

Introduction to Biometrics and Biometric Systems





Terminal Learning Objective



- Action: Describe common Biometric collection and processing systems and associated equipment and capabilities.
- Condition: Given student handouts and class notes.
- Standard: Describe current Biometric Systems, equipment, and capabilities.



Administrative Data



- Safety Requirements: None.
- Risk Assessment: Low.
- Environmental Conditions: None.
- Evaluation: Student Checks.



Agenda



- Overview of Biometrics
- How Biometrics Supports Your Mission
- Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
- Summary and Questions



How Does Biometric Technology Support Your Mission?





(U) 15 March, Fingerprint Match Made. Initial Information given to NGIC by both the Biometric Management Office-Biometric Fusion Center (BMO-BFC) and FBI-Terrorist Explosives Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)

- Name: Ali Hasan, Makar Raheed
- DOB: 19700101
- Date of Arrest: 20031126
- Arrest Charge: Weapons
- FBI Case #: HQ-C1441327-1619-F01009600



Biometrics Defined



- Bio (life) + Metrics (measurement)
 - Biometrics is the Measurement of Life
- 2 types of biometrics: Physiological and Behavioral
- Used to verify the identity or claimed identity of an individual



Current Biometric Modalities

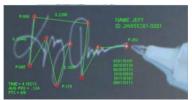


Physiological

- Iris Scan
- Finger and Palm Prints
- Hand/Finger Geometry
- Vascular Imaging
- Facial Recognition
- Voice Pattern
- Retina Scan
- DNA
- Odor, Earlobe, Sweat pore, Lips

Behavioral

- Signature
- Keystroke
- Speech Recognition
- Gait



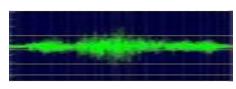














Origin of Current Biometric Systems



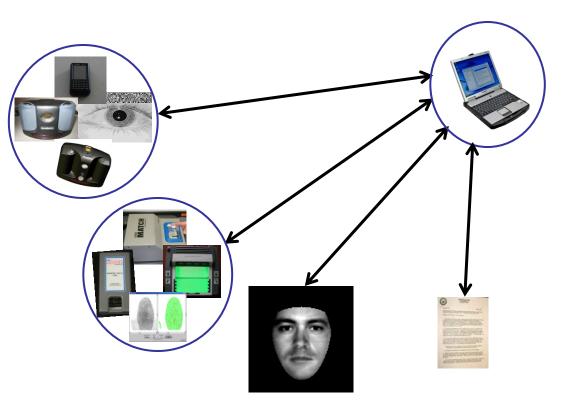
- Origin of Biometric Automated Toolset (BAT) and the Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment (HIDE):
 - US Forces in Kosovo lacked ability to positively identify Local National Hires (LNH); a LNH could be fired but could go to a different camp and get re-hired.
 - Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT) introduced in Kosovo in 2001. BAT provided a concrete identification means.
 - HIIDE developed to provide an untethered, portable biometric collection and identification platform. Fielded to Army Spring 2007.
- BISA developed for Iraq to provide for a system of identifying, vetting, and tracking local national hires (LNH) and locally employed personnel (LEP).



What is BAT?



- Software program
 - <u>Collect</u> Biometric and other Identifying info
 - Save biometrics and info to database
 - Query and Search the database (currently 1.2 Mil and growing)



Current Uses

- Anti-terrorism/Force Protection Screening (AT/FP)
- Detainee Operations
- Sensitive Site Exploitation
- Intelligence/High Value Target
- Border Control/Port of Entry Operations
- Population Census and Control
- Civil Military Operations



Three Biometrics Used by BAT



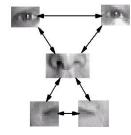






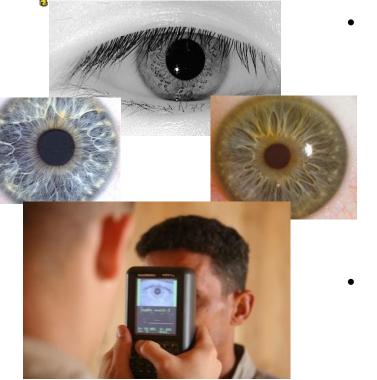






Iris Recognition





BAT incorporates a handheld Iris Recognition Device developed by Securimetrics, Inc.

Scalable and fast, capable of providing realtime responses.

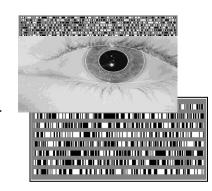
Extremely accurate identification with a False Acceptance Rate of: 1:1.2 million.

Represents each iris as a small, 512-byte Iris Code. An average jpeg photograph is 1.6Mb or 1,600,000 bytes.













