

Overview of DoD Information Analysis Centers (IACs)

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Information for the Defense Community



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IACs are Centers of Excellence They are specifically charged to...



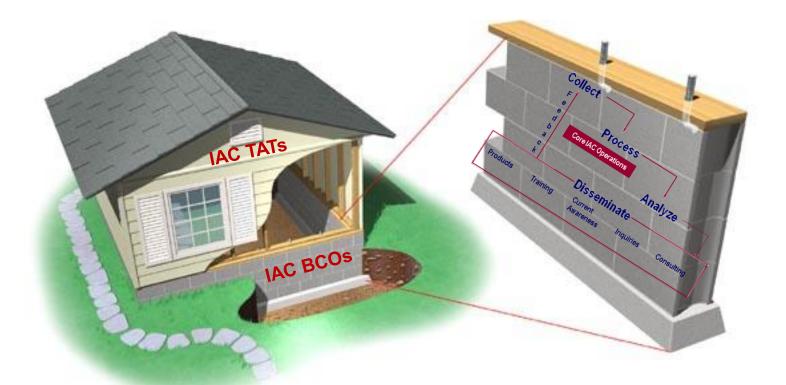
- Improve productivity of Researchers, Engineers, and Program Managers in the Defense Research, Development, and Acquisition Communities by collecting, analyzing, synthesizing, and disseminating worldwide STI in clearly defined, specialized fields or subject areas
- Promote standardization within their respective fields by:
 - Providing in-depth analysis
 - Creating products
 - Responding to technical inquiries
 - Performing technology assessments
 - Supporting exchanges of information among Scientists, Engineers, and practitioners of various disciplines

Chartered – DoD Directive 3200.12 Guided – DODINST 3200.14, May 13,1997



IAC Model BCOs* Serve as Foundation for TATs





- Interdependence between "Core" and TATs defined in DoD guidance
 - DoD Instruction 3200.14 establishes IACs to provide Core and Additional Tasks (Technical Area Tasks, or TATs)
 - BCO/Core establishes knowledge base in areas of strategic importance
 - Intent of TATs is to leverage Core knowledge base to increase efficiency and effectiveness





IAC BCOs



IACs are hosted by industry and academia

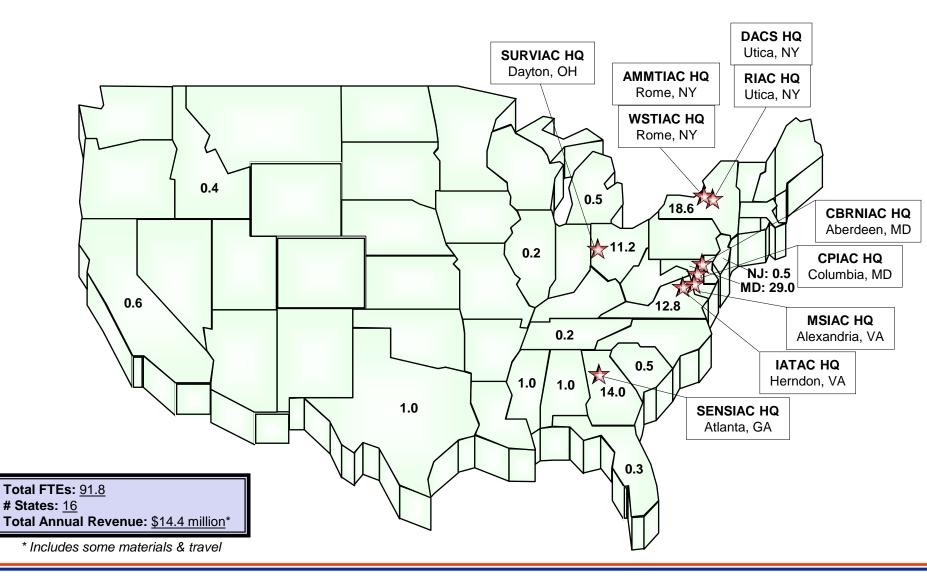


IAC Domain Host AMMTIAC Advanced Materials, Manufacturing & Testing Alion Science & Technology **CBRNIAC** Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Defense Battelle CPIAC **Chemical Propulsion** Johns Hopkins University DACS Quanterion Data and Analysis Center for Software IATAC Information Assurance **Booz Allen Hamilton** MSIAC Modeling & Simulation Alion Science & Technology RIAC Wyle Labs Reliability SENSIAC Sensor Technology Georgia Tech Research Inst **SURVIAC Booz Allen Hamilton** Survivability/Vulnerability WSTIAC Weapons Systems Technology Alion Science & Technology

http://iac.dtic.mil









...and are part of a broader team that includes government and industry



ASD(R&E)* Sets policy for the IACs

DTIC, IAC PMO** Oversees and manages the IAC program 55th Contracting Squadron Executes contractual requirements

