DECLARATION OF DAVID EMILY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, TRIDENT II MISSILE D-5 LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM

I, David Emily, hereby declare the following to be true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge and belief:

1. I am the manager for electronic subsystems for the United States Navy Trident II D-5 Missile Life Extension ("Trident Life Extension") program. I have a BS in Electrical Engineering and have supported aspects of the Trident missile program since joining the Navy as a civilian employee in 1973. I have been involved with the Trident Life Extension program since its inception in or about 2002 and I regularly have discussions with the contractors and suppliers working on the program.

2. I submit this sworn statement in connection with the investigation of the United States Department of Justice into Microsemi Corporation's ("Microsemi") July 2008 acquisition of Semicoa, Inc. ("Semicoa"), a transaction that concerns me because it makes Microsemi the sole supplier of certain critical, high reliability components that are essential to the success of the Trident Life Extension program.

3. Trident II D-5 missiles are submarine-based, nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missiles. They were first deployed in 1990. Today, there are approximately 336 Trident II D-5 missiles deployed on the nation's ballistic missile submarine fleet.

4. The Trident Life Extension program will extend the useful life of existing Trident missiles to around the year 2042 by replacing the electronics systems. The program will produce around 400 electronic packages, enough for all deployed missiles and undeployed spares. The estimated cost of electronic parts procured for use in this program will be hundreds of millions of dollars.

5. The Trident II D-5 Life Extension program requires highly reliable electronic parts because of the vital national security mission of the Trident missile and its demanding operational requirements. In peacetime, Tridents must stand at the ready for decades. During test or operational launch, Trident missiles are subjected to extreme conditions. Trident missiles climb to altitudes of hundreds of miles, encountering the earth's radiation belts and other harsh conditions such as intense vibration and temperature fluctuation. The missiles are designed to function even following exposure to a nuclear weapon radiation environment.

6. One type of critical electronic part used in the Trident Life Extension program is known as a small signal bipolar transistor. Small signal bipolar transistors are a class of transistors that act as switches of electrical current and/or amplifiers of electrical signals. While there are many types of transistors, it would be difficult, time-consuming, expensive, and sometimes impossible to design around the use of small signal bipolar transistors.

7. Where available, the Trident Life Extension program uses small signal bipolar transistors that are space-qualified by the Defense Supply Center in Columbus, Ohio ("DSCC"). DSCC uses the quality grade "JANS" (for Joint Army Navy-Space) to designate space-qualified parts. I am not aware of any situation where a JANS small signal bipolar transistor was available and the Trident Life Extension program decided not to use that part.

8. In my experience, small signal bipolar transistors from different manufacturing lots can have significantly varied performance characteristics based on subtle variations in the manufacturing process. However, JANS parts must be made from manufacturing lots in which all the parts are processed together, ensuring that every part in the lot is made from the same material under the same conditions. This ensures that test data from a sample selection can be reliably applied to the whole lot. All JANS parts are subject to extensive testing and documentation requirements. The Trident Life Extension program relies on this testing and documentation to assure the quality of the part.

9. Over its entire life-span, the Trident Life Extension program will use approximately 750,000 JANS level small signal bipolar transistors at an estimated cost of $40 to $50 million.

10. Prior to the acquisition, Microsemi and Semicoa were the only two suppliers of JANS small signal bipolar transistors. As a result of the acquisition, Microsemi is now the only supplier of these JANS parts.

11. If no JANS small signal bipolar transistor were available, a contractor could potentially use a process called "upscreening," to subject a lower quality part to significant additional testing to bring it to near-JANS quality. However, upscreening is not a practical alternative to buying JANS parts because it is a costly and time-consuming process. In my view, upscreening lower quality parts is not a cost-effective method for achieving JANS level reliability and uniformity.

12. As a result of Microsemi's acquisition of Semicoa, Microsemi is the only supplier of JANS small signal bipolar transistors that the Trident Life Extension program uses and relies upon. If Microsemi increased the prices of these products as a result of the acquisition, the program would have to accept that price increase because neither a design-around nor the use of "upscreened" parts are practical, cost-effective alternatives. I am also concerned about the risk of a supply interruption due to a mishap, now that there is only one supplier. Finally, as a single source supplier, there is increased risk that Microsemi will be less responsive to the program's schedule requirements, which could impose delay and additional costs on the program.

I declare under penalties of perjury, that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed at Arlington, Virginia on December 15, 2008.

David Emily