

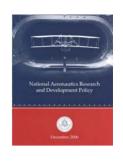
National Aeronautics Research and Development Plan

Chapter 5: Security

Public Outreach

Draft

Chapter 5: Security



Aircraft Airspace Security Air Traffic Management Airport Physical Security **Aviation Personnel Security** Passenger Screening Cargo Screening



Chapter 5: Security

Representative Technologies

Based on the DHS Science and Technology Integrated Product Team process

Focus: Determine existing Technology Gaps in related Security focus areas.

Explosives Prevention: Representative Technology Needs

National Aeronautics Research and Development Policy

- Standoff detection on persons (portable solutions) (Explosives Division)
- System solution for detection in baggage (checked & carried) (Explosives Division)
- Capability to detect VBIED / large threat mass (container, trailer, ship, vessel, car, rail) (Explosives Division)
- Capability to detect homemade or novel explosives (Explosives Division)
- Capability to assess, render safe, and neutralize explosive threats (Explosives Division)
- Optimize canine explosive detection capability (Explosives Division)







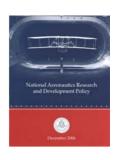
People Screening: Representative Technology Needs

- Systematic collection and analysis of information related to understanding terrorist group intent to engage in violence (Human Factors Division)
- Non-invasive monitoring: Identifying and tracking unknown or potential threats from individuals at key checkpoints. Real-time detection of deception or hostile intent through integrated system of human and machine methods (Human Factors Division)
- Capability in real-time for positive verification of individual's identity utilizing multiple biometrics (Human Factors Division)
- Capability for secure, non-contact electronic credentials; contactless readers or remote interrogation technologies for electronic credentials (Human Factors Division)
- Mobile biometrics screening capabilities, to include hand-held, wireless, and secure devices (Human Factors Division)
- High-speed, high-fidelity ten-print capture capability (Human Factors Division)

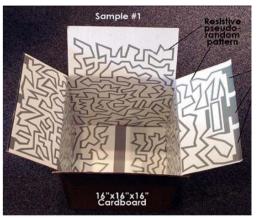




Cargo Security: Representative Technology Needs



- Increased information fusion, anomaly detection, Automatic Target Recognition capability (Borders/Maritime Division)
- Detect and identify WMD materials and contraband (Borders/Maritime Division)
- Capability to screen 100% of air cargo (Borders/Maritime Division)
- Harden air cargo conveyances and containers (Borders/Maritime Division)
- Positive ID of cargo & detection of intrusion or unauthorized access (Borders/Maritime Division)





Chem/Bio Defense: Representative Technology Needs

- Incident characterization capability for response & restoration (Chem-Bio Division)
- Improved ChemBio Forensic Analysis capability (Chem-Bio Division)
- National-scale detection architectures and strategies to address outdoor, indoor (e.g., highly trafficked transportation hubs) and critical infrastructure (Chem-Bio Division)
- Consequence assessments of attacks on chemical facilities and Chem Bio attacks on other critical infrastructure (Chem-Bio Division)
- Handheld rapid biological and chemical detection systems (Chem-Bio Division)
- Detection paradigms and systems for enhanced, emerging and novel biological threats (Chem-Bio Division)







Cyber Security: Representative Technology Needs







- Comprehensive next-generation network models (C21 Division)
- Composable and scalable secure systems (C21 Division)
- Technologies and standards for managing identities, rights and authorities used in an organization's networks (C21 Division)
- Information system insider threat detection models and mitigation technologies (C21 Division)
- Analytical techniques for security across the IT system engineering life-cycle (C21 Division)

Border Security: Representative Technology Needs



- Non-lethal compliance measures for vehicles, vessels, or aircraft allowing for safe interdiction by law enforcement personnel (Borders/Maritime Division Lead)
- Non-destructive tools that allow for the inspection of hidden or closed compartments to find contraband or security threats (Borders/Maritime Division Lead)
- Ability to non-intrusively determine the intent of subjects during questioning (Human Factors Division)

Information Sharing: Representative Technology Needs

- Improved real-time data sharing of law enforcement information (C21 Division)
- Management of user identities, rights and authorities (C21 Division)
- Information sharing within/across sectors on terrorist threats (C21 Division)
- Automated, dynamic, real-time data processing and visualization capability (C21 Division)
- Sensor fusion between Law Enforcement and Intelligence Partners (C21 Division)







Infrastructure Protection: Representative Technology Needs





- Analytical tools to quantify interdependencies and cascading consequences as disruptions occur across critical infrastructure sectors (IP/Geophysical Division)
- Effective and affordable blast analysis and protection for critical infrastructure; improved understanding of blast failure mechanisms and protection measures for the most vital CI/KR (IP/Geophysical Division)
- Advanced, automated and affordable monitoring and surveillance technologies (C21 Division)

