



ISAC Data Initiative

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ISAC Data Initiative Launch Meeting | 10 June 2026

Agenda

> Background

- The ISAC Ecosystem
- Why This Matters Now
- The Gap Being Addressed
- Target Operational Use Cases
- What Will Be Investigated

> Structure

- Charter
- Participation and Leadership

> Work Plan

- Approach
- Initial Work Plan

> Policy Impacts

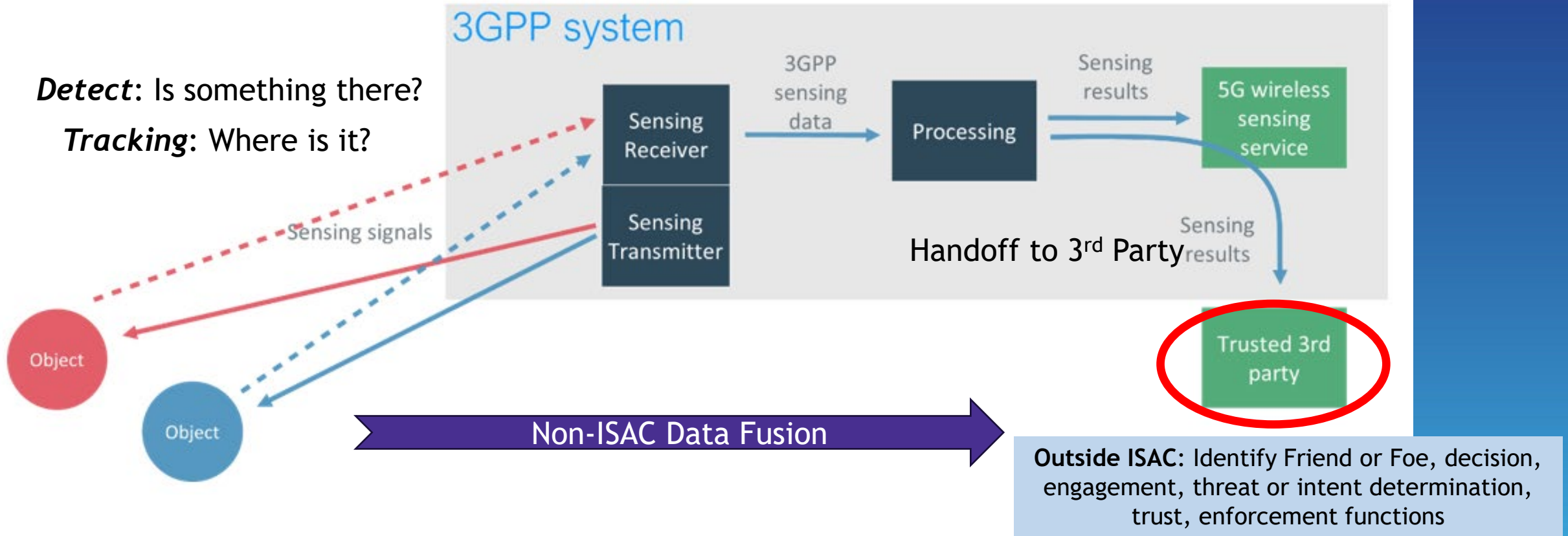
> Next Steps

Background

ISAC Ecosystem

Classify: What kind of thing is it?
Identify: Which specific thing is it?

Detect: Is something there?
Tracking: Where is it?



ISAC ends with sensing-derived information
(detections, tracks, classifications, possibly identification inputs)

Why This Matters Now



- > ISAC work today focuses on waveforms, algorithms, and performance metrics
- > Operational systems cannot consume raw sensing outputs
 - > *ISAC informs, other systems decide and act*
- > Without standardization:
 - > Each deployment/use case may require its own data consumption requirements and a unique interface
 - > Integration cost is high
 - > Multi-vendor ecosystems do not scale
- > NGA is uniquely positioned to address the “last-mile” gap between sensing networks and sensing consumers

