

Summary and Next Steps

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ADSA 18 May 15-16, 2018

This research was funded by the Science & Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

Was ADSA18 Successful?

- It depends on the metrics you choose, examples include
 - Audience learning about where TSA is headed
 - TSA learning about new technologies/capabilities
 - Number of
 - Attendees
 - Forming partnerships
 - Developed products
 - People working together
 - Enabled DHS sponsorship
 - Increase of stakeholders' participation
 - Spin off of other ADSAs
 - Number of side bar conversations

What Did We Hear?

- Introductions:
 - Emphasis on transition....
 - Security model is outdated; needs to be updated
 - Will the no-fly list be adaptable
 - Need to be careful to think metadata is a panacea
- DHS/TSA Perspectives
 - Guiding docs: TSA Strategy; Administrator's Intent; Capital Investment Plan
 - TSA has a security but not a business plan
 - Need to balance security and passengers experience
 - Government needs to provide a unified front to the public
- DHS/EXD Perspectives
 - Apex screening at speed
 - Engaging industry in new innovative ways
 - Have a list of problems not being addressed
 - Funding portfolio is balanced mix of low to high risk efforts
 - Hacking for Defense (H4D)

What Did We Hear?

- DHS/TSA Initiatives
 - Deployment of AIT resulted in long lines and poor traveler's experiences
 - Firearms discoveries have increased over the last several years
 - Need to reach out to all stakeholders' before deploying new CONOPS: e.g., all small-knives
 - TSA is creating a method like DISARM for prohibited items; list will be prioritized; reduce what is on the list ... but air rage (policy).
 - New machine learning projects will be awarded in June/July 2018
 - Advancing Countermeasures Architecture is a new organization at TSA
 - Systems of systems who will architect it
 - New reorg at TSA...4 new deputy administrators
 - How do we architect intelligence, information, etc. to inform our national decisions, systems of systems, etc.
 - We need to disaggregate the current TSEs to do this.
 - Need to accelerate emerging threats to detect in field
 - Disaggregate to have higher functionalities
 - Countermeasures is more than metadata, but metadata is a key component
- Funding Opportunities
 - TSIC BAA, Targeted BAAs, SVIP, SBIR

What Did We Hear?

- DHS/TSA Initiatives (continued)
 - The architecture of a systems of systems will require privacy issues and we need to address it head-on
 - Need to show that the gov't can appropriately handle passenger privacy metadata
 - Concerned that 3rd Parties will need to go through large integrator
 - MOSSA—Modular Screening System Architecture
 - TSA is developing system engineering approaches
 - Adaptable ATRs need to back end to push metadata out, etc.
 - Who owns the data
 - Others open architecture systems:
 - DICOM
 - DoD MOSA
 - DoD FACE
 - DNDO ROSA
 - VA ViSTA
 - DHS's is MoSSA
 - How do we address IP issues, protect it, etc.
 - Voluntary vs. Mandatory DICOM on a volunteer bases did not work so well when VA made it mandatory it developed much quicker

What Did We Hear?

- DHS/TSA Initiatives (continued)
 - When the US develops its strategy does it involve other stakeholders' outside the US? We non-US countries may never go to open architectures, TBD
 - TSA does consider other countries
 - TSA Biometrics analysis
- Identification of Malicious Intent
 - Technology vs. Human: guns vs. mental health
 - Lone terrorist coming out of nowhere
 - Reaction and trauma and inoculation and resiliency
 - Violence did not help, kindness and compassionate helps turn radicals around...
 - Social media is good and bad
- Deterrence vs. Chatty TSOs
- Security should be without intel.
 - Overreliance on meta-data is dangerous.
 - Focus on physical inspection, not identity inspection.

What Did We Hear?

- Collection and Use of Metadata
 - Metadata is Data about Data
 - Descriptive (What is the data)
 - Structural (how is it laid out?)
 - Administrative (when/where/who)
 - Context matters: what is “suspicious” activity?
 - Anomaly detection is used for AT since it is an easier problem
 - Need to solve data, knowledge and control representation
 - How do we protect/enhance civil liberties in a world of meta data?
 - How do we know when someone is radicalized after being accepted by the system
 - Spending too much time scanning everything and not focusing on a select few
 - “You can have my privacy data if everyone else also provides it”
 - Check ethnic bias by articulating TSO observations.
 - Incomplete and inaccurate sources; data volunteered for benefits.
- Legal and Civil Liberties
 - Privacy matters, and personal control
 - Civil consequences of China’s Social Credit System
 - Wrt a terrorist’s event of course after the fact it is easy to say we should have seen the signs. Not so easy to be predictive
 - Given the lack of aviation security events it is hard to determine how well our system works. How do you know we are reducing risks if you cannot measure it?
 - Does not like precheck. Never enough data to determine if TSAs predictions are correct
 - Airline security tends to permeate outwards, we see metal detectors at sports, concerts, etc. area

What Did We Hear?

- But never enough data, and some approaches... (rare events, machine learning).
- Cybersecurity
 - Commercial practices for cyber security trends
 - Prevent, detect and respond to advanced cyber-security events and protect critical components
 - Different domains Secret, Top Secret, etc. Air gap solutions...
 - IT and OT should be considered two different domains and should be treated differently but may be fused/mixed somehow
 - Use Guard technology...
 - Baseline Risk Mitigation Strategies by committee (e.g. NIST 800 and "Best Practices") are not sufficient against zero-day threats.
 - Statistical analysis does not work for zero-day attacks
 - Asymmetric threats. Breaking in, subverting.
- Development Methods and Financial Implications
 - Used Battelle's DICOS A-A interface for their Low Dose CT Challenge
 - Prize competitions; are bragging rights worth it?
 - Confidence-based predictions empower TSA's risk-based Screening goal
 - How will this be shared with industry so they can learn what was done, results obtained, etc.
 - Bomb goes off on an aircraft and 2 people die plane was able to land. Indirect impacts: \$13.1B over fist 2 years. 9x direct impacts
 - If we are concerned with protecting life then we need to look at tobacco use, diabetes, etc.

