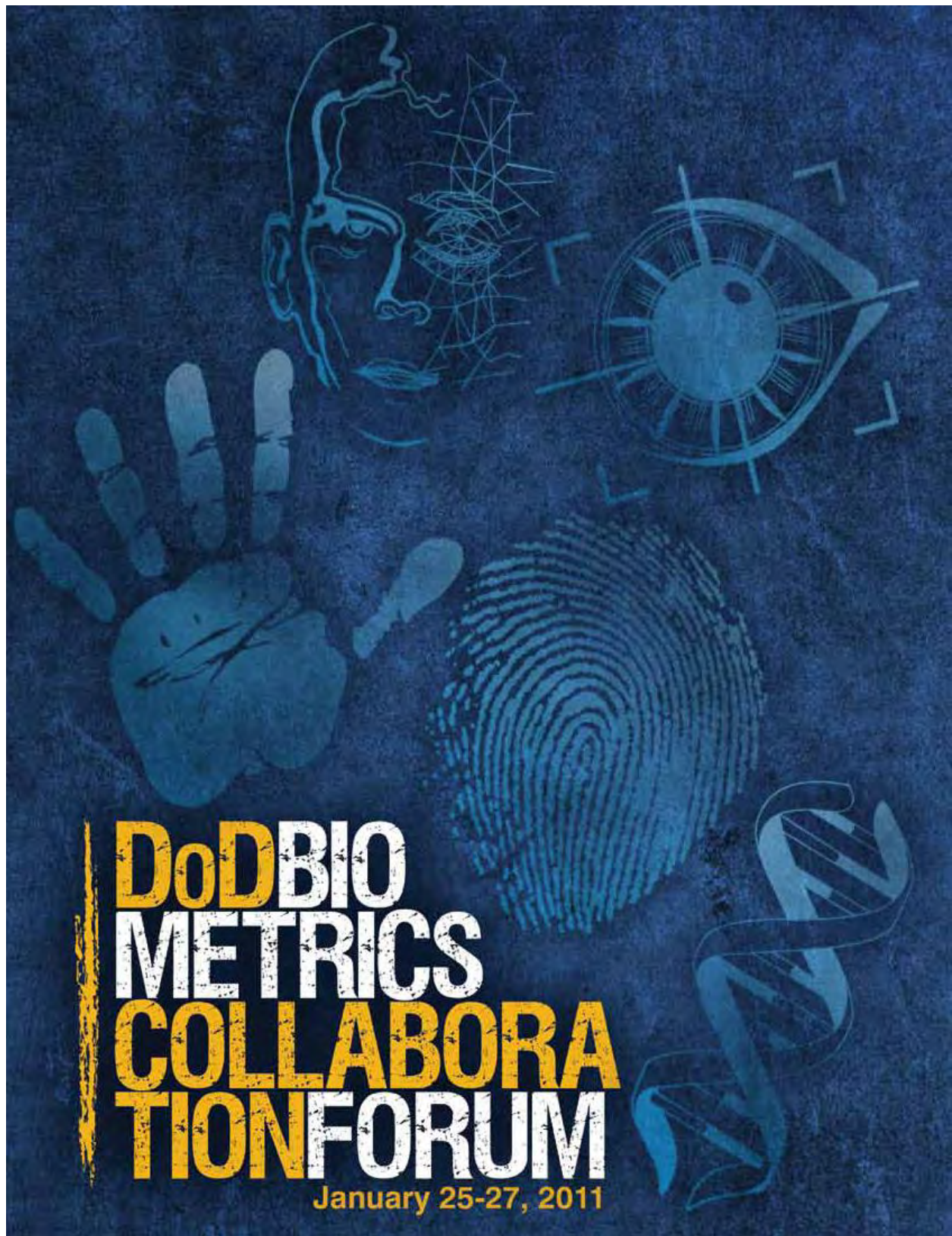


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Introduction

Purpose:

The purpose of the 2011 Biometrics Collaboration Forum (BCF) was to integrate the community of biometrics users within the Department of Defense (DoD) and affiliated agencies. The event was not designed as a series of lectures or updates, but as a collaborative event designed to further biometrics in the DoD.

Forum Objectives included:

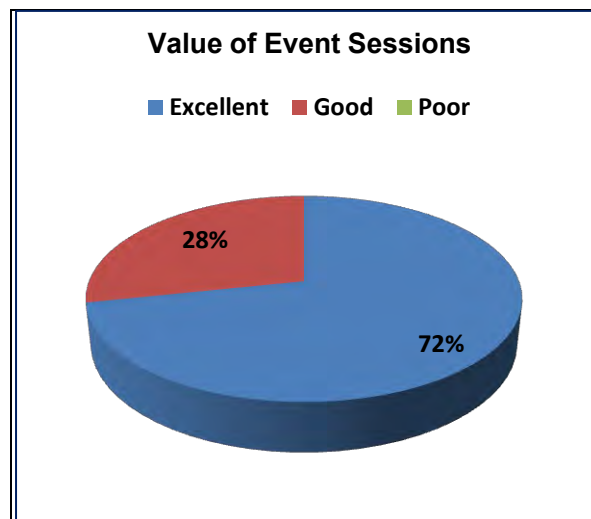
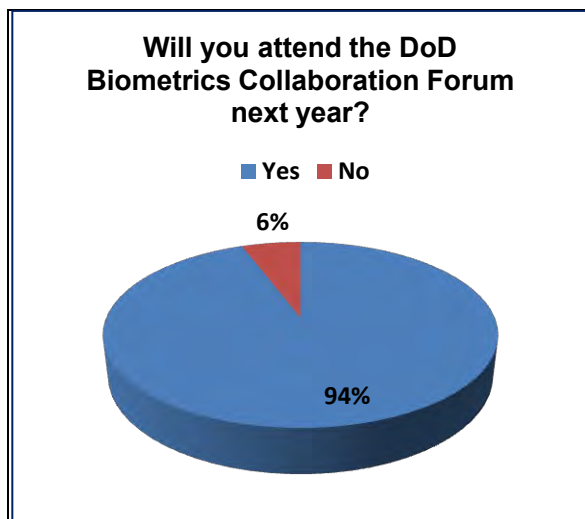
- ▶ Discussing the status of biometrics endeavors across the DoD
- ▶ Collaborating to identify the highest priority issues in the various elements of biometrics initiatives
- ▶ Integrating members of the DoD biometrics community to help solve these issues

This Forum Report is the summation of the progress made toward those objectives and provides the way ahead for continued collaboration.

Event Recap:

Over 290 participants attended the 2011 Biometrics Collaboration Forum, representing more than 140 organizations from throughout the DoD, Federal Government, Multinational and Industry Partners, and Academic communities.

Feedback from forum participants was overwhelmingly positive, with 94% expressing their desire to participate in next year's event. Topic relevancy, presentation method and delivery, and the overall value of the sessions were also highly rated.



Participant Commentary:

- ▶ "One of the better events I have attended. Keep the momentum. Keep things actionable and inform stake holders of process on action items."
- ▶ "Great content, learned a lot, very valuable. Was able to network and make valuable contacts for home station training support."
- ▶ "Outstanding, informative, engaging general and breakout sessions. Enjoyed it a lot."

2011 Biometrics Collaboration Forum Agenda

Date / Time	Plenary Session - <i>Charlotte Mecklenburg Hall</i>				
25 JAN 9:00-9:15	Welcome and Introduction of the BIMA Director Opening Remarks - Dr. Thomas Killion				
9:15-9:45	Keynote Address - MG Bennet S. Sacolick, Commanding General U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School				
9:45-10:00	Session Break				
Date / Time	Strategic and Capabilities Integration <i>Ardwell Room</i>	Biometrics Training, Metrics, and Operations <i>South Carolina Hall</i>	Combatant Command Support <i>North Carolina Hall</i>	Friendly Biometrics <i>Graves Hall</i>	Classified Sessions <i>Duke Energy Building</i>
10:00-12:00		Biometrics Training Update	DoD Biometrics CONOPs Revisited: The COCOM Perspective	Friendly Biometrics Track Introduction	
				Leveraging Biometrics to Create Business Functions Efficiencies, Effectiveness, and Accuracy	
12:00-1:00	Lunch				
1:00-3:00	DoD Biometrics Enterprise Architecture: As-Is and To-Be	DoD ABIS - Present and Future		Biometrics Equities for the Identity & Privilege Management Working Group (IPvMWG) Roadmap	Intelligence Considerations for DoD Biometrics CONOPs
3:00-3:15	Session Break				
3:15-5:30	Biometrics on the Border	<i>Continuation Session</i> DoD ABIS -Present and Future		Friendly Biometrics Credentials Part I	DoD Identity Resolution Collection Management

