

2018 Intelligence & National Security Summit: Service Intelligence Priorities



Panel

- BGen Dimitri Henry, USMC, *Director of Intelligence, U.S. Marine Corps*
- Lt. Gen. VeraLinn Jamieson, USAF, *Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance, U.S. Air Force*
- LTG Scott Berrier, USA, *Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2, U.S. Army*
- RDML Robert Hayes, USCG, *Assistant Commandant for Intelligence, U.S. Coast Guard*
- VADM Matthew Kohler, USN, *Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Warfare and Director of Naval Intelligence, U.S. Navy*
- VADM Jake Jacoby, USN (Ret.), *Chairman, AFCEA Intelligence Committee (moderator)*

Topic Overview

The intelligence chiefs of the five military Services discussed their priorities for providing intelligence support in an era increasingly characterized by Great Power competition. In addition to discussing military readiness, the use of artificial intelligence, training and education of intelligence personnel, and modernization of both U.S. and adversaries' forces, panelists discussed how greater collaboration with industry can enhance military intelligence capabilities.

Panel Summary

Russian and Chinese power projection increasingly shapes the environment in which the U.S. military must operate. Russian force modernization, complemented by field experience gained in Syria, Ukraine, and elsewhere, represents a significant military threat. In contrast, China's military investments are designed to project its political and economic power around the globe.

The Services must make investments to modernize key weapons systems and to acquire or develop critical technologies. In the intelligence realm, readiness-enhancing investments will require significant collaboration with industry, particularly on issues related to quantum computing, artificial intelligence, offensive and defensive cyber technologies, software development, ISR from and in support of space, and the collection and analysis of publicly available information.

Readiness is a combination of people, training, and equipment. Toward that end, the Services continually work to recruit talented people, train them in critical skills, and provide them with the necessary equipment and support. Military intelligence must maintain a continual advantage in technology and proficiency in critical language skills, both of which require partnership with the private sector.

Panelists expressed support for the creation of a new Space Force, noting that a comprehensive military modernization effort must place a priority on space. That said, panelists voiced concern about the high cost and the availability of resources for establishing a new military Service focused on space.

Key Insights:

- The U.S. military is increasingly preparing to counter power projection by Russia and China, as well as regional actors such as Iran.
- Space is becoming an increasingly important domain for investment in intelligence and operational technologies.
- Training and education of military intelligence personnel are vital and continuous tasks. Industry partners can be the source of many mission-critical skills needed to complement those possessed by active duty personnel.
- The military needs robust expertise in artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies, some of which will have to come from industry partners.

Recommendations:

- Invest in critical technologies and personnel capabilities, such as language proficiency and cyber skills
- Improve training/education of technically capable recruits who are committed to the military's mission
- Find new ways to share information between the military and industry

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