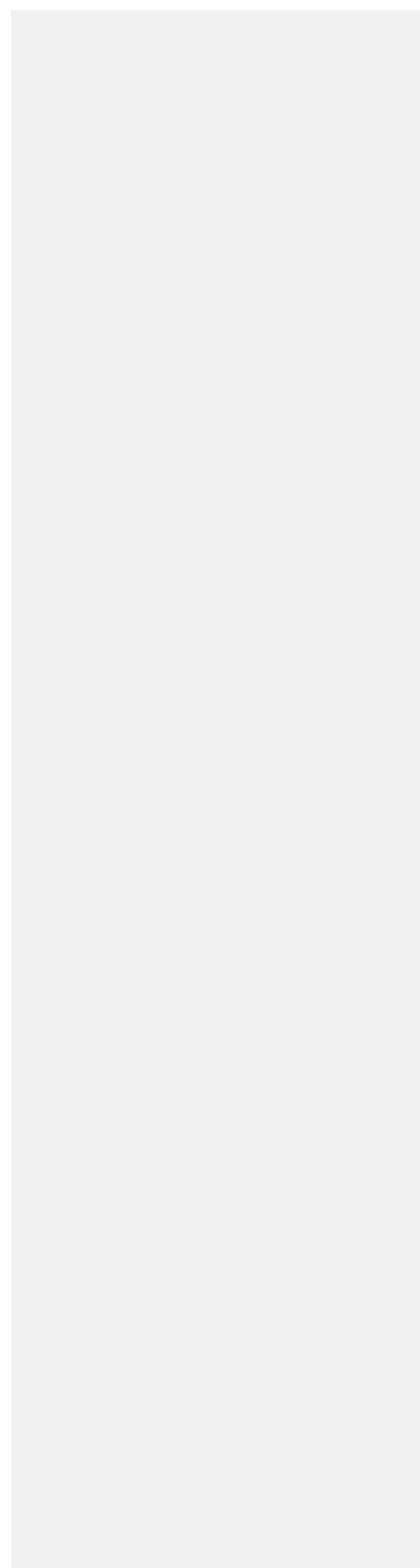


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Investigatory Voice Biometrics Committee Report
Development of a Draft Type-11 Voice Signal Record

09 March, 2012

Version 1.8



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74 **Summary**

75
76 The idea of automated and semi-automated (human-assisted) speaker recognition for forensic
77 and investigatory applications goes back to World War II. Considerable government monies
78 have been spent over the intervening 70 years in developing technical approaches, speech
79 databases and testing programs. Missing from these efforts, however, has been the development
80 of a forensic voice recording interchange format comparable to the interchange formats that
81 currently exist for fingerprint, palmprint, face, iris, scar/mark/tattoo, and DNA data used for the
82 purpose of human recognition. The Investigatory Voice Biometrics Committee (IVBC) was
83 created by the FBI in early 2011 to take on the task of initiating development of a voice
84 recording format to allow the interchange of voice data within the ANSI/NIST ITL forensic
85 biometric data interchange standard [1], the current *de facto* international standard for exchange
86 of biometric data for law enforcement and national security applications. This document is a
87 report on those efforts and contains the first draft of a voice recording interchange format, which
88 will be known as a "Type-11 Voice Signal Record" within the parlance of the ANSI/NIST ITL
89 community. The Type-11 record is modeled roughly after existing record types in the 2011
90 version of the ANSI/NIST standard, but will allow exchange of both digital and analog data
91 using both electronic and physical media. This Type-11 record is designed to be used within
92 ANSI/NIST formatted transactions for law enforcement and homeland security-type speaker
93 recognition applications. It is not designed for speaker recognition within logical or physical
94 access control, "time-and-attendance", point-of-sale, or other consumer applications. It is the
95 intent of the IVBC to submit this draft into the ANSI/NIST ITL process in early 2012 as a
96 proposed starting point for the development of a speaker recognition supplement to the existing
97 2011 version of the standard.
98

99 **Introduction**

100
101 Speaker recognition presents some unique challenges not found in other forms of human
102 recognition, such as fingerprint, iris or face. The human voice, generally carrying both speech
103 and non-speech sounds, propagates varying distances through air to reach acoustic transducers
104 (usually microphones) of varying amplitude and phase response. We will consider a
105 "speaker" to be any person producing voice sounds ("vocalizations"), although with the current
106 state of technology, speaker recognition usually requires vocalizations containing speech
107 (linguistic content). We will also consider an automated interlocutor to be a "speaker" in this
108 context, although such a speaker will not be the primary subject of a speaker recognition
109 transaction.

110
111 When voice sounds carry speech, that speech usually occurs within a social context involving
112 more than one speaker. Consequently, a speech signal collected *in situ* will generally contain the
113 voices of multiple speakers, each voice signal with its own transfer function between the speaker
114 and the transducer. Segmenting and de-conflicting overlapped voice signals ("speaker
115 separation") through automation is currently an unsolved problem in the general case, thus

Comment [1]: General Comment (GC) 1: The number of "mandatory" items needs to be limited if it is to be used in our environment, since we often have no idea of most of the information in the record. Example - speech from a video that is downloaded from the Internet. We would normally have no info on what recorder was used to record it, which is currently noted as a mandatory item

Comment [2]: GC 2: I can see the value of this tour de force record in an LE environment, but here it can be hard to get analysts (myself included) to fill out the 20 or so pieces of metadata present in the DB for our SID system. If this record is associated with an automated system, that problem would be largely mitigated by having the machine fill out the majority of the record, with humans adding information iteratively (linguists checking/adding language and dialect, others adding mental state, etc.).

MARK: This appears as an editorial comment. Shall we record it for history in a diary and move on?

Comment [3]: General Comment 3: I presume that a similar record will be developed for speaker models. It is far more likely in the IC that models

Comment [4]: General Comment 4: I was wondering whether metric units will be used where applicable.

Comment [5]: GC 5: My only question is whether or not it makes sense to include anything about the certainty associated with the speaker label. Suppose that we assigned a

Comment [6]: GC 6: I am not completely happy with presenting this document only as a format for speaker identification (the very beginning, Summary, line 76). I think it could equally serve other purpo

Comment [7]: GC 7: The document needs a list of abbreviations, I did not have problem with the technical ones, but there is another set that is related to the organizational schemes, data-flows, etc., an

Comment [8]: GC 8: It is not clear, where the information for automatic speaker recognition software (features, statistics, low-dimensional

Comment [9]: Is there a reason defense applications are not mentioned.

Comment [10]: (lacking context) .. similar to those used in IVR systems?

Comment [USS11]: I was hoping this wasn't the only description of how speech is "unique" but it appears that it is. And this suggests the writers of the document want to portray spee

Comment [12]: The document counts on speaker physically producing the vocalizations (105). This might not be always true - think of a tapped conference with remote participants, wher

Comment [13]: Some non-speech features have been used for speaker reco .. pause distributions in turn taking, rhythm/cadence, laughter and throat clearing.

116 implying that operational applications of speaker recognition technology will involve audio
117 recordings containing multiple speakers and multiple acoustic transmission paths.
118

Comment [14]: That is not the case for all operational applications, i.e., in certain applications you often find speakers (and speech) in isolation. For example, four-wire phone calls, interviews, propaganda videos, and speeches, to mention a few. (relative to two sections of this page)

119 The ANSI/NIST ITL standard was originally developed for the interchange of fingerprint data,
120 whether collected from latent prints lifted from crime scenes, scanned off of ink-based
121 fingerprint cards or taken directly from electronic “live” scanners. The standard, therefore, is
122 explicitly restricted to cases where, “All records in a transaction shall pertain to a single subject”.
123 This restriction presents special challenges for use of the standard for interchange of natural
124 voice signals, containing both speech and non-speech sounds, collected in a social, multi-speaker
125 context and stored either digitally or in analog form and either electronically or on physical
126 media. Therefore, a voice signal record type will have to accommodate: 1) bespoke recordings
127 of single speaker voice signals for the specific purpose of speaker recognition; 2) conversational
128 and interview scenario voice signals, digitized and segmented into clips, or “snips”, restricted to
129 speech from the single speaker of interest (the voice data subject); 3) unsegmented natural voice
130 signals on digital or analog media, with or without an accompanying timing diary of the
131 segments attributable to speech from the single speaker of interest; 4) unannotated speech
132 segment(s) for input to annotation work-flow tools. In all cases, the voice samples referred to in
133 the Type-11 record must accommodate signals collected non-continuously and stored in multiple
134 segments, a requirement that has been encountered before in other ANSI/NIST record types.
135 For example, the Type-14 (variable-resolution fingerprint images) record has the capacity to
136 carry multiple fingerprint samples in one image with segment boundary information for each
137 finger in the image, albeit from a single individual, and serves as a model in this regard.
138

Comment [USS15]: See above, but yes, overlapping speakers are an issue. However, this accounts for very little of the challenges within speaker recognition in the law enforcement domain.

139 There are other challenges facing a speaker recognition standard. The most significant ones
140 include:
141

- 142 • Voice signals generally contain both speech and non-speech elements, either of which
143 might be useful in speaker recognition applications.
- 144 • Unlike other modalities, voice signals are collected in time, not spatial, dimensions and
145 will not have a single “time of collection”.
- 146 • In mobile applications, even a single segment of a voice signal may not be linkable to a
147 single geographic location.
- 148 • Voice signals containing speech have direct informational content. Unlike other forms of
149 biometric recognition, the speech itself means something and, even if stripped of all
150 personally identifiable information including the acoustic content itself, may require
151 protection for privacy or security reasons.
152

Comment [16]: There are Auditory Scene Analysis systems (and other mic arrays) that do record (or estimate) speaker location or direction of speech sources.

And

Not always true for certain applications, it all depends on the communication platform or geocoding capabilities.