Date / Time	Strategic and Capabilities Integration <i>Ardwell Room</i>	Biometrics Training, Metrics, and Operations <i>South Carolina Hall</i>	Combatant Command Support <i>North Carolina Hall</i>	Friendly Biometrics <i>Graves Hall</i>	Classified Sessions <i>Duke Energy Building</i>
26 JAN 8:30-10:00	International Biometrics Data Sharing	USMC Identity Operations Strategy	DoD Stakeholder Requirements	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Identity Program Update	
10:00-10:15	Session Break				
10:15-12:00	<i>Continuation Session</i> DoD Biometrics Enterprise Architecture: As-Is and To-Be	Developing an Operational Metrics Capability	<i>Continuation Session</i> Biometrics Stakeholder Requirements	Friendly Biometrics Credentials Part II	NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAG) Discussion
12:00-1:00	Lunch				
1:00-3:00	<i>Continuation Session</i> Biometrics on the Border	DoD Biometrics Capstone Training Strategy	The Road from a Quick Reaction Capability to a Program of Record	Biometrics Enterprise Requirements Strategy	Biometrically - Enabled Watch List (BEWL) Standard Review
3:00-3:15	Session Break				
3:15-5:30	Marine Corps Afghanistan Handheld Biometrics Field User Evaluation	<i>Continuation Session</i> DoD Biometrics Capstone Training Strategy	<i>Continuation Session</i> The Road from a Quick Reaction Capability to a Program of Record		<i>Continuation Session</i> Biometrics Enabled Watch List (BEWL) Standard Review
27 JAN 9:00-11:00	Topic Closeout - Plenary Session				
11:00-11:15	Session Break				
11:15-12:00	Closing Remarks - Dr. Thomas Killion				

Session Summaries

International Biometrics Data Sharing

Session Leads:

Mr. Tony Demestihis, Biometrics Identity Management Agency (BIMA) Policy Branch
Mr. Mark Singer, BIMA Policy Branch

Session Objectives/Issues:

The session objective was to provide an overview of current international biometric data sharing efforts. International biometric data sharing programs within the DoD are still in their infancy as the United States, its allies, and partner nations continue to fully appreciate the power of biometrics and how sharing such data can protect not only men and women in uniform, but also our homelands. As such, this session focused on providing an overview of international data sharing efforts as well as future initiatives.

The main constraint with international data sharing efforts is the technical challenges that prevent full interoperability between the respective countries. This session provided the opportunity to update the current status of developing the technical interfaces and caveats required to embark upon international biometric data sharing efforts. Finally, the session provided an overview of the role the Executive Agent (EA) has in shaping international biometrics data sharing agreements as well as the technical support provided by the EA.

Topic Summary:

Due to the technical challenges associated with international biometric data sharing, much of the discussion focused on the technical feasibility of international biometric data sharing and what needs to be done to obtain the necessary interoperability between the United States and its partner nations. The current status of the development and approval of a caveat, to ensure partner nation biometric data is not inadvertently shared with non-approved entities, was thoroughly discussed, including the possible standardization of such a caveat.

With the expected increase in sharing of biometric data with foreign partners, as well as domestic, concerns were raised regarding the size and capability of DoD ABIS to handle a large capacity of transactions as well as storing an increased amount of biometric files. These concerns were discussed and flowed into the larger requirements discussion which spanned across several sessions at the forum.

Finally, the session discussed policy and organizational impediments to sharing international biometric data, particularly through the COCOMs. Some COCOMs commented regarding the lack of support from COCOM leadership while others attributed sharing difficulties with policy impediments or gaps.

Findings and Insights:

Throughout the discussion, several findings and insights appeared that will shape the subsequent recommendations and way ahead. It became apparent that there is a need for a single point of contact for COCOM engagement when it comes to international biometric data sharing efforts. It was recommended that an office or individual be designated as the point of contact for COCOMs to engage with during efforts to develop and implement international sharing initiatives, regardless of whether that office or individual resides within the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (OUSD(P)), the Principal Staff Assistant for Biometrics

(PSA), or the EA. Additionally, it is apparent that based upon differing host nation cultures, laws, norms, policies, etc. that special handling instructions will be imperative for each subsequent international data sharing agreement. One solution will not fit all partner nations and DoD components and BIMA must have the flexibility to adapt to data sharing requests from different partner nations. Finally, the group came to the consensus that there is no direction or overarching strategy guiding international data sharing efforts. While Combatant Commands have the authority to enter into sharing agreements with those partner nations within their area of responsibility, OUSD(P) also has commenced data sharing efforts with partner nations. A plan of action or even greater coordination between the COCOMs and OUSD(P) is needed to ensure there is no overlap or redundancy, and synchronize efforts.

Next Steps and Timeline:

The BIMA Policy Branch will continue its ongoing efforts to help identify, analyze, and close COCOM policy gaps that limit the collection, storing, and sharing of biometric data with partner nations within their area of operations. Another ongoing step needed to address the issues raised by the session attendees is to educate COCOM leadership regarding the benefits derived from deploying biometric technologies and the subsequent identification tools within their area of operations. Any efforts made to educate COCOM leadership on the benefits of biometrics will likely pay dividends in future support for the use of biometrics.

Another step that emerged from the session is to work with the BIMA Requirements Branch / Biometrics Requirements Working Group and the COCOMs to articulate future requirements to initiate and support international biometric data sharing efforts. In the next 90 days, working through the BRWG, the BIMA Requirements Branch can fully vet and analyze COCOM needs, thus developing a well articulated and valid requirement to help spur sharing agreements with partner nations.

A need highlighted during the session was a repository or matrix that captures current international data sharing agreements throughout the United States Government. This was requested as a means to determine what agreements are already in place, prevent duplication of effort, and identify opportunities to expand current agreements to include biometric data. A repository or matrix can also capture the unique norms, policies, laws, and cultures encountered when working with a partner nation during the development of a sharing agreement. This will provide any office developing an agreement with a better understanding of partner nation constraints before negotiation. The BIMA Policy Branch hopes to develop such a tool within the next 180 days.

Finally, it was determined that a survey distributed to the COCOMs and Biometrics Enterprise Stakeholders to capture current policy gaps is needed. This will allow those DoD components engaged with biometrics to highlight the areas of difficulty that require a policy to close a gap. The BIMA Policy Branch expects to develop and distribute a survey within the next 30 days.

Timeline –

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Solicit COCOM input on international biometric data sharing needs and work to turn these needs into	Biometrics Requirements Working Group	30/60 days	BIMA Requirements Branch BIMA Policy Branch	

requirements that are well articulated				
Development of a matrix that captures current international biometric data sharing agreements throughout the United States Government		180 days	BIMA Policy Branch	
Distribution of a Biometrics Policy Survey to the COCOMs and other stakeholders to capture concerns / issues / needs / perspectives	Biometrics Policy Working Group	30 days	PSA OUSD(P) BIMA Policy Branch	

DoD Biometrics Enterprise Architecture: As-Is and To-Be

Session Leads:

Mr. Giovanni Demonte, BIMA Architecture Branch
LTC Kevin Woods, BIMA Architecture Branch
Ms. Vanitha Khetan, BIMA Architecture Branch
Mr. Adam Pannone, BIMA Architecture Branch
Ms. Sarah Rose, BIMA Architecture Branch

Session Objectives/Issues:

The overall objectives of the sessions were to discover, connect and align to other biometric architectures within the DoD, Federal Agencies and other relevant partners. Specific areas of discussion included classified architectures, friendly biometric architectures, Cross-Domain Issues, 2025 Biometrics Enterprise Architecture, decision support, and future focus of the enterprise.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points -

The first session centered on the topics of architectures created by the BIMA Architecture Branch and their progress for Army / DoD approval. The second session was targeted as a structured information gathering session on topics that influence the Biometrics Enterprise Architectures. The discussion points were as follows:

- ▶ Improving coordination among the BIMA Capabilities Integration Division branches:
A CENTCOM rep noted their input into architecture direction can be gleaned from the requirements they submitted. He relayed that many of the requirements submitted have not been implemented; they don't have visibility for the status of the requirement, how it has progressed and what the adjudication was. Others spoke up, echoing the CENTCOM representative's comments.
- ▶ Governance driven compliance for biometric capability within DoD:

There was a discussion surrounding the regulatory authority that BIMA should possess and doesn't currently. BIMA endorsed standards should be regulated for compliance through DoD policies. This will allow us to achieve the elusive "seamless interoperability" between agencies that has been an objective for the enterprise. Policies and effective governance structures are lacking for enforcing standards. Architecture can be used to describe the necessary governance framework based off of DoD models.