What Did We Hear?

- Development Methods and Financial Implications (continued)
 - We are more concerned with economic impacts than loss of life
 - Work on the mindset of the public...Pre-crisis inoculation risk communication may increase public resilience by accelerating recovery after attack
 - TSA has funded \$900k for two CT at the checkpoint.
 - Large sums of funding for checkpoint CT over the next 5 years.
 - Estimated security market growth (facial recognition, checkpt CT, etc.) is ~5%/yr.
 - Recommend that TSA continue to have meetings where OEMs can meet 3rd party developers.
- Deep Learning & Other algos
 - Medical CNN methods may apply to security problem
 - Passengers walking, no divestiture, lower false alarms, automatic and adapting dynamically
 - May be able to distinguish explosives from other non-threat organic materials. Some questions were raised whether this is true.
 - Face recognition on the move in two cases: uncooperative (surveillance) and cooperative
 - Replace the boarding card with face recognition
 - ADSA has helped Marc ramp up in this area and make connections.
 - Only needed a few 100-1000 data sets for training
 - Used Universidadada Catholica de Chile, Santiago open data sets and OPTA and TO4 and TO3 (segmentation) data sets.
 - YOLO-You Only Look Once—Approach (Joseph Redmon et al.)
 - Showed results for YOLO vs. holistic training approaches.

What Did We Hear?

- Development Methods and Financial Implications (continued)
 - Possible Needs
 - ability to track passengers from the time they purchase tickets
 - Correlate passengers to bas
 - Risk based screening
 - Queue management and data analytics
 - Potential Solutions:
 - Have unique IDs; use GPS/Google; tie peoples objects to their IDs
 - Queue management based on peoples' cell phones
 - Create an app; smart cities initiative could apply this to airports
 - Create an ID that would avoid privacy issues
 - Notion of smart address used for other applications and bring it to the airport scenario.
- Airplane Cargo Panel
 - Shippers are responsible for their own Cargo screening; but it is qualified by the government, TSA
 - Printer and Australian scenarios were cargo issues
 - Metadata could be used for Cargo screening, automated targeting, etc.
 - CT can be used for skids 48" x 48" and pallets 109" x 109"
 - Cargo environments are nasty, they are very hot, very cold, dirty, humid, etc. Air cargo needs more rugged cargo screening machines
 - Have radiographic x-ray, ETD, etc. machines
 - Need to be able to see inside oil drums
 - If we can increase screening throughput then the cost is not so much of an issue

What Did We Hear?

- Deep learning & Other Applications (Part II)
 - BNNs for anomaly detection
 - Anomalies:
 - Appearance
 - Semantic
 - Appearance given Semantics
 - Relative
 - Passenger relative
 - Data in high dimensions all looks the same, such as pictures of faces
 - Anomaly detection has a role alongside threat detection
 - Transfer of representations
 - Build x-ray systems first responders systems
 - Single-energy for materials discrimination
 - Multi absorption plate (MAP) a structured filter enables materials discrimination
 - Look for the IBEX patent
 - Overlay materials image over the single energy image.
 - Shadow of MAP removed from the image.
 - Adapt a 3D piloted OSARP
 - Certify protocols; then fold into ATRs

What Did We Hear?

- DICOS Deployment and Open Architecture
 - To be constructed
 - We need real world implementations
 - Software innovation is a faster path than hardware iteration
 - Needs static or increase revenue streams.
 - Natural tension between the government's need for open system and industry's investment and need to protect IP.
 - Mandatory vs. voluntary participation, commitment and execution.
 - Need to be more adaptable instead of tearing out a box and not having the next box fit in right.
- Trace Detection and Meta Data
 - Temporal / Environmental / Sample / operator / Instrument metrics
 - Legally save meta data?

What we need to hear more about

- How meta data can
 - Enhance privacy
 - Invalid privacy
- How to exploit meta data to improve operations
 - Airport can use it, FSD can use it, resource allocation
 - Speed a passenger's journey – e.g. if I have a known hip replacement.
- How will the adversaries exploit meta data
- Business Models for 3rd parties
 - IP, etc.
- How do can algorithms find something that hasn't happened yet?
- How will Deep Learning be integrated and certified into security operations
- What are the risks or spectacular failures of Deep Learning in security?
- What are specific formulations of cargo screening problems that can be addressed by CT?
- How to manage disaggregation
 - Who takes responsibility for integration
- How to certify / test open architecture platform and solutions
- How DoD tools and approaches can align to TSA budgets and environments
- Where will the system fail spectacularly?
- What does be compliant with DICOS format mean?

What we did not hear?

- Not clear what DHS S&T and TSA needs are
- How 3rd parties, industry and TSA can dialog directly and participate in requirements development
- A cohesive vision from TSA – reimagining, redesigning and implementing security from a customer focus
- Filtering the metadata noise, errors, etc.
- Where is DICOS for wrt A-A
- How to fuse data, metadata.

ADSA19 – Oct. 16-17, 2018

Adaptability

- Adversary
- SOPs, OONOPS
- Training data
- Testing data
- Metrics
- Deterrence
- Red Team testing
- TSOs testing
- ATR: Deep learning data required
- AATRs
- Behavioral Detection Officer
- Limited data, statistics, etc.
- Fused systems
- Cyber security
- Random dynamic systems
- How do you test we are spending funds effectively
- Harmonization
- Others?