Contracting Officer Representative Technical oversight of each IAC

> IAC Hosts Operate the IACs on behalf of the govt

Steering Committees Advise on direction and focus of each IAC

Broader Supported Community & Requesting Activities (RAs) Leverages and contributes to the IAC

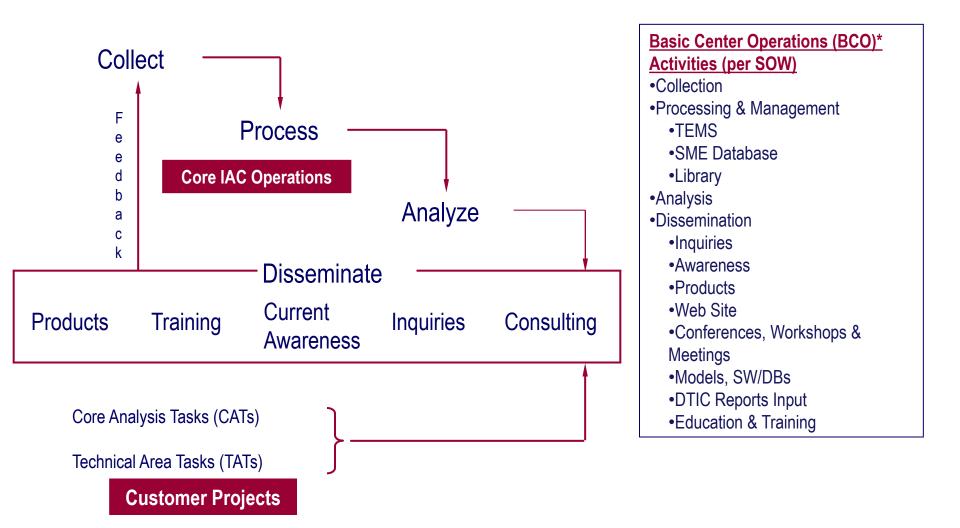
*Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering **Program Management Office