- ▶ Biometrics is intrinsically related to Operations Security (OPSEC) and Information Assurance (IA), however this alignment is not clearly defined. Members of the session raised the issue of the OPSEC dependencies in the process of approving biometric capabilities.
- ▶ The DoD Biometrics Enterprise will change focus from primarily being a „Wartime“ need to „Peacetime“ activities. The use and application of biometrics during wartime was limited to supporting the war-fighting mission area. With the expectation of war activities declining in the future, the scope of biometric use and application will expand to other mission areas especially into the business mission area. The need for using DoD's biometric capability to support friendly business mission areas, such as identity and privilege management will be a large shift in focus. Friendly biometrics is not clearly defined for biometric scope. The enterprise should capture friendly definition / categories and the application of biometrics to support friendly activities.

Findings and Insights:

- ▶ There exists a need for a high-side Biometrics Enterprise Architecture. The architecture description is limited in depth of coverage in the interest of keeping the architecture unclassified. But much is lost, and there will be more lost in the future as the focus of enterprise becomes more far-reaching and not restricted to DoD. Therefore the need to develop a classified EA to depict the necessary information to support strategic decision making and analysis is emerging. The INSCOM EA development could directly contribute to the classified Biometrics Enterprise Architecture.
- ▶ Lack of community consensus on existing data-sharing efforts. There is still a need to continue socializing and representing the biometric architecture capability at biometric communities.
- ▶ Need for improved Biometrics for personnel recovery operations.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps -
Working Group Meetings

- ▶ Increase stakeholder involvement for Quarterly Meetings.
- ▶ Component architecture feedback.
- ▶ DBEKS replacement plan.

Timeline –

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Integrate Requirements into As-Is EA	BIMA Collaboration	60 days	BIMA Architecture Branch and Requirements Branch	
Validate As-Is	Remote	90 days	BIMA Architecture	CENTCOM

Architecture with CENTCOM	Collaboration		Branch	
Validate As-Is Architecture with SOCOM	Remote Collaboration	90 days	BIMA Architecture Branch	SOCOM
Capture Biometric capability for Coast Guard and Border Patrol operations	Remote Collaboration	60 days	BIMA Architecture Branch	Customs and Border Protection
Biometrics Glossary CR submission	Remote Collaboration	10 days	BIMA Architecture Branch	

Biometrics on the Border

Session Leads:

Mr. William Vickers, OUSD(I) / TCA
Mr. Antonio Trindade, Associate Chief Border Patrol
LTC Joe Lopez, USNORTHCOM J34

Session Objectives/Issues:

This session leveraged lessons learned from operational areas and applied them to current border security issues, examining the political, social, technology, operations and data movement and analysis to provide a practical collaborative solution.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points

- ▶ The DoD has broad experience in using biometrics and other sensors to contribute to secure borders, Ports of Entry and cities. The DoD Biometrics community including BIMA, OUSD (P), and SOCOM has previously partnered with DHS and CBP to look at how biometrics can enhance border security.
- ▶ Day one:
 - Highlighted the seriousness of the Southwest border problem set along with briefs of previous and ongoing programs.
 - Discussed pilots and articulated the need for a limited operational demonstration of current technology to gather metrics and lessons learned to determine scope of problem to determine requirements.
- ▶ Day two:
 - Presented a conceptual architecture and two scenarios.
 - ▶ Fixed site – with supporting infrastructure.
 - ▶ Austere/remote area – lack of infrastructure.
 - Discussed business rules within DoD and interagency partners.
 - Discussed technology transfer from DoD to CBP.

Findings and Insights:

- ▶ Concurrence of Operational Objectives.
- ▶ Challenges with interagency coordination.
- ▶ Clearly defining baseline and understanding of the DoD perspective / objectives.
- ▶ Incremental expansion of existing technology baseline and concepts.
- ▶ Maintaining strong coalitions and resource commitments.
- ▶ Senior leadership buy-in.

Next Steps and Timeline:

- ▶ Meet/coordinate with Stakeholders.
- ▶ Draft timeline.
- ▶ Identify authorities.
- ▶ Identify legal review.
- ▶ Develop CONOP.
- ▶ Identify Resource Requirements.
- ▶ Present to leadership / leadership buy-in.
- ▶ Execute operation / Tech Demo.

USMC Identity Operations Strategy

Session Lead:

Maj Frank Sanchez, HQ USMC

Session Objectives/Issues:

- ▶ The USMC lacks a coordinated and synchronized expeditionary Identity Operations (IdOps) capability to support identity dominance across the full Range of Military Operations (ROMO).
- ▶ The solution to this problem is a concept which leverages joint and organic capabilities, enabling the Marine Corps to fully integrate value added identity operations into all aspects of USMC operations and missions, to the maximum extent possible.
- ▶ The purpose of the USMC Identity Operations Strategy is the following:
 - Describes using IdOps to support Marine Corps operating concepts.
 - Provides a structure to integrate traditional and emerging DoD identity operations enablers.
- ▶ Drives identity dominance planning and guides resourcing to train and equip Marines to employ IdOps across the full ROMO.
- ▶ Illustrates potential gaps between current capabilities and the desired end state - attain and maintain identity dominance over the nation's adversaries while contributing to the national intelligence enterprise and ultimately homeland defense.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points

- ▶ Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom
 - A largely anonymous enemy often hidden indistinguishable from the civilian population.

- ▶ Urgent operational requirements.
 - “Supplemental Funding” vs. “Base Budget.”
 - Moving from “ad hoc” to Programs of Record.
- ▶ Identity Operations
 - Emerging USMC Capability.
 - Biometrics + Forensics + Identity management.
- ▶ “[IDOPS is] a mission enabler for law enforcement, intelligence, force protection, counterinsurgency operations, humanitarian operations, site exploitation, physical security, and other mission sets.” (IdOps OIPT 011842Z Oct 10).

Findings and Insights:

To-Be USMC IdOps:

- ▶ Institutionalize Identity Operations in the Marine Corps.
 - Portfolio and Program Management.
- ▶ Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System (PPBES).
 - Guidance and Doctrine.
- ▶ Unity of effort through Joint and Interagency collaboration.
 - Lean, lethal, agile expeditionary force.
 - Reduce duplication of effort and avoid unnecessary resource expenditure or utilization.
 - Enhance mission success.
- ▶ Integrate identity operations into Marine Corps operations and missions.
 - Denying anonymity to the adversary.
 - Protecting our assets, facilities and forces.
 - Contributing to the successful completion of Service and Joint missions.
- ▶ Robust and integrated use of IdOps across the full Range of Military Operations missions would significantly enhance safety, situational awareness and mission accomplishment.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Comments
IdOps Strategy – Action Officer Staffing	USMC IdOps OIPT	02-04 November 2010	HQ USMC	Action Complete
O-6/GS-15 Level Staffing	Marine Corps Action Tracking System (MCATS)	Entered Staffing 21 December 2010	HQ USMC	Receiving Staff Comments
GO/SES Level Staffing	MCATS	TBD	HQ USMC	
Assistant Commandant of the		TBD	HQ USMC	

Marine Corps (ACMC) Signature				
IdOps Strategy Implementation Plan - Commence coordination/staffing	USMC IdOps OIPT	08-10 March 2011	HQ USMC	
O-6/GS-15 Staffing	MCATS	Late March 2011	HQ USMC	
GO/SES Staffing	MCATS	Early April 2011	HQ USMC	
ACMC Signature		TBD	HQ USMC	

USMC Biometrics Pilot

Session Lead:

MAJ Frank Sanchez, HQ USMC

Session Objectives/Issues:

To lean forward in providing a tactical biometric capability that supports Marines in Afghanistan and future Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Operations.

