

White Paper: The Use of Pattern of Life Analysis for the DoD with Specific Use-Cases for the Air Force, Space Force, Navy, Marines, Army, and Coast Guard to Prevent Sabotage to Equipment and Critical Infrastructure

Introduction

Pattern of life analysis (POLA) is a technique for identifying and analyzing patterns in behavior. POLA can be used to understand the current state of an entity, detect anomalies, and predict future behavior.

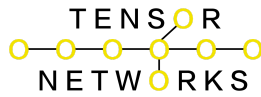
The Department of Defense (DoD) can use POLA to prevent sabotage to equipment and critical infrastructure in a number of ways, including:

- Identifying potential saboteurs: POLA can be used to identify potential saboteurs by analyzing patterns of behavior that are indicative of sabotage, such as unusual access to equipment or critical infrastructure or suspicious travel patterns.
- Detecting sabotage in progress: POLA can be used to detect sabotage in progress by identifying anomalies in behavior, such as unauthorized access to equipment or critical infrastructure or unusual patterns of activity.
- Predicting future sabotage: POLA can be used to predict future sabotage by analyzing historical data on sabotage incidents and identifying patterns that can be used to identify potential targets and perpetrators.

Use-Case Examples

Here are some specific use-case examples of how POLA can be used by the Air Force, Space Force, Navy, Marines, Army, and Coast Guard to prevent sabotage to equipment and critical infrastructure:

- Air Force: The Air Force could use POLA to identify ground crew personnel who are at risk of sabotaging aircraft. For example, the Air Force could use POLA to identify ground crew personnel who have expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs or who have a history of disciplinary problems.



- Space Force: The Space Force could use POLA to identify contractors who are at risk of sabotaging space assets. For example, the Space Force could use POLA to identify contractors who have financial problems or who have been involved in criminal activity.
- Navy: The Navy could use POLA to identify sailors who are at risk of sabotaging ships and other naval assets. For example, the Navy could use POLA to identify sailors who have expressed a desire to harm the Navy or who have a history of mental health problems.
- Marines: The Marines could use POLA to identify Marines who are at risk of sabotaging Marine Corps equipment and facilities. For example, the Marines could use POLA to identify Marines who have recently been denied a promotion or who have been involved in disciplinary problems.
- Army: The Army could use POLA to identify soldiers who are at risk of sabotaging Army equipment and facilities. For example, the Army could use POLA to identify soldiers who have recently been reassigned to a new unit or who have been involved in disciplinary problems.
- Coast Guard: The Coast Guard could use POLA to identify boaters who are at risk of sabotaging Coast Guard vessels and facilities. For example, the Coast Guard could use POLA to identify boaters who have a history of violating boating laws or who have been involved in criminal activity.

Benefits of Using POLA for the DoD

There are a number of benefits to using POLA for the DoD, including:

- Reduced risk of sabotage: POLA can help the DoD to reduce the risk of sabotage by identifying and preventing potential sabotage incidents.
- Improved protection of critical infrastructure: POLA can help the DoD to improve the protection of critical infrastructure by identifying and preventing sabotage attacks on critical infrastructure.
- Enhanced national security: POLA can help the DoD to enhance national security by preventing sabotage attacks on military assets and critical infrastructure.

Challenges of Using POLA for the DoD

There are also some challenges associated with using POLA for the DoD, including:



- Data collection and privacy: POLA systems require a large amount of data to be effective. It can be difficult and expensive to collect this data, and there are privacy concerns associated with collecting and using this data.
- Bias: POLA systems can be biased, which can lead to inaccurate or discriminatory results. It is important to take steps to mitigate bias in POLA systems.
- Transparency: It is important to be transparent about the use of POLA systems. This includes informing service members and civilian employees about how the systems work and what data is collected.

Conclusion

POLA is a powerful tool that can be used by the DoD to prevent sabotage to equipment and critical infrastructure. However, it is important to be aware of the challenges associated with using POLA and to take steps to mitigate these challenges.