



# NDIA Policy Panel

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# CJIS Background



- Supports criminal and noncriminal justice agencies through sharing of biometric and biographic data
- Data collected by federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement; managed through shared management process
- Privacy and security issues addressed through several processes
- CJIS continues to be on the forefront in identity-management systems development



# HSPD-24



- Desired end-state:
  - Continue to expand biometric collection, retention and dissemination capabilities beyond fingerprints through the FBI's Next Generation Identification
  - Expand Biometric Interoperability efforts beyond the sharing of fingerprint data to DHS to include other modalities and agencies
  - Further relations with our foreign partners through our FBI LEGAT offices to obtain biometric, as well as biographic and contextual information on persons posing a threat to US interests or persons
- Implementation of HSPD-24 remains a work in progress



# HSPD-24

Known or Suspected Terrorists (KST)



- FBI has fully supported the sharing of KST data with other agencies in accordance with HSPD-6, HSPD-11 and HSPD-24
  - Close coordination with TSC and DOS (with FBI LEGAT offices)
  - CJIS Division Intelligence Group: created to exploit information contained in CJIS systems for dissemination to our customers
  - Supports efforts of the Biometrics Interagency Coordination Group in implementing the KST Framework – “Biometric Framework to Support Counterterrorism Efforts”



# HSPD-24

## National Security Threats (NST)



- Currently there is no government-wide policy that defines NST
  - HSPD-24 Action Plan recommended the creation of an inter-agency working group to determine NST categories and sharing mechanism
  - The NST Implementation Working Group convened in December and is co-chaired by the FBI and ODNI