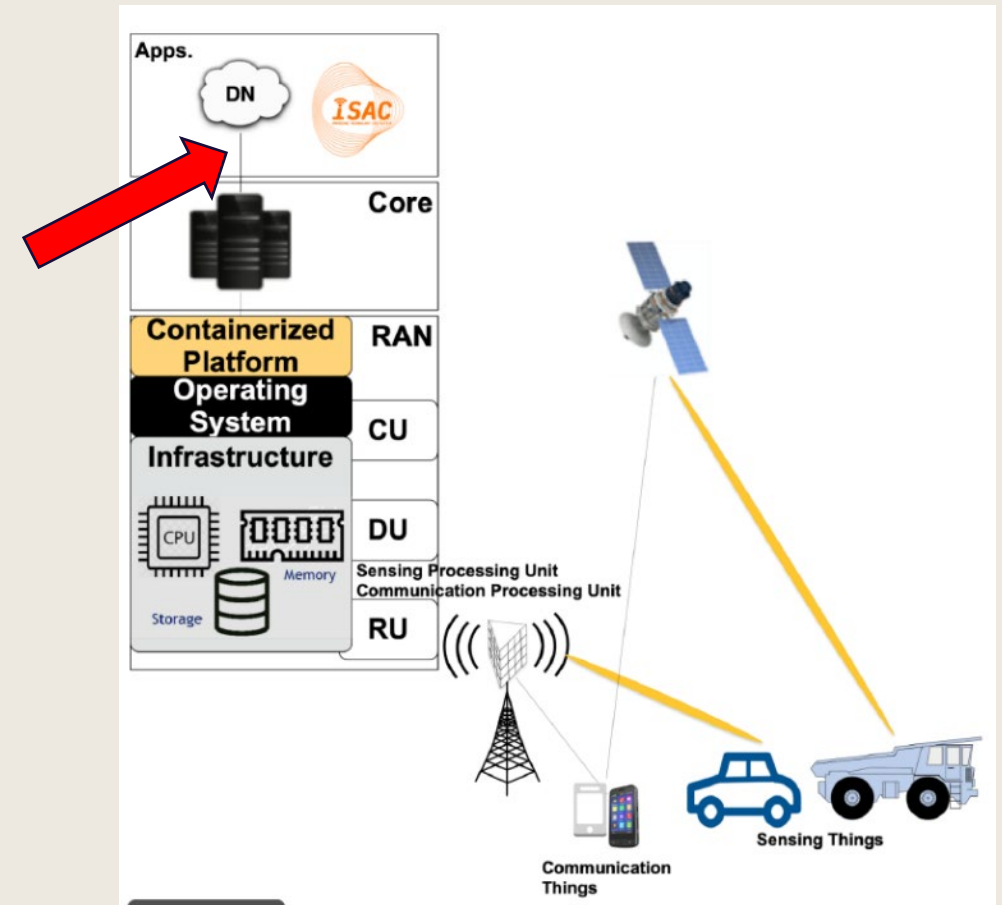
Arizona’s Family Investigates first reported in 2024 how the radar installed by ADOT and hailed as a “gamechanger” was not sending data from ADOT to the National Weather Service (NWS), which issues weather alerts. We also learned that while the dust detection Doppler radar was sitting idle, the state was still paying thousands to maintain the radar.

“Ultimately, the agencies determined that the weather radar did not provide NWS with sufficient value, in terms of timeliness or quality of data compared with existing NWS radar coverage, within the pilot area.”

Source: [ADOT shutting down troubled dust detection doppler radar](#)

The Gap Being Addressed

- > What's defined today:
 - > Detection & tracking algorithms
 - > Sensing performance validation
- > What's missing:
 - > Standard ISAC data products (tracks, alerts, fields)
 - > Common schemas, semantics, confidence & provenance
 - > Standard interfaces and transport models
 - > Security, governance, and interoperability rules
 - > Non-cellular based sensing systems do not have to expose data as they do all processing within the closed system
- > This project fills that gap