153 Consequently, creating a Type-11 record for voice signal transmission with the ANSI/NIST ITL
154 context is more complicated than simply copying an existing ANSI/NIST record type and
155 changing terminology (for example, substituting “voice” for “fingerprint” and “signal” for
156 “image”) as has been often suggested by the standards community. In the case of DNA Type-18
157 records, ANSI/NIST has previously shown significant flexibility in dealing with record types
158 which carry non-spatial data with significant content beyond that required for the recognition of
159 individuals. Consequently, we fully expect that the current ANSI/NIST structure can flex to
160 accommodate the “nuisances” of voice.
161
162

Comment [USS17]: No mention whatsoever of the more obvious and challenging speech variability concerns related to social and behavioral mismatch.

163

164 Investigatory Voice Committee Membership

165

166 Joseph Campbell, MIT	174 Alvin Martin, Consultant
167 Carson Dayley, FBI	175 Hirotaka Nakasone, FBI
168 Craig Greenberg, NIST	176 Mark Przybocki, NIST (IVBC Chair)
169 Peter Higgins, Consultant	177 Vince Stanford, NIST
170 Alysha Jeans, FBI	178 Pedro Torres-Carrasquillo, MIT
171 Ryan Lewis, FBI	179 James Wayman, Consultant
172 Jim Loudermilk, FBI	180 Bradford Wing, NIST
173 Kenneth Marr, FBI	

181

182 Definitions of Specialized Terms Used in this Document

183

184 Acoustic signal

185 Pressure waves in a media with information content.

186 Note: In this document, acoustic signals will be restricted to **pressure waves in air.**

187

188 Audio signal

189 Information in analog or digital form that contains acoustic content (voice or otherwise), capable
190 of being transduced into an audible acoustic signal.

191 Note: By “audible” we mean “capable of being heard by humans”.

192

193 Contemporaneous

194 Existing at or occurring at the same period of time.

195 Note: In this record type, the phrase “contemporaneous capture of a voice signal” indicates
196 recording of the voice signal at the time of the speaker vocalization.

197

198 Diary

199 List giving the start and stop times of speech segments of interest pertaining to the primary voice
200 signal subject within the voice signal.

201 Note: Diarization of segments from multiple speakers requires multiple Type-11 records,
202 one for each speaker.

203

204 Known Voice Signal

205 A voice signal from an individual who has been “identified”, or individuated in a way that allows
206 linking to additional, available information about that individual.

207

208 Metadata

209 Documentation about the voice signal necessary or helpful in supporting the types of speaker
210 recognition transactions likely to be encountered in law enforcement and homeland security
211 applications.

212

Comment [18]: “pressure waves in air” does not take into account the usage of laryngophones (that are later mentioned as one possible type of mikes).

213 Physical medium
214 Any external storage material of the voice signal in either analog or digital form. Examples
215 include reel-to-reel recording tape, cassette tape, Compact Disc, phonograph record.
216
217 Quality
218 An estimate of the usefulness of a voice signal for the purpose of speaker recognition.
219
220 Questioned Voice Signal
221 A voice signal from an individual who is unknown and cannot currently be linked to any
222 previously encountered individual.
223 Note: The task of speaker identification is to link a questioned voice sample to a known
224 voice sample ~~so that the speaker can be linked to additional, available information.~~
225
226 Record (n)
227 An ANSI/NIST biometric data format type, in its entirety, within an ANSI/NIST transaction.
228 Note 1: In this document, this will be the Type-11 record unless otherwise stated.
229 Note 2: An ANSI/NIST transaction might contain multiple Type-11 records, as well as
230 other record types, including the mandatory Type-1 record. In the current FBI Electronic
231 Biometric Transmission Standard (EBTS), a transaction will also contain the mandatory
232 Type-2 record.
233
234 Record (v)
235 The act of converting an acoustic voice signal directly from an individual into a storage media,
236 perhaps through contemporaneous, intermediate (transient) signal types.
237 Note: We maintain this definition because of its entrenchment in natural language use.
238 Consequently, a record (n) is not recorded, it is created.
239 Note: Transcoding is the term used for further processing of the voice signal and any
240 digital or analog representation of that signal.
241
242 Record creation
243 The act of creating a Type-11 record pertaining to a voice signal(s).
244
245 Recording (n)
246 A stored acoustic signal in either analog or digital form.
247
248 Redaction
249 Over-writing of segments of a voice signal for the purpose of masking speech content in a way
250 that does not disrupt the time record of the original recording.
251
252 Snip (n)
253 A segment of a voice signal extracted from a larger voice signal recording.
254 Note: Also called a “clip” in some communities.
255
256 Snip (v)
257 Extraction of segments of a voice signal in a way that disrupts the continuity and time record of
258 the original recording.

Comment [19]: (lacking context) For both Signal Related Info and Content related info?

Comment [USS20]: I do not agree with this definition. A questioned voice signal is from a speaker that is simply unknown (or their identity can not be confirmed)

Comment [USS21]: I do not agree with this definition. The task of speaker ID is to determine if the questioned voice sample(s) shares the same source as a known voice sample. The last half of that definition must be agency specific.

MARK: I agree and believe we can delete as suggested.

259
260 **Speaker**
261 A vocalizing human, whether or not the vocalizations contain speech.
262 Note: An interlocutor might be a synthesized voice, which can be considered a “speaker”
263 within the context of this report.
264
265 **Speech**
266 Audible vocalizations made with the intent of communicating information through linguistic
267 content.
268 Note 1: Nonsensical vocalizations with linguistic content will be considered as speech.
269 Note 2: Speech can be made by humans or by **machine synthesizers**.
270
271 **Subject of the Type-11 record**
272 The person to whom the voice data in the Type-11 record applies.
273 Note: Because a transaction can include Type-11 records for interlocutors and others not named
274 as the subject of the transaction, the subject of the Type-11 record need not be the subject of the
275 transaction.
276
277 **Subject of the transaction**
278 The person to whom the transaction applies.
279 Note: The primary or only speaker in a Type-11 record need not be the subject of the
280 transaction.
281
282 **Transaction**
283 A transmission between sites or agencies comprised of records, types of which are defined in the
284 ANSI/NIST ITL 1-2011 [1].
285 Note: An ANSI/NIST-ITL transaction is called a file in Traditional encoding and an
286 Exchange Package in XML encoding.
287
288 **Transcoding**
289 Any transfer, compression, manipulation, re-formatting or re-storage of the original recorded
290 material.
291 Note 1: Transcoding is not the first recording of the acoustic signal.
292 Note 2: Transcoding can be lossless or lossy.
293
294 **Voice data file**
295 The digital, encoded file primarily containing the sounds of vocalizations of both speech and
296 non-speech content, convertible to an acoustic signal replicating the original acoustic signal.
297 Note 1: A voice data file is extracted from an audio signal, but not all audio signals contains
298 voice data and not all voice data is speech.
299 Note 2: A physical medium, such as a cassette tape, contains a voice signal but is not a
300 voice data file.
301
302 **Voice recording**
303 A signal, stored on a digital or analog medium, of vocalizations containing both speech and non-
304 speech content.

Comment [22]: (lacking context of where on page) Are you prescribing particular methods?

MARK: the answer is surely no. We should check if this page is giving that perception.

Comment [23]: -speech can also be produced by replay devices, not just by humans or synthesizers (see my comment #3 above)

MARK: Should we replace “or by machine synthesizers” with “or by other means”

305
306 Voice signal subject
307 The single speaker of interest in the Type-11 record.
308 Note 1: This may not be the subject of the transaction.
309 Note 2: The voice signal subject may be known or unknown.
310

311 Relationship Between the Type-11 Record and Other Record 312 Types and Documents

313
314 A Type-11 record would never be used in isolation, but would be placed in the context of an
315 ANSI/NIST ITL transaction, which would by necessity contain at least the mandatory Type-1
316 record. A single ANSI/NIST transaction might contain several Type-11 records: for example,
317 one or more Type-11 records of “Known” voice signals perhaps from different individuals and
318 one or more Type-11 records with “Questioned” signals. In an FBI EBTS transaction, there will
319 be a separate Type-2 record for the “Questioned” and each “Known” speaker. Further, the
320 specifics of the implementation of the standard to support various types of transactions between
321 agencies, including the mapping of subjects identified in Type-2 records to their roles in voice
322 recordings, would be specified in “exchange agreements”, such as the Electronic Biometric
323 Transmission Specification (EBTS) [2] used by the FBI and DOD. The EBTS specifies by Type
324 of Transaction (TOT) which fields and record types will be mandatory and which optional.
325

326 The Type-11 record will also utilize the new Type-20 record included in the 2011 version of
327 ANSI/NIST ITL. Type-20 is a broadly defined record type for unedited and unmodified source
328 data from which data subject-specific, segmented biometric data can be derived. The Type-11
329 record can take advantage of the availability of the Type-20 records as a method for transmitting
330 unedited or unmodified voice signals when in digital form.
331

332 For EBTS users, development of the Type-11 record must take place within the context of the
333 existing Type-1, Type-2 and Type-20 records and the current EBTS, all of which are living
334 documents subject to modification. Domains of interest, such as the Criminal Justice
335 Information Services Division of the FBI (CJIS), may in the future update their EBTS
336 specification to reflect use of Type-11 records within their domains.
337

338 This report of the IVBC contains no information about recording or transmission “best
339 practices”, although we acknowledge the extreme importance of these issues. It is the intention
340 of the committee to develop such documents in the future.
341

342 Some Types of Transactions Supported by a Type-11 Record

343
344 The IVBC considered various types of voice signal transactions currently supported and
345 anticipated by the FBI. The committee recommends that the current FBI EBTS document be
346 updated to support these voice signal transactions. This committee also recommends that a best
347 practices document for use by the FBI EBTS community of interest be developed describing how

Comment [24]: (lacking context of where on page) What are these? Because of storage constraints?

348 to use Type-11 and other record types for commonly expected scenarios of operation. This work
349 can be accomplished at a speed determined appropriate by EBTS community. A partial list of
350 potential “types of transactions” (TOTs) would be:

Comment [25]: (lacking context) This issue should be addressed given collections in place and planned.

