J2 ISP Autonomous Solutions Assessment Event
Q&A Telecon Transcript
02 June 2026

1. **Of the current ISP workflow challenges, which areas are creating the greatest operational bottleneck today in terms of manpower and timeline reduction?**

The greatest operational bottlenecks are manual CAD data collection and the capture, cataloging, and management of facility photography. CAD collection is currently performed manually and often requires creating or modifying drawings from scratch. Photograph collection and organization into databases is also labor intensive.

2. **What components of this project are currently funded, and what funding specifics can be shared?**

The program currently has Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding and sustainment funding (O&M) . Additional funding specifics are not being released at this time.

3. **Is SOCOM primarily seeking point solutions for individual workflow tasks or integrated capabilities that connect into a unified operational workflow?**

The Government is interested in both integrated capabilities that support broader workflows and individual solutions that address specific identified pain points.

4. **Can the Government be more specific about the problem being solved for the warfighter?**

The Government identified the five published pain points as the primary problems to be addressed. Additional specificity depends on the particular pain point being discussed.

5. **How important is operating in low-connectivity, infrastructure-limited environments when evaluating solutions?**

Operating in disconnected, infrastructure-constrained environments is a critical requirement. Teams routinely operate in deployed and challenging conditions.

6. **Are Five Eyes partners invited to attend the assessment event?**

No.

7. **Does SOCOM envision successful ISP automation capabilities scaling into broader J2, J3, or enterprise environments?**

Yes. Compatibility and the ability to share data with other systems are important considerations.

8. **Is there any leeway regarding the U.S. citizen requirement for the July assessment event?**

No. There is currently no leeway regarding the requirement.

9. **Can a company submit multiple white papers or submissions addressing multiple pain points?**

Yes. Responders may submit solutions addressing as many pain points as they believe they can solve.

10. **How many listed characteristics should be covered in a proposed solution?**

Responders may determine how best to present their solutions. All applicable characteristics may be identified within the submission.

11. **What does Government access and control of software code mean?**

The Government did not provide a definitive response. Existing data is maintained internally. Intellectual property and code access considerations would depend on future agreements.

12. **What are the SWaP and form-factor requirements?**

All Hardware proposed must be TAA Compliant, minimum on-board storage requirements will be to contain 200 miles of survey data and 1,000,000 sf of interior imagery. Software/applications must be exportable for use with Esri ArcGIS (V3.4) and AutoCad (V2025) Non-proprietary file formats are preferred.

13. **Would a sensor-agnostic software solution using Government-preferred SLAM hardware be considered?**

The Program has tried SLAM Technology used in handheld LiDAR Scanners previously, but found that the data was too dense and unable to be used. IF you can, show us how this would work now, and it will be considered.

14. **How will existing intellectual property be handled if an award is given?**

SOFWERX will not own intellectual property. Intellectual property provisions would be addressed through future business agreements.

15. For Objective 4, can additional information be provided regarding data types and formats?

Preferred data types are OGC Compliant, non-proprietary data. Examples would be .kmz; .shp; .csv; .las; .dxf; .dwg

16. If multiple topics are selected, are submissions scored by topic or overall merit?

Submissions will be evaluated by topic.

17. What level of demonstration is expected at the July assessment event?

A presentation is acceptable; however, live demonstrations are encouraged. Greater levels of detail and demonstrated capability are preferred.

18. Can the Government clarify its manual CAD collection process and desired end state?

Current collection relies on laser rangefinders and tape measures with manual CAD entry. The desired outcome is a solution that significantly reduces or eliminates these manual processes.

19. Is interior mapping without prior drawings acceptable at the assessment event?

Yes.

20. Can the Government provide sample datasets, images, or LiDAR files?

No sample datasets or imagery will be provided at this time.

21. Does automation mean fewer surveyors, increased automation, or fully unmanned capabilities?

The objective is to reduce manpower requirements while increasing automation. Unmanned capabilities are welcomed where appropriate.

22. Are there specific data rights expectations?

The Government retains its own data. Data rights considerations for industry solutions would depend on the proposed approach.

23. How important is 3D data versus 2D data?

2D data remains the primary requirement. 3D capabilities are considered beneficial enhancements.

24. Is there a minimum Technology Readiness Level (TRL) requirement?

The Government is seeking prototype-level solutions rather than conceptual ideas.

25. Would a TAC integration or plug-in be considered viable?

Yes.

26. Can satellite imagery and open-source data be used for Pain Point 1?

Potentially; however, imagery quality and classification considerations apply. Higher-resolution imagery is generally preferred.

27. Would software developed under this effort be expected to reside in a Government repository?

The Government anticipates hosting data and information within Government-controlled environments rather than vendor-hosted systems.

28. What integration currently exists between ArcGIS Pro and AutoCAD?

The Government currently uses AutoCAD 2025 and Esri 3.4.2 and is testing integration capabilities between the platforms.

