

Information Sharing Environment

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From the President...

“The many reforms in this act have a single goal: to ensure that the people in government responsible for defending America have the best possible information to make the best possible decisions.”



President George W. Bush on signing
the Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Prevention Act
17 December 2004

Authorities for the Information Sharing Environment

- E.O. 13356, Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans, August 2004
- The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA), December 2004
- The Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction, March 2005
- E.O. 13388, Further Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans, October 2005
- The Presidential Guidelines and Requirements in Support of the Information Sharing Environment, December 2005

What is the ISE?

IRTPA (December 17, 2004) calls for the creation of the ISE

to ensure terrorism information sharing, access and collaboration among users is readily available

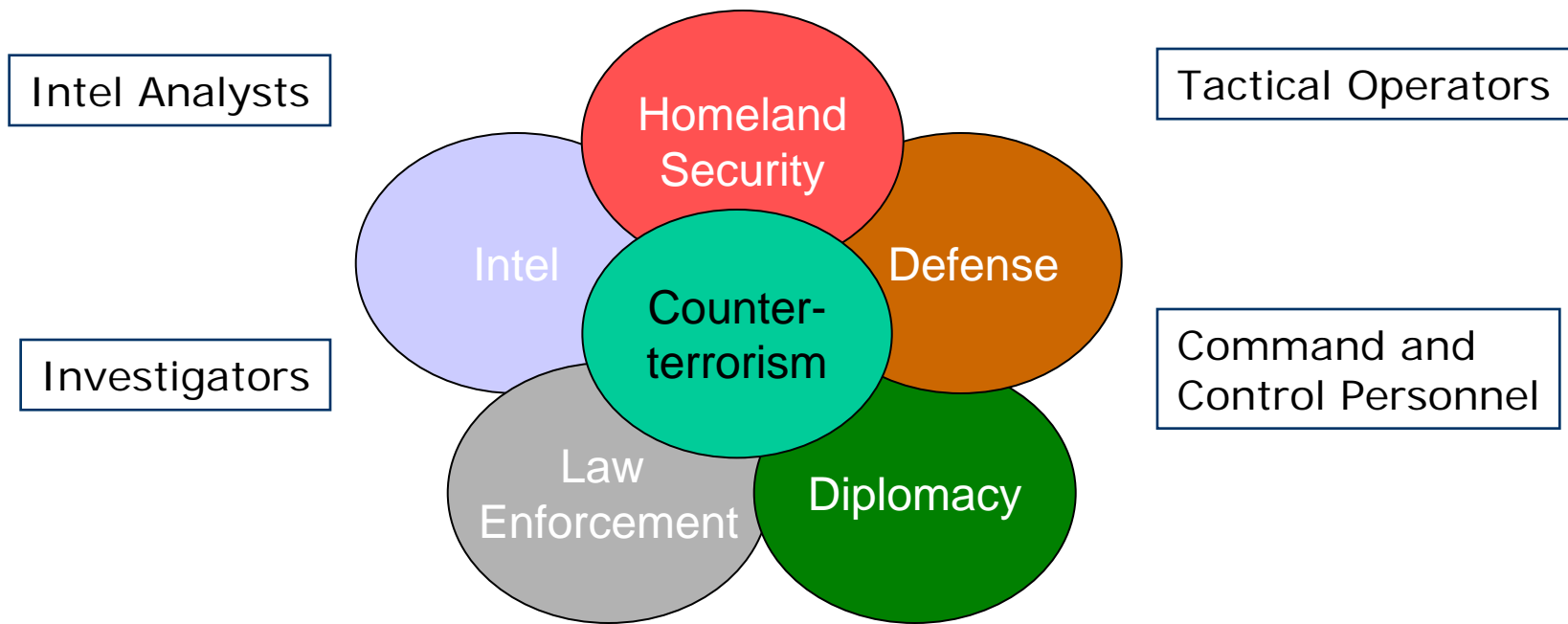
- Consistent with national security
- Consistent with information privacy and other legal rights of Americans
- Combination of policies, procedures and technologies
- Connecting resources (information, organizations, services and personnel)
- Including Federal, state, local and tribal governments, and as appropriate, the private sector and foreign allies