Topic Summary:

Situation

- ▶ Current biometric devices used (BAT/HIIDE) do not meet requirements for a tactical collection device.
- ▶ Multiple Urgent Universal Needs Statement (UUNS) / Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statement (JUONS) have been submitted over several years requesting an advanced device.
- ▶ JUONS requiring solution to BAT replication and data latency issues.
- ▶ J-8 Directed BIMA to develop solution to address these issues using existing technology/capabilities, and demonstrate for fielding approval.
- ▶ A Joint Analysis of Alternatives concluded the Secure Electronic Enrollment Kit (SEEK) is the best current device to meet requirements.
- ▶ BIMA/PP&O proposed pilot program was briefed to Marine Forces, Central Command (MARCENT).
- ▶ Commander, United States Marine Forces, Central Command (COMUSMARCENT) directs G-3 to go forward with program.
- ▶ LtGen Dunford – “This is the most promising development on biometrics in a long time.”

USMC / BIMA Methodology

- ▶ Leverage currently fielded COTS/GOTS solutions to deliver the required tactical biometric capability and responsive architecture **now**.
 - Work within DoD to leverage existing efforts (SOCOM, NCIS, Navy, NGIC, PM, etc.)
- ▶ Field a solution that will meet the majority of UUNS/JUONS requirements now while developing the long term solution.
 - 80% solution now is better than zero now.
 - Don't sacrifice the entire capability awaiting the full capability.

- Support both battlefield and national security biometric efforts.
- ▶ Field a solution and enhanced architecture that allows information to be ingested in BAT, expands searchable records, provides feedback to the end user, and simultaneously reduces match time against DoD and interagency databases to support both battlefield and national security goals.

BAT/SEEK Bridge

- ▶ Capacity of ingesting 1,400 records into BAT per day (new encounters/tactical enrollments only).
 - Once ingested into BAT, same replication times apply as a direct BAT submission.
 - Mass enrollment operations would still utilize the BAT and not create an additional strain on the bridge.
 - Current capability could support 42,000 new enrollments per month.
 - Estimated only 2250-3000 SOCOM enrollments per month.
- ▶ Enrollments to be collected by the SEEK and ingested through the bridge are enrollments we are not receiving and sharing now.
 - Marines are not sufficiently enrolling individuals on patrol due to the lack of a tactical enrollment device that meets standards.
 - Currently, every encounter is a missed opportunity for enrollment.
- ▶ “The Databridge 1.0 was found to provide an acceptable confidence of meeting operational needs for ingestion of Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan (CSTC-A) and SEEK files.” (Source: PM DoD Biometrics Databridge Report March 2010).

Watchlist

- ▶ BIMA-WV is currently generating a Biometrically-enabled Watch List (BEWL) for the SEEK devices for SOCOM.
 - Signed IDS CDD contains the requirement for BIMA to provide the same service to the DoN.
- ▶ Currently Tier 1 & 2 only – updated every two weeks (~ 500 records).
 - Marine Corps would require Tiers 1, 2 & 4 updated weekly (~20,500 records).
 - ▶ BIMA will support this requirement.
- ▶ Watch list nominations originate in Afghanistan and are maintained by NGIC.
 - NGIC forwards the watch list to BIMA-WV for flagging in ABIS.
 - ABIS records are parsed to generate SEEK templates and posted on a BIMA server for updates to devices.
 - Watch list in ABIS is the same as in BAT.
- ▶ SEEK files submitted through the portal will always check against the latest DoD and FBI watch lists.
- ▶ Watch list currency will be equal to that of HIIDE.

Implementation

- ▶ USMC will get 10 SEEK II devices.
 - CENTCOM / II MEF's involvement in Pilot Program does not constitute the USMC's preferred replacement for the HIIDE. DOD PM Biometrics will go through normal procurement process in FY11 to replace HIIDE.
- ▶ Portal software.
 - GOTS software provided at no cost by SOCOM.
 - BISA Architecture and satellites provided by BIMA (including 1yr bandwidth).
 - SEEK and VSAT provided by USMC.
- ▶ Server to run web-based portal – can be installed and operated anywhere.
 - Requires operational support.
- ▶ As with any system, training will be required.
 - Mobile training teams provided by SOCOM, train-the-trainer.
 - NCIS training support at Camp Leatherneck.
 - Existing Biometric System Administrators (BSA)**.
- ▶ Identify personnel to upload files and perform watch list maintenance.
 - Leverage BSAs currently updating Pier, HIIDE watch lists.

Advantages

- ▶ Provides Marines the tactical handheld they've required for years - now.
- ▶ Eliminates classification issues of plugging UNCLAS handhelds into BAT.
- ▶ Follows established DoD Directives, guidance, and standards.
- ▶ Allows matches against watchlists, DoD, FBI, and DHS biometric databases.
- ▶ Information collected will be ingested into BAT for analysis/matching.
- ▶ Open architecture will allow for notification of match/no-match to Intel Community (IC) and user within 5-22 minutes using existing networks (NIPR).
 - Current architecture latency issues result in delayed notification to IC.
 - Architecture will allow for auditing of records to ensure submission.
 - Avoids current BAT replication issues resulting in lost records.
- ▶ Architecture can support any future biometric device that conforms to standards.
- ▶ Supports senior leadership guidance to maximize the use of current capabilities and reduce the impact of legacy systems shortcomings.
- ▶ Supports senior leadership direction to increase biometric enrollments in Afghanistan.

Findings and Insights:

Current Status of Pilot

- ▶ Oct 2010- A Co. 1/8 Marines took custody of (10) SEEK II Handhelds.
- ▶ Immediate need for FSR/FSA to support equipment, ingest into portal, watchlist downloads, software issues.
 - Limited FSA/FSR knowledge of SEEK system.
- ▶ Once up and running approx 40 enrollments submitted during first operation with a few Tier hits.
 - As of o/a 15Jan11- 460 enrollments through SOCOM Portal.

- ▶ Capabilities of handheld for outside the wire transmission has been limited.
 - Currently shipping BGAN for use of downloading outside FOB to evaluate capability to transmit and confirm within 5-22 minutes.
- ▶ 30 day assessment-Issues with training, FSR support, BAT Bridge.
- ▶ Awaiting Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity (MCOTEA) official assessment.
- ▶ 3/2 to replace 1/8. Moving forward with training during pre-deployment training, Soldier as an FSE course attendance; SEEK equipment to use prior to deploying.
 - Unit gain confidence in gear and integrate into modus operandi-.
- ▶ As of Dec10, PP&O (POE) Expeditionary Branch requested support for Marine Expeditionary Units (MEUs) deploying and in need of a tactical biometrics device.
 - Specifically requested SEEK device.
- ▶ PPO IdOps agreed to support MEUs / Special Operations Training Groups (SOTGs) with SEEK devices in order to evaluate tactical capabilities/limitations across expeditionary mission.
 - Use during Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) missions, other MEU missions-will help support USMC IdOps Strategy 2020 assumptions/capabilities/limitations.
- ▶ MEUs to request MCOTEA official evaluation of SEEK devices in support of missions.
 - Formal, impartial evaluation by Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned (MCCLL).

Next Steps and Timeline:

- ▶ Continue to evaluate the pilot-its capabilities and limitations and help mold/advocate the current and future need for tactical biometrics ISO Marine Corps expeditionary missions.
- ▶ Field user evaluation will be conducted to identify areas for potential enhancement in future phases.

Biometrics Training Update

Session Leads:

LtCol Tom Pratt – BIMA Military Operations Branch
Mr. Mike Kershner – BIMA Military Operations Branch
Mr. Dennis Branson – BIMA Military Operations Branch
Mr. Nick DiPiazza – BIMA Military Operations Branch
Mr. Chris Melton – NSTID, USAICoE
Mr. David Tyler – TCM-BF

Session Objectives/Issues:

Update the biometrics training community of interest on training developments since the last Biometrics Training Working Group meeting (October 10, 2010) and identify future actions required to improve biometrics training of the force.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points -

- ▶ The appointment of a proponent (USAICoE) for biometrics is a positive step.
- ▶ Much remains to be done, especially in the realm of leader training.

Findings and Insights:

- ▶ The proponent should assume the lead for Army biometrics training.
- ▶ BIMA should transition current training efforts to the Army proponent and shift to a support role in biometrics training.
- ▶ BIMA should move forward on joint training and senior leader education.
- ▶ Recommendations.
 - That BIMA continue to provide training leadership at the joint level.
 - That BIMA continue to try to educate senior leaders on biometrics.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps -

- ▶ Next Biometrics Training Working Group meeting will be at Fort Huachuca 22-24 March to facilitate the transition of training efforts to the proponent (USAICoE).
- ▶ The Commander's Guide to Biometrics in Afghanistan should be followed by a guide oriented to general application around the world.

Timeline – Transition of Army training efforts to the proponent should be complete by 1 July.

