



Shaping the Department of Defense Engineering Workforce

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Organic Engineering Workforce Importance



A competent organic engineering workforce across the Defense ecosystem is needed:

- **To retain United States' technological superiority over our adversaries**
- **To identify and mitigate program risks**
- **To efficiently and effectively engineer and deliver complex, flexible systems to our warfighters that adapt and are resilient to evolving missions and threats**

DoD and Industry collaboration is crucial to proactively manage organic engineering capability and competence



DoD R&E Ecosystem

Engaging with all partners to ensure technological superiority

R&E Ecosystem



Win today's fight



Design and acquire for the next fight



Force acceleration of science and engineering – driving ideas to capability

FFRDC Federally Funded R&D Center
UARC University Affiliated Research Center



Our Common Challenge

“Right now...there is a sufficiency of engineers, but one of our greatest industrial organizations, after careful study, predicts the entire absorption of this group by the end of 1936, with a probable shortage of available engineers at that time.”

— Collins P. Bliss, dean of New York University's College of Engineering, **1934**

“With mounting demands for scientists both for teaching and for research, we will enter the postwar period with a serious deficit in our trained scientific personnel.”

— Vannevar Bush, director of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development, **1945**

“Our national welfare, our defense, our standard of living could all be jeopardized by the mismanagement of this supply and demand problem in the field of trained creative intelligence.”

— James Killian, president of MIT, **1954**

“From 1972 through 1975, the expected demand for engineers will exceed not only the supply coming from American engineering schools, but also the combined supply from the United States and foreign countries, according to the [Engineering Manpower Commission] estimates.”

— John W. Graham Jr., president of Clarkson College of Technology, **1970**

“The electronics and information technology industries will be short more than 100,000 electrical and computer science engineers over the next five years.”

— American Electronics Association, **1983**

“Already spot shortages exist in some science fields in the United States, and unless dramatic changes are made in the way we educate all of our students, including our most talented, the shortages will increase.”

— U.S. Office of Educational Research and Improvement, **1993**

“U.S. companies face a severe shortfall of scientists and engineers with expertise to develop the next generation of breakthroughs.”

— Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft, **2008**

“There is a skills gap in this country—for every unemployed person in the United States, there are two STEM job postings. The gap will only widen if we don't engage now to address STEM education at the elementary and high school levels.”

— Richard K. Templeton, chairman, president, and CEO of Texas Instruments, **2013**

Our STEM workforce challenge isn't a recent phenomenon, but can be traced back decades



Our Common Challenge

In the May 2015 *Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)* study “STEM crisis or STEM surplus? Yes and yes,” the government and government-related sector were grouped together because of their common need for “employees to hold U.S. citizenship and certain security clearances.”

MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW
SINCE 1915



STEM crisis or STEM surplus? Yes and yes

The last decade has seen considerable concern regarding a shortage of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) workers to meet the demands of the labor market. At the same time, many experts have presented evidence of a STEM worker surplus. A comprehensive literature review, in conjunction with



The government and government-related sector. For the purposes considered here, this sector comprises different branches of civilian government organizations that **require their employees to hold U.S. citizenship and certain security clearances.** Examples are the U.S. Department of Energy’s National Laboratories and the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), the military, and a number of defense and aerospace contractors and research institutes. This section synthesizes reports produced by the National Academies that studied the hiring needs of the U.S. Air Force and the DOD with anecdotal accounts from the authors’ interviews.

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biomedical researchers, and at degree
qualified talent, such as nuclear and
such as biology Ph.D.’s aiming to become
the science and engineering workforce in

Our “different” workforces come from the same pool of clearable talent



BLS Identified STEM Shortages



- **Shortages realized in specific areas within the Government and Government-related sector**
 - Systems Engineering
 - Cybersecurity
 - Material Science
 - Nuclear Engineering
- **Deficits observed for clearable candidates due to**
 - U.S. citizenship requirement
 - Early legal infractions making potential candidates un-clearable

**We are working to mitigate gaps but can do a lot more
with your partnership**



DoD Organic Engineering Talent Management



- **DASD(SE) promotes organic engineering talent management discussions on current workforce challenges and cross-cutting initiatives**
 - First meeting held 29 November 2016, where Services identified the following common skill / competency gaps:
 - Systems Engineering
 - Cybersecurity
 - Digital Engineering
- **Services continue to assess their needs / gaps; Progress to date will be reported at next meeting in November 2017**

OSD can advocate/support mitigations at the enterprise level



Technical Edge Project

Technical Edge



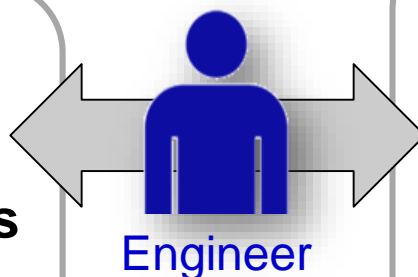
New or Emerging Technologies



Advanced Techniques



Novel Approaches



DoD systems to maintain technological superiority and military advantage

- Identify emerging technologies, techniques, approaches
- Determine engineering skills and competence needed to implement the “Technical Edge”
- Assess whether DoD has appropriate expertise
- Identify how to educate/train our engineers to fill expertise needs and avoid gaps

One of our challenges is keeping the workforce fluent in the latest advances



Emerging Technologies



Top Technologies Identified Through Tech Edge Project

Autonomy – human machine interface

Robotics

Cybersecurity – system security

Cybersecurity – assessment

Alternative Fuels / Energy Storage

Directed Energy Weapons

Trusted Circuits

Model-Based Systems Engineering

Inertial Navigation Systems

Lightweight Materials

How do we ensure our workforce has competence in these technical areas?



Our Common Future

- **Opportunity exists to investigate and address shared workforce challenges**
- **Currently engaging with Aerospace Industries Association (AIA) in a Workforce Roundtable and would benefit from National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA) participation**
- **Through a broader collaboration base, we can identify common key talent gaps and devise solutions that benefit the overall Defense ecosystem**

Take advantage of the opportunity to improve talent management



Systems Engineering: Critical to Defense Acquisition



Defense Innovation Marketplace
<http://www.defenseinnovationmarketplace.mil>

DASD, Systems Engineering
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/se>



For Additional Information



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