IDENTITY OPERATIONS FOR STRATEGIC LANDPOWER

Mastering the Human Domain: Gearty, Sproul, McMurtrie, Munn, Boyd and Castleman

"Atacai-o onde não estiver preparado. Executai as vossas investidas somente quando não vos esperar."
Sun Tzu

IDENTITY OPERATIONS; Gearty, Sproul, McMurtrie, Munn, Boyd and Castleman

IDENTITY OPERATIONS FOR STRATEGIC LANDPOWER

by

Ms. Deborah L. Gearty, Mr. Trip Sproul, and Mr. Robert McMurtrie, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command Capability Manager for Biometrics, Forensics, and Machine Foreign Language Translation

Mr. Christopher Munn (Biometrics, Forensics, and Identity Intelligence), Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence:

Mr. John Boyd and Mr. Erin Castleman, (Defense Biometrics and Forensics Office) Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics)

Evolution of the Strategic Environment

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the strategic environment and the corresponding threats to our national security have dramatically changed. No longer are national priorities dominated by superpowers and nation states, but increasingly by loose networks of terrorists, transnational criminals, and other non-state actors within the "human domain." As we have shifted into the new generation of warfare, the operational environment has evolved into a global operational environment favoring anonymous individuals who easily transform from citizen to enemy and back with limited logistical support or control.

Economic and financial globalization combined with an exponential increase information access and mass communication have set the conditions for a single non-state actor, minimally resourced, capable of dramatic strategic impact. Just as with Archduke Franz Ferdinand's

assassin (Gavrilo Princip), actions of an anonymous individual now, more easily than at any time in recorded history, can change the course of civilization.

Today, Strategic Landpower faces a complex and interconnected global operational environment characterized by a multitude of actors with unknown identities. This presents a wider range of possible threats than encountered before. Our operational environment has fewer well-defined friends and foes with most actors presented along a continuum of: unknown to partially known to known, throughout the range of military operations. Many found in the middle are susceptible to persuasion. Each of these actors has an agenda, often at odds with our objectives, those of other actors, and the goals of the existing political order. Besides a broad range of readily available conventional weapons, state and non-state actors can select from an array of affordable technologies, adapting them to create unexpected and lethal weapons. Social media enables even small groups to mobilize people and resources in ways that can quickly constrain or disrupt operations. This complex operating environment continuously evolves as conditions change and test our ability to innovate and adapt. The complexity reconfirms the imperative to understand, plan, and employ Identity processes and capabilities within land operations.

Friend or Foe?

How do we distinguish friend from foe? How do we identify those among the population who may sell us bread in the daylight and plant Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) at night? There are no easy means of distinguishing human threats from the law-abiding populace. Identity, as a word, has several definitions; and, its applications are many, depending on the focus of an organization or mission set. Webster's dictionary defines identity as: "sameness of

essential or generic character in different instances." Within the human domain, it is the unique human identity of each individual in which we are interested.

How do we differentiate one person from another? Associations with other events, materials, individuals, and networks become additional pieces of information used in the identification process. The individual's identity is to which we attribute his/her activities, and whether they are of friendly, neutral, or hostile intent. Additionally, understanding the culture of an individual leads to a better understanding of their beliefs. These pieces of identity information, together with patterns of life, enable analysts to provide predictive intelligence with regards to future activities. Providing vetted (friendly, neutral, hostile, and unknown) identities allows the land force commanders to select the appropriate actions necessary to winning the clash of wills. These actions may encompass a combination of operations in order to compel adversaries and the innocent populations to act in a specific way.[1]

Who is the adversary?

---

[1] Dr. Steven Metz, Strategic Landpower Task Force Research Report, 3 October 2013 (Introduction)

IDENTITY OPERATIONS; Gearty, Sproul, McMurtrie, Munn, Boyd and Castleman

In response to these complex realities, our national and strategic priorities have transformed; favoring new approaches to traditional and emerging challenges, such as homeland defense, whole of government, partner engagement, and building partner capacity. The United States government has established organizations, processes and procedures for maintaining, enhancing, and employing a national watch list of Known or Suspected Terrorists for national security purposes. A host of capabilities focused on identifying, characterizing, and screening individuals have been developed, and employed, across the force.