- 351
- 352 1. Voice model creation and storage for a known speaker
 - 353 2. Voice model creation and storage for an unknown speaker.
 - 354 3. Comparison of the speakers in two audio recordings.
 - 355 4. Comparison of the voice in an audio recording to the voice models from a list of known
356 speakers.
 - 357 5. Converting an analog audio recording into digitized voice data file(s).
 - 358 6. Duplicating or transcoding an audio recording.
 - 359 7. Finding and isolating voice signals in an audio recording.
 - 360 8. Finding and isolating speech signals within an audio recording.
 - 361 9. Determination of the distinct speakers in an audio recording.
 - 362 10. Indexing an audio recording into voice segments attributable to distinct speakers.
 - 363 11. Creation of a diary, attributing speech segments to a speaker of interest.
 - 364 12. Creation of word or phone level transcriptions, in the language spoken, of segments of
365 speech attributable to a single speaker.
 - 366 13. Redaction of an audio recording to remove sensitive speech segments.
 - 367 14. Snipping of an audio recording to remove segments of non-speech, speech not
368 attributable to the subject of interest, or speech not of interest to the transaction.
 - 369 15. Enhancing the speech segments in an audio recording for return to the submitting agency
370 for use in human-assisted or automated speaker recognition applications.
 - 371 16. Authentication of an audio recording as containing the continuous speech of a single
372 speaker without deletions or insertions.
 - 373 17. Transfer voice recording to an archive for permanent storage.

Comment [26]: -the storage does not need to be permanent – it can be well mandated to store it for a limited time.

374 The above list of potential “TOTs” will have to be further refined to determine which transaction
375 types require responses from the receiving agency and which do not.

MARK: This is a partial list so I think we can delete the comment (record in a diary) and move on.

377 The Type-1 record within an ANSI/NIST transaction contains Field 1.004 for specifying the
378 TOT – the purpose for which the transaction was generated. This field may be left blank in an
379 ANSI/NIST transaction to indicate that the submitting agency is asking for a transaction type not
380 formally listed.

Comment [USS27]: Characterization of the social/behavioral dynamic in the recording, i.e: accommodation, interlocutor issues (authoritative dynamic between speaker and interlocutor), etc.

382 This voice signal record type must support all of these transactions originating from submitting
383 agencies with little or no capability in digitizing audio signals or in speech analysis, as well as
384 inter- and intra-laboratory transmissions on fully or partially processed voice recordings.
385 Further, the type of transactions ultimately to be performed on the voice recording might not be
386 fully known at the time the Type-11 record is created. Therefore, the voice recordings referred
387 to in the record must be accompanied by documentation, when available, to support a very wide
388 variety of potential transactions. In this report, this documentation will be referred to as
389 “metadata” and will be of four basic types:

MARK: This comment is asking for us to add to our partial list.

- 391
- 392 • Administrative metadata: who initiated the transaction, why and with what authority?

- 393
- 394
- 395
- 396
- 397
- 398
- 399
- 400
- Speaker metadata: what is known about the speaker of interest and their physical and psychological condition at the time of the speech?
 - Content metadata: what language is being spoken, when was the original content spoken under what conditions, and what content information is available that might help in the speaker recognition process?
 - Audio technology metadata: how was the voice signal collected, stored and processed and what technical parameters will help in the faithful reproduction and analysis of the signal within the storage medium?

401

402 Some of this **metadata**, such as the time and date of the original recording, might only be known

403 from external sources. Some of the metadata, such as the language being spoken, might be

404 discernible from the voice recording itself. Much of the metadata might not be known or

405 available to the various agencies creating the audio recording, the Type-11 record and the

406 ANSI/NIST transaction. All of the metadata, however, could be useful in the processing of the

407 audio recording given the potential for widely varying transactions and should be made readily

408 available to the receiving agency without requiring the reprocessing of the audio recording.

409 Consequently, our goal is to create as many non-redundant metadata fields as possible to permit

410 transmission of documentation of potential future interest, even if the metadata could potentially

411 be recovered from the audio recording itself. Most of these fields will be optional because much

412 of the potentially relevant metadata may be unknown to the various agencies involved in the

413 transaction.

414

415 **Scope of the Type-11 Record**

416

417 This record type is intended to support the transmission of audio recordings containing speech by

418 one or more speakers and noise (data of no interest to the transaction, whether speech, non-

419 speech voice data, or non-voice data) for forensic and investigatory purposes in the context of an

420 ANSI/NIST ITL transaction pertaining to a single, perhaps unknown, individual. These

421 transmissions are intended to support transactions related to detecting and recognizing speakers,

422 extracting from an audio recording speech segments attributable to a single speaker, and linking

423 speech segments by speaker, whether these functions are to be accomplished through automated

424 means (computers), human experts, or hybrid human-assisted systems. Related functions, such

425 as redaction, authentication, phonetic transcription and enhancement, while also supported, are

426 not the primary concern of this record type, although audio recordings supporting these related

427 functions may be transmitted via Type-11 records. This record type is not designed for use in

428 logical or physical access control, “time-and-attendance”, “point-of-sale”, or other consumer or

429 commercial applications, and does not support streaming transactions. This record does not

430 define the transmission of features or models extracted from voice data. This record type does

431 not restrict the media by which the audio recording will be transmitted, but will support digital

432 transmission of transaction information regardless of the audio recording media. A best practices

433 document for voice recording will be created in a future effort.

434

Comment [28]: (Lacking Context of where in page – now just (LC!)) Are you prescribing particular (approved/suggested methods?

Mark: The answer is surely no.

435 **Source Documents**

- 436
- 437 1. ANSI/NIST ITL 1-2011, “Data Format for the Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial & Other
- 438 Biometric Information”, NIST Special Publication 500-290, November, 2011
- 439 2. “Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification”, Criminal Justice Information Services
- 440 Division, IAFIS-DOC 01078-9.2, 9 December, 2011
- 441 3. Collaborative Digitization Program, Digital Audio Working Group, “Digital Audio Best
- 442 Practices”, version 2.1, October, 2006,
- 443 <http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/systems/digitalinitiatives/docs/digital-audio-bp.pdf>
- 444 4. Audio Engineering Society, “AES standard for audio metadata - Audio object structures
- 445 for preservation and restoration”, AES57-2011, Sept. 21, 2011
- 446 5. Audio Engineering Society, “AES standard for audio metadata -Core audio metadata”,
- 447 AES60-2011, Sept. 22, 2011
- 448

449 **Administrative Metadata Requirements**

450

451 The IVBC identified the following requirements for administrative metadata for transactions

452 containing audio data:

Comment [29]: Would this include speaker-specific traits, e.g. speech impediments, accent, dialect or any other salient feature?

- 453
- 454 Requirement 1: Point-of-Contact (POC) Name
- 455 Requirement 2: Agency
- 456 Requirement 3: Phone number
- 457 Requirement 4: Originating agency case ID
- 458 Requirement 5: Transaction ID
- 459 Requirement 6: Embed Case ID
- 460 Requirement 7: Email address of submitter
- 461 Requirement 8: Alternative POC
- 462 Requirement 9: User defined fields, such as “FBI/non-FBI case”
- 463

464 The above information is required to promote traceability of the audio data. There are at least

465 three levels of traceability – to the submitting, compiling/post-processing and collecting

466 agencies. It is possible for all three agencies to be the same in some transactions, but they will

467 often be different.

468

469 The submitting agency is one approved to submit a transaction to a receiving agency for the

470 processing requested in the “Type of Transaction” (TOT) field within the Type-1 record.

471 Within the ANSI/NIST structure, the submitting agency is denoted in a Type-1 field, Field 1.008

472 (Originating Agency/ORI), which contains the identifying number of the agency that served as a

473 channel for the request to the receiving agency for processing. The name is contained in Field

474 1.017 Agency Names/ANM, information item originating agency name/OAN. Other record

475 Types also include Fields XX.004 (Submitting Agency/SRC) and XX.993 (Source agency name

476 / SAN). Within the U.S. law enforcement domain of interest, the relevant EBTSs establish that

477 ORI must be from an National Crime Information Center (NCIC)-authorized agency.

478

479 Type-18 (DNA) contains a more comprehensive Field 18.003 (DNA Laboratory Setting/DLS)
480 that will serve as a model for metadata on the lab or agency that created the voice recording.

Comment [30]: (LC) and (deleted) an (inserted)

481
482 As defined in the FBI EBTS (not in the ANSI/NIST ITL document itself), the agency that
483 compiled the raw data into a search transaction is identified in the Type-2 field, 2.073
484 (Controlling Agency Identifier/CRI). By FBI EBTS, the CRI itself has three levels and the ORI
485 and top-level CRI are usually the same¹.

486
487 The collecting agency is not specified in either Type-1 or Type-2 (as defined by EBTS) records.
488 The original source of the voice recording, which might be a local law enforcement office, 911
489 call center, or other non-law enforcement group, will be included specifically within the Type-11
490 record as Field 11.004 (Voice Laboratory Setting/VLS), modeled after Field 18.003 (DNA
491 Laboratory Setting/DLS) and after Field 19.004 (Plantar images: source agency/SRC)

492
493 We can map these three levels as follows.
494 Submitting agency – ORI Field 1.008; ANM_OAN Field 1.017
495 Compiling agency – CRI Field 2.073
496 Collecting agency – VLS Field 11.004; SAN Field 11.993

497
498 This complex system is used where a county / city has an AFIS that submits to the state and in
499 turn submitted by the state to the FBI. All of this structure will have to be re-thought for voice
500 and policies established.

Comment [31]: AFIS not explained. Expand and add to list of abbreviations.

MARK: We can do this.

501
502 So, with regard to the specific metadata requirements identified above by the IVBC, in FBI-
503 centric applications:

504
505 Response to requirement 1: Although neither the current Type-1 nor the FBI EBTS-defined
506 Type-2 records allow for inclusion of the agency responsible for the collection of an audio or
507 voice recording, this information is included in the Type-19 record field 19.004. Information
508 about the specific individual or individuals responsible for the collection and serving as a Point
509 of Contact will be a subfield of Field 11.004. Type-19 Field 19.004 contains additional
510 information about the original source (agency, non-agency) of the data, including multiple
511 subfields about the source. So for voice, Field 11.004 would contain data about the original
512 source and well as the information identified in Administrative Metadata Requirement 1 above.

