NDIA Policy Panel

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(CJIS)
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
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
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