

Army G2 Intelligence Industry Day Questions [29 June 2017]

Opening Remarks: LTG Robert Ashley and MG John Ferrari

1. (LTG Ashley) How will the layers look at the decisions made by the machines? (no POC)

Answer: Integration of machine learning across Army operations will allow us to maintain advantage over very capable adversaries. If you look at the PED layer, one example is Project Maven – an effort to field appropriate technologies and reduce the human factors burden of full motion video analysis, increase actionable intelligence, and enhance decision-making. In this case, computer software is labeling large volumes of data to conduct object detection, classification, and signal alerts for FMV PED. This difficult task will save significant amounts of time and provide an opportunity for an analyst to quickly review machine decisions to support situation understanding.

2. (LTG Ashley) How are we leveraging the R&E efforts of our allies (i.e. Korea) and partners to accomplish 3rd offset objectives (AI, autonomy, big data, etc.)? (no POC)

Answer: Current DoD innovation pathways leverage academia, commercial, defense industry, and global allies. We leverage allied R&E efforts via conferences, combined research initiatives, and during various security cooperation relationships. U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM) scientists and engineers are stationed around the globe to explore international collaboration opportunities in scientific research and technology development, opportunities that will potentially close capability gaps for the U.S. Army. These forward command elements build relationships that advance science, engineering and technical capabilities in areas relevant to the overall U.S. Army mission. Venues for synchronization include joint commission meetings (executive agency level bi-lateral meetings organized by the State Department and the partner nation Ministry of Foreign Affairs), bi-lateral working groups (high level meetings between the Office of the Secretary of Defense, COCOMs, and partner nation equivalents), and staff talks (U.S. Army Component Commands and partner nation armies).

3. (LTG Ashley) How are we linking training, particularly sustainment, with unit level readiness? (Mr. Todd Megill, Janus Research Group, 910-818-0524).

Answer: Our strategy to track intelligence readiness through Unit Status Reporting (USR) incorporates a rigorous methodology that generates input to the Army's Sustainable Readiness Model (SRM). We are linking intelligence training with unit level readiness through Army publication, TC 2-19.400 - MI Gunnery for the Military Intelligence Company of the Brigade Engineer Battalion. MI Gunnery provides guidance for commanders, leaders, and Soldiers, who plan, prepare, execute, and assess training of the Military Intelligence (MI) Company within the Brigade Engineer Battalion (BEB) of an Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT), or Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). MI Gunnery is a standardized training strategy for commanders

to assess, train, and evaluate their tactical Intelligence Warfighting Function capabilities in an objective, quantifiable manner.

4. (LTG Ashley) Reference improving technology fielding timeline and need to quickly integrate solutions, how will training keep pace? (Mr. Brian Reise, Northrop Grumman, brian.reise@ngc.com)

Answer: We are committed to working hand in hand with the Army's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to transform big ideas such as machine learning, integration of robotics, and autonomy enabled systems into the hands of Soldiers. We will prioritize resources to ensure that training maintains pace with fielding initiatives throughout the force. The U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence Training Development & Support Directorate, at Fort Huachuca, does a magnificent job in leading and managing a vibrant training support package enterprise across the intelligence corps.

5. (LTG Ashley) Would you open up the identified gaps for Army intelligence to industry? (**no POC**)

Answer: Unfortunately the list of Army Intelligence gaps is classified because it is based on the Capabilities Needs Analysis of multiple threat types, and includes a comprehensive range of environmental conditions and all phases of joint operations.

6. (MG John Ferrari) How do we get after requirements for the next theaters (Korea, Europe, etc.) when Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding is largely still tied to current operations in CENTCOM? (Major Joshua Burdett, REF).

Answer: We have a large base budget primarily focused on Korea and Europe while OCO funding, mostly remains earmarked for CENTCOM and AFRICOM. We have to drive costs down to get at all we want to do in the same way commercial vendors drive down costs in the consumer marketplace. In most cases we are buying yesterday's technology with today's money.

7. (MG John Ferrari) How do we bring you solutions when the system actively prevents it? (Mr. Roger Kreighauser, Darkblade Systems, rkreighauser@darkbladesystems.com)

Answer: Yes we are hard to get at if one is not a traditional defense contractor. Walmart has a 'show and tell' center for anyone to bring a product to and they do quick test & rollouts. My advice is to get your product in front of users; that is what we do in Iraq and Afghanistan. We need to do better in this regard.

8. (MG John Ferrari) Who you agree that to improve the acquisition process, we cannot afford to compete everything? (Mr. Scott Coon, Lockheed Martin, scottcoon@lmco.com)

Answer: The basis of innovative & disruptive products in America is ruthless and constant competition. I think the problem with the defense acquisition system is that we 'contract

to monopoly' and we are so hard to deal with...companies compete on the ability to answer the RFP, thus thwarting ruthless and constant competition. Our defense marketplace is broken, not the theory of competition.

Panel One: The Attributes of the Future Operating Environment (OE), Capability Gaps vs. Threat, Mid/Far Goals, and End State

9. Given the Google model, don't tell me your requirements, show me what you do and we'll create the solutions – if Industry has a 'killer app' – how should industry engage with or show the killer app to the Army? (**no POC**)

Answer: From time to time, U.S. Army INSCOM offers industry an opportunity to demonstrate their capabilities through submission of white papers to INSCOM G7. Announcements for white papers are typically posted on FedBizOpps as in this case: <https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&tab=core&id=b92802f57cf84bed90330fbfbf19de3f> . Additionally, the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) offers industry an opportunity to present a wide range of products and services to visitors from around the Army. This year, AUSA will conduct its annual meeting and exposition in the Walter E. Washington Convention Center in Washington, D.C.

10. (Mr. Rose) Data Scientist Managed Services. How is the effort going to grow data scientists? (**no POC**)

Answer: INSCOM has identified three Soldiers, 1 x Warrant Officer and 2 x Commissioned Officers, who are scheduled to begin Data Science master's degree studies at George Mason University and the Air Force Institute of Technology. Studies are scheduled to begin in Aug 2017. An additional Warrant Officer will begin George Mason University Data Science master's degree studies in the spring semester of 2018.

Once the Soldiers complete their studies at their respective academic institutions, they will conduct a pilot utilization assignment, likely within an INSCOM organization. This assignment will assist INSCOM in determining how to best place future Army Data Scientists within the force.

Additionally, USAICoE personnel are currently conducting a DOTmLPF-P assessment to assess how the Army will best benefit from data science practices. The assessment began in Mar 17 and is anticipated to culminate in Feb 18. The assessment will determine whether a new MOS will be created or if data science as a practice will augment an existing MOS. Additionally, the assessment will identify potential changes across the DOTmLPF-P. The initial working group for this assessment is tentatively scheduled for early-Aug 17.

Panel Two: Ways and Means to Close Science and Technology Gaps

All questions were answered on location.