The shifts in national strategy have seismic implications for the Department of Defense and Strategic Landpower. This requires a fundamental change in our traditional approaches to land operations; one focused not solely on nation states, but also significantly on the individuals within the human domain. In this age of complex environments, where our enemies blend into the populace until given the opportunity to emerge and do us harm, we must use every tool at our disposal to eliminate their anonymity; to separate them from the population from which they fight. In the past, we would say "to find a needle within the haystack" was difficult because the needle was small; yet it looked different from the hay and success was probable. However, when discussing the human domain and our many similarities, identity operations must be capable of finding one individual who looks very much alike other individuals i.e., the adversarial "needle" within a stack of "needles". It is the Identity processes that facilitate the discovery of those adversaries.

The human domain lives on land. Therefore, Strategic Landpower has more opportunities than the Navy and Air Force to interact with the population. It is land forces that "hold" the land operating environment. In this environment, Identity capabilities are a critical component of our security infrastructure. Many of our core missions have already been

inexorably altered for the foreseeable future, and several new responsibilities—over and above the traditional requirements for land operations—have been added to the list of missions DoD will be expected to execute in future operations. Our capability to effectively discover, resolve, and exploit the identity of individuals encountered in the battlespace will be an essential factor in our ability to successfully execute these missions.

Identity Activities

Starting with operations in Kosovo in 2001 and continuing through OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM/OPERATION NEW DAWN and OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, the range of military operations have continually demonstrated the importance of determining and "owning" an individual's identity in winning the tactical, operational, and strategic fight. Similarly, functional capabilities supporting force protection, situational awareness, and force application have experienced modifications in execution based on new technologies, such as biometrics and expeditionary forensics. These operations have illustrated the need to dramatically reshape and reengineer the structure, skill set, and tactics, techniques, and procedures of our forces. As we refocus our training from the stability and counterinsurgency environments, it is also important to understand that Identity Activities continue to provide great value in decisive action force-on-force missions. The evolving nature of warfare indicates that adversarial military forces may employ individuals to operate within the local populations, refugees, and detainees to disrupt friendly operations.

Strategic Landpower is at a crossroads. Given the shift in national priorities, the Department of Defnese refocuses its peacetime capabilities and activities toward the human domain in order to neutralize human threats and networks during all phases of military

operations. Enabling the disciplined application of Strategic Landpower is providing the identity of organized conventional enemy forces, whether uniformed or not, insurgents, criminals, and other adversaries, or any combination; including their networks. Army forces focus information collection and other intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities on the discovery of true identities, and, through all-source analysis, linking these identities to events, locations, and networks to discern hostile intent.

Biometrics- and forensics-enabled intelligence, as well as, document and media exploitation support Identity Intelligence which includes Identity discovery, resolution, and exploitation. Intelligence derived from traditional sources of information, such as Signals Intelligence and Human Intelligence, continue to contribute to Identity Intelligence. JP 1-02 defines Identity Intelligence as "The intelligence resulting from the processing of identity attributes concerning individuals, groups, networks, or populations of interest." These outputs enable Joint Force Command directed tasks, missions, and actions to establish identity, affiliations and authorizations in order to deny anonymity to the adversary and protect Land Force and partner nation assets, facilities, and forces.

The following vignette provides an example of identity activities in a Strategic Landpower mission.

Within the 10 primary missions the U.S. Armed Forces Identity processes enhance eight including:

- Counter Terrorism and Irregular Warfare;
- Deter and Defeat aggression;
- Counter weapons of mass destruction;
- Operate effectively in cyberspace and space;
- Defend the Homeland and Provide Support to Civil Authorities;
- Provide a Stabilizing Presence.
- Conduct Stability and Counterinsurgency Operations; and,
- Conduct Humanitarian, Disaster Relief, and Other Operations.

