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Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense

Biometrics in Support of Homeland Defense



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Roles and Definitions



Homeland defense is the protection of US sovereignty, territory, domestic population, & critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President.

- DoD roles within the United States:
 - Homeland Defense (HD)
 - DoD exercises its core warfighting mission – to defend U.S. territory and interests
 - Missions include: Maritime Interception Operations, Air Patrols over U.S. airspace, Land-based defense of critical infrastructure and assets, and Use of military forces, when directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, to protect the U.S. and territories from attack
 - Threats can be from states or non-state actors
 - Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
 - Typical DoD DSCA missions include support to law enforcement, support to the U.S. Coast Guard, wildland firefighting, etc.



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Roles and Definitions



Homeland security is a concerted National effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce the vulnerability of the US to terrorism, and minimize the damage & assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks.

National Strategy for Homeland Security

- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for the homeland security of the United States.
- DHS also has responsibilities beyond the prevention of terrorism, including leading the US Government response to mitigation and recovery of natural disasters, WMD attacks, and other emergencies.
- Other federal agencies, such as the FBI, also have critical roles in combating terrorism (e.g., FBI is responsible for terrorist crisis management in the U.S.)

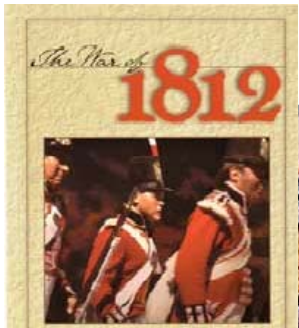


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Homeland Defense and Civil Support Strategic Goal

- A modern goal, with important historical roots:

Secure the United States from attack





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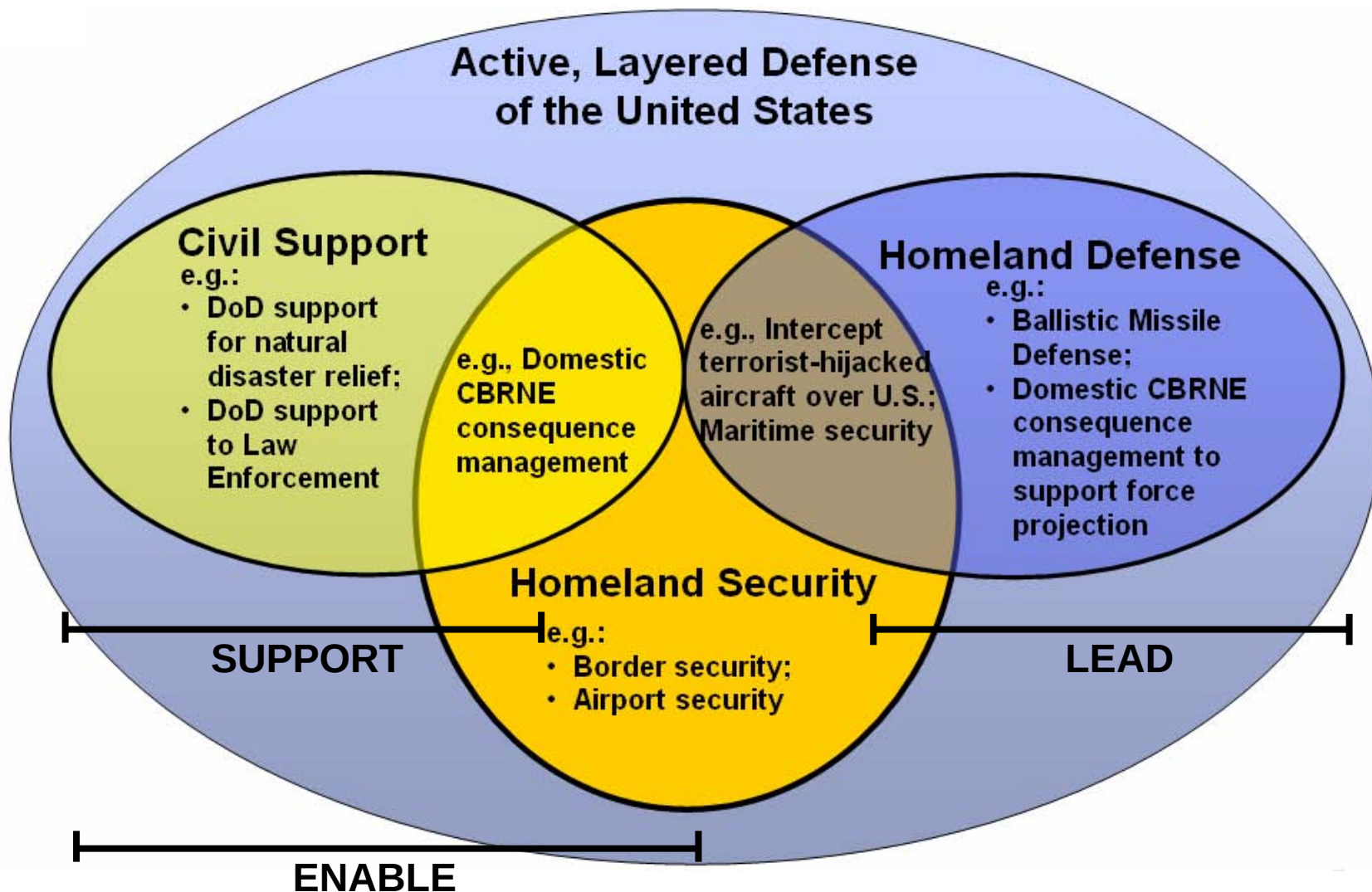
Employing an Active, Layered Defense

