OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



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CDAO Mandate





DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE 1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010

FEB 0 1 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR PENTAGON LEADERSHIP

COMMANDERS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS

DEFENSE AGENCY AND DOD FIELD ACTIVITY DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: Initial Operating Capability of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer

The Department of Defense must become a digital and artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled enterprise capable of operating at the speed and scale necessary to preserve military advantage. The Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer (CDAO) and its supporting Office (OCDAO) are charged with ensuring it does. This memorandum provides amplifying guidance to my December 8, 2021 memorandum, "Establishment of the Chief Digital and Artificial Intelligence Officer," attached, in which I established the CDAO and OCDAO and directed that they have initial operating capability (IOC) by February 1, 2022.

As of February 1, 2022, the CDAO is an Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Principal Staff Assistant (PSA). The CDAO and the OCDAO, as part of its IOC, will in general have the following functions: lead and oversee DoD's strategy development and policy formulation for data, analytics, and AI; work to break down barriers to data and AI adoption within appropriate DoD institutional processes; and create enabling digital infrastructure and services that support Components' development and deployment of data, analytics, AI, and digital-enabled solutions. Moreover, CDAO will selectively scale proven digital and AI-enabled solutions for enterprise and joint use cases as well as surge digital services for rapid response to crises and emergent challenges.

The CDAO will have responsibility for the functions referenced above, and authority, direction, and control over the resources and personnel associated with the offices as outlined in my December 8, 2021 memorandum, in addition to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), Office of Advancing Analytics (ADVANA) to the extent permitted by current law. Nothing in this memorandum shall be interpreted to supersede existing statutory requirements. The Chief Data Officer (CDO) shall be operationally aligned to the OCDAO, and the CDO's supporting office will transfer to the OCDAO; however, the CDO himself or herself will continue to report to the Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Secretary of Defense through the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense (DDO ClO), as required by section 903(b)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2020. The CDAO shall prepare, in coordination with appropriate stakeholders, a draft legislative proposal that would permit the CDO to report directly to the CDAO. Administrative support functions will continue to be provided until they can be responsibly transferred to CDAO.

The CDAO shall be the senior official responsible for performing the functions outlined above, reporting directly to me and through me to the Secretary of Defense. As of the date of this memorandum, the CDAO will assume the existing authorities of its component organizations and the OCDAO will be the successor organization. This includes, but is not limited to, the following authorities:



"The CDAO... will lead and oversee DoD's strategy development and policy formulation for data, analytics, and AI; work to break down barriers to data and AI adoption within appropriate DoD institutional processes; and create enabling digital infrastructure and services that support Components' development and deployment of data, analytics, AI, and digital-enabled solutions."