Identity processes enable all three pillars of the DoD defense strategy:

- Protect the homeland;
- Build security globally; and,
- Project power and win decisively.

IDENTITY OPERATIONS; Gearty, Sproul, McMurtrie, Munn, Boyd and Castleman

VIGNETTE

"LIMITED STRIKES AND UNITED STATES BORDER PROTECTION SUPPORT"

Allied forces are supporting a foreign country's operation to neutralize a suspected Weapons of Mass Destruction facility within the country's borders. During a successful raid of the facility, US military forces locate stockpiles of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and detain several subjects in connection with the operation.

The subjects are turned over to the foreign country's government after biometric samples and contextual data are collected and transmitted to a DOD authoritative source. The data is compared against all files within the authoritative source and no matches are made on any of the individuals. The DOD authoritative source enrolls the new biometric files and shares the biometric files and associated information with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). There are no matches within the FBI's database.

Several months later, the subjects escape from the foreign government's prison system. After several years later, Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection (CBP) collects a visitor's fingerprints during a primary border-entry check. The CBP transmits the biometric information to the DHS authoritative source. Through system interoperability with the FBI's biometric database, DHS identifies one of the subjects as having been previously detained at the WMD facility. Upon notification of the match, the primary border check escalates to a secondary CBP inspection and an investigation into the encounter is initiated. After a more detailed inspection, an IED is found concealed in the subject's vehicle and is later determined to be a WMD. The subjects are immediately detained and handed over to the FBI for further questioning.

IDENTITY OPERATIONS; Gearty, Sproul, McMurtrie, Munn, Boyd and Castleman

Tasks achieved using identity operations:

- Identify an unknown individual during tactical operations

- Track a person of interest

- Control physical access

- Share identity information

Providing land force commanders and other decision-makers with robust and enduring Identity capabilities are necessary to combat future threats in these complex environments. Leadership considerations for Identity within the human domain include:

- Use of the enhanced capabilities to identify and classify the human domain; to determine whether they are adversarial, friendly, neutral, or unknown.

- Use of all-source intelligence analysts to provide back-end analysis and reporting to fuse the many sources of information (much received through operational reporting) regarding the human domain in order to identify individual(s) and their intent. Based upon risk, use of Identity data (and its fusion with other information and intelligence), will enhance force protection for bases, installations, detainee and checkpoint operations, as well as many other mission sets.

- Use of the enhanced capabilities to identify and manage local populations during major combat, stability, and humanitarian assistance and/or disaster relief operations.

- Implementation of a comprehensive policy with clearly stated responsibilities and authorities to guide actions and enable the development of supporting Identity capabilities.

To effectively develop, implement, and employ these capabilities, Strategic Landpower requires an educated leadership who understands the relevance and value of Identity capabilities. Educated leaders will, in turn, institutionalize identity capabilities and processes into their command's mission essential tasks list, select and maintain the appropriate personnel to be trained, exercise and evaluate training to ensure these skills are sustained, and apply lessons learned, as required, to increase readiness. Additionally, leaders must understand how and when to employ these capabilities within their area of operations. Successful employment will enhance the effectiveness of their decision cycle, allowing for a more rapid achievement of mission objectives and achieving greater strategic effect.

Conclusion

Identity processes lead to identification and understanding of the human domain and "owning" the identity of the adversaries. Strategic Landpower leaders must understand the population that makes up the human domain. They must understand the identities of those people in their AOR and AOI. Viewing the operational environment as hybrid and complex only increases the importance of knowing with whom they must interact. Winning the clash of wills entails knowing your opponent. Sun Tzu summed it up best when he said "If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle."

Ms. Deborah L. Gearty (LTC(R) USA) has supported the U.S. Army for over 40 years in various capacities, and recently as a requirements analyst within TRADOC Capability Manager for Biometrics, Forensics, and Machine Foreign Language Translation (TCM BF&M). She was the primary author of the Intelligence Support to AirLand Battle 2000 Concept and, recently as a Leidos employee, was a primary author for the newly published Biometrics Joint DOTmLPF-P Change Recommendation."

