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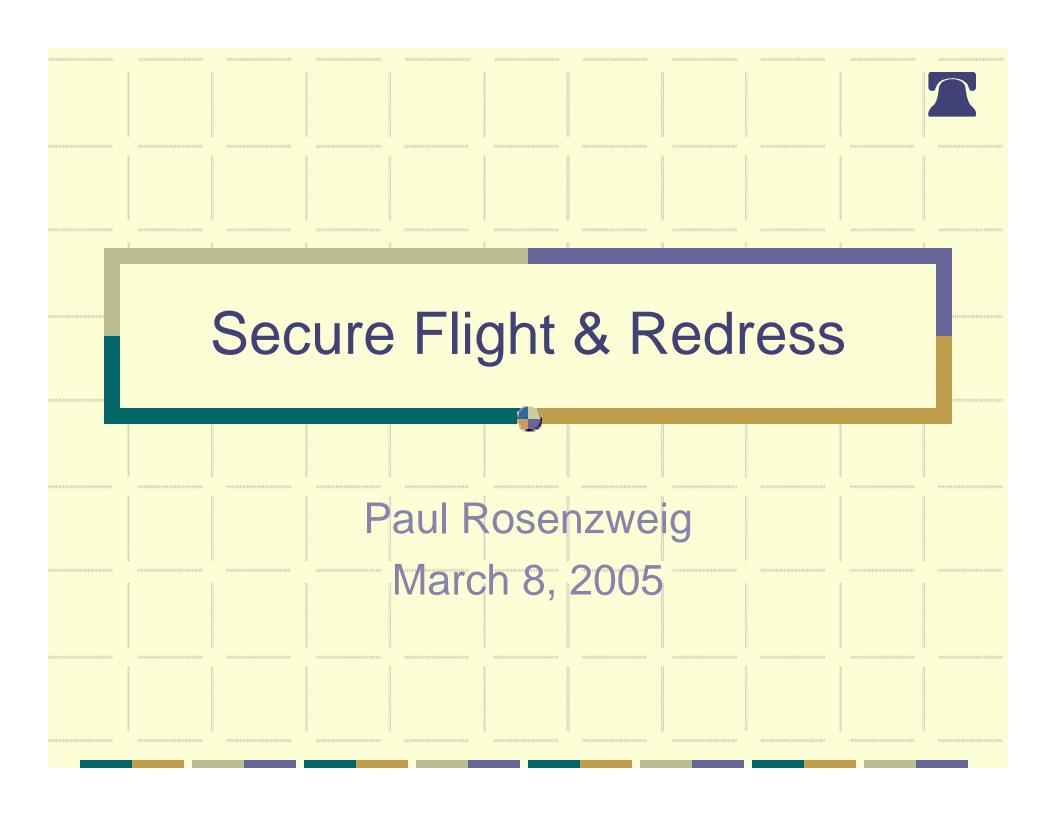
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Why Redress?

- Secure Flight
 - A Necessary Step
 - Certainty of False Positives
 - Wrongly Matched
 - Wrongly Listed
- The Necessity of Redress
 - Due Process/Fairness to Individuals
 - Allocation of Resources
 - "small P" Politics



The Fundamental Problems

- The Persistent Nature of Information
 - "Clearing" is different in cyberworld
- The Different Definition of Threat
 - Predictive v. Reactive
- The Need for Nimbleness
- Calibrated but not Complete Transparency



The Five Issues

- Conditions of Inquiry
- Responsibility for Administration
- Rules of Transparency
- Rules of Process
- Correcting the False Positive



Conditions of Inquiry – Who?

- Who may inquire?
 - Individuals adversely effected
 - But what about self-initiated inquires
 - Should we permit self-initiated inquiries at all?
 - Or are they an avenue for terrorists?
 - Only US citizens?
 - Non US citizens, only in person?



Redress Channels - Where?

- Four-part Conceptual System of Record
 - Origination
 - Storage
 - Aggregation/Dissemination
 - End User
- Effected individual has limited knowledge
- Point of entry must be end user
- Independent ombudsman-like function



Transparency – What?

- Variable Dependent On
 - Consequence (secondary screening or arrest)
 - Nature of the information (identification v. affiliation)
- Alternate Proxy Mechanisims
 - In Camera review
 - Congressional oversight



Redress Process - How?

- Initial administrative review
 - 90 days
 - Authorized to require originator to provide more information
 - Detailed audit logs and performance measures
- Administrative hearing with right to be heard and present evidence
 - Presumption of openness
 - Calibrated limits on transparency
- De Novo court review



Correcting the False Positive

- Full attribution the record defines its origin, and sourcing
- Subscription End users look to original records for updates
- Tethering Data is linked to its source so that corrections wherever entering the system are propagated