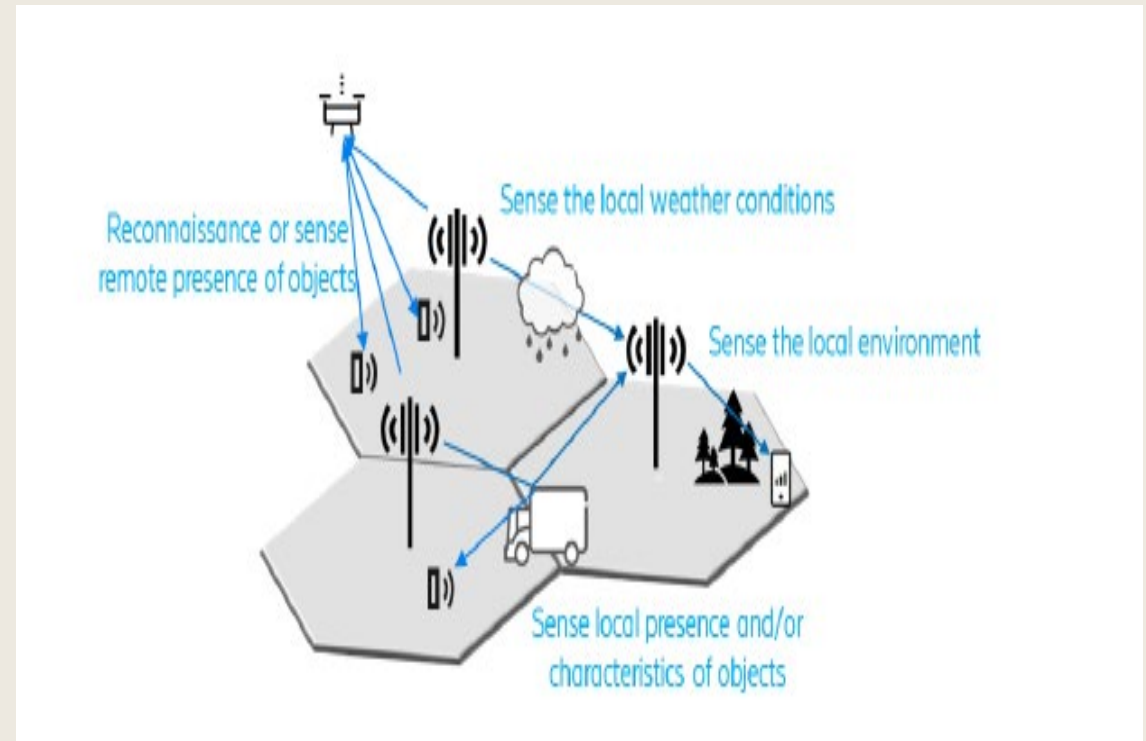


Target Operational Use Cases

Initial focus across high-impact domains:

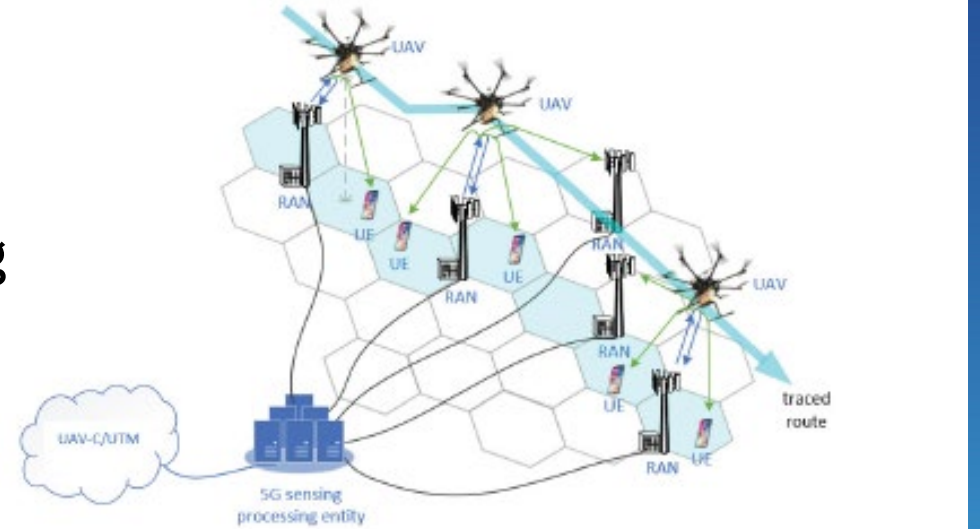
- > Homeland defense & counter-UAS
- > FAA / airspace awareness & deconfliction
- > Public safety & critical infrastructure
- > Transportation / traffic management
- > Environmental monitoring (NOAA/NWS)
- > Venue & smart-campus operations

Structured to be extensible beyond initial use cases



What Will Be Investigated

- > ISAC data product catalog
 - > detections, tracks, classifications, alerts, ...
- > Data models & schemas
 - > coordinates, time, uncertainty, confidence, provenance, subscriptions, filtering, geofencing
- > Reference delivery architectures
 - > RAN exposure, exposure from Core sensing function, ...
- > Security & governance
 - > Authentication/authorization, integrity, audit, policy enforcement



Structure

Charter

Mission:

- > Identify end-user requirements for sensing data sourced from mobile networks and develop a framework for sensing data acquisition, representation, transport, delivery, security, and governance.

Goals:

- > Identify end-user-specific technical requirements
- > Define use-case-driven data requirement profiles
- > Develop a common catalog of ISAC data products
- > Define data models
- > Create reference architectures for delivery paths
- > Identify interoperability requirements

