

**Opportunity Title:** Artificial Intelligence Explainability

**Opportunity Reference Code:** ICPD-2022-07

**Organization** Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)

**Reference Code** ICPD-2022-07

**How to Apply** **Create and release your Profile on Zintellect** – Postdoctoral applicants must create an account and complete a profile in the on-line application system. **Please note: your resume/CV may not exceed 2 pages.**

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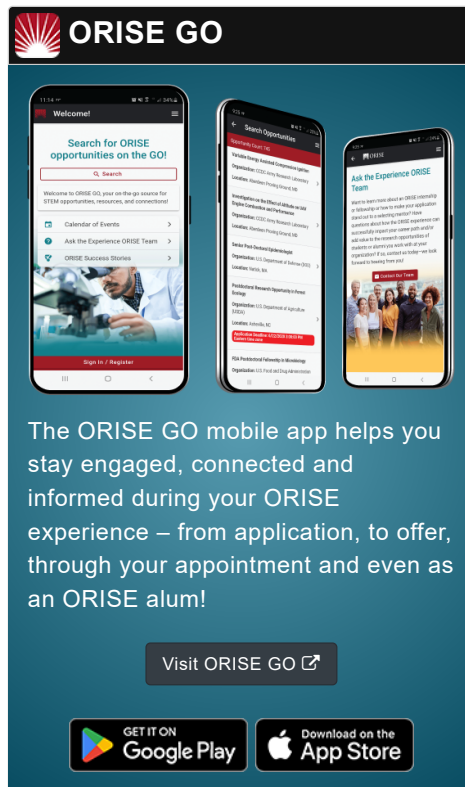
If you have questions, send an email to [ICPostdoc@ora.gov](mailto:ICPostdoc@ora.gov). Please include the reference code for this opportunity in your email.

**Application Deadline** 2/28/2022 6:00:00 PM Eastern Time Zone

**Description** **Research Topic Description, including Problem Statement:**

What is the current state of the art in forensically resolving the provenance of any specific Artificial Intelligence (AI) result? What is the ability of major AI providers or systems to decompile the data point weighting system in AI algorithms so as to identify how and why an AI/ Machine Learning (ML) system reached a specific result? What AI development recommendations could or should be made to increase the ability of AI/ML systems to trace how a system reached a given result?

Prospective Problem: Social Media providers migrating to end-to-end encryption (E2EE) insist in briefings to Congressional staffers that they will be able to identify, block and report actors engaged in illegal activities, even without access to content, by using AI. A significant issue for law enforcement then, is whether a provider's AI result report identifying any subscriber as engaged in criminal activity is of any probative value in the probable cause process of seeking and obtaining a search warrant for the subscriber's residence where police would hope to gain unfettered access to content through the target's own computers. The question of legal probative value will likely turn on the government's ability to prove to a judge that a provider's AI process produces reliable results in general and produced accurate result in any specific instance at issue. Stated differently, it will likely turn on the ability of the government to prove, through compulsory testimony if necessary, exactly how the AI system reaches such conclusions. And that question will

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turn on whether those AI systems are, in the first instance, built in such a manner so as to preserve critical information about its own processes.

At the October 28, 2020 hearing before the U.S. Senate Commerce, Science & Technology Committee, Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey commented on this topic (edited to eliminate repetition):

- “We do agree that we should be publishing more of our practice of content moderation. We have made decisions to moderate content to ensure we are enabling as many voices on our platform as possible. And, I acknowledge, and completely agree with the concerns that it feels like a black box. And, anything we can do to bring transparency to it, including publishing our policies, our practices, answering very simple questions around how our content is moderated, and then doing what we can around the growing trend of algorithms moderating more of this content. This one is a tough one to actually bring transparency to. Explainability in AI is a field of research but it is far out. And I think a better opportunity is giving people more choice around that algorithms they use, including people who turn off the algorithms completely – which is what we are attempting to do.”

**Example Approaches:**

Some recent computer vision research efforts have endeavored to provide a stepping-stone to AI explainability through the use of heat maps. One such example in the facial recognition realm arose from the IARPA JANUS program and is described by Williford et al. in their paper "Explainable Face Recognition" (<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2008.00916.pdf>). Likewise, media forensics, the DARPA MEDIFOR Program (<https://www.darpa.mil/program/media-forensics>) generated multiple approaches to identifying aspects of images and videos, which indicate potential artifacts of manipulation or alteration, sometimes through the use of heat maps, but in other cases without that basic level of explainability. The program manager for MEDIFOR, Matt Turek, now leads the DARPA Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) Program (<https://www.darpa.mil/program/explainable-artificial-intelligence>) which seeks to develop such capabilities.

**Relevance to the Intelligence Community:**

The use of AI by the Intelligence Community and law enforcement community for decision-making will be limited in scope as long as specific aspects of the process remain obscured in a "black box. "Understanding why specific AI approaches work will give decision makers confidence that the technology is working in an expected and controlled fashion. It

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can also allow for the better identification of weaknesses in existing processes, which will allow for immediate mitigation of those weaknesses, as well as direction for improvement in the technology. Finally, with better AI explainability, legislators, the judiciary, and the public will gain a higher level of assurance that the technologies being used by the government are fair and equitable.

**Key Words:** Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Forensics, AI, ML

## Qualifications

### Postdoc Eligibility

- U.S. citizens only
- Ph.D. in a relevant field must be completed before beginning the appointment and within five years of the application deadline
- Proposal must be associated with an accredited U.S. university, college, or U.S. government laboratory
- Eligible candidates may only receive one award from the IC Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program

### Research Advisor Eligibility

- Must be an employee of an accredited U.S. university, college or U.S. government laboratory
- Are not required to be U.S. citizens

## Eligibility Requirements

- **Citizenship:** U.S. Citizen Only
- **Degree:** Doctoral Degree.
- **Discipline(s):**
  - **Chemistry and Materials Sciences** (12 )
  - **Communications and Graphics Design** (2 )
  - **Computer, Information, and Data Sciences** (16 )
  - **Earth and Geosciences** (21 )
  - **Engineering** (27 )
  - **Environmental and Marine Sciences** (14 )
  - **Life Health and Medical Sciences** (45 )
  - **Mathematics and Statistics** (10 )
  - **Other Non-Science & Engineering** (2 )
  - **Physics** (16 )
  - **Science & Engineering-related** (1 )
  - **Social and Behavioral Sciences** (27 )