IAC Program: Core Processes

Integrating Core and TATs to Re-use STI



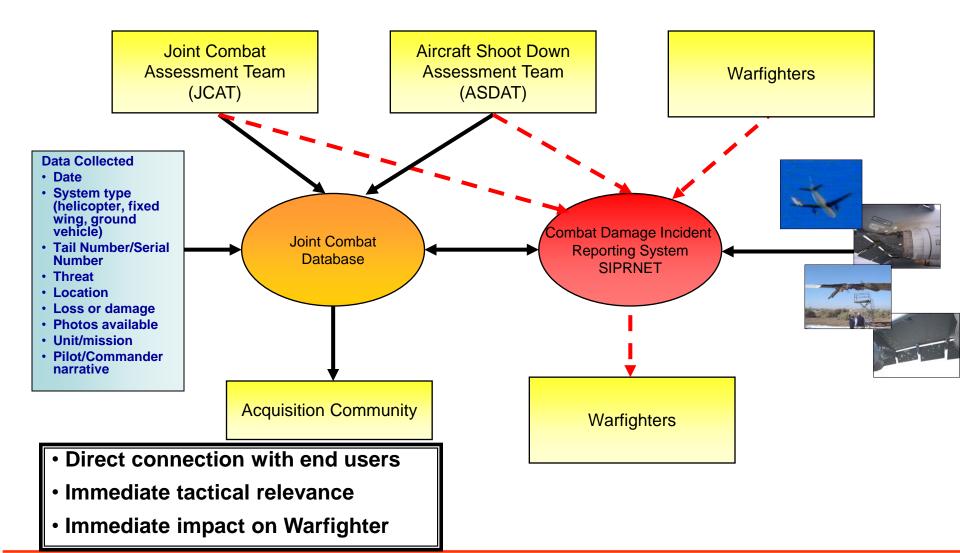




Information Collection

SURVIAC's Joint Combat Database





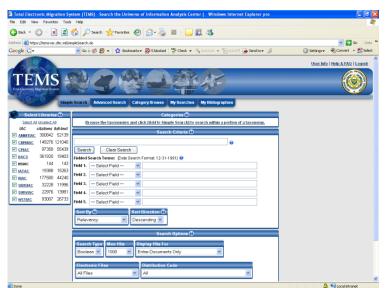


TEMS Document Digitization and Search Engine



Total Electronic Migration System: IAC Program Search Engine for STI*

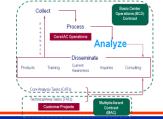
- Digital archive of historical STI, safe from degradation
 - Two versions: Unclassified & SECRET
- Instant access to full online collection of IAC knowledge base
- Current status: over 1.3 million citations and 450,000 full text documents (all searchable)



- IAC PMO guiding principle: strategic resource utilization to make the most valuable documents available to consumers first
 - All IACs have prioritized holdings; efforts focused on most valuable STI
 - Scanning strategy provides additional 90,000+ documents each year
 - Monthly metrics track expenditures versus uploads
 - Web analytics track users and downloads
 - Bottom line: get STI into users' hands



Information Analysis Technical Inquiry Process







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Information Dissemination IAC Products



- IACs work collaboratively to leverage the best and brightest to tackle cross-domain challenges
 - Examples of joint IAC products include the System Reliability Toolkit handbook (RIAC & DACS), the Software Security Assurance SOAR (DACS & IATAC), and Power & Energy Journal Issue (AMMTIAC & WSTIAC)
- IAC products draw on existing information resources
 - IACs offer consolidated databases, enhancements on existing tools, and refined techniques
- IACs also develop new/custom products, based on awareness of gaps in the knowledge base
 - IACs maintain awareness of emerging requirements through:
 - Executive Steering Committee
 - Participation in focus groups and committees
 - Attendance at conferences
 - Collaboration with government, academia, and industry



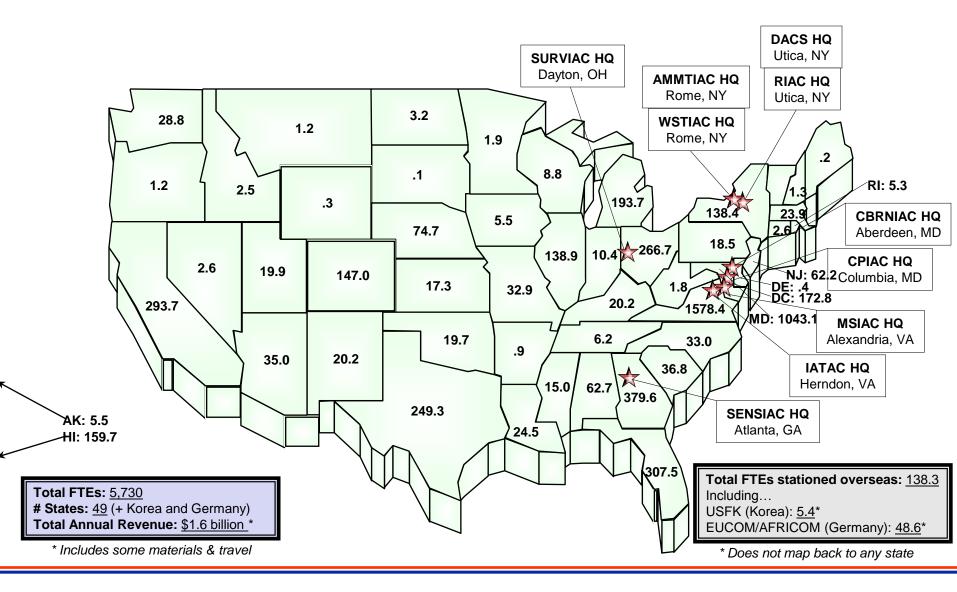




IAC TATs







IACs Support the Warfighter



IAC Support for IED* Defeat











- Leverage a network to defeat a network
- Deployment of information & technology based solutions in a matter of days, not years or decades



