability
 - Impacts shipbuilding plan
- Maintenance of 313-ship force structure
 - 8-10 ships per year
 - Stable and predictable
- Plans will provide
 - Longer production runs
 - Fewer design changes
- Intended to yield
 - Labor pool stabilization
 - More efficient production
 - Cost reduction





Industrial Partnership

Navy

- Limiting design changes
- Using common hull forms for multiple ship types
- Standardizing engineering plants across ship types
- Using common combat systems across multiple ship types
- Longer production runs
- Matching steady state requirements with procurements
- Incorporating gap following lead ship to integrate learning
- Stabilizing shipbuilding plans

Industry

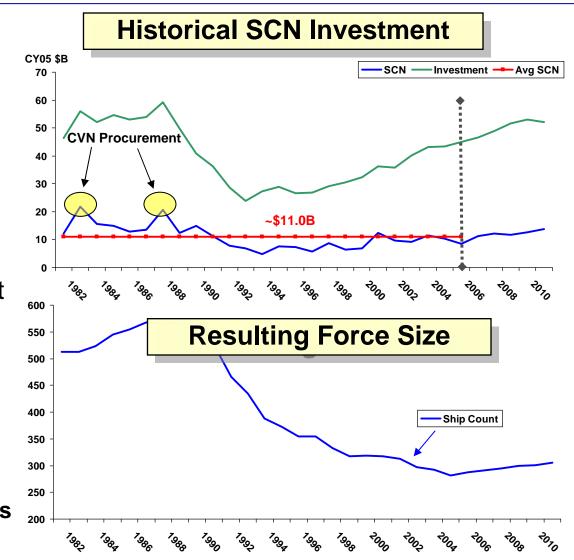
- Improved production planning
- Economies of scale
- Long term learning
- Improved quality
- Easier modernization
- Quicker introduction of new technologies
- Shortened production times
- Reduced procurement costs

The Navy will do its part but must have industry support to achieve success



Shipbuilding Affordability

- Based on historical figures (FY05\$) ~\$11B invested annually for new construction yields ~260 ship Navy over long term
- Warfighting requirement about 313 ships requires
 ~\$13.4B annual investment
- Challenges:
 - Ship cost growth
 - Retirement rate
 - New designs
 - Capability gaps
 - New mission requirements

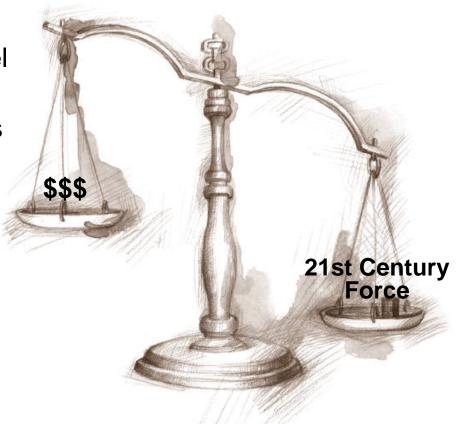




Affordability - Primary Challenge

Navy Actions

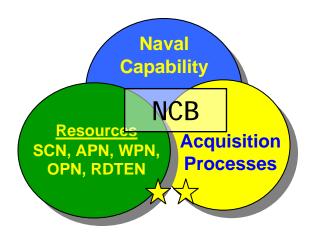
- Performing Long range force level requirements analysis
 - Ship service lives 25-50 years
- Incorporating production study recommendations
 - RAND Study
 - NAVSEA Affordable Future
 Fleet Study
- Incorporating risk analysis in budgeting
- Modeling procurement options
 - 30-year shipbuilding plan





Requirements Checks & Balances





- Navy is committed to controlling the costs of its ships to ensure long-term affordability by enforcing budget discipline for each ship type
- Navy Capabilities Board (NCB) and Resources, Requirements, and Review Board (R3B)
- New ships will be built with cost as a design requirement
 - -CG(X)
 - GWOT platforms

New capabilities are vital to an effective force - but how much is enough?



Force Structure Changes

- Current force was largely designed to fight Cold War threat which required costly high-end multi-mission capability
- Current and future threat requires different mix
 - High-end ships to fight and win against future major combat operation threat
 - Larger number of less sophisticated ships to deliver GWOT-level capability in more places
 - Net effect is a larger fleet at lower average per-ship cost
 - Future ship design is less manpower intensive, freeing manpower resources to pay for shipbuilding





Challenges to Plan Becoming Reality



- Normal challenges in accurately predicting the future
 - Warfighting requirements
 - Economic environment
 - National will
- Increasing budget requirements to support other higher priority defense requirements
- Time required to build a new force
 - Ships being built today will be operational in 2050



Summary

- The Navy's 30-yr shipbuilding plan will:
 - Address the evolving warfighting requirements to ensure the force we build today is relevant in tomorrow's global security environment
 - Maintain legacy ships to ensure they reach their expected service lives
 - Establish a viable strategy for acquiring the ships we need when we need them
 - Control costs, minimize design changes and execute optimum procurement methods to ensure the force we build will be affordable

To be successful we will need help

- Industry can contribute by:
 - Relentlessly driving to reduce production costs while maintaining quality
 - Improving manufacturing and production techniques
 - Developing designs that are easily modernized
 - Shortening construction times

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BACK UPS



Littoral Combat Ship









Competition leads to better ships



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LCS Mission Package Capability



A 21st Century Ship for Asymmetric Threats