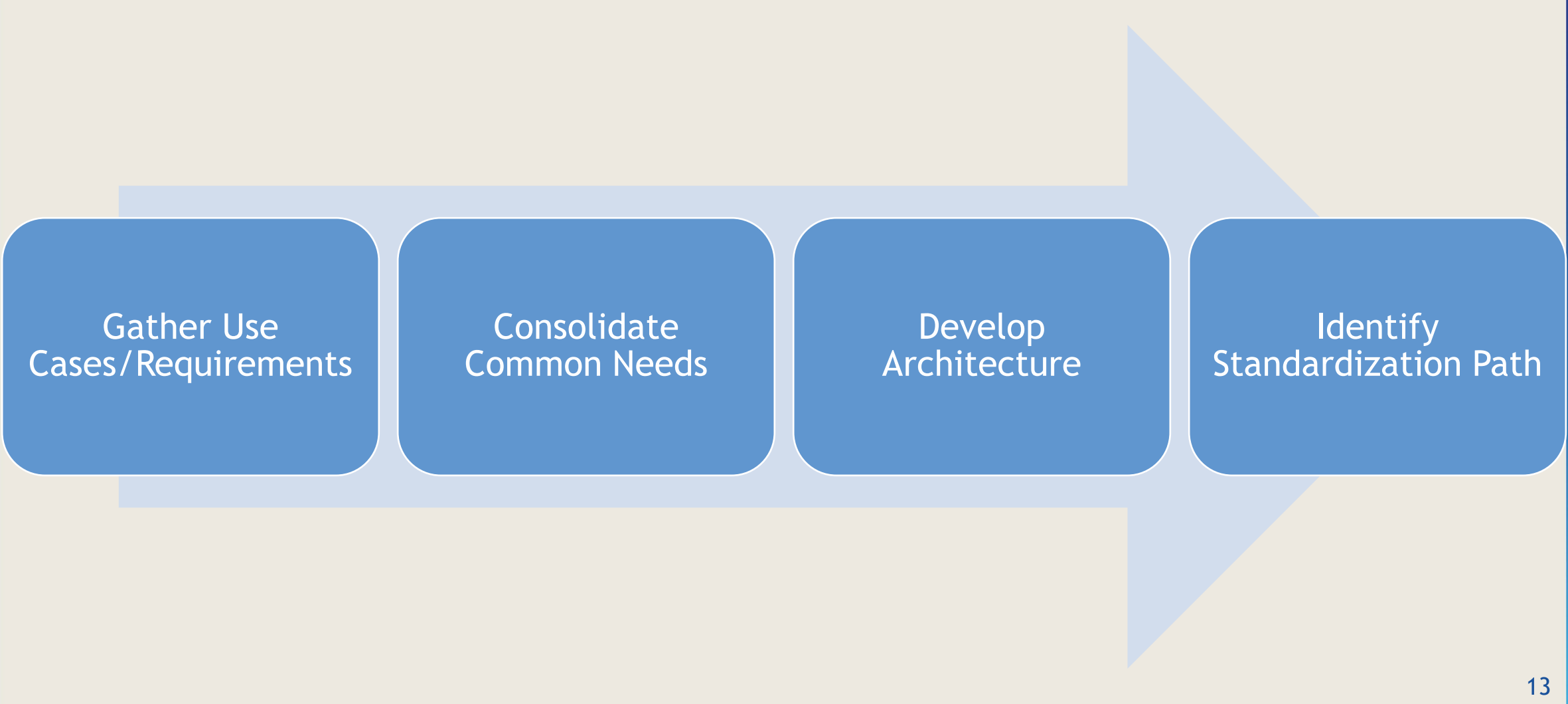
Participation & Leadership



- > Companies must be an NGA or an existing ATIS member to participate
 - > Non-ATIS/NGA member government agencies may participate on a case-by-case basis
- > All participants must not be barred from federal contracts.
- > Interim co-chairs:
 - > Brian Daly (AT&T)
 - > Havish Koorapaty (Ericsson)
 - > Doug Castor (InterDigital)

Work Plan

Approach



Initial Work Plan

- > Use Cases (2-3mos)
 - > Customer-driven approach
 - > Gather from government stakeholders and commercial interests
- > Data Requirements (3-6mos)
 - > Data elements, fidelity, latency, update frequency, always-on vs. on-demand, etc.
 - > Identify data formats in existing standards (e.g., NATO data standards)
 - > Synthesizing use cases requirements into consolidated data requirements
 - > Data Security/Confidentiality/AAA
- > Data/Interface Architecture (3-6mos)
- > Identify standardization needs (1-3mos)

Policy Impacts

Policy Impacts

- > There are policy and regulatory considerations involving both government and non-government use of ISAC sensing information, particularly involving security and privacy.
- > The NGA Policy Committee will evaluate legal/regulatory/policy impacts of ISAC and its related data products, in a parallel workstream.
 - > Participation in this workstream is limited to NGA Full Members, as is stipulated by the NGA Operating Procedures

Next Steps

- > Meeting bi-weekly on Mondays from 4:00pm-5:30pm Eastern, starting June 29, 2026.
- > [Participant Interest Form](#)
- > Questions?