DoD Biometrics Capstone Training Strategy

Session Leads:

Mr. Joseph Dunleavy, BIMA Requirements Management Branch
Mr. Raymond Jones, BIMA Requirements Management Branch
Mr. Michael Bishop, BIMA Requirements Management Branch

Session Objectives/Issues:

Present a recommended path forward for developing standardized biometrics doctrine and institutional training at all levels across the Services and Department of Defense for users / operators and junior and senior leaders.

Topic Summary:

- ▶ Discussed the draft DoDI 8521.TT which identifies and specifies key roles and responsibilities for a Single Manager for Military Biometrics Training.
- ▶ Discussed the primary focus of the draft DoDI; that of formalizing requirements for a capstone level DoD Biometrics Training Working Group.
- ▶ Reviewed a draft or straw man charter for the working group.

Next Steps and Timeline:

- ▶ Internally staff the draft DoDI 8521.TT, Single management responsibilities for Military Biometrics Training.
- ▶ Staff the draft DoDI with the services, via a DoD Staffing form/mechanism.
- ▶ Hold the first working group meeting to flush out and formalize the group's charter.

Timeline:

- ▶ Complete internal staffing of DoDI by EOM February.
- ▶ Submit draft DoDI for DoD/Joint Staff/Service staffing in mid March.
- ▶ Convene working group by EOM February – flush out charter and members.
- ▶ Convene first working group session to develop way ahead and address issues.

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Internal DoDI 8521.TT Staffing	BIMA Staff	Complete internal staffing by end of February 2011	BIMA Requirements Management Branch	All BIMA Divisions and Branches
Service and DoD staffing of DoDI 8521.TT	Staffing throughout and across DoD	Start Department staffing by Mid-March 2011	BIMA Requirements Management Branch	All BIMA Divisions and Branches
Establish the DoD Biometrics Training Working Group per draft DoDI	DoD Biometrics Community	Mid to late February 2011	BIMA Requirements Management Branch	All BIMA Divisions and Branches

DoD Biometrics CONOPS Revisited: The COCOM Perspective

Session Leads:

Mr. Bill Phillips, Acting Chief, BIMA Plans Branch

Mr. Benji Hutchinson, OUSD(I) Biometric, Forensic and Identity Intelligence

Session Objectives/Issues:

The Capstone Concept of Operations for DoD Biometrics was published in November 2006 with the dual intent of establishing the Biometrics Process and providing a framework for operators and administrators to incorporate biometrics into their operational plans and business processes. As the DoD Biometrics Enterprise continues to evolve in terms of both the development and employment of biometrics capabilities, it is necessary to review, validate and update the CONOPS.

The intent of this session was threefold:

- ▶ Receive input from COCOMs on their employment of biometrics capabilities.
- ▶ Compile best practices and lessons learned to update vignettes contained in the CONOPS and allow COCOMs to learn from one another.
- ▶ Discuss specific recommendations for updating the CONOPS.

Topic Summary:

This session was conducted as a panel discussion with representatives from seven COCOMs as panel members (USSOCOM, USPACOM, USSOUTHCOM, USNORTHCOM, USAFRICOM, USEUCOM and USCENTCOM). Prior to the BCF all panel members were provided with a template to use in preparing their briefs, and each COCOM was allocated 15 minutes during the

session to brief their slides and field questions from the audience. While each COCOM had their unique perspectives and concerns, there were several common themes that emerged.

Common Themes:

- ▶ There was a general recognition that as operations in the CENTCOM AOR draw down, we need to change the way in which we currently view biometrics collections. The permissive environment will shrink considerably, and the future will be largely “by, with and through” partner nations.
- ▶ Central to the “by, with and through” philosophy will be building partner nations’ capabilities in order to facilitate the sharing of biometric data. In some areas there is a rapidly closing window of opportunity as other nations are making a push to offer the same capabilities.
- ▶ In order to institutionalize biometrics as an enduring capability, there must be a focused effort to educate senior leaders on the benefits of employing biometrics capabilities. Specifically, leaders need to understand biometrics beyond what they’ve been exposed to in the CENTCOM AOR.
- ▶ Related to a need for senior leader education, COCOMs would appreciate more specific guidance in terms of where biometrics should sit in their commands (J-2, J-3, J-8), and on specific authorities they have in terms of building partner nation capacity and entering into data sharing agreements.
- ▶ The DoD cannot do it alone; there needs to be emphasis placed on developing, maintaining and leveraging interagency relationships and partnerships.
- ▶ There exists hesitancy among partner nations to share biometrics data out of concerns about who the U.S. will turn around and share this data with.
- ▶ Need to establish programs of record to ensure funds don’t go away as OCO dollars dry up. Right now SOCOM has the only program of record.

COCOM Discussion Points –

- ▶ USSOCOM
 - USSOCOM succeeds by working “by, with and through” others (partner nations and geographic COCOMs).
 - USSOCOM biometrically enrolls and vets all foreign nationals who are receiving training on SOF TTPs. There is currently no programs in place outside of SOCOM to track who is receiving other U.S. funded training (SOCOM recommended that this be emphasized in the CONOPS).
 - Raised issue of need to store data that might be sensitive due to the nature of its collection (specifically regarding operations in USAFRICOM).
- ▶ USPACOM
 - PACOM conducts very few collections on their own – majority done through host nation entities (specifically law enforcement organizations, but some customs and immigration).
 - Currently have a massive amount of paper cards (800,000 from the Philippines alone) that need to be digitized and stored in a searchable format. Other nations (China, Japan) are offering to help develop this capability, so if we don’t do it, they will.
- ▶ USSOUTHCOM
 - SOUTHCOM is not fighting a war – focus is on building partnerships with host nations and interagency partners.
 - Success stories (Dominican Republic, Columbia).

- SOUTHCOM Biometrics CONOPS is in draft status – should be out for coordination by the end of February 2011.
- ▶ USNORTHCOM
 - Biometrics currently sits in the J-34.
 - NORTHCOM owns a lot of terrain, but no troops.
 - Focus was on access control, but has shifted significantly to the Southwest border.
 - Waiting for Mexico to request our assistance in developing their biometrics capabilities.
- ▶ USAFRICOM
 - Largely focused on nation building – highly political environment.
 - Attempting to use SOCOM as a model to biometrically enroll / vet all foreign nationals receiving U.S. funded/sponsored training.
 - View Biometrics / Forensics / DOMEX as three components of a single discipline.
- ▶ USEUCOM
 - Lot of emphasis on counter network operations (Counter Narcotics, Human Trafficking, Arms Proliferation).
 - Strategy of active security – enabling the first line of defense for the homeland through engagements to promote regional security and stability.
 - Would like to see a holistic approach to biometrics / BEI / Identity.
- ▶ USCENTCOM
 - Provided a brief on the Last Tactical Mile.
 - Discussed the need to move at the speed of warfare in developing capabilities.

Findings and Insights:

The primary insights that came out of this session are addressed in the “common themes” section above. These are issues and concerns that were shared across the COCOMs, and will serve as points of focus in drafting the updated CONOPS.

The final recommendation is that an update of the DoD Capstone CONOPS for biometrics is warranted.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps -

- ▶ Reach out to all session participants and audience members to collect notes and thoughts from the session that may not have been present.
- ▶ Conduct the “kick-off” meeting to develop scope of the DoD Biometrics CONOPS.
- ▶ Working Group to develop timeline for writing the DoD Biometrics CONOPS strawman.

Timeline –

- ▶ TBD: Develop DoD Biometrics CONOPS draft and staff across the Biometrics Enterprise.

DoD ABIS Present and Future

Session Leads:

Mr. Sam Aloï, Chief, BIMA Biometric Operations Branch
Mr. Neal Gieselmann, BIMA Lead Systems Engineer
Ms. Lauren Cooney, BIMA Examinations Services Lead

Session Objectives/Issues:

The session objectives / issues were presented in a two hour block consisting of three sections followed by a two hour block consisting of a question and answer session with the biometric community of interest. The first section discussed DoD ABIS current and future considerations including the Afghan 1000, DHS Memorandum of Agreement, Afghan ABIS, etc. The second section focused on card scanning tools, forensic workbench tool, the Biometrically Enabled Watch List, and accuracy across the modalities. The third section provided an update of our latent backlog mitigation plan as well as latent processing with regards to forward latent matching.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points - The focus of DoD ABIS current and future considerations is reliant on system sizing issues. This is currently being addressed in coordination with PM DoD Biometrics. The tools discussed during the second section are aimed at increasing the quality of data received from our customers for ingestion into DoD ABIS. The latent backlog mitigation plan has resulted in an increase of 13 latent print examiners resulting in stabilization of the backlog. The latent processing for forward latent matching completed the initial test phase and server issues were identified. A regression test effort is tentatively scheduled for 21-25 February 2011.