-Deputy Secretary of Defense Kathleen Hicks, 1 Feb 2022

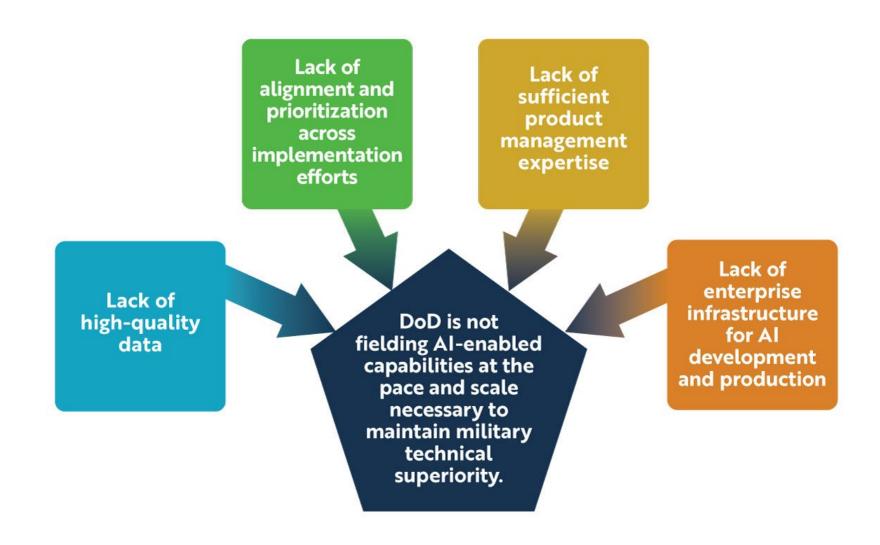
Key Takeaways - BLUF



- Democratizing data access and maturing feedback loops between producers and consumers is central to unlocking the potential of DoD's data to deliver decision advantage
- We are building the framework for DoD's data ecosystem including people, process and technology
- Quality data is the foundation for trusted analytics and Al
- DoD cannot address all data challenges at once priorities:
 - Foundational enterprise data: personnel, logistics, and finance
 - End-user facing capability for marquee customers: OSD & CCMDs

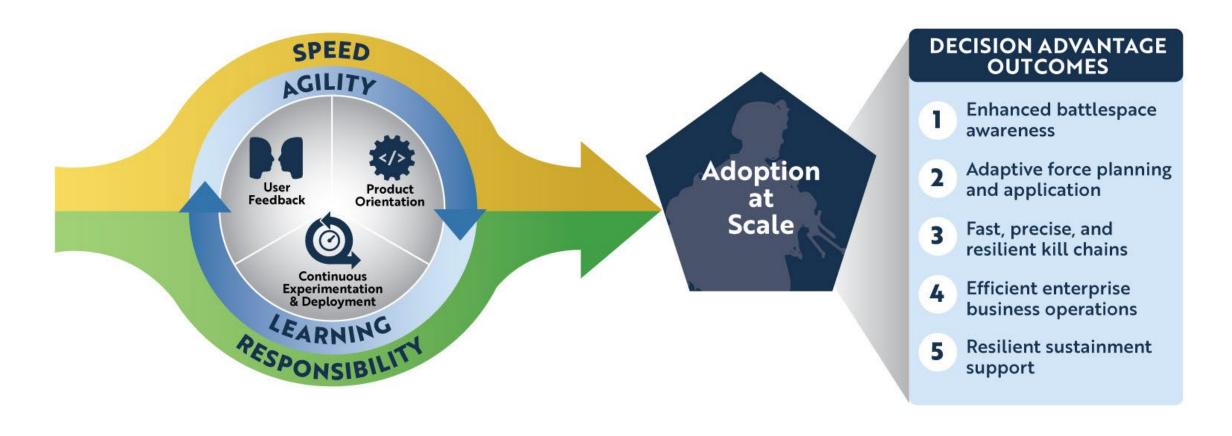
Strategic Challenge





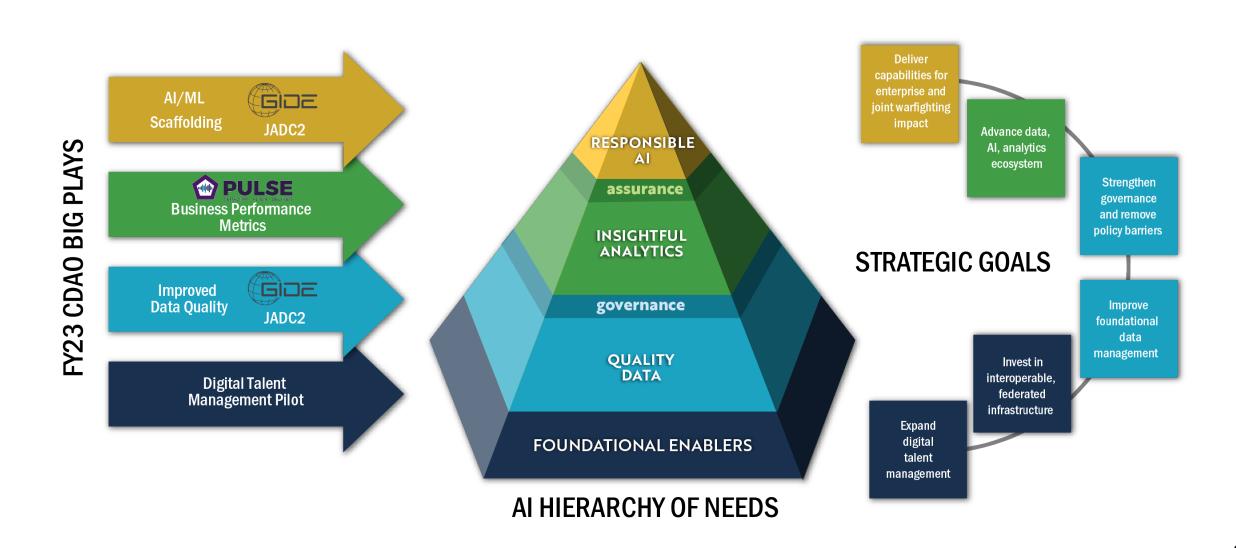
Employing an Agile Approach to Adoption at Scale