513
514 Response to requirement 2: By FBI EBTS definition, the originating agency case ID is Field
515 2.009 and thus does not have to be defined as part of the Type-11 record.

516
517 Response to requirement 3: Phone number of the original source would be an additional subfield
518 of 11.004

519

¹ The only time these would be different in an FBI EBTS-based transaction is for a user that is authorized by the State Identification Bureau (SIB) to submit friction ridge searches directly to CJIS without passing through the state system. In this case the ORI would be for the state, while the top-level CRI would be for the agency directly submitting the transaction

520 Response to requirements 4 and 5: Transaction ID is Field 1.009 Transaction control
521 number/TCN. This can be the case ID of the originating agency. Additionally, Type-1 Field
522 1.010 Transaction control reference / TCR may be used to reference the TCN of a previous
523 transaction involving an inquiry or other action that required a response.
524

525 Response to requirement 6: Provision for embedding an FBI file number is made by the FBI
526 EBTS in Field 2.003. Field 2.012 is for the “FBI Latent Case Number”. These numbers are in a
527 format controlled by the FBI Latent fingerprint Section, a corollary set of numbers will have to
528 be established for voice records. Outside of the Type-11 record, the various EBTS controlling
529 authorities will have to add a **filed** for voice cases.

Comment [32]: Field.

MARK: Corrected

530
531 Response to requirement 7: As there is no provision currently within Type-1 for an email
532 address or alternate POC. However, Field 18.003 contains parallel information about the DNA
533 laboratory processing the data. For voice, this information would be placed in subfields of
534 11.004.
535

536 Response to requirement 8: An alternate point of contact can be specified in a subfield of 11.004.
537

538 Response to requirement 9: The record type will accommodate user defined fields as defined in
539 exchange agreements.

540
541 Also included in Type-1 is Field 1.006, which gives a priority (an integer 1...9) by the
542 originating agency for the processing of the data. The lower the number, the higher the priority,
543 as per the ANSI/NIST Standard. This field will be of interest in voice data transactions.
544 Receiving laboratories will have to provide guidance on their priority schema, perhaps in the
545 appropriate EBTS.
546

547 The security classification of both data and metadata is a concern for all ANSI/NIST record
548 types and is being addressed by US government committees through the use of a uniform
549 “wrapper” to the records to identify classification level. Consequently, security classification
550 issues will not be addressed in this document.
551

552 **Speaker and Content Metadata Requirements**

553
554 The IVBC has identified some of the requirements for metadata about the data subject and the
555 subject’s speech, which are listed below. We recognize that the distinction between “**permanent**”
556 and “temporary” attributes might be elusive in many cases.
557

Comment [33]: **body height** could be listed as another permanent speaker attribute. As is known from the literature, correlations between body height and acoustic properties such as formant frequencies are not impressive, but not fully absent either. If body height information can be obtained I think it should be stored because it can prove useful (probably more so in voice profiling than in voice comparison).

MARK: Body Height is not permanent.

- 558 1. Identifier
- 559 2. Permanent Attributes
- 560 a. gender

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- b. accent²
 - c. date of birth
 - d. native language
 - e. educational level (may not be permanent)
 - f. primary location where they grew up
 - g. speech impediment (may be intermittent)
3. Temporary attributes
- a. Impairment/intoxication
 - b. Language being spoken
 - c. Health status
 - d. Intelligibility
 - e. Style (public speech, conversation, read, prompted, interview, other)
 - f. Emotional state/vocal effort
 - g. Citizenship

In the case of voice data records belonging to the subject of the transaction, three of these items are already included in EBTS-defined Type-2 fields: identifier (name) – 2.018; gender (sex) – 2.024; date of birth – 2.022; citizenship -- 2.021.

In the case of voice data records of persons not the subject of the transaction, additional Type-2 records will be added to the transaction, but without altering the requirement that the transaction as a whole must pertain to a single subject.

The ANSI/NIST ITL standard states that Type-2 Fields 2.003 and above are user defined fields. “Individual fields shall conform to the specifications set forth by the agency to which the transmission is being sent...” This implies that we might specify additional speaker metadata requirements as specific Type-2 fields to be added to the existing fields defined in the appropriate EBTS specifications. However, there is also precedence in Type-18 (DNA) for donor specific information the field 18.006. A logical approach would be to place the permanent attributes of the speaker into Type-2 fields and place the temporary attributes as subfields because those attributes are only pertinent to the transaction at hand. Consequently, we could put:

- 2. X00 NL native language
- 2.X01 EL educational level
- 2.X02 UP geographical location of first 12 years of life
- 2.X03 SI speech impairment

within the Type-2 record definition of the FBI EBTS document, while defining the remaining speaker and content metadata as fields within the Type-11 record.

The current EBTS has a field (2.037 RFP) assigned for “reason fingerprinted”. Several implementations of the ANSI/NIST standard (e.g., the Afghan EBTS) have simply changed this

² Although this was an original requirement of the IVBC, we have been unable to find a metric or a means of codification of “accent”.

Comment [USS34]: “Accent” or dialect is by no means a permanent attribute.

Comment [35]: There can be more complicated **language acquisition biographies** than just one first language (L1) and one second language (L2). An example from our casework is a speaker who grew up in Russia (L1 Russian), came to Germany as a young adult (L2 Germany, with fluent but slightly accented German), and spoke English in the speech samples (L3 “school”-English, nonfluent with a pretty bad accent). Other examples are Arabic (L1), Dutch (L2), German (L3) or Kurdish (L1), Turkish (L2), German (L3). Maybe there is a more flexible way to specify language biographies in the permanent speaker attribute list than is possible in the current scheme.

MARK: Is this an example of specific information that the record should allow to be captured in a freeform notes section?

Comment [USS36]: The correct term is “speech pathology” or “impairment” but this is not necessarily permanent either and brings up a whole host of issues about how a pathology is even defined.

Comment [37]: – Temporary attributes – we had a seminar of Dr. Svobodova, a Czech forensic expert and she told us a story about a heavily schizophrenic person that had also two speaker characteristics different to such extent that it fooled her as well as other experts. I’m asking myself if it would make sense to add a field “personality” to 11.037 or if it is so rare that it could be left to COM field ...

MARK: Too rare. Leave for comment.

Comment [38]: **voice disguise** is a category that I see missing from the list of temporary attributes. I know, it’s a difficult category because there can be many types of voice disguise (e.g. changing the voice source to falsetto; changing the filter with lip rounding or insertion of objects in the mouth; imitating different dialects or foreign accents; distorting speech rhythm; using technical voice-changing devices or software) and because it might not be easy to detect whether voice disguise took place at all. Yet, voice disguise is a typically forensic type of phenomenon and has regularly been discussed in the literature (though from our experience it is not all too common, occurring in perhaps five to ten percent of the cases). If you decide to include voice disguise in field 11.037 (pp. 50-52), I can give you some more input. A recent survey of voice disguise is presented by Eriksson (2010).

Comment [39]: Temporary Attributes (Line 567) – What about adding dialect to this section (possibly as part of line 569)?

MARK: Second vote for dialect to be “temporary”

Comment [USS40]: Smoker or not, fatigue (possibly under health status), interlocutor effects, are very important under this heading

604 field to “reason enrolled”. The current FBI CJIS EBTS still uses fingerprints as identity
605 foundations. The submittal of facial images from known collections, for instance, are always
606 coupled with a set of fingerprints to ensure the facial image is linked to the correct FBI number.
607 It is anticipated that many, if not all, voice submittals will not include fingerprints. Consequently,
608 we could define within the FBI EBTS:

609
610 2.X04 RE reason enrolled

611
612 This field might additionally be used to contain the legal justification (i.e., Title III Omnibus
613 Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1968; Title 50 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
614 of 1978) for the existence of the voice data record. Alternatively, the Type-21 record could be
615 used to contain the necessary legal documents, such as court orders, supporting the recording.

616 **Audio Technology Metadata Requirements**

617
618 The IVBC has identified the following requirements for metadata about the audio technology
619 used to record the voice data:

- 620
- 621 1. Overall/Preliminary signal quality
 - 622 2. Duration measured in seconds
 - 623 3. Duration measured in samples
 - 624 4. Encoding
 - 625 5. Sampling rate
 - 626 6. Bit depth (may be encoding dependent)
 - 627 7. Recording (conversion of temporary to permanent storage)
 - 628 8. Time/date of recording
 - 629 9. Where recorded
 - 630 10. Type of recorder
 - 631 11. Make/model/serial number
 - 632 12. Transducer characteristics
 - 633 13. Transducer type: array, earbud, wire, microphone, handset, speaker phone,...
 - 634 14. Channel information

635
636 All of these elements would most naturally become fields and subfields within the Type-11
637 record and have been included in the following draft.
638

639 **Audit Logs**

640
641 The Record Type-98, “Information assurance record”, allows special data protection procedures
642 to ensure the integrity of the transmitted data and allows for the maintenance of an audit log.
643 Field 98.900 (Audit log / ALF) may be used to indicate how and why a transaction was
644 modified. The ALF is of particular use when a transaction is sent from one location to a second,
645 where additional information is included, before sending the transaction to a final destination for
646 processing. In the case of a voice recording, the ALF will be used to indicate how and why

Comment [41]: Are you considering naitiveness and proficiency in the spoken language as well?

647 redaction, snipping and diarization information was created or edited. See ANSI/ NIST ITL
648 2011, Section 8.22.

649
650 An example might be that a local police lab sends a transaction with multiple Type-11 records,
651 containing voice signals of both known and unknown persons, to the appropriate FBI Field
652 Office (FO) where additional information would be added, such as an FBI file number. The FO
653 might also redact case-sensitive speech from the voice recordings referenced in the Type-11
654 records before sending the transaction to another FBI forensic unit for additional redaction. The
655 forensic unit would then forward the updated transaction to the FBI Forensic Audio, Video and
656 Image Analysis Unit (FAVIAU). FAVIAU might create diaries of the questioned voice samples
657 in the Type-11 records, indicating which segments were from the speaker of interest, as recorded
658 in a known voice sample in additional Type-11 records. The diaries might be revised after
659 additional supervisory review. All of this would be documented in a Type-98 record included in
660 the evolving transaction.