Further, the President has directed that

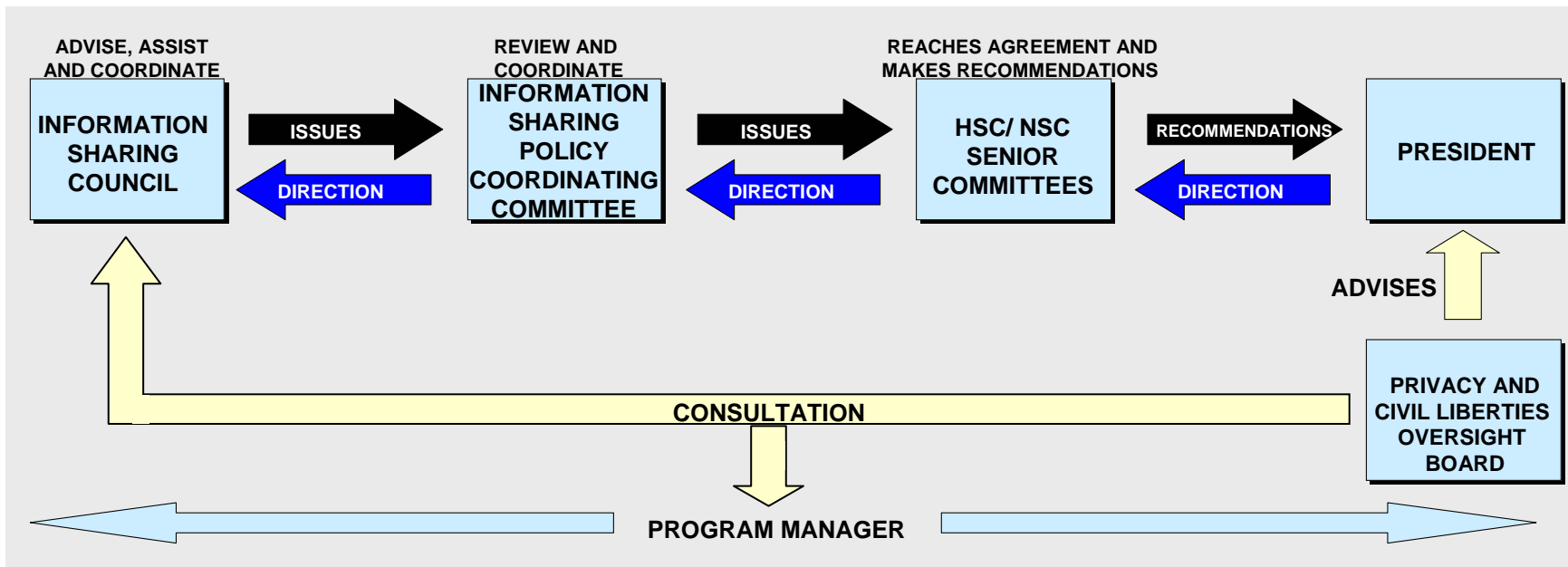
- ISE take into account the CT missions, roles and responsibilities of Executive Departments and Agencies
- State, local and tribal governments, law enforcement agencies and private sector have opportunities to participate as full partners in the ISE
- As recommended in the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (Commission), in its report of March 15, 2005 (Chapter 9), stated that "(t)he confused lines of authority over information sharing created by the intelligence reform act should be resolved." To that end, the Commission recommended that "(t)he overlapping authorities of the [Director of National Intelligence (DNI)] and the Program Manager should be reconciled and coordinated – a result most likely to be achieved by requiring the program manager report to the DNI."

Who is ISE?

Terrorism Information Communities of Interest



ISE Governance: Information Sharing Council (ISC)



- Federal Membership:**
- Attorney General
 - CIA
 - FBI
 - Joint Staff
 - Treasury
 - Commerce
 - Homeland Security
 - Health and Human Services
 - DNI
 - OMB
 - NCTC
 - State
 - Defense
 - Energy
 - Transportation