CDAO's FY23 Big Plays





Data Leadership



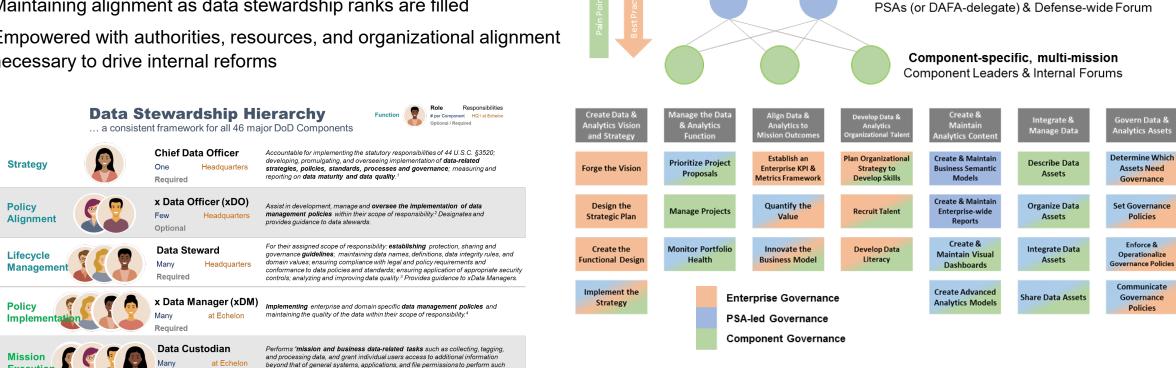
Enterprise-wide, mission-agnostic CDAO & CDAO Council

Cross-Component, mission-specific

Quality Data is dependent on *Empowered Leaders*

- Organized for governance 'at cascading levels'
 - Making the right decisions at the right level
 - Accelerating internal processes for responsible data sharing
- Maintaining alignment as data stewardship ranks are filled
- Empowered with authorities, resources, and organizational alignment necessary to drive internal reforms

functions, where appropriate," 5



Data Policy and Standards



Quality Data depends on *policy* – ensuring tools and processes embody our culture as per *Data Decrees*

- Policy safeguards against new dark data sources "no new bad"
- Technical approaches to implement Data Strategy (VAULTIS)
- Guidance after experimentation, shaped by enterprise data architects

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DATA DECREES

- 1. Maximize data sharing and rights for data use: all DoD data is an enterprise resource.
- 2. Publish data assets in the DoD federated data catalog along with common interface specifications.
- 3. Use automated data interfaces that are externally accessible and machine-readable; ensure interfaces use industry-standard, non-proprietary, preferably open-source, technologies, protocols, and payloads.
- 4. Store data in a manner that is platform and environment-agnostic, uncoupled from hardware or software dependencies.
- 5. Implement industry best practices for secure authentication, access management, encryption, monitoring, and protection of data at rest, in transit, and in use.