661
662 In contrast to the Type-98 record, which presents an audit log at the level of the entire
663 transaction, Field 11.902, which is modeled after XX.902 fields in other record types, provides
664 an audit log at the level of the Type-11 record. Field 11.902 lists the operations, such as
665 redaction, snipping or diarization, performed on the original voice recording in order to prepare it
666 for inclusion in the record type. See Section 7.4.1 of the ANSI/NIST ITL standard.
667

668 **General Organization of the Type-11 Record**

669
670 The Type-11 record is organized into 6 parts: I) mandatory fields; II) initial global fields,
671 applying to the entire voice data record; III) indication of presence and definition of segments
672 within the voice data record; IV) fields applying to the individual segments; V) additional global
673 fields modeled on other Types in the ANSI/NIST standard; VI) fields containing or pointing to
674 the voice recording.

- 675
676 I. Mandatory fields:
677 01 Record header
678 02 Information designation character
679 II. The initial global fields are:
680 03 Audio object descriptor (internal or external digital file, external physical media
681 containing digital/analog/unknown recording)
682 04 Voice laboratory setting (source of the voice recording, phone numbers and POCs)
683 05 Role of voice recording (known sample, unknown single speaker, unknown multiple
684 speakers)
685 06 Recorder (hardware/software)
686 07 Type-11 record creation date
687 08 Voice recording creation date
688 09 Total signal duration
689 10 Physical media object (tape, CD, phonograph record,...)
690 11 Codec
691 12 Preliminary signal quality (multiple quality metrics possible)

- 692 13-20 Fields reserved for future use
- 693 III. The presence and definition of segments within the audio file follow.
- 694 21 Redaction (yes/no, by whom?)
- 695 22 Redaction diary (where and why redaction occurred)
- 696 23 Snipping (yes/no, by whom?)
- 697 24 Snipping diary (separate snips/clips are numbered and identified by relative start/end
- 698 times, comments)
- 699 25 Diarization (yes/no, by whom?)
- 700 26 Segment diary (segments are numbered with relative start/end times, labels of attributes
- 701 attributed to the speech and speaker of each segment, and comments.)
- 702 27-30 Reserved for future use
- 703 IV. Repeating sets of sub-fields labeled by segment numbers as designated in the diarization. (If the
- 704 segment number is "0", that becomes the default for all segments not otherwise listed.)
- 705 31 Date/time of recording of segment/snip and labeled date/time of recording
- 706 32 Geolocation of data subject of this Type-11 record at start of segment/snip
- 707 33 Segment/snip quality values (possible multiple values for each segment)
- 708 34 Vocal collision indicator (two or more persons speaking at once)
- 709 35 Processing priority of the segment/snip
- 710 36 Segment content (language, prompted/read/conversation, word transcript, phonetic
- 711 transcript, translations)
- 712 37 Segment/snip speaker characteristics (impairment, intelligibility, health, emotion, vocal
- 713 effort, vocal style)
- 714 38 Segment channel (transducer, capture environment, channel type)
- 715 39-50 Fields reserved for future use
- 716 V. More global fields modeled on other record types in ANSI/NIST ITL 2011:
- 717 51 Global comments
- 718 52 – 901 Fields reserved for future use
- 719 902 Annotation information
- 720 903 Device Unique Identifier
- 721 904 Make/Model/Serial
- 722 905-992 Fields reserved for future use
- 723 993 Source Agency Name
- 724 VI. The voice recording or pointers to that recording:
- 725 994 External file reference
- 726 995 Associated context (Type 21 record)
- 727 996 Voice data file hash **Editor's note: Data integrity on the entire file is handled with a**
- 728 **Type-98 record**
- 729 997 Source representation (Type 20 record with original audio)
- 730 998 Field reserved for future use
- 731 999 Voice data file
- 732

733 **Draft Record Type-11: Voice signal record**

734

735 The Type-11 record shall be used to exchange a single voice data file or a physical medium

736 containing a digital or analog voice recording, together with fixed and user-defined textual

737 information fields (referred to in this standard as “metadata”) pertinent for understanding and
 738 processing the voice signal.

739
 740 A voice signal is defined in this standard as any audible vocalizations emanating from the human
 741 mouth with or without speech content. The Type-11 record will reference a recording of a voice
 742 signal stored as a digital voice data file within the record or external to the record. Information
 743 regarding the encoding type, the voice data file size, and other parameters or comments required
 744 to process the voice data file are given as fields within the Type-11 record. If the Type-11 record
 745 references a voice recording contained in a physical medium (i.e., an analog tape, a digital tape, a
 746 CD, a phonograph record), the label and location of that medium shall be indicated in this Type-
 747 11 record, along with the information necessary to render the stored recording as acoustic output.

Comment [42]: for physical media (such as phonograph record), it should be precisely defined what is “time zero” – needed for diaries. Or it should be mandatory to convert the record to digital form before specifying any timing ...

748
 749 A transmitted voice recording may be processed by the recipient agencies to isolate the voice
 750 signal of interest and to extract the desired feature or model information required for voice
 751 comparison, speaker detection, or speech attribution purposes.

752
 753 A single ANSI/NIST transaction might contain multiple voice recordings, each as a separate
 754 Type-11 record within the transaction. Although the transaction pertains to a single person, the
 755 individual voice recordings in each of the Type-11 records required for the transaction may
 756 contain the speech of multiple speakers. For each known speaker in the recording, there should
 757 be a Type-2 record in the transaction.

758
 759 If there are multiple speakers of interest in a voice recording supported by a Type-11 record, then
 760 a separate ANSI/NIST-ITL transaction may be created for each individual of interest, each
 761 transaction possibly containing the same Type-11 records. If the voice recording included in or
 762 pointed to by a Type-11 record has been extracted from a longer source recording, that source
 763 recording may be included in digital form within the transaction as a Type-20 record. Voice
 764 models or features extracted from voice data are not explicitly accommodated in this record, but
 765 may be transmitted in user-defined fields.

766
 767 **Table Sup:Voice 1 Type-11 record layout**

768 Key for Character type: N=Numeric; A=Alphabetic; AN=Alphanumeric; B=Binary or Base64
 769 Key for Cond. code: M=Mandatory; O=Optional; D = Dependent upon another value or condition described in the text;
 770 M†=Mandatory if the field/subfield is used; O†=Optional if the field/subfield is used.

Comment [43]: -many types of values for fields are not in the header of the table: U (user defined?), NS (number sequence?), H (hexa) etc.

Field Number	Mnemonic	Content Description	Cond code	Character			Value Constraints	Occurrence	
				T y p e	M I n #	M a x #		M I n #	M a x #
11.001		RECORD HEADER	M	encoding specific: see Annex B: Traditional encoding or Annex C: NIEM-conformant encoding rules	encoding specific: see Annex B: Traditional encoding or Annex C: NIEM-	1	1		

Field Number	Mnemonic	Content Description	Cond code	Character			Value Constraints	Occurrence	
				Type	Min #	Max #		Min #	Max #
							conformant encoding rules		
11.002	IDC	INFORMATION DESIGNATION CHARACTER	M	N	1	2	$0 \leq IDC \leq 99$ integer	1	1
11.003	AOD	AUDIO OBJECT DESCRIPTOR	M	N	1	1	See Table 11-1 $1 \leq AOD \leq 4$	1	1
11.004	VLS	VOICE LABORATORY SETTING	O					0	1
	LTY	lab type	O†	A	1	1	LTY = G, I, P, O or U	0	1
	NOO	name of original source	O†	U	1	400	none	0	1
	POC	point of contact	O†	U	1	200	none	0	1
	CSC	code of sending country	O†	A	1	3	value from ISO-3166-1	0	1
11.005	ROL	ROLE OF VOICE RECORDING	M	N	1	2	See Table 11.2 $0 \leq ROL \leq 99$	1	1
11.006	REC	RECORDER	M					1	1
	RTP	recorder type	O	U	1	4000	none	0	1
	MAK	recorder make	O	U	1	50	none	0	1
	MOD	recorder model	O	U	1	50	none	0	1
	SER	recorder serial number	O	U	1	50	none	0	1
	AQS	acquisition source	M	AN	1	2	value from Table 83 except for 1 through 6 inclusive or 11; or AQS = MS	1	1
	COM	comment	O	U	1	4000	none	0	1

ment [44]: (LC) Are you taking the nasal into account?