Findings and Insights:

While the focus of our user community is on both capacity and throughput, we must ensure DoD ABIS is evolved to consider the effect of system sizing on the accuracy and integrity of the database. The BIMA Biometrics Operations Branch recommended a user session be added to next year's collaboration forum and ask for increased participation in the Biometric Requirements Working Group (BRWG), et al.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps – Attendance in Biometric Working Groups (i.e. BRWG, BSWG, etc.)

Product development – enhancements to card scanning, forensic workbench, and other tools

Timeline –

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
System Sizing - TMi - Identix 6.5.1	DoD ABIS CCB Working Groups	Phased Approach 3QFY11	BIMA PM Biometrics	COCOMS

Operational Metrics

Session Lead:

Mr. Russ Wilson, BIMA Metrics and Evaluation Branch

Session Objectives/Issues:

- ▶ Report current status of operational metrics; partners, efforts and reporting mechanisms.
- ▶ Collaborate high-level strategic effort; 5 year operational focus.
- ▶ Socialize Biometric Enterprise Strategic Plan (BESP) efforts.
- ▶ Categorize key aspects into four measurement domains.
- ▶ Discuss/define end user needs; focus on SMEs involvement across enterprise.
- ▶ Present types of operational metrics; static versus dynamic.
- ▶ Facilitate open forum discussion.

Topic Summary:

- ▶ Levels of metrics; focus on operational needs of end users.
- ▶ Ensure metrics align with BESP efforts; build on identified metrics for success.
- ▶ Involve subject matter experts (SMEs) from Biometrics Community of Interest (BCOI) to analyze data and ensure understanding of the variables involved during operations.
- ▶ Identify tradeoffs; improve activities while maintaining high quality.
- ▶ Define metrics, collect, analyze and report metrics that support the operational needs.

Findings and Insights:

- ▶ Operational metrics present a special challenge.
- ▶ Varying end-user needs and requirements for operational metrics.
- ▶ Operational metrics are in high demand across the end-user.
- ▶ Improvement is needed in operational areas while high quality is maintained.

Next Steps and Timeline:

- ▶ Meet with IDA to identify technical way ahead for Biodash transition - Mar 2011.
- ▶ Identify/involve targeted SMEs from BCOI – Mar-April 2011.
- ▶ Capture concerns of Commanders and Decision-Makers that metrics can support – May 2011.
- ▶ Institute a “Tiger Team”; conduct regular meetings and report efforts – May-June 2011.
- ▶ Transition and maintain the IDA dashboard to BIMA Central – July 2011.
- ▶ Define metrics on all four domains to support biometric operations – Aug 2011.
- ▶ Collect, analyze and report operational metrics – Oct 2011.

Timeline:

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Meet with IDA to identify technical way ahead for Biodash transition	Meeting	15 Mar 2011	BIMA	IDA
Identify/involve targeted SMEs from BCOI	Analysis of SLAs and customer agreements to identify	15 April 2011	BIMA	COCOMS/PM Biometrics/BCOI

Capture concerns of Commanders and Decision-Makers	SVTCs and meetings	~May 2011	BIMA	Theater – End-users
Institute a “Tiger Team”; develop charter; conduct regular meetings and report progress and findings	Working sessions involving operational participates	~June 2011	BIMA	Theater – End-users
Transition and maintain IDA Biodash Dashboard	Sessions with IDA/BOB/to transition, update and maintain database	~August 2011	BIMA	IDA

The Road from a Quick Reaction Capability to a Program of Record

Session Lead:

COL Theodore Jennings, PM DoD Biometrics

Please contact the session lead directly for additional information.

Friendly Biometrics Track

Leveraging Biometrics to Create Business Efficiencies, Effectiveness & Accuracy

Session Leads:

Mr. Brian Hunt, Chief, BIMA Business Functions Branch

Mr. Chris Miller, BIMA Business Functions Branch

LTC Joseph Baird, US Army Accessions Command (USAAC)

Mr. Dale Ostrowski, Deputy Director, J3/Operations for US Military Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM)

Ms. Eroica Johnson, SPAWAR System Center Atlantic supporting Navy Installations Command (CNIC)

Mr. Mike Tyner, US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM)

Mr. Roger Roehr, Pentagon Force Protection Agency (PFPA)

Session Objectives/Issues:

The focus of the session was to highlight ongoing biometric activities and create opportunities to share lessons learned and best practices.

Topic Summary:

- ▶ **USAAC / USAREC** - LTC Baird
 - Provided update on the use of biometrics to enable suitability checks earlier in the recruiting process for increased effectiveness & efficiencies.
- ▶ **MEPCOM** - Mr. Dale Ostrowski
 - Provided update on the use of biometrics to fix identities in the recruiting process to eliminate fraud and streamline the business process execution.

- ▶ **SPAWAR System Center – Atlantic / CNIC** - Ms. Eroica Johnson
 - Provided an update on the use of biometrics to enable ship borne personnel accountability.
- ▶ **STRATCOM** - Mr. Mike Tyner
 - Provided update on current outlook and initiatives associated to biometrics.
- ▶ **PFPA** – Mr. Roger Roehr
 - Provided an update on the status of the PFPA initiative and an August 2011 pilot at the Mark Center in Alexandria, Virginia.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps are simply staying abreast of these initiatives as they progress through their milestones. No other actions are required.

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Repurpose case studies into the IPM Conference Sessions	Working Groups	<120	BIMA Business Functions branch	Various partners

Biometric Equities for the Identity & Privilege Management Working Group (IPvMWG) Roadmap

Session Leads:

Mr. Thomas Mathis, BIMA Business Functions Branch
Mr. Pete Joukov, DoD CIO

Session Objectives/Issues:

Update community on IPvM Roadmap activities; review and establish consensus on Biometric Equities.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points -

- ▶ The Identity Management and Protection Senior Coordinating Group (IPMSCG) has existing authorities to advance friendly biometrics in DoD.
- ▶ The IPvM Roadmap is an opportunity to formally define the role of biometrics DoD-wide and help define the framework to mature friendly biometric capabilities.

Findings and Insights -

- ▶ The IPvM analysis revealed significant interest in biometrics-enabled watch-lists for hiring and access control (part of the Full Spectrum Biometrics concept).
- ▶ The IPvM analysis also highlighted value of federating biometrics-enabled identity information to support a wide array of mission sets.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps

- Invited participants to contact DoD CIO office and participate in IPvMWG
- Continue participation in IPvMWG Meetings

Timeline –

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Develop a CONOPS	Identity & Privilege Management Working Group	CONOPS <30	BIMA Business Functions Branch, with Plans Branch, Policy Branch, Requirements Branch and Architecture Branch reps	OSD-NII IPvM Workgroup Members
Develop a Roadmap	IPvM Workgroups	Roadmap <120	BIMA Business Functions Branch, with Plans Branch, Policy Branch, Requirements Branch and Architecture Branch reps	IPvM Workgroup Members

Credentials Part I & II

Session Leads:

Mr. Brian Hunt, Chief, BIMA Business Functions Branch
Mr. Thomas Mathis, BIMA Business Functions Branch

Session Objectives/Issues:

- Inform IPMSCG Quick Look Friendly Biometrics Transition Plan for IPMSCG.
- IPMSCG requested BIMA lead helping the DoD Community develop guidance on the diversity of biometric modalities and applications for access control occurring today.
- Identify baseline terminology to enable a constructive dialogue, including a high-level explanation of authentication as part of the authorization process.
- Review illustrative Use Cases that detail the various roles biometrics can have in the authentication process.
- Discuss challenging issues.
- Biometrics The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly, i.e., what are accepted and validated benefits (Good), known issues that need understanding (Bad), and challenging issues that required future studies and research (Ugly).
- Provide an update on the efforts of the Defense Installation Access Control (DIAC) Working Group.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points -

- Agreed that there are significant language challenges that hamper communications when discussing Identity and Privilege Management.

- ▶ Reviewed and established consensus on differing roles of biometrics with authentication.
- ▶ DIAC is kicking off a Biometrics Analysis Study to determine where/how to use biometrics in PACS to enhance Force Protection. This aligns with the IPMSCG Quick Look Team for Friendly Force Biometrics recommendations, regarding biometrics and physical access.