State/Local and Tribal Governments

Foreign Partners

Why ISE/ISC: A Challenging and Complex Undertaking

- No single organization is solely in charge of or responsible for the outcome, yet each participating organization has a role and a stake
- Mission success depends on a high degree of cooperation, coordination and synchronization among a diverse set of participants
- The ISE must align with, complement and support the individual missions of the ISE participants. The nation's terrorism infrastructure neither can, nor should be, separated from existing infrastructure supporting other mission priorities
- Organizations are expected to use existing resources to meet the demands of the counterterrorism mission – which creates competition for resources
- New internal business rules must be established to create cross-organizational operational efficiencies
- New internal business rules require changing the cultures within organizations and redefining policies, processes and technical systems that currently exist within the counterterrorism operating environment

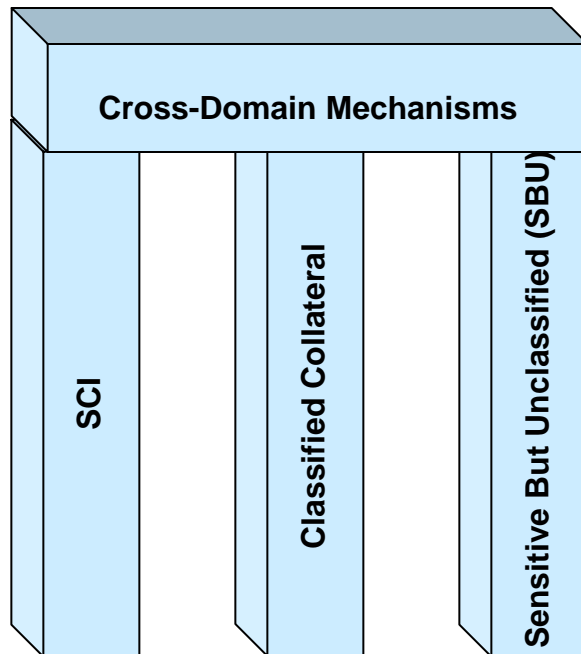
ISE Attributes as directed by IRTPA

- Connects existing systems, where appropriate, provides no single points of failure, and allows users to share information among agencies, between levels of government, and, as appropriate, with the private sector
- Ensures direct and continuous online electronic access to information
- Facilitates the availability of information in a form and manner that facilitates its use in analysis, investigations and operations
- Builds upon existing systems capabilities currently in use across the Government
- Employs an information access management approach that controls access to data rather than just systems and networks, without sacrificing security
- Facilitates the sharing of information at and across all levels of security
- Provides directory services, or the functional equivalent, for locating people and information
- Incorporates protections for individuals' privacy and civil liberties
- Incorporates strong mechanisms to enhance accountability and facilitate oversight, including audits, authentication and access controls

ISE Capabilities

- **Easier User Access** - must simplify access for users regardless of their point of entry into the environment
- **Security and Privacy Safeguards** - must protect privacy and civil liberties while permitting access to appropriate data from the private sector
- **Information Discovery and Search** - will allow information users to discover the information they need without knowing its location or even if/where the information resides
- **Information Access** - will enable users to get the information they need whether it is pulled as a result of a search or pushed to them.
- **Knowledge Extraction** - must work with all sorts of information, from highly structured relational databases, to semi-structured materials, to unstructured textual content as well as provide tools to enable users to make sense of the information they obtain.
- **Collaboration** - will support the creation of ad-hoc collaboration groups and incorporate tools to enable multiple people to communicate on areas of mutual interest across organizational boundaries