786
 787 This mandatory field shall be a numeric entry selected from the attribute code column of Table
 788 1-1. Only one value is allowed and indicates the type of audio object containing the voice
 789 recording which is the focus of this Type-11 record. Attribute code 0 indicates that the audio
 790 object of this record is a digital voice data file in the Field 11.999. Attribute code 1 indicates that
 791 the audio object is a digital voice data file at the URL given in Field 11.994. Attribute codes 2-4
 792 indicate that the audio object is a physical media object at a location described in Field 11.994.
 793

794 Table 11-1
 795 Audio Object Descriptor

Audio Object	Attribute Code
Internal digital voice data file	0
External digital voice data file	1
Physical Media Object containing digital data	2
Physical Media Object containing analog signals	3
Physical Media Object containing unknown data or signals	4

796
 797 **4. Field 11.004: Voice Laboratory Setting/VLS**
 798

799 This is an optional field and shall contain information about the site or agency that created the
 800 voice recording pointed to or included in this record. In the case of files created from previous
 801 recordings, the VLS is not necessarily the source of the original transduction of the acoustic
 802 vocalizations from the person to whom the Type-11 record pertains. The VLS need not be the
 803 same as the Submitting Agency of Field 1.008, any agency mentioned in the corresponding type-
 804 2 record or the Source Agency Name of Field 11.993. **Editor's note: This field is modeled after**
 805 **18.003**
 806

- 807 ○ The first information item is the **lab type / LTY** is optional. When present, this
 808 information item contains a single character describing the site or agency that created the
 809 voice recording:

- 811 G = Government
- 812 I = Commercial
- 813 P = Private individual
- 814 O = Other
- 815 U = Unknown

- 816 ○ The second information item (**name of original source/ NOO**) is optional and shall be the
 817 name of the group, organization or agency that created the voice recording. There may
 818 be no more than one occurrence for this item. This is an optional information item in
 819 Unicode characters and is limited to 400 characters in length.
 820
- 821 ○ The third information item is the **point of contact / POC** who composed the voice
 822 recording. This is an optional information item that could include the name, telephone
 823

824 number and e-mail address of the person or persons responsible for the creation of the
 825 voice recording. This information item may be up to 200 Unicode characters.
 826
 827 ○ The fourth information item is optional. It is the *ISO-3166-1* **code of the sending country**
 828 **/ CSC**. This is the code of where the voice recording was created – not necessarily the
 829 nation of the agency entered in **Field 11.993: Source agency / SRC** . All three formats
 830 specified in *ISO-3166-1* are allowed (Alpha2, Alpha3 and Numeric). A country code is
 831 either 2 or 3 characters long.
 832

833
 834 **5. Field 11.005: Role of Voice Recording/ROL**
 835

836 This is a mandatory field and shall be a numeric entry selected from the “attribute code” column
 837 of **Table 11-2**. Only one value is allowed and indicates the role of the voice recording (known
 838 or questioned) within the transaction.
 839

840 **Table 11-2**
 841 **Role of the Voice Recording**

Role	Attribute Code
No information	0
Known sample, single speaker, subject of transaction	1
Known sample, single speaker, interlocutor	2
Known sample, single speaker, other	3
Known sample, multiple speakers, including subject of transaction	4
Known sample, multiple speakers, excluding subject of transaction	5
Questioned sample, single speaker	6
Questioned sample, multiple speakers	7
Audio recording with unknown voice content	8
Other	9
User-defined	10-99

842
 843 Editor’s note: In the FBI EBTS environment, mapping of the various speakers in a multiple-
 844 speaker environment to their descriptions in Type-2 records will be handled by modification of
 845 the Type-2 record.
 846

847 Editor’s note: Do we need a comment field to handle the case where “other” is chosen?
 848 Convener recommends against user-defined fields, since the same number may be used by
 849 multiple organizations and cause confusion. However, there is nothing that is ‘wrong’ with user-
 850 defined fields, per se. If used, there should be a statement such that the user-defined codes are
 851 clearly explained in the application profile (such as EBTS). Convener recommends using code 9
 852 and adding another information item to this field as Comment. Convener does not believe that
 853 another field is needed to add the comment.
 854

Comment [58]: — additional entries will be needed, there are lots of acquisition sources not mentioned in the table.

855 **6. Field 11.006: Recorder / REC**

856
857 This field is mandatory and shall indicate information about the recording equipment that created
858 the voice recording contained in or pointed to by this record.

859 NOTE: As recordings or data files may be transcoded from previously recorded or broadcast
860 content, this equipment may or may not be the equipment used to record the original acoustic
861 vocalization of the person to whom Type-11 record pertains.

- 862
- 863 ○ The first information item (**recorder type/RTP**) is an optional text field of up to 4000
864 characters describing the recording equipment that created the voice recording. An
865 example would be “Home telephone answering device”. - 866
 - 867 ○ The second, third and fourth information items (**recorder make/MAK, recorder**
868 **model/MOD, recorder serialnumber/SER**) are optional items of up to 50 characters
869 each and shall contain the make, model and serial number, respectively, for the recording
870 device. There may be no more than one entry for this item. See [Section 7.7.1.2](#) for details.
871 Editor’s note: Field 11.904 is also make/model/serial number. We need to discuss what
872 various hardware/software items these refer to.
 - 873
 - 874 ○ The fifth information item (**acquisition source/AQS**) is a mandatory and is an alpha-
875 numeric item. If all of the audio signal in the voice recording comes from a single
876 acquisition source, the item shall be a numeric entry selected from the “attribute code”
877 column of [Table 83](#) of the Type-20 record. When multiple sources are used for various
878 voice segments in the voice recording, the code “MS” shall be used and individual
879 sources will be given in the following comment item. If “12” from [Table 83](#) is chosen
880 indicating an analog recording, then **Field 11.003** will indicate “3”, the recording will be
881 described in **Field 11.010**, and the location of the physical medium will be recorded in
882 **Field 11.994**. Note that codes 1 through 6 and 11 from [Table 83](#) are inapplicable, and
883 shall not be used as a value in this information item.
 - 884
 - 885 ○ The sixth information item (**comments/COM**) is an optional text string of a maximum
886 length of 4000 characters may contain any additional information about the recorder used
887 to create the voice recording, including information about the recording software. If
888 AQS indicates multiple sources, “MS”, this field should be used to summarize the known
889 sources from which the voice recording was created.
 - 890

891
892 **Table 83**

893 **Editor’s note: Copied from the Type-20 record, included here for convenience.**
894 **Additional entries may be needed to support a voice recording record type**

895 **Acquisition Source**

Acquisition source type	Attribute code
Unspecified or unknown	0
Static digital image from an unknown source	1
Static digital image from a digital still-image camera	2
Static digital image from a scanner	3

Single video frame from an unknown source	4
Single video frame from an analog video camera	5
Single video frame from a digital video camera	6
Video sequence from an unknown source	7
Video sequence from an analog video camera, stored in analog format	8
Video sequence from an analog video camera, stored in digital format	9
Video sequence frame from a digital video camera	10
Computer screen image capture	11
Analog audio recording device; stored in analog form (such as a phonograph record)	12
Analog audio recording device; converted to digital	13
Digital audio recording device	14
Landline telephone – both sender and receiver	15
Mobile telephone – both sender and receiver	16
Satellite telephone – both sender and receiver	17
Telephone – unknown or mixed sources	18
Television – NSTC	19
Television – PAL	20
Television – Other	21
Voice-over-internet protocol (VOIP)	22
Radio transmission: short-wave (specify single side band or continuous wave in FDN)	23
Radio transmission: amateur radio (specify lower side band or continuous wave in FDN)	24
Radio transmission: FM (87.5 MHz to 108 MHz)	25
Radio transmission: long-wave (150 kHz to 519 kHz)	26
Radio transmission: AM (570 kHz to 1720 kHz)	27
Radio transmission: Aircraft frequencies	28
Radio transmission: Ship and coastal station frequencies	29
Vendor specific capture format	30
Other	31

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7. Field 11.007: Record Creation Date/RCD

This mandatory field shall contain the date and time of creation of this Type-11 record. This date will generally be different from the voice recording creation date and may be different from the date at which the acoustic vocalization originally occurred. See **Section 7.7.2.4 Local date and time** for details.

8. Field 11.008: Voice Recording Creation Date/VRD

This optional field shall contain the date and time of creation of the voice recording contained in the record. If pre-recorded or transcoded materials were used, this date may be different from the date at which the acoustic vocalization originally occurred. See **Section 7.7.2.4 Local date and time** for details.

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9. Field 11.009: Total Recording Duration / TRD

This field is optional and gives the total length of the voice recording in time, compressed bytes and total samples. At least one of the three information items must be entered if this field is used.

- The first information item (**time/TIM**) is optional and gives the total time of the voice recording in microseconds. The size of this item is limited to 14 digits, limiting the total time duration of the signal to 99,999 seconds, which is approximately 28 hours.
- The second information item (**compressed bytes/CBY**) is optional and gives the total number of compressed bytes in the voice data file. Consequently, this information item applies only to digital voice recordings stored as voice data files. The size of this item is limited to 14 digits, limiting the total size of the voice data file to 99 terabytes.
- The third information item (**total samples/TSM**) is optional and gives the total number of samples in the voice data file after any decompression of the compressed signal. This information item applies only to digital voice recordings stored as voice data files. The size of this item is limited to 14 digits, limiting the total number of samples to 99×10^{12} samples

Comment [59]: I don't get how are you going from 14 digits to 28 hours?

10. Field 11.010: Physical Media Object/ PMO

This field is optional and identifies the characteristics of the physical media containing the voice recording. There can be only one physical media object per Type-11 record, but multiple Type-11 records can point to the same physical media object. This field only applies if Field 11.003 has an attribute code of 2,3 or 4. The location of the physical media object is given in Field 11.994.

- The first information item (**media type/MTP**) is optional text of up to 300 characters and describes the general type of media (i.e., analog cassette tape, reel-to-reel tape, CD, DVD, phonograph record) upon which the voice recording is stored. Editor's note: Should this be a table? Convener's note: This information item should be mandatory if this field is chosen. Table and text have not been changed to reflect this viewpoint. Also recommend sentences: If an analog media is used for storage, and AQS is 14, then a description of the digital to analog procedure should be noted in Field 11.902 and the reasons for such a conversion noted in COM of this field. The second information item (**recording speed/RSP**) is optional and gives a numerical value to the speed at which the physical media object must be played to reproduce the voice signal content. This value may be integer or floating point. Convener's note:
- The third information item (**recording speed units/RSU**) is optional text of up to 300 characters that indicates the units of measure to which the second information item (RSP)

955 refers. Convener believes that this information item should be mandatory if RSP is
956 entered, making it Condition code D.

957
958 ○ The fourth information item (**equalization/EQ**) is optional and indicates the equalization
959 that should be applied for faithful rendering of the voice recording on the physical media
960 object.

961 Editor's note: How do we appropriately characterize EQ? AES 57 contains the following text:
962 4.4.17.4.12 equalization

963 The **equalization** element shall be used to indicate any inherent equalization curve that must be applied to
964 the described audio object or region during playback to properly recover the recorded sound. Where possible,
965 this information should be given by its internationally recognized standard name. If no equalization is required for
966 proper playback of the described audio object, then the **equalization** element shall be omitted.