Findings and Insights:

- ▶ Agreed that there is a lack of a solid science foundation for the different biometric modalities to enable drafting uniform policy and criteria.
- ▶ Agreed that commercial standards for DoD biometrics systems are required to enable the proliferation of biometrics applications in DoD.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps -

- ▶ Engage IPvMWG to put a roadmap initiative to organize and advance the science of biometrics to enable drafting of more mature policy & guidance.
- ▶ Follow up with NIST and review status of biometrics research & studies and work out a way ahead.
- ▶ Conduct a review within BIMA to establish priorities on Friendly Biometrics initiatives.

Timeline –

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
NIST recap	Working Group	<30	BIMA Business Functions Branch Some BIMA Standards Branch role TBD.	OSD-NII & NIST
Identity Protection and Management Session	IPM	<90	BIMA Business Functions Branch Some BIMA Standards Branch role TBD.	

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Identity Program Update

Session Lead:

Ms. Donna Dodson, Chief, Computer Security Division, Information Technology Laboratory, NIST

Session Objectives/Issues:

Provide updates on NIST Identity Programs, NIST 800-63, PIV and provide community opportunity for question and answer.

Topic Summary:

- ▶ Highlighted the NIST SP 800-63 E-Authentication is the implementation of OMB 04-04 and is applicable to remote access only.
- ▶ 2005-2007 NIST Supported Biometrics Study on E-Authentication was a great initiative; recommend we use it as a foundation for the biometrics community to strengthen the language in NIST SP 800-63.
- ▶ Supported earlier assertion of a need to improve the biometrics technology science foundation and commercial standards for biometrics systems within DoD.

Next Steps and Timeline:

- ▶ BIMA will follow up with NIST to get a broader understanding of the scope of their Biometrics Activities.

Timeline –

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Learn more about NIST Biometrics activities	Various	<30	BIMA Business Functions Branch	OSD-NII
Support studies and SP 800-63 rewrite				

Biometrics Enterprise Requirements Strategy

Session Lead:

Mr. Robbie Mosley, BIMA Requirements Management Branch

Session Objectives/Issues:

Established understanding and consensus on the need for Friendly Forces Analysis of Alternatives (AoA)

Topic Summary:

- ▶ Recognize the criticality of identifying stakeholders of all mission areas to enable the AoA.

Next Steps and Timeline:

- ▶ Obtain Director BIMA guidance to begin planning for Friendly AoA.
- ▶ Conduct Planning with Requirements Management Branch on Friendly AoA.
- ▶ Coordinate with Resource Management & Director to program funding for AoA.

Timeline –

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Identify timeline for AoA	NA	<30	BIMA Business Functions Branch	BIMA Requirements Management Branch, DAMO-CI

DoD Identity Resolution Collection Management

Session Lead:

Mr. Avi Isaacson, US Army Intelligence and Security Command

Session Objectives/Issues:

The objective of this session is to discuss the development of Collection Management (CM) requirements. The integration of biometrics as a non-traditional Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) asset into the CM process was discussed, as well as topical issues relating to covert / clandestine and cyber capabilities.

This session covered the following topics:

- Collection Management Doctrine / Policy.
- Converting Intelligence Requirements into CM Requirements.
- Establishing Priorities for Collection.
- Tasking Mechanisms for Biometrics Collection.
- Feedback / Retasking of Biometrics Collectors.
- Ability for the Biometrics Community to Task Specialized Collection Assets.
- Retaining Data of Non-traditional Sources (Classified US Persons, and US/Host Nation Laws).
- Searching/Matching of Non-traditional Sources.
- Biometrics and HUMINT.

Topic Summary:

OUSD(I), COCOM, and Army Military Intelligence were present during the topic discussions.

Discussion Points –

Topic #1: Collection Management Doctrine/Policy. Discussion centered on whether our existing doctrine/policy was sufficient with regard to biometrics CM requirements. Actions:

- COCOMs – Develop ways to improve theater-level policy and oversight.
- Services – Capture TTPs, Best Practices.
- TCM BF – Revise Army FMs.
- DIA – Revise UJTL.

Topic #2: Converting Intelligence Requirements into CM Requirements. Discussion focused on answering whether our existing national-level CM requirements are sufficient to accomplish our goals. Additionally, we tried to answer whether the current biometrics intelligence products were sufficient in their support to the Warfighter. Actions:

- COCOMs – Scope CM requirements to capture a better understanding of human intentions and serve as tip-offs for other “INTs”.
- Services – Integrate biometrics into CM courses.
- COCOMs – Develop a target-centric approach.
- All – Increase access to databases.

Topic #3: Establishing Priorities for Collection. Discussion focused on answering whether sufficient mechanisms were in place to prioritize collections. Actions:

- OUSD(I) – Develop National CM Strategy.
- COCOMs – Publish COCOM priorities and assign resources to collect on them.
- TCM BF - Advocate integration of Soldiers at Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs).

- ▶ All – Increase the efficiency of existing resources.

Topic #4: Tasking Mechanisms for Biometrics Collection. Discussion sought to answer whether sufficient mechanisms are in place to task specific collection assets. Additionally, discussion sought to answer whether sufficient mechanisms are in place to ensure that efficiency of collection across multiple platforms (i.e. assign multiple Identity Resolution collection platforms on a single site at a single time). Actions:

- ▶ Services - Improve training.
- ▶ COCOMs / Services – Decentralization of CM resources as far forward as possible is critical.
- ▶ All – Increase the efficiency of existing resources.

Topic #5: Feedback/Retasking of Biometrics Collectors. Discussion centered on how effective our feedback mechanisms were to the CM generator. Actions:

- ▶ COCOMs – Improve feedback to MI assets supporting BEI.

Topic #6: Ability for the Biometrics Community to Task Specialized Collection Assets. Discussion focused on how to get the “right people” involved, gaining access to “raw” data, and ensuring that the right authorities are in place to collect. There were no actions resulting from this topic.

Topic #7: Retaining Data of Non-traditional Sources (Classified, US Persons, and US/Host Nation Laws). Discussion focused on ensuring the a common interpretation of Intelligence Oversight and ensuring that, when appropriate, we develop shareable systems that satisfy US and Host Nation laws. Actions:

- ▶ Army / OUSD(I) – Develop Intelligence Oversight Policy.
- ▶ COCOMs / OUSD(I) – Develop policy to address US / Host Nation laws.

Topic #8: Searching/Matching of Non-traditional Sources. Discussion focused on matching of non-traditional sources. Actions:

- ▶ COCOMs – Improve the process of acquiring data.
- ▶ BIMA (DISR) / OUSD(I) (ICSR) - Develop DoD and international standards.
- ▶ DIA – Develop batch processing of non-standardized file formats.

Topic #9: Biometrics and HUMINT. Discussion was classified.

Findings and Insights -

Much work remains to develop, staff, and coordinate collection management in the biometrics community. This CM must be fully integrated into a National CM strategy and utilize existing CM processes, be decentralized down to at least the BCT level, and fully leverage the entire Identity Resolution capability. As we transition to non-permissive environments, we must seek to do business overtly with friendly nations, while embracing alternative measures when appropriate, in order to develop focused, rich datasets of Identity Resolution data useful throughout the continuum of operations.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Next Steps -

USD(I), Services, and COCOMs address CM in appropriate forums

Timeline – All actions are listed above, and the respective timelines and forums are event-based pending the development of policy, DoD CONOPs, doctrine, and personnel/equipment fielding. Further, these will be COCOM-specific forums.

Intelligence Requirements for NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) Study 4715

Session Lead:

Mr. Benji Hutchinson, OUSD(I) SETA Advisor on Biometric, Forensic, and Identity Intelligence

Session Objectives/Issues:

The purpose of this session was to discuss and develop biometric and forensic enabled intelligence (BEI and FEI) technical requirements for NATO Study 4715. This study, when published, will become the STANAG for Biometrics Data, Interchange, Watch Listing, and Reporting Standard within NATO. The goals of this session were to develop an outline and begin generating content for a technical contribution that will be submitted to NATO for consideration for inclusion in Study 4715. The specific pieces of Study 4715 that pertain to intelligence activities are the standardized match results, watchlisting, and reporting of intelligence derived from biometric samples and forensic information. The group also began identifying roles and responsibilities of the contributing agencies over the next 30 days to prepare intelligence input for the technical contribution.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points -

- ▶ The current and future biometrics and BEI technical standards requirements emanating from the intelligence community. Specifically, standards for NATO BEI reporting formats, match results, and a standard for a NATO BEWL.
- ▶ The current format of the Biometric Identification Analysis Report (BIAR) may or may not be sufficient for submission to NATO as a contribution. A deeper examination of the format is needed.
- ▶ The group discussed the utility of a tier based watchlist and the challenges and benefits of proposing a category based watch list.
- ▶ NATO classification codes may not be sufficient.