- **Homeland defense is an integral part of an active, layered defense**
 - The openness of US society creates many points of vulnerability
 - We cannot depend on passive or reactive defenses
 - Instead, we must seize the initiative from adversaries
- **Active, layered defense entails global operations, encompassing activities in:**
 - Forward Regions
 - Approaches
 - U.S. Homeland and territories
 - Global Commons
- **It relies on US asymmetric advantages**
 - Superior intelligence and information sharing
 - Agile forces able to operate across land, sea, air, and cyber domains
 - Close cooperation with US allies and other friendly nations and unity of effort among domestic agencies



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Homeland Security / Homeland Defense Paradigm





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Strategic Construct

Lead

Military missions that dissuade, deter, and defeat attacks upon the United States, our population, and our defense critical infrastructure

Support

Defense support to civil authorities

Enable

DoD efforts to improve the homeland defense and homeland security contributions of our domestic and international partners



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Strategic Objectives

<i>Lead</i>	<i>Support</i>	<i>Enable</i>
Achieve maximum awareness of potential threats ----- Deter, intercept, and defeat threats at a safe distance ----- Achieve mission assurance	Support civil authorities in minimizing the damage and recovering from domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive mass casualty attacks	Improve national and international capabilities for homeland defense and homeland security



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Strategy Objectives and Capabilities (Ways and Means)

CONSTRUCT	OBJECTIVES (Ways)	CORE CAPABILITIES (Means)
LEAD	Achieve Maximum Awareness of Threats	•Maintain agile and capable defense intelligence architecture •Analyze and understand potential threats •Detect, identify, and track emerging threats in all operational domains •Ensure shared situational awareness within DoD and with domestic and foreign partners
	Deter, Intercept and Defeat Threats at a Safe Distance	•Deter adversaries from attacking the US homeland •Intercept and defeat national security threats in the maritime and air approaches and within US territory
	Provide Mission Assurance	•Prepare DoD installations, especially against the threat of CBRNE attacks •Ensure DoD crisis management and continuity preparedness •Prepare and protect defense critical infrastructure •Ensure preparedness of the Defense Industrial Base •Prepare to protect designated national critical infrastructure
SUPPORT	Support Consequence Management for CBRNE Mass Casualty Attacks	•Manage consequences of CBRNE mass casualty attacks
ENABLE	Improve National and International Capabilities for Homeland Defense and Civil Support	•Effective interagency planning and interoperability •Capable federal, state, and local partners and effective domestic relationships •Capable international partners and effective defense-to-defense relationships



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Biometric Functions

- Deny/permit physical access
- Deny/permit logical access
- Account for access, denial, & activity
- Detect individual or activity
- Identify individual or activity
- Enroll individual or activity
- Enable:
 - Search & retrieval
 - Linkage to enrolled individual or activity
 - Linkage to other data (e.g., biographical, geospatial, date/time, intelligence, & criminal)
 - Tracking
 - Prediction



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Biometric Support to Homeland Defense

CONSTRUCT	OBJECTIVES	APPLICABLE SUPPORTING BIOMETRIC FUNCTIONS
LEAD	Achieve Maximum Awareness of Threats	•Detect individual or activity •Identify individual or activity •Enroll individual or activity •Enable: search & retrieval; linkage to enrolled individual or activity; linkage to other data; tracking; and prediction
	Deter, Intercept and Defeat Threats at a Safe Distance	•Deny/permit physical or logical access •Detect individual or activity •Identify individual or activity •Enroll individual or activity •Enable: search & retrieval; linkage to enrolled individual or activity; linkage to other data; tracking; and prediction
	Provide Mission Assurance	•Deny/permit physical or logical access •Account for access, denial, & activity •Enable: search & retrieval; linkage to enrolled individual or activity; linkage to other data; and prediction
SUPPORT	Support Consequence Management for CBRNE Mass Casualty Attacks	•Deny/permit physical or logical access •Account for access, denial, & activity •Enable: search & retrieval; linkage to enrolled individual or activity; linkage to other data; and prediction
ENABLE	Improve National and International Capabilities for Homeland Defense and Civil Support	•Deny/permit physical or logical access •Account for access, denial, & activity •Detect individual or activity •Identify individual or activity •Enroll individual or activity •Enable: search & retrieval; linkage to enrolled individual or activity; linkage to other data; tracking; and prediction