967
968 ○ The fifth information item (**tracks/TRK**) is an optional integer between 1 and 99,
969 inclusive, that gives the number of tracks on the physical media object. For example, a
970 stereo phonograph record will have 2 tracks.

971
972 ○ The sixth information item (**speaker track/STK**) is an optional list of integers which
973 indicate which tracks carry the voices of the speaker(s). Note that the speaker(s) may be
974 identified by a Type-2 record linked to this record by having the same IDC.

975
976 ○ The seventh information item (**comment/COM**) is optional and allows for additional
977 comments of up to 4000 Unicode characters in length describing the physical media
978 object.

979
980

981 11. Field 11.011: Codec/CDC

982
983 This is an optional field that gives information about the Codec used to encode the voice data in
984 the digital recording. This field is not used if the voice recording is stored on a physical media
985 object as an analog signal. This field is only used if no header is read for the digital audio file
986 when it is opened.

987
988 ○ The first information item (**codec type/CDT**) is **optional** and indicates the single Codec
989 type used for all audio segments in the record. This format does not accommodate
990 multiple Codec types within a single record. It shall be a numeric entry selected from the
991 "attribute code" column of **the Table of Codecs** that is available at
992 http://www.nist.gov/itl/iad/ig/ansi_standard.cfm. These Codecs can be compressed (such
993 as MP3) or uncompressed (such as WAV and AIF) file formats and are generally not
994 open source, unlike OGG. For example, WAV, AIF and MP3 specifications are owned
995 by MicroSoft, Apple, and the Fraunhofer Institute, respectively. OGG is a free, open
996 container format maintained by the Xiph.Org Foundation. If the codec type is identified
997 as "other" -- a value of 53, the fifth information item (**comment/COM**) shall be used to
998 describe the codec.

999
1000

Editor's Note: This table is now an external reference to allow easy updating.

1001 Convener: This information item should be mandatory if this field is used.

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1004

External Table of Codecs

Codec Type	Attribute Code
AAC	1
AC-3	2
AIF	3
AMR	4
AMR-WB	5
AMR-WB+	6
Apple Lossless	7
Asao	8
ATRAC	9
CELT	10
DRA	11
DTS	12
EVRC	13
EVRC-B	14
FLAC	15
GSM-EFR	16
GSM-FR	17
GSM-HR	18
HE-AAC	19
iLBC	20
iSAC	21
ITU-T G.711 (PCM)	22
ITU-T G.711.0 (PCM)	23
ITU-T G.711.1 (PCM)	24
ITU-T G.718	25
ITU-T G.719	26
ITU-T G.722	27
ITU-T G.722.1	28
ITU-T G.722.2	29
ITU-T G.723	30
ITU-T G.723.1 (ACELP)	31
ITU-T G.726 (ADPCM)	32
ITU-T G.728	33
ITU-T G.729	34
ITU-T G.729.1 (CS-ACELP)	35
Linear PCM	36
Monkey's Audio	37
MPEG (Surround)	38
MPEG-1 Layer I	39
MPEG-1 Layer II (multi-channel)	40
MPEG-1 Layer III (MP3)	41
MPEG-4 ALS	42

Comment [60]: AIFF?

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MPEG-4 CELP	43
MPEG-4 DST	44
MPEG-4 HVXC	45
MPEG-4 SLS	46
MT9	47
Musepack	48
Non-streaming OGG Vorbis	49
OptimFROG	50
Opus	51
OSQ	52
Other	53
QCELP	54
RealAudio	55
RTAudio	56
SD2	57
SHN	58
SILK	59
Siren	60
SMV	61
Speex	62
SVOPC	63
TTA (True Audio)	64
TwinVQ	65
Unknown	66
USAC	67
VMR-WB	68
Vorbis	69
WavPack	70
WMA	71
WMA lossless	72
WMA Voice	73

Comment [61]: (LC) also known as Nellymoser audio codec

- 1043
1044
1045 ○ The second item (**sampling rate/SRT**) indicates the number of digital samples that
1046 represent a second of analog voice data upon conversion to an acoustic signal.
1047 Acceptable values are between 0 and 100 MHz, but unknown sampling rates shall be
1048 given the value of 0. Editor's note: Re-sampling and changes to sampling rate should be
1049 logged in the Type-98 (which documents the entire ANSI/NIST transaction) or Field
1050 11.902 (which documents only Type-11) audit logs. Each audio segment in the record is
1051 presumed to have the same sampling rate. Must we include ranges? There are
1052 oversampled 1-bit audio coders that, in theory, could be used for voice. For example, the
1053 SACD format uses 2.8224 MHz 1-bit sampling or 192 kHz 24-bit sampling. The DVD-
1054 Audio standard supports 192 kHz 24-bit coding. Should there, if there isn't already, be a
1055 similar recommendation to indicate changes in coding? Of course, we want to
1056 encourage/require that the original format of the data be preserved, but in the process
1057 chain there could be a need for converting the coding – for example, a receiving agency's
1058 system might not be able to open files encoded with FLAC, which could be converted to
1059 LPCM that almost everything can open.
- 1060
- 1061 ○ The third item (**bit depth/BIT**) indicates the number of bits that are used to represent a
1062 single sample of voice data. Acceptable values are between 1 and 60, inclusive.
1063 Encoders of unknown or variable bit depth shall be given the value of 0. Nothing in this
1064 field is meant to be an indication of the dynamic range of the voice data. Changes to bit
1065 depth should be logged in Type-98 or **Field 11.902** audit logs.
- 1066
- 1067 ○ The fourth item (**number of channels/NCH**) is optional and gives the integer number of
1068 channels of data represented in the digital voice data file. The number of channels must
1069 be between 1 and 99, inclusive. If this item is not included, the voice data file will be
1070 assumed to have only one channel.
- 1071
- 1072 ○ The fifth item (**comment/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of up to 4000
1073 characters in length that may contain additional information about the codec or
1074 reconstruction of audio output from the stored digital data. However, this information
1075 item shall be present if CDT = 53 (Other). This would include any noise reduction
1076 processing or equalization that must be applied to faithfully render the voice recording.
- 1077
1078

12. Field 11.012: Preliminary Signal Quality/PSQ

1079
1080 This field is optional and gives an assessment of the general "quality" of the voice recording.
1081 There may be as many as 9 PSQ fields for the audio file to indicate different types of quality
1082 assessments. Examples include signal-to-noise ratio and *Speech ~~Intelligibility~~Intelligibility*
1083 *Index, ANSI 3.5 1997.*

- 1084
1085
- 1086 ○ The first information item (**quality value/QVU**) is mandatory and shall indicate the
1087 general quality value between ~~between~~ 0 (low quality) and 100 (high quality). A value
1088 of 255 indicates that quality was not assessed.

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- o A second information item is optional and shall specify the ID of the vendor of the quality algorithm used to calculate the quality score, which is an **algorithm vendor identification / QAV**. This 4-digit hex value (See **Section 5.5 Character types**) is assigned by **IBIA** and expressed as four characters. The IBIA maintains the Vendor Registry of CBEFF Biometric Organizations that map the value in this field to a registered organization. For algorithms not registered with the IBIA, the value of 0x00 shall be used.
 - o A third information item is optional and shall specify a numeric product code assigned by the vendor of the quality algorithm, which may be registered with the IBIA, but registration is not required. This is the **algorithm product identification / QAP** that indicates which of the vendor’s algorithms was used in the calculation of the quality score. This information item contains the integer product code and should be within the range 1 to 65,534. For products not registered with the IBIA, the code 0 shall be used.
 - o The fourth information item (**comment/COM**) is an optional and should be used to give additional information about the quality assessment process. It shall be used to describe unregistered algorithms.

1109 **13. Fields 11.013-020: Reserved Fields**

1110 These fields are reserved for future use by ANSI/NIST-ITL.

1111 **14. Field 11.021: Redaction/ RED**

1112 This field is optional and indicates whether the voice recording has been redacted, meaning that some of the audio record has been overwritten (“Beeped”) or erased to delete speech content without altering the relative timings within, or the length of, the segments. This field is not to be used to indicate that audio content has been snipped with the alteration of the relative timings in or length of the segment.

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- o The first information item (**redaction indicator/RDI**) is a binary variable and is mandatory if this field is used. It indicates whether the voice recording contains overwritten or erased sections intended to remove, without altering the length of the segment, semantic content deemed not suitable for transmission or storage. 0 indicates no redaction and 1 indicates that redaction has occurred.
 - o The second information item (**segmentation redaction authority/SGA**) is an optional text field of up to 300 characters in length containing information about the agency that directed, authorized or performed the redaction. Agencies undertaking redaction activities on the original speech should log their actions by appending to this item and noting the change of field contents in the Type-98 record and / or **Field 11.902** of this record

Comment [62]: -- I would use 'quality assessment algorithm' rather than 'quality algorithm'. The later could be interpreted in a way that it improves the quality which is certainly not true. Please check also other occurrences.

MARK: I do not have an issue with this.

Comment [63]: What is IBIA ? Expand and add to the list of abbreviations.

MARK: We should do this.