Mr. Robert W. McMurtrie, Department of Army Civilian, served in the Air Force for eight years as an information systems specialist. He has spent the last seven years supporting the Army's biometric mission, as the Biometric Automated Toolset(BAT) Operations Manager in Iraq from 2007-2008, and as a biometric integration subject matter expert in Afghanistan in 2011. He is currently the Doctrine and Policy Integration Division Chief for the TRADOC Capability Manager Biometrics, Forensics, & Machine Foreign Language Translation at Ft. Huachuca, AZ

LTC(R) USA, Merrill F. Sproul III serves as a Leidos principal analyst for the TRADOC Capability Manager for Biometrics, Forensics, and Machine Foreign Language Translation (TCM BF&M). Before retiring in 2003 as the Deputy TRADOC Systems Manager for Joint Stars and Common Ground Station, Mr. Sproul served in a variety of Military Intelligence command and staff positions supporting Army, Joint and NATO commands. Recently, he was a primary author of the newly published Biometrics Joint DOTmLPF-P Change Recommendation.

Ms. Erin Castleman has supported defense biometrics programs since 2006. She was co-author of the Navy's Identity Dominance System Capability Development Document and supported the Department of the Navy biometrics programs through 2010. Since 2011 she has supported OSD in its execution of Principal Staff Assistant responsibilities for biometrics and forensics.

Mr. Christopher Munn is the Chief of Identity Intelligence, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. He has supported the evolution of Identity Operations-related capabilities for the past 10 years, and has developed both national and DoD strategy and policy in the areas of biometrics, forensics, watch listing, and identity intelligence.

IDENTITY OPERATIONS; Gearty, Sproul, McMurtrie, Munn, Boyd and Castleman

References

Joint Publication (JP) 2-0, Joint Intelligence, 22 October 2013

JP 3-0, Joint Operations, 11 August 2011

JP 3-07, Stability Operations, 29 September 2011

JP 3-07.2, Peace Operations, 1 August 2012

JP 3-07.4, Counterdrug Operations, 14 August 2013

JP 3-08, Interorganizational Coordination during Joint Operations, 24 June 2011

JP 3-10, Joint Security Operations in Theater, 3 February 2010

JP 3-24, Counterinsurgency Operations, 22 November 2013

JP 3-26, Counterterrorism, 13 November 2009

JP 3-29, Foreign Humanitarian Assistance, 17 March 2009

JP 3-63, Detainee Operations, 30 May 2008

JP 3-68, Noncombatant Evacuation Operations, 23 December 2010

DoDD 8521.01E DoD Biometrics Program, 21 February 2008

DOD Capstone Concept of Operations for Employing Biometrics in Military Operations (10 June 2012)

DoD Quadrennial Defense Review Report, 4 March 2014

DoD Strategic Guidance, Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership: Priorities for 21st Century Defense, 5 January 2012

Strategic Landpower; Winning the Clash of Wills, US Army, US Marine Corps, and Special Operations Command, May 2013

Dr. Steven Metz, Strategic Landpower Task Force Research Report, 3 October 2013

Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report 12-442, DEFENSE BIOMETRICS, Additional Training for Leaders and More Timely Transmission of Data Could Enhance the Use of Biometrics in Afghanistan, April 2012

Field Manual (FM) 3-07, Stability Operations, 6 October 2008

FM/ATP 3-24, Counterinsurgency, 15 December 2006/TBD

Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 3-07.5, Stability Techniques, 31 August 2012

ATP 3-57.10, Civil Affairs Support to Populace and Resources Control, 6 August 2013

ATP 3-57.20, Multi-Service Techniques for Civil Affairs Support to Foreign Humanitarian Assistance, 15 February 2013

ATP 3-57.50, Civil Affairs Civil Information Management, 6 September 2013