

Big Data in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture

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Data Provenance: Radiation Portal Monitors

- The Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) was mandated in HSPD-14 (2005) and in the SAFE Port Act (2006)
- As part of the GNDA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) scans incoming cargo, vehicles, and pedestrians, for radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) threats.
- Result: a substantial amount of data is collected, analyzed, and stored



Data Usage

- **The data are used in a variety of ways:**
 - Studies in support of the continued development of the GNDA
 - Analyses in support of the resolution of detection events
 - Development of scenarios used to test new equipment or new CONOPs
 - ...
- **The data are used by many users:**
 - DHS components
 - Federal partners
 - State, local, and tribal law enforcement
- **This leads to both technological challenges and policy issues.**



Technological Challenges

- **Huge amounts of data that need to be: assembled, stored, retrieved, processed, queried, exchanged**
 - Even subsets are large
 - Querying often involves additional processing (e.g., extracting content from an image)
- **Interoperability and data exchange standards needed to enable use by a broad user base**
- **Mechanisms for enforcing policy-mandated controls**
 - Authorization and authentication
 - Data integrity
 - Authorized usage

Policy Issues

- **Infrastructure development**
- **Information sharing agreements**
- **Jurisdictional limits**



Questions?



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