Guidance in CDAO development

Visible – Cataloging sensitive data

Accessible – Strategic approaches for access control and digital policy administration

Understandable – Strategic approach to building the canonical controlled vocabulary

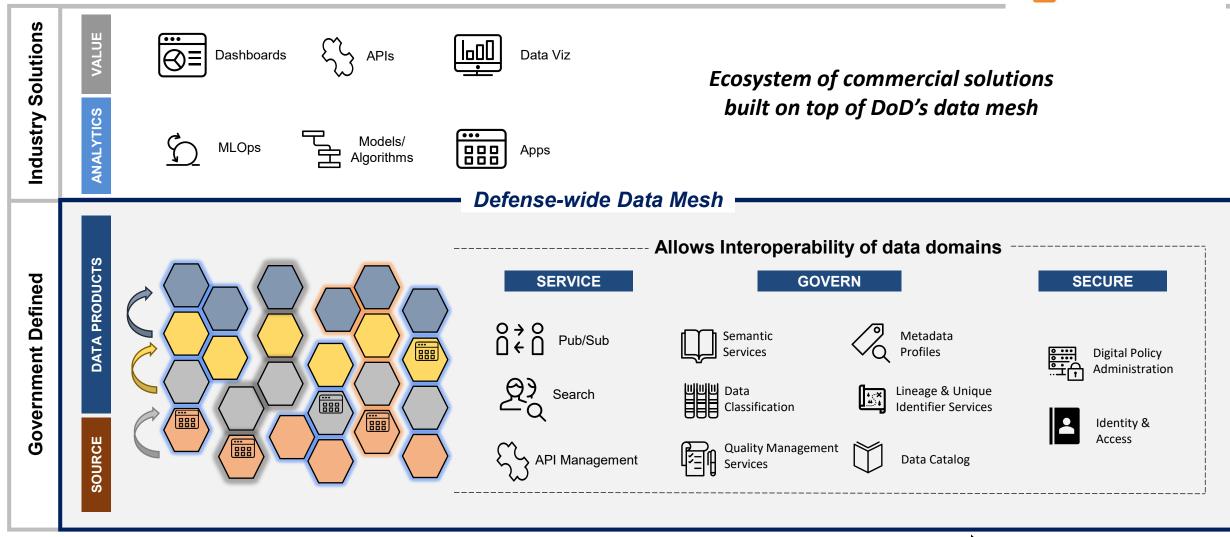
Linked – Generation and use of globally unique identifiers

Trustworthy – Metadata profiles (bills of material), including data provenance and lineage **Interoperable** – Metadata standards supporting primary exchange patterns

Secure – Data standards required for Zero Trust

Data Mesh Architecture for Quality Data





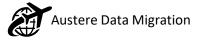
INFRASTRUCTURE

















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CDS

What We Need from You



- Readiness and openness to integrate with enterprise data management services, as they emerge:
 - Publishing to the federated data catalog
 - Registering well-documented data interfaces
 - Aligning to common vocabulary and ontology via semantic services
 - Leveraging globally unique identifiers
 - Publishing measurements of data quality (e.g. timeliness, completeness, etc.)
 - Exchanging data via common formats
 - Incorporating enterprise ICAM including policy-based access control
- Feedback on systemic pain points and bright spots across the enterprise
- Partnership in our campaign of learning

Engagement Opportunities



Governance: CDAO Council structure; Data Quality Big Play: Data Product Management, Data Mesh Services, and Enterprise Collaboration Tools – "Digital Commons"; JADC2 CFT Engagement; Data, Algorithm, & Model Protection

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Strategy: Data, Analytics, & Al Strategy; Policy development; Process reform (e.g. DoD Issuances)

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International Engagements: Bilateral, multilateral and coalition engagement, international acquisition policy, engagement in demonstrations & experiments

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