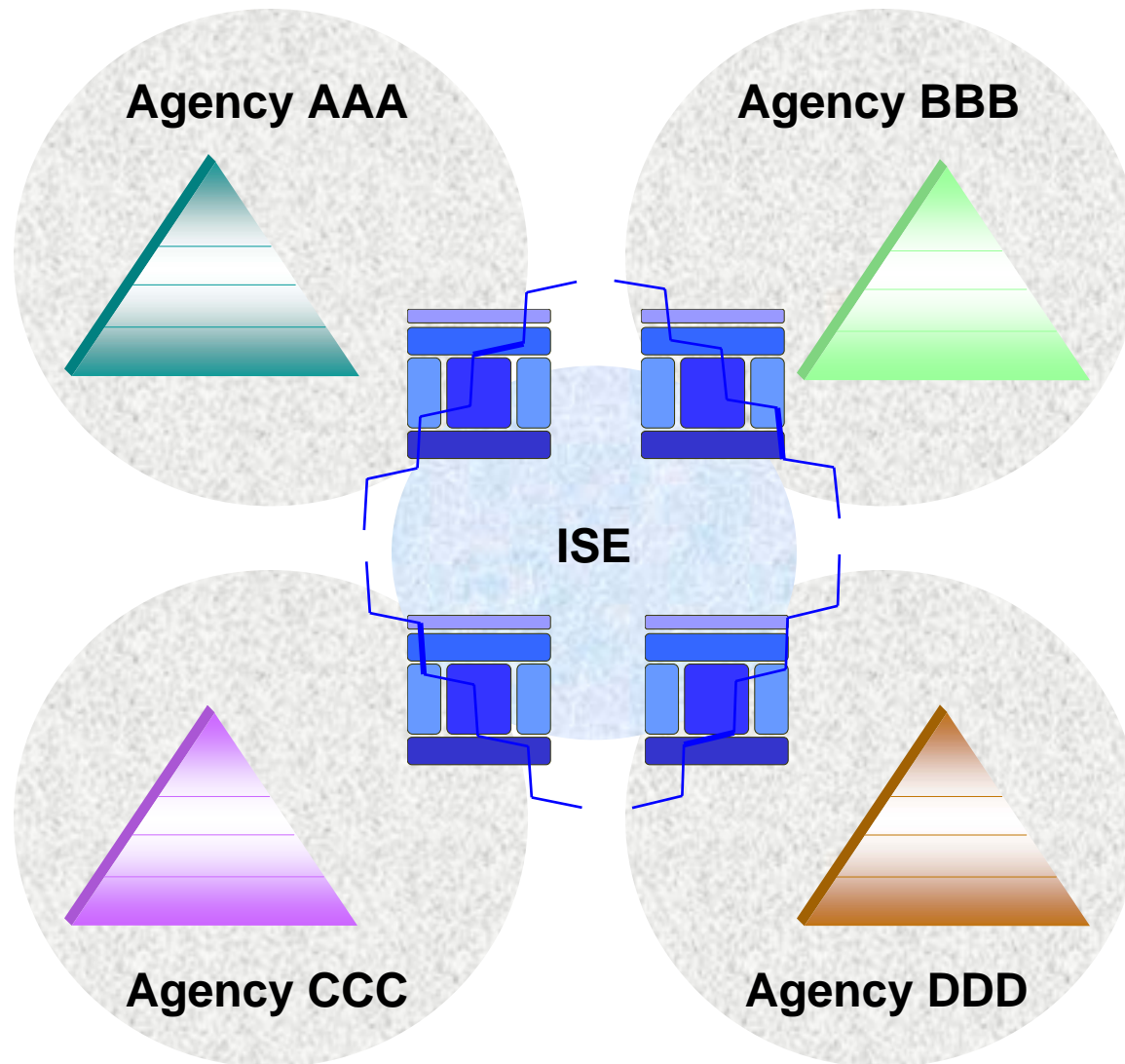
ISE Framework



Share within:

- Three Information Security Domains
- Share Across Domains

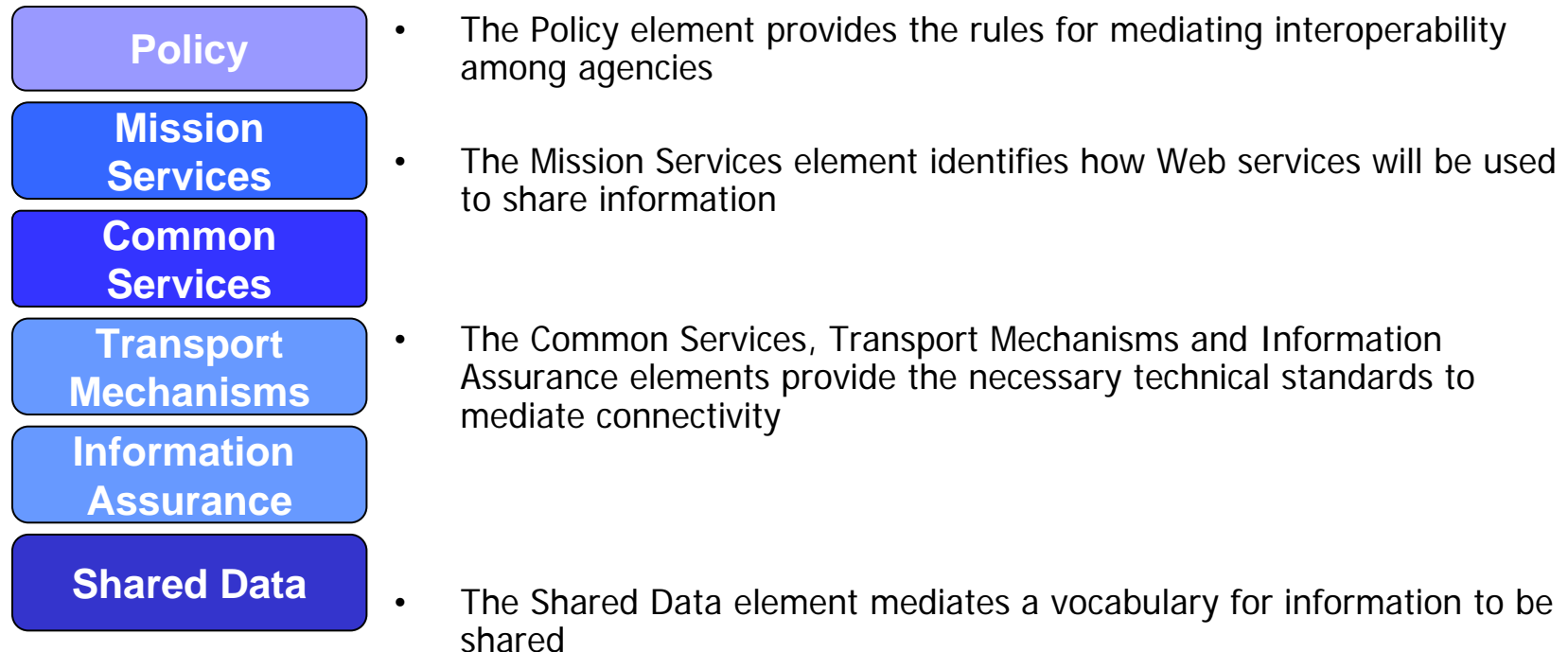
ISE Architecture Approach



To effectively & efficiently share terrorism information, each agency implements the sharing capabilities defined by the Information Sharing Environment. These capabilities connect each agency together for sharing information and to make the best possible decisions.

Information Sharing Environment Model

The ISE Architecture consists of 6 elements: One Policy and Five Reference Models



ISE Accomplishments to Date

- Formally established, staffed and housed the Office of the PM within the ODNI
- Established an Information Sharing Policy Coordinating Committee to address policy information sharing issues
- Submitted a PM Preliminary Report on the ISE
- Issued a Request for Information (RFI) to industry for Electronic Directory Services required by IRTPA
- Coordinated for release Executive Order 13388, identifying the PM as the Chair of the ISC
- Formally established and chaired meetings of the Information Sharing Council
- Wrote and submitted the Interim Implementation Plan for the ISE to Congress and the President
- Established a working group of Federal officials, chaired by DHS and DOJ, on Sensitive-But-Unclassified Information
- Established a working group of Federal officials, chaired by DHS and DOJ, on Terrorism Information Sharing Between and Among Federal Departments and Agencies and State, Local, and Tribal Governments, Law Enforcement, and the Private Sector
- Established a working group of Federal officials, chaired by the Department of State, on Terrorism Information Sharing with Foreign Partners
- Determined the appropriate Electronic Directory Service (EDS) strategies, concept of operations and implementation activities
- Issued a Presidential Memorandum to all Heads of Federal Departments and agencies outlining seven information sharing guidelines

ISE Two Year Goals

- Define and implement the ISE CONOPS, architecture, and standards as defined in the governing authorities
- Formulate Federal government policy to address:
 - Horizontal and vertical flow of information between federal and state, local, and tribal governments and private sector
 - Use and handling of state, local, tribal, and private sector information in ISE
- Identify and select information sharing pilot programs to be conducted and evaluated
- Deploy multi-phase EDS capability across the information sharing framework
- Report for the ISE Implementation Plan identifying:
 - ISE performance goals and measures
 - ISE training initiatives and policies
 - Specific, identifiable budget items for ISE in all federal government budgets
 - ISE Architecture and Framework deliverables