Findings and Insights -

- ▶ U.S. Defense Intelligence community must decide upon a standard CONOPs for the DoD BEWL before making a recommendation for the study.
- ▶ The group agreed to meet at a later date to discuss at length the sufficiency of the BIAR format and the data elements within that format. Additional data will be needed for a NATO standard reporting format.
- ▶ The group agreed, based on input from an Australian participant, the U.S. must decide upon either a tier based or a categorical BEWL before recommended an approach to NATO. If the U.S. decides to modify US BEWL operations, it needs to be consistent and aligned with the future NATO standard.
- ▶ Wider documentation (Intelligence Community specific standards for reporting, as an example) is needed to capture technical requirements from the NATO, DoD Biometrics and Defense Intelligence communities.
- ▶ More deliberate sessions on developing the US contributions are needed across all sections of the Study.
- ▶ The STANAG may need to contain security classification markings for partner countries engaged NATO biometrics and BEI enabled operations.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
Develop intelligence requirements for standards to be submitted in a U.S. technical contribution for the STANAG. Specific content for reporting and the BEWL are needed.	Identity Intelligence Working Group (I2WG) – Proposed Focus Group on BEI Data Issues	30 days: Develop all U.S. technical content. 60 days: Consolidate all U.S. input and submit to appropriate NATO groups. 90 days: Coordinate with NATO partners to review all NATO national contributions to the STANAG.	BIMA and OUSD(I)	INSCOM, National Ground Intelligence Center

DoD Biometrically-Enabled Watch List Discussion

Session Leads:

Mr. Matthew Young, BIMA Standards Branch
Mr. Paul Moruza, National Ground Intelligence Center
Mr. Kevin White, National Ground Intelligence Center

Session Objectives/Issues:

The purpose of this session was to review the BEWL Transmission Specification progress, discuss BEWL CONOPs and develop a clear way ahead for both the Transmission Specification and CONOPs.

Topic Summary:

Discussion Points -

The BEWL has a large amount of stakeholders, including interagency partners and others National Security entities. There exists a rather large delta between as-is and to-be BEWL, which will result in

Findings and Insights:

Communication of Top Hits across DoD and IC entities needs to be improved to place emphasis on why the BEWL is so important. Ultimately, the BEWL is the point which translates all the biometric data collection into something that is useful, and is the means by which the soldiers in theater are able to apprehend dangerous persons. There was significant COCOM and Services input on warfighter needs during the session which help keep everyone focused on the importance of delivering the best data to the warfighter. During the second half of the session, a

BEWL CONOPs drafting session took place in which valuable input and alignment was provided to the appropriate sections needed to fulfill the mission.

Next Steps and Timeline:

Recommendations:

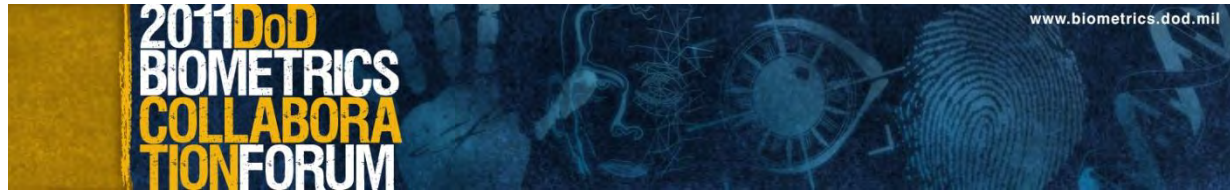
- ▶ Continue collaboration between operators, users and stakeholders.
- ▶ NGIC to create BEWL COI (a recommendation made during the session, will require granted authority from OUSDI and DIA to perform these actions).

Timeline:

- ▶ Version 0.2 of BEWL Transmission Specification to be delivered in March.
- ▶ Draft of CONOPS available in March – April.

Action	Forum	Deadline or Timeline	Lead Organization(s)	Support Organization(s)
BIMA to finalize development team for Transmission Specification	BIMA	90 Days	BIMA Standards Branch	NGIC, BIMA Data Team, DHS, FBI and NTSC
BIMA to assess impact on ABIS	BIMA	90 Days	BIMA Biometric Operations Branch	BIMA Standards Branch, Requirements Branch, Architecture Branch
NGIC to lead CONOPs development	NGIC	90 Days	NGIC BEWL Operations	BIMA Biometric Operations Branch, Standards Branch, OUSD(I)
NGIC to crosswalk CONOPs with CCD for BEC and JPI	NGIC	30 Days	NGIC BEWL Operations	BIMA Biometric Operations Branch, Standards Branch, OUSD(I), BIMA Requirements Branch

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Acronym and Terms List

AABIS: Afghan Automated Biometric Identification System
ABIS: Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS - D: ABIS - DNA)
ACMC: Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
AFRICOM: Africa Command
AoA: Analysis of Alternatives
AOR: Area of Operations
ARCENT: Army Forces Central Command
BCOI: Biometrics Community of Interest
BCT: Brigade Combat Team
BEC: Biometric Enabling Capability
BEI: Biometrics Enabled Intelligence
BEWL: Biometrically Enabled Watch List
BIARS: Biometric Intelligence Analysis Report
BRWG: Biometrics Requirements Working Group
BSWG: Biometrics Standards Working Group
CBP: Customs and Border Patrol
CCB: Change Control Board
CDD: Capabilities Development Document
CENTCOM: Central Command
CEXC: Combined Explosive Exploitation Cell
CNIC: Center Atlantic supporting Navy Installations Command
COCOM: Combatant Command
COI: Community of Interest
COMUSMARCENT: Commander, United States Marine Forces, Central Command
CONOP: Concept of Operations
DBEKS: DoD Biometrics Expert Knowledgebase System
DHS: Department of Homeland Security
DIA: Defense Intelligence Agency
DIAC: Defense Intelligence Analysis Center
DISR: Defense Information Standards Registry
DOMEX: Document and Media Exploitation
EA: Executive Agent or Enterprise Architecture

EBTS: Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification
EUCOM: European Command
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
HUMINT: Human Intelligence
IA: Information Assurance
IC: Intelligence Community
IAFIS: Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System
IDENT: DHS Automated Biometric Identification System
INSCOM: Intelligence and Security Command
IPMSCG: Identity Protection Management Senior Coordination Group
IPvMWG: Identity Privilege Management Working Group
ISR: Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
JPI: Joint Personnel Identification
JUONS: Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statement
MAGTF: Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MARCENT: Marine Forces, Central Command
MCAST: Marine Corps Action Tracking System
MCCLL: Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned
MCOTEA: Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Activity
MEPCOM: Military Entrance Processing Command
MEU: Marine Expeditionary Unit
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement
NIST: National Institute of Standards and Technology
NGIC: National Ground Intelligence Center
NORTHCOM: Northern Command
NSTC: National Science and Technology Center
NSTID: New Systems Training Integration Division
OPSEC: Operational Security
OSD NII: Office of the Secretary of Defense Network and Information Integration
OUSD(I): Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence
OUSD(P): Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
PACOM: Pacific Command
PFPA: Pentagon Force Protection Agency
PIV: Personal Identity Verification
PPBES: Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System

PM: Project Manager
POR: Program of Record
PSA: Principal Staff Assistant
ROMO: Range Of Military Operations
SEEK: Secure Electronic Enrollment Kit
SME: Subject Matter Expert
SOCOM: Special Operations Command
SOTG: Special Operations Training Group
SOUTHCOM: Southern Command
STANAG: Standardization Agreement
TBD: To Be Determined
TCM-BF: TRADOC Capabilities Manager – Biometrics & Forensics
TMI: Transaction Manager Integration
TRIAD: DoD term used to depict the future interoperability between IAFIS (DOJ), ABIS (DoD), and IDENT (DHS)
TTPs: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
UJTL: Universal Joint Task List
USAAC: United States Army Accessions Command
USAICoE: US Army Intelligence Center of Excellence
USAREC: US Army Recruiting Command
USSTRATCOM: US Strategic Command
UUNS: Urgent Universal Needs Statement
VBSS: Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure