Department of Homeland Security

Less Than 10-Print Processing













Less Than 10-P Processing

- 2-P Systems Becoming More Common
- Offer Significant Advantages
- But Interoperability Issues Remain





Examples of Less Than 10-P

- Border Control
- Mobile Law Enforcement
- Social Services/Welfare
- Driver's License Identity Management
- Voter Registration Fraud Detection











US-VISIT

US-VISIT IDENT

Entry: Search & Enroll









If no Watchlist hit. search & enroll into

US-VISIT

√ 24.9 Million Travelers **Processed**

Watchlist Categories

- ✓ Terrorists
- ✓ Wanted Criminals
- ✓ Sexual Offenders
- ✓ Immigration Violators

Watchlist **Fingerprint Database** (1.2 Million)

US-VISIT Fingerprint Database (21 Million)



- ✓ 3,335 Watchlist Hits
- √ 0.1% False Hit Rate



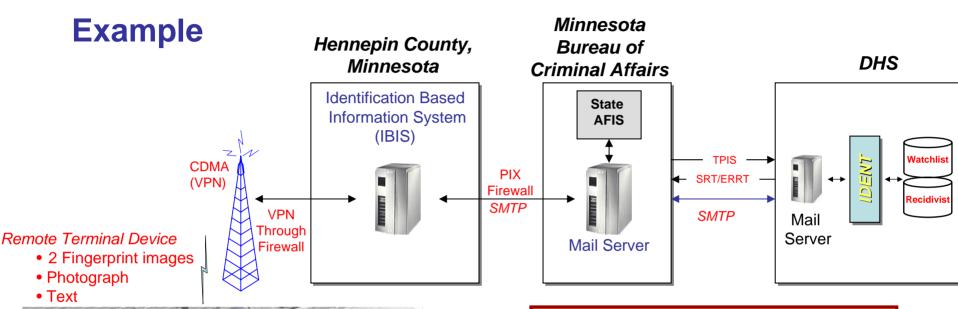


Statistics as of 4/20/2005





Mobile Law Enforcement





 Parallel 2-P Searches of State and DHS Fingerprint Systems

152 Mobile Devices Currently Used in LA, Ontario and Alameda Counties, California and Portland, Oregon





Advantages of Less Than 10-P

- Lower Scanner Costs
- Greater Subject Acceptance
- More Rapid Fingerprint Capture
- Less Required Bandwidth for Transmission
- Lower Data Storage Volumes/Costs
- Faster Search Times
- Lower Overall System Costs





Issues of Less Than 10-P

- Lack of Interoperability Standards
 - Image Quality
 - Image Aspects (Size, Resolution, etc.)
 - Number of/Which Fingers
 - Template Definition
- No Scanner Compliance Standards
- Reduced Information Available: Effect on TAR/FAR





TAR/FAR Effects

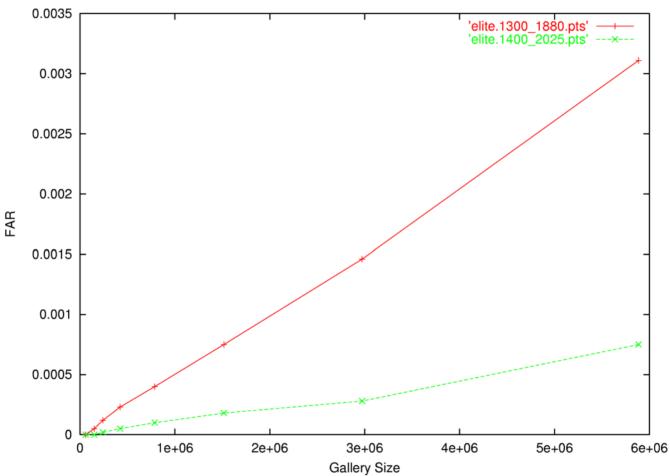
NIST (NISTR 7110) Evaluated US-VISIT 2-P Performance

- TAR Is Independent of Database Size (At least Up to 6M)
- FAR Increases With Database Size
- Both TAR and FAR Affected By Image Quality
- 1:many Accuracy For a 2-finger Search Against a 6M Subject Database is 95% With a False Hit Rate of 0.08% (Exceeding US-Visit Requirements)
- Using 2 Fingers, The 1:1 Matching Accuracy was 99.5% With A False Accept Rate of 0.1% (Exceeding Visit Requirements)





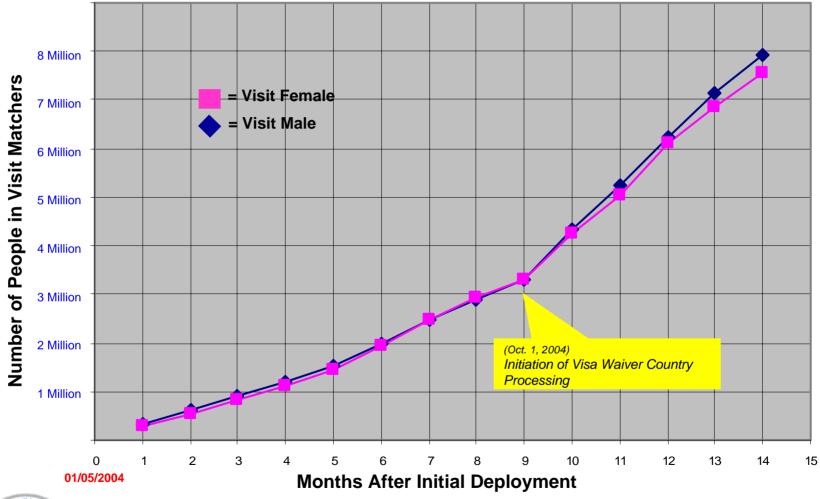
Impact of gallery size on performance (FAR)







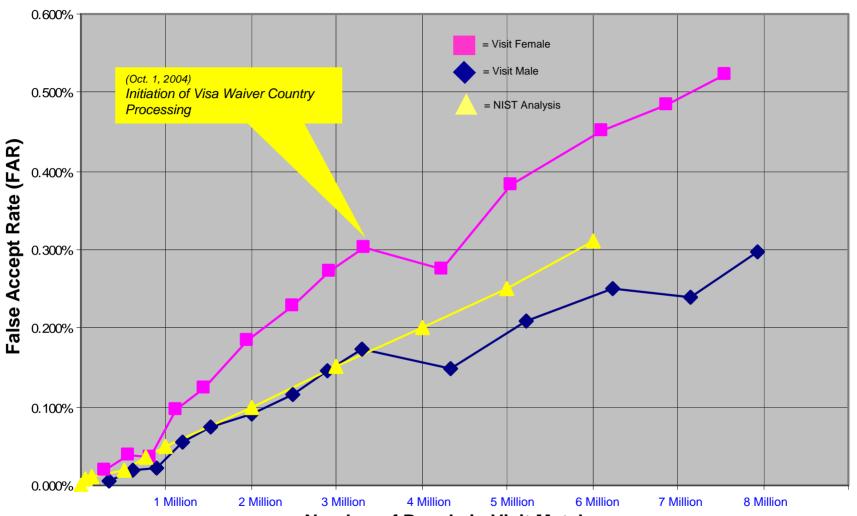
US-VISIT Database Growth







US-VISIT Database Growth









US-VISIT Database Growth

- Effect of FAR Is Driven By Operational Issues
 - In "Lights Out" System Must Have Trade-off with TAR
 - In Human Verification System, Examiner Load Becomes Issue
- Example:

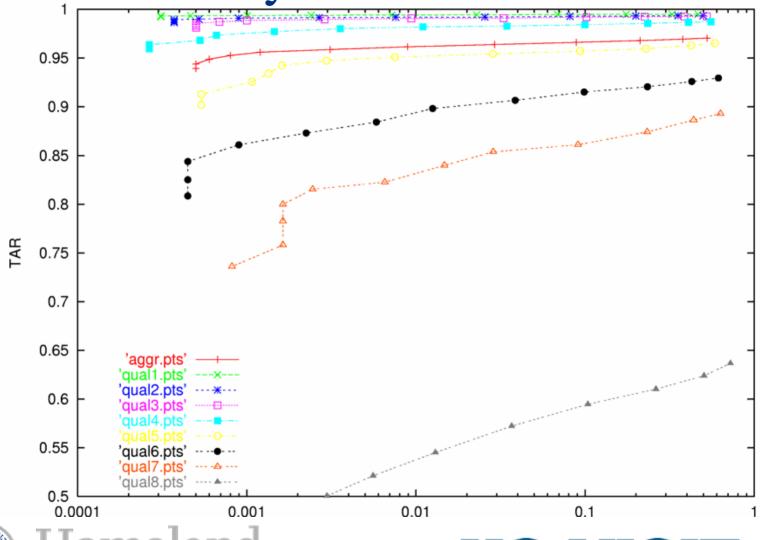
0.4% FAR Results in (0.4% x 100K Trxs/Day) = 400 Examiner Verifications

- 24x7 Availability of Examiners Will allow US-VISIT To Grow To Very Large Size
- But Eventually Will Need To Reduce FAR
 - Additional Biometric
 - Better Image Quality





NIST Accuracy Chart





Homeland Security



2-P Interoperability Issues

- NIST Image Quality Analysis
 - Recommends That Image Sizes Below 320 by 320 Not Be Used
 - Found Decrease in TAR (1:1) From 98.6% to 76.2% for 180 by 180 in Comparison to 368 by 368 For Single Finger
 - Image Compression in The Range Up to 20 to 1
 Produces Minimal Effects on Accuracy
- Which Fingers?
- Template Definition
- Do We Need A 2-P Scanner Certification Process?