Responds to Tech Inquiries re: blast effects, structural survivability



- IED defeat and capability gap analysis
- Assess survivability / vulnerability of current force



- IEDs with CB components
 - Developing case and lab analysis system for IED component tracking



- Supporting JIEDDO to enable rapid, reliable, interoperable response to IED threats
 - 24-hour turn-around from threat ID to countermeasure deployment



- Detection and defeat technologies
- Development, evaluation and fielding of detection equipment
- Detonator classification



MRAP: Improving Reliability & Survivability, Reducing Cost

F • •	Court	Process		Contract
d b c k	CorelA	C Operations	Analyze	
Products	Training	Current Awareness	Inquiries	Consulting
Core	Analysis Tasks i	(CATs)		











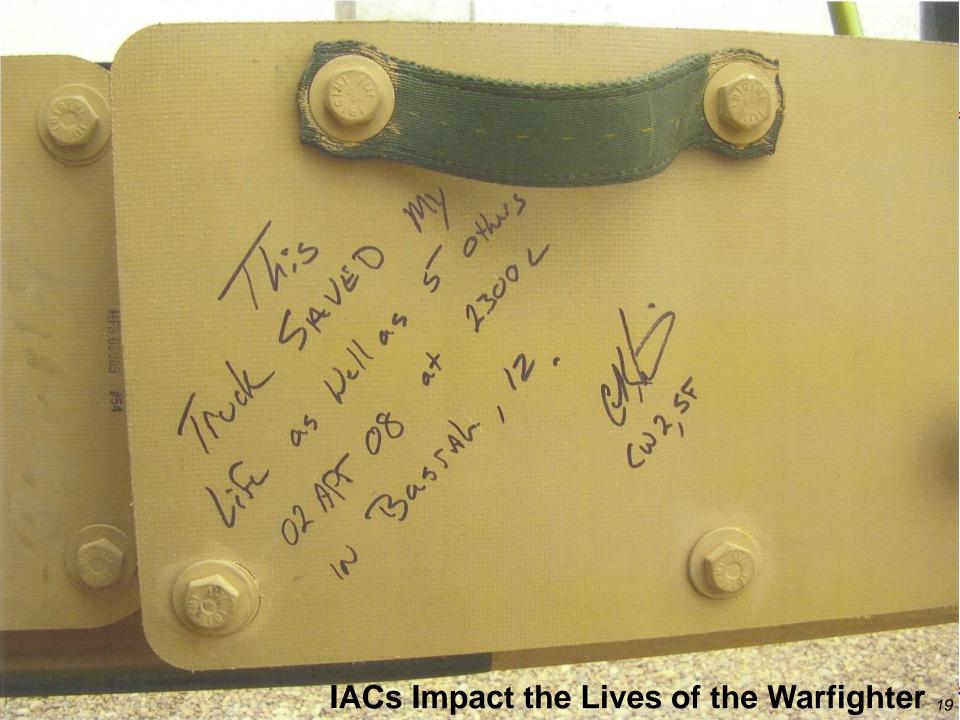
- Survivability technology assessment on MRAP, including Long Term Armor Strategy & Walter Reed injury data
 - Assess crew effects, survivability measured, and blast mitigation



- MRAP vehicle reliability improvement program
 - Performing Reliability Centered Maintenance Evaluations on each variant on the fleet of vehicles, system by system, to optimize maintenance and sustainment of the fleet
 - So far, RCM actions identified will result in \$76 million in reduced materials and a 160 million reduction in man-hours