Fingerprint Recognition





- BAT incorporates a Fingerprint capture and identification engine developed by Neurotechnilogija
- One of the oldest and most recognizable biometric modalities.
- Extremely accurate identification.
- Searchable against FBI Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) database





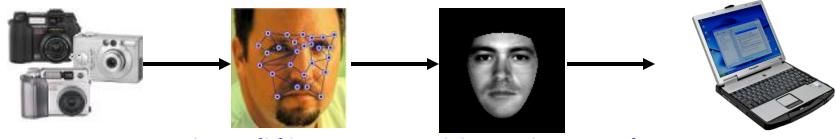




Facial Recognition



- The Biometrics Automated Toolset incorporates a Face Recognition Engine developed by Lau Technologies, Inc.
- Ability to take photos from BAT and make 3D images
- Accuracy reduced by external variables such as light, distance from the subject and facial position.
- Represents faces as an extremely concise 128-byte "eigenface" template for minimal storage and improved search speed
- Used by the State Department to find duplicate visa applicants, by motor vehicle divisions, by law enforcement agencies and in Department of Defense initiatives.



Accomplishing tomorrows training requirements today.



Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment (HIIDE)



- Handheld, Tactical,
 Multi-modal, Biometric
 Enrollment and
 Identification Device
- Tactical extension of the Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT)





HIIDE System Description



- Collects Iris, Fingerprint, photograph and Biographical data
- Creates a "portfolio" that can be imported into the BAT system as a digital dossier.
- Watch lists can be imported into HIIDE from BAT for on the objective identification.



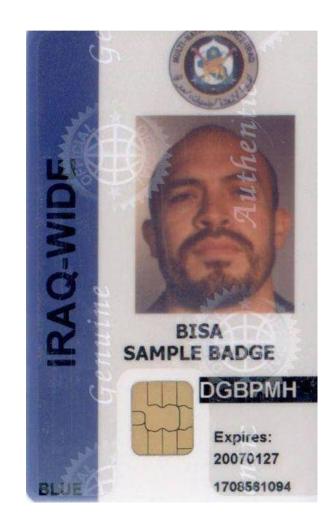




Biometric Identification System for Access (BISA)



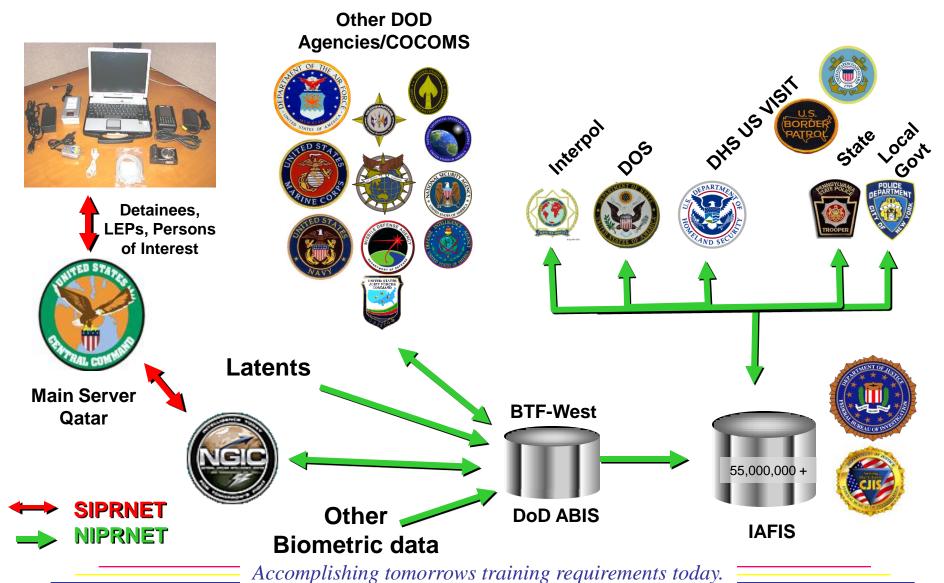
- Collects biometric data and biographical information from all visitors
- Uses ID Badge and biometric to ensure person is who he/she says they are
- Vetted against other databases via NPRnet





Biometric Architecture







Your role in collecting Biometrics



- Ties a person to their biometrics, not just their name
- Eases Identification of foreigners/possible enemies
- Collects other Intelligence information
- Database accessible/searchable by many
- Allows identification at the tactical level
- Provides information for criminal prosecution

Caution:

Data is only as reliable as the person who collected and entered it!



Summary



- Biometrics defined
- Purpose of Biometrics
- Core biometric functions
- Origin of current systems and architecture
- Mission; Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
- Biometric Modalities and Systems



Questions







TRAINING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that		
has completed the Introduction to Biometrics and Biometric Systems training.		
Signature	-	Date