29. Can the Government provide LiDAR scans or imagery to support solutions addressing all five pain points?

The program is not currently using LiDAR imagery and cannot provide scans.

30. Can a redacted ISP deliverable be shared?

No. Deliverables are generally classified or consist of multiple products that cannot be shared.

31. Will the assessment event remain unclassified?

Yes.

32. What is the budget range or expected survey volume?

The Government declined to provide budget information.

33. Is a structured photo and labeling checklist sufficient for Objective 3?

In your response, provide a process and methodology that will eliminate manually entering the photo description. Create a process that will automatically place an icon with a photo attached in a CAD drawing. A labeling checklist may be part of your solution.

34. Will access to interior spaces be available when no CAD drawings exist?

Yes.

35. What accuracy is required for mapping solutions?

Exterior mapping accuracy should achieve approximately six-inch accuracy. Current drone imagery provides sub-inch image clarity.

36. What level of accuracy and precision is required overall?

The same six-inch mapping accuracy requirement applies.

37. Are commercial LiDAR solutions acceptable for demonstration?

Yes, provided the capability can be demonstrated effectively.

38. Will the assessment event be in person or virtual?

The assessment event will be conducted in person at SOFWERX in Tampa, Florida.

39. Are there specific software or hardware compliance requirements?

Compliance requirements will depend on the proposed solution and hosting environment.

40. Would open-source file formats viewable in AutoCAD be acceptable?

Potentially, provided the outputs can ultimately be converted into DWG or DXF formats.

41. Would reducing building mapping time from weeks to minutes represent a significant improvement?

Yes.

42. Is interior mapping the primary pain point?

That is a fair assumption, although improvements are desired in both interior and exterior mapping.

43. Will ISP end users attend the assessment event?

No.

44. Are RTK methods used to achieve current mapping accuracy?

No.

45. Is a security clearance required to attend the assessment event?

No.

46. What is the required accuracy for internal surveys?

CAD drawings should achieve approximately six-inch accuracy.

47. What level of integration is required with Esri and TAC?

Esri is the primary deliverable platform. TAC serves as an enhancement and may eventually host information as well.

48. What size and complexity of facilities are typically surveyed?

Facilities are generally smaller than major venues such as large airports or stadiums.

49. Is a CMMC level required for submissions?

No current requirement has been identified.

50. Must demonstrations include multi-floor capture capabilities?

No. Single-story demonstrations are acceptable if scalability can be demonstrated.

51. How should multi-story facilities be represented in 2D products?

Separate floor plans should be created for each level.

52. How is geospatial accuracy currently handled?

Drone-derived GPS coordinates are used and adjusted as necessary to align imagery with other products.

53. Is there a follow-on classified effort associated with this event?

No.

54. Must participating companies be headquartered in the United States?

A U.S. presence is preferred. International companies with U.S. offices and personnel may also be considered.

55. How will mapping accuracy be evaluated during the assessment event?

Participants should demonstrate how their solution achieves the required accuracy and how results correlate to real-world measurements.

56. Must room labels follow an ISP standard?

No. Labels and photographs are acceptable provided they can be adapted to future Government categorization requirements.

57. Will interagency stakeholders attend the assessment event?

If other agency stakeholders due attend, they will be there only as observers and not as assessors.

58. How should 2D indoor data be formatted?

DXF and DWG formats are preferred.

59. Can international companies participate if they maintain a U.S. presence?

Yes, that is considered possible.

60. Do you need 2D outputs if a solution already provides a 3D rendered environment?

Yes. 2D outputs remain a mandatory requirement.

61. For outdoor mapping, what features are of interest beyond buildings?

Features such as fence lines, trees, gardens, and similar site elements are relevant.

62. Will there be a separate Q&A session focused on IT and legal requirements?

No additional Q&A session is anticipated.

63. Should the ROM estimate include total program costs or only capability delivery costs?

The Rough Order of Magnitude should reflect the cost required to provide the proposed capability to at TRL 7 as stated in the instructions.

64. Do Pain Point 4 requirements include doors, windows, and other mechanical features?

Yes.

65. Are both a white paper and quad chart required?

Yes. Both are requested and should provide sufficient detail for evaluation.

66. What drones and cameras are currently used by the Government?

The Government declined to provide that information.

67. Should cost estimates be included?

Yes.

68. Will Government personnel operate the proposed survey equipment?

Yes.

69. Should room occupancy or hazard information be included in deliverables?

Currently, only geometry and labeling are required.

70. Is Mac-based data ingestion acceptable for the assessment event?

Yes, for demonstration purposes only. The U.S. Government currently uses Microsoft products.

71. How current is the satellite imagery used by ISP?

Imagery is preferably within six to twelve months old.

72. Can responses covering multiple pain points be consolidated?

Yes, provided the solutions are clearly linked to the applicable pain points.

73. Can a list of all artifacts requiring geolocation be provided?

No.

74. How many buildings are typically surveyed in a given area of interest?

Approximately three to seven buildings.