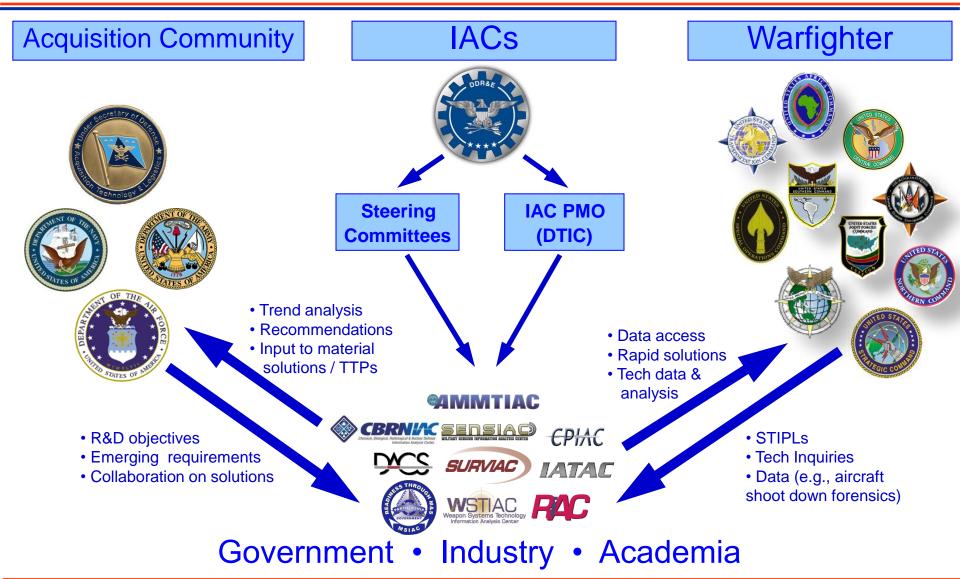
Leverages M&S tools and knowledge to field technical inquiries on MRAP





IACs serve as a bridge between the Warfighter and the Acquisition Community





USD(AT&L) Memorandum to Acquisition Professionals – June 28, 2010

		Objectives
<u>AC core competency:</u> STI both from and to Govt/Industry/Academia	 Deliver t 	he warfighting capability we need for the dollars we have
tonCY.	2. Get bette	ar buying power for warfighter and taxpayer
mpeleitto	3. Restore a	affordability to defense goods and services
and tomia L		defense industry productivity
IAC control in cademic		government impediments to leanness
CTI bour ustry/Acca		ogram turbulence
St. t/Industry		a vibrant and financially healthy defense industry
Govu		nnual growth in warfighting capabilities without commensurate budget increase by identifying and eliminating unproductive
	or low-value-added	and transfer savings to warfighting capabilities. Do more without more.
		Providing Incentives for Greater Efficiency in Industry
		ing Real Competition – avoid directed buys and other substitutes for real competition. Use technical data packages and open
		architectures to support a continuous competitive environment.
		roper Contract Type for Development and Procurement – Phase out award-fee contracts in favor of fixed-price or cost-
		ntive contracts in which government and industry share equally in overruns and underruns, and overruns have analytically-
		ps. Use cost-reimbursement contracts only when either government requirements or industry processes cannot be adequately
		to support pricing. Adjust sole-source fixed-price contracts over time to reflect realized costs. Work down undefinitized actions. Seek authority for multi-year contracts where significant savings are possible.
		roper Contract Type for Services - Phase out Time and Materials and sole-source ID/IQ contracts wherever possible.
		xed-price performance-based contracts when requirements are firm and can be measured, with payments tied to performance.
		xed-price level of effort or cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts (with profit/fee tied to weighted guidelines) when requirements are
		g defined. Award fees should be used only by exception. Maximize the use of multiple-source, continuously competitive
	contracts	
	- Aligning	Policy on Profit and Fee to Circumstance – Align opportunity to earn profit/fees to both value to the taxpayer and risk to
	the contr	actor. Apply weighted guidelines to profit/fee levels. Reward higher productivity with higher profits. Incentivize investment
	in innova	ation.
	- Sharing	the Benefits of Cash Flow – Ensure that taxpayers receive adequate consideration (price reductions) for improved cash
	flows. P	rogress payments must reflect performance but can be increased above customary levels in return for consideration by the
		r. Reduce over time the gap between proposed and actual rates in forward price rate agreements.
		g Non-Value-Added-Costs – Identify and eliminate non-value-added overhead and G&A charged to contracts. Limit fees
		ontractor management to reflect actual value provided (risk assumed by prime and continuous subcontractor risk reduction).
		kP allowable costs in sole source contracts and encourage effective use of IRAD.
		g Dynamic Small Business in Defense – When establishing multiple award contracts for services, make every effort to
		for small business participation. If at least two small businesses are deemed capable of performing on such a contract,
		setting aside that work for competition among them.
		Excellent Suppliers – Emulate the Navy's pilot program to provide special benefits to consistently excellent industrial
	performe	
<u>Bottom Line</u>	Adaptin	Adapting Government Practices that Encourage Efficiency g "Should-Cost" and "Will-Cost" Management – Use historically informed independent cost estimation ("will-cost"
		s) to inform managing of programs to cost objectives ("should-cost" estimates).
ACs support OSD and		tening the Acquisition Workforce – Achieve SECDEF goals of adding to government acquisition workforce with increased
		Is. Leverage unique qualities of non-profit FFRDCs and UARCs to augment acquisition workforce capability.
AT&L Efficiency		ng Audits- Improve consistency and quality of government audits, and focus them on value-added content.
		ning Affordability as a Requirement – In new programs such as the SSBN-X nuclear missile submarine, the Presidential
nitiatives both:		er, the Ground Combat Vehicle, and the Air Force/Navy Long Range Strike Family of Systems, cost considerations must
) Mithin IAC Brogram		juirements and design.
) Within IAC Program		ng Production Rates – To ensure more programs are in stable, economically favorable rates of production and avoid cost
2) To IAC customers		n, program managers may not adjust production rates downward without head of component authority.
/		ting Redundancy Within Warfighting Portfolios – Emulate the Army's Precision Fires Capability Portfolio approach to
(across DoD)	identify	where multiple programs are pursuing similar objectives.
· /	- Establis	hing Senior Managers for Procurement of Services – Follow the Air Force lead in establishing a Program Executive Office
		ces in each DoD component to focus on improving policy and practice in this high-dollar-value area.
	- Protecti	ng the Technology Base – Protect the future by sustaining investment while focusing on high value-added work.