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Key Concerns

- **Improved capabilities**
 - Remote detection/identification/enrollment
 - Activity/behavior detection/identification/enrollment
 - Reliability
- **Information sharing**
 - Compliance with HSPD-6, HSPD-11, and E.O. 13356
 - Availability of biometric data
- **Biometric standards**
 - Systems interoperability
 - Data interoperability
- **Architecture**
 - Fast, reliable, global access to biometric data
 - Fast, reliable, global access and linkage to other data
 - Ensured data integrity and quality
 - Secure
- **Privacy**
 - Protection of U.S. citizens' privacy in accordance with the law
 - Privacy implications of aggregated data



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Department of Defense Initiatives

- **Advisory Policy Board**
 - Currently being established
 - Will facilitate and coordination policy development and recommendations
- **Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS)**
 - Built with FBI technologies in FY04
 - Program of record and authoritative database for biometric information on persons of interest
- **Biometric Automated Tool (BAT) Set**
 - Rapid fielding of an Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration in FY04
 - Enables warfighters to collect biometric and personal information on persons of interest
- **Military Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM)**
 - Biometric capability (fingerprint) to validate recruit identity during all phases on military induction
- **First Responder Passports**
 - Assist Department of Homeland Security in providing secure credentials to first responders to enable access control in a disaster area



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Conclusion

- Our first priority is the security of our nation and its people
- The front line in the Global War on Terrorism is abroad stopping terrorists before they can reach our nation
- Terrorists view our nation as a lucrative part of the battlefield in the Global War on Terrorism
- Defense of our nation is part of an active, layered defense that spans the globe
- The Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support provides a strategic context for the application of biometric capabilities
- Biometric capabilities can play a significant role in the active, layered defense of our nation
- We need your help in developing and applying these capabilities

The background of the image features a large, waving American flag on the left side, with its stars and stripes clearly visible. On the right side, there is a faded, semi-transparent image of a soldier in full combat gear, including a helmet, goggles, and a tactical vest, holding a rifle. The overall tone is patriotic and serious.

Questions?



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Hurricane Katrina Operational Highlights

For 14 Sept. 2005:

- **68,451 (- 3,810)** Active Duty and National Guard personnel are on the ground or aboard ships supporting relief operations.
 - **18,276 (- 4,163)** Active Duty.
 - 1,895 Reserves (573 Marine Corps, 53 Army, 450 Air Force, 819 Navy)
 - **45,871 (+ 468)** National Guard. (**2,409 (- 115)** outside area ready to assist)
- 19 US Navy ships are in the area.
- Total aviation support in area:
 - **271 (-75)** helicopters (Active Duty and National Guard).
 - **75 (+7)** airplanes (Active Duty and National Guard).
- DoD has provided extensive search and rescue, evacuation, and medical support:
 - **2,911 (+128)** Active Duty sorties flown.
 - **9,313 (+73)** National Guard sorties flown.



DoD Support for Hurricane Katrina

Command and Control

- U.S. Northern Command Commander is Admiral Keating in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- Joint Task Force Katrina East (Forward) is located at Camp Shelby, Mississippi – Lieutenant General Honore is on the USS IWO JIMA pier side in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Joint Task Force Commander for the Louisiana National Guard is Major General Landreneau, at New Orleans.
- Joint Task Force Commander for the Mississippi National Guard is Major General Cross, at Stennis Space Center, Mississippi.



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Snapshot of DoD Impact

Search and Rescue/Evacuations

- Approximately 80,000 people evacuated
- Approximately 15,000 people rescued

Medical Aid

- More than 2,500 patients transported by USAF aero medical flights
- 5,800 patients treated by DoD personnel at the Louis Armstrong Airport – 700 in the first 24 hours of the operation.
- 2,037 DoD medical personnel provided aid to the affected population and relief workers.

Engineering

- More than 1,600 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) actively engaged in the recovery efforts.
- USACE assigned \$2.9 billion in missions, which include providing ice and water, temporary roofing and housing, power assessments, dewatering and breach repairs in New Orleans, and debris removal.

Logistical Support

- USAF has moved over 23,000 passengers and over 10 tons of supplies
- Seven DoD installations provided transportation staging areas for ice, water, food, and medical supplies.
- Delivery of 21 million Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) ordered by FEMA.
- Little Rock AFB, Arkansas, serving as the central collection point for supplies donated by foreign countries – 119 nations and 12 international organizations.



The Security Environment

- Nation-state threats will continue:
 - “Traditional” ballistic and cruise missile threats
 - Rogue states employing asymmetric means
 - Potential emergence of a regional peer competitor
- Transnational threats will be the most pressing
 - Terrorists will seek to:
 - Attack Americans at home and abroad
 - Attack multiple targets simultaneously
 - Inflict mass casualties or cause mass panic



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The Security Environment

- Transnational threats will be the most pressing (cont):
 - Numerous trends signal continued terrorist threats through the decade:
 - Failed states
 - Proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-explosive (CBRNE) weapons and their means of delivery
 - Success in raising funds through illicit activity (e.g., weapons/drugs)
- High probability of continued attacks, although improved intelligence will help mitigate uncertainty about the form and timing of attacks.