IAC Program Way-Ahead

Expanding Scope and Adapting Structure



Current Structure	AMMTIAC Core & TATs		BRNIAC e & TATs	CPIAC Core & TATs	DACS Core & TATs	IATAC Core & TATs		
10 Single-award IDIQ contracts for all requirements for each IAC	COLE & TAIS		RIAC e & TATs	SENSIAC Core & TATs	SURVIAC Core & TATs	WSTIAC Core & TATs		
Way-Ahead 3 Single-award contracts for the IAC Core (BCO) requirements	Cyber Security IAC (CSIAC) Core DACS, IATAC, MSIAC + new scope		Defense Systems IAC (DSIAC) Core WSTIAC, SURVIAC, RIAC, AMMTIAC, CPIAC, SENSIAC + new scope		Homeland Defense IAC (HDIAC) Core CBRNIAC + new scope			
	IAC PMO (DTIC)							
3 Multiple-award IDIQ contracts for TATs	<u>SNIM TATs</u> Software Analysis Information Assurance		Defense Systems TATs Weapon Systems Survivability/Vulnerability		Homeland Defense TATs Homeland Security & Defense Critical Infrastructure Protection			
	Information Sharing	g		RMQSI	Weapons of M	lass Destruction		
Some existing coverage	Knowledge Manageme	ent	Advanced Materials Military Sensing		CBRN Defense Biometrics			
New Area for IACs	Modeling & Simulation	on						
			E	nergetics	Me	dical		
			Autono	omous Systems	Cultura	al Studies		
			Dire	Directed Energy Alternati		ive Energy		
				Non-kinetic Weapons				



IAC Value Proposition

Leveraging Research for Operational Application



- IACs are a valuable resource for accessing evaluated STI culled from efforts to solve new and historic challenges
 - Integrate knowledge base and customer-funded work to provide increased value in a time of shrinking budgets and growing requirements
 - Provide tactical relevance by responding to an immediate need
 - Develop strategic capabilities by analyzing trends and recommending improvements to the acquisition community

• IACs are actively contributing to achieving ASD(R&E) imperatives

- Focused on reducing development cycle, by building on existing knowledge base
- Minimize unknowns by building a community of knowledge
- Reduce cost and risk by identifying and applying lessons learned
- Directly contribute to STEM through collaboration with academia

IACs are integrated in research communities

- Composed of scientists and engineers
- Closely connected to DoD labs
- Reach across government, industry, and academia

• IACs are directly contributing to solving immediate Warfighter needs

- Currently supporting all 10 Combatant commands (COCOMs)
- Technical Inquiry Service and TATs leverage knowledge base and information resources to respond to operational challenges

• New structure provides sustainable value

- Alignment of BCO and TAT efforts
- Governance role of DTIC as sponsor
- IAC role in enabling efficiencies across DoD



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