- 1134 ○ The third information item (**comment/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of up
1135 to 4000 characters in length that may contain text information about the redactions
1136 affecting the stored voice data.
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1139 **15. Field 11.022: Redaction Diary/RDD**

1140
1141 This optional field (**redaction diary/RDD**) indicates the timings with the voice recording of
1142 redacted (overwritten) audio segments. The redactions need not be dominated by speech from
1143 the subject of this transaction or record. Three items (uniquely numbering the redactions and
1144 giving relative start and end times of each) are mandatory if this field is used and shall repeat for
1145 each redaction. A fourth item is optional and accommodates comments on the individual
1146 redactions. The record type accommodates up to 1000 redactions.
1147

- 1148 ○ The first item (**redaction identifier/RID**) is mandatory if this field is used and uniquely
1149 numbers the redactions to which the following items in the field apply. There is no
1150 requirement that the redactions be numbered sequentially. The **RID** may contain up to 3
1151 digits, meaning that the number of redactions that may be identified is limited to 999.
1152
- 1153 ○ The second item (**relative start time/RST**) is a mandatory integer for every redaction
1154 identified by an **RID** and indicates in microseconds the time of the start of the redaction
1155 relative to the beginning of the voice recording. The item can contain up to 14 digits,
1156 meaning that the start of a redaction might occur anywhere within a voice recording
1157 limited to about 27 hours. It is not expected that redactions will overlap, meaning that the
1158 **RST** of a redaction is not expected to occur between the **RST** and **RET** of any other
1159 redaction, although this is not prohibited.
1160
- 1161 ○ The third item (**relative end time/RET**) is a mandatory integer for every redaction
1162 identified by an **RID** and indicates in microseconds the time of the end of the redaction
1163 relative to the beginning of the voice recording. The item can contain up to 14 digits,
1164 meaning that the end of a redaction might occur anywhere within a voice recording
1165 limited to about 27 hours. As with the **RST**, it is not expected that redactions will overlap,
1166 although this is not prohibited.
1167
- 1168 ○ The fourth item (**comment/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of up to 4000
1169 characters in length that allows for comments of any type to be made on a redaction.
1170
1171

1172 **16. Field 11.023: Snipping Segmentation/ SNP**

1173
1174 This field is optional and indicates whether the voice recording referenced in this Type-11 record
1175 has had segments removed or contains segments that have been snipped from one or more longer
1176 voice recordings, in either case meaning that the voice signal is not a continuous recording in
1177 time. This field is used to indicate removal, for any reason, of audio signal from the original
1178 recording of the acoustic vocalizations in a way that disrupts time references.
1179

- 1180 ○ The first information item (**snip indicator/SGI**) is a binary variable and is mandatory if
1181 this field is used. It indicates whether the voice recording contains temporal
1182 discontinuities caused by snipping of segments from one or more longer recordings. 0
1183 indicates no snipping and 1 indicates that snipping has occurred.
- 1184
- 1185 ○ The second information item (**snipping authority/SPA**) is an optional text field of up to
1186 300 characters containing information about the agency that performed the snipping
1187 segmentation. Agencies undertaking snipping activities on the original speech should log
1188 their actions by appending to this item and noting the change of field contents in the
1189 Type-98 record and / or **Field 11.902** of this record.
- 1190
- 1191
- 1192 ○ The third information item (**comment/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of up
1193 to 4000 characters that may contain text information about the snip activities affecting the
1194 voice recording.
- 1195
- 1196

1197 17. Field 11.024: Snipping Diary/SPD

1198 This optional field (**snip diary/SPD**) allows this type to document the snips obtained from
1199 larger voice recordings, which might themselves be included in the transaction as Type-20
1200 records. Each snip diarized shall be dominated by speech from the subject of this Type-11
1201 record, who may be described in a Type-2 record within the transaction with the same IDC as
1202 this record. Three items (uniquely numbering the snips and giving relative start and end times
1203 of each) are mandatory if this field is used and shall repeat for each snip identified. A fourth
1204 item is optional and allows for comments. The record type accommodates up to 999 snips. If
1205 there is no snipping (**Field 11.023**)-indicated, then all of the data in the voice recording will be
1206 considered as in a single snip and the subfields will not repeat. There can be at most one
1207 snipping diary for each Type-11 record.

- 1208
- 1209
- 1210 ○ The first item (**snip identifier/SPI**) is mandatory if this field is used and uniquely numbers
1211 the snip to which the following items in the field apply. There is no requirement that the
1212 snips be numbered sequentially. The **SPI** may contain up to 3 digits, meaning that 999
1213 snips may be identified. If **Field 11.023** indicates snipping, the voice recording must
1214 consist of at least one snip.
- 1215
- 1216 ○ The second item (**relative start time/RST**) is a mandatory integer for every snip identified
1217 by an **SPI** and indicates in microseconds the time of the start of the snip relative to the
1218 beginning of the voice recording. The item can contain up to 14 digits, meaning that the
1219 **RST** might occur anywhere within a voice recording limited to about 27 hours. Because
1220 each snip is obtained independently from a larger voice recording, snips shall not overlap,
1221 meaning that the **RST** of a snip shall not occur between the **RST** and **RET** of any other
1222 snip.
- 1223
- 1224 ○ The third item (**relative end time/RET**) is a mandatory integer for every snip identified by
1225 an **SPI** and indicates in microseconds the time of the end of the snip relative to the

Comment [64]: 999 snips too few (see above)

Comment [65]: As opposed to 28 hours quoted before?

1226 beginning of the voice recording. The item can contain up to 14 digits, meaning that the
1227 snip may end anywhere within the 27 hour voice recording. Because each snip is
1228 obtained independently from a larger voice recording, snips shall not overlap, meaning
1229 that the **RET** of a snip shall not occur between the **RST** and **RET** of any other snip.
1230

Comment [66]: As opposed to 28 hours quoted before?

1231 ○ The fourth item (**comment/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of up to 4000
1232 characters in length that allows for comments of any type to be made on a snip. This is
1233 allows for comments on a snip-by-snip basis, including comments on the source of each
1234 snip. This comment field could contain word- or phone-level transcriptions, language
1235 translations or security classification markings, as specified in exchange agreements.
1236
1237

Comment [67]: I agree this should be included to benefit the receiving agency, especially if the segment is embedded in a large voice recording.

1238 18. Field 11.025: Diarization/DIA

1239 This field is optional and indicates whether the voice recording has been diarized, meaning that
1240 time markings are included in **Field 11.026** to indicate the speech segments of interest pertaining
1241 to the subject of this Type-11 record. Therefore, if this field is present, then **Field 11.026** shall
1242 also be present in the record.
1243
1244

- 1245 ○ The first information item (**diarization indicator/DII**) is mandatory if this field is used.
1246 It is a binary variable that indicates whether the voice recording is accompanied a
1247 segment diaries in **Field 11.026** indicating speech segments from the voice signal subject
1248 of the Type-11 record. 0 indicates no accompanying diary and 1 indicates one or more
1249 accompanying diaries.
1250
- 1251 ○ The second information item (**diarization authority/DAU**) is an optional text field of up
1252 to 300 characters containing information about the agency that performed the diarization.
1253 Agencies undertaking diarization activities on the original speech should log their actions
1254 by appending to this item and noting the change of field contents in the Type-98 record
1255 and / or **Field 11.902** of this record
- 1256 ○ The third information item (**comment/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of up
1257 to 4000 characters that may contain text information about the diarization activities
1258 undertaken on the voice data.
1259
1260

1261 19. Field 11.026: Segment Diary/SGD

1262 field only appears if **Field 11.025** is present and DII = 1. This field (**segment diary/SDI**) names
1263 and locates the segments within the voice recording of this Type-11 record associated with a
1264 single speaker. Within a Type-11 record, there may be only one segment diary describing a
1265 single speaker within the single voice recording. If additional diarizations of this voice recording
1266 are necessary -- for example, to locate segments of speech from a second speaker in the voice
1267 recording, additional Type-11 records must be created. Each segment diarized shall be
1268 dominated by speech from the subject of this record. The subject may be described in the Type-
1269 2 record with the same IDC value as this record. The first three items (uniquely numbering the
1270 segments and giving start and end times of each relative to the absolute beginning of the voice
1271

1272 recording) are mandatory if this field is used and shall repeat for each speech segment identified.
1273 A fourth item is optional and accommodates **comments on the individual segments**. This record
1274 type accommodates up to 999 speech segments. For voice recordings consisting of snips, the
1275 **SPD** may be included in the **SGD** as a subset and may be identical.

- 1276
- 1277 ○ The first item (**segment identifier/SID**) is mandatory if this field is used and uniquely
1278 numbers the segment to which the following items in the field apply. There is no
1279 requirement that the segments be numbered sequentially. The **SID** may contain up to 3
1280 digits, meaning that the number of segments identified is limited to **999**.
- 1281
- 1282 ○ The second item (**track identifier/TRK**) is optional and indicates the track or channel of a
1283 multichannel voice recording upon which this segment is found. The number of tracks or
1284 channels on the recording is limited to 99, so this item may take any value between 1 and
1285 99, inclusive.
- 1286
- 1287 ○ The third item (**relative start time/RST**) is a mandatory integer for every segment and
1288 indicates in microseconds the time of the start of the segment relative to the absolute
1289 beginning of the voice recording. The item can contain up to 14 digits, meaning that the
1290 segment can start at any time within the **27 hour voice recording**. Because each segment
1291 is expected to be dominated by the primary subject of this Type-11 record, it is not
1292 expected that segments will overlap, meaning that the RST of a segment is not expected
1293 to occur earlier than the end of a previous segment, although this is not prohibited. In
1294 multiple transactions involving multiple speakers using the same voice data record,
1295 segments across the transactions may overlap during periods of voice collision. **Editor's**
1296 **note: Neither "Start of the segment" nor "End of the segment" has been defined. Should**
1297 **they be?**
- 1298
- 1299 ○ The fourth item (**relative end time/RET**) is mandatory for every segment and indicates in
1300 microseconds the time of the end of the segment relative to the absolute beginning of the
1301 voice recording. The item can contain up to 14 digits, meaning that the segment can end
1302 at any time within the 27 hour voice recording. As with the RST, it is expected that
1303 segments from the subject of this Type-11 record will not overlap, although this is not
1304 prohibited.
- 1305
- 1306 ○ The fifth item (**comment/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of a maximum of
1307 10,000 characters in length that allows for comments of any type to be made on a
1308 segment. This comment field could contain word- or phone-level transcriptions,
1309 language translations or security classification markings, as specified in exchange
1310 agreements.

1312 20. Field 11.027-030: Reserved Fields

1313
1314 These fields are reserved for future use by ANSI/NIST-ITL.

1316 21. Field 11.031: Time of Segment Recording /TME

1317

Comment [68]: You seem to categorically want to exclude **segments with overlapping speech**. For many methods and features in speaker identification, overlapping speech is indeed harmful (e.g. automatic speaker recognition) and should be avoided. However, there are other methods and features that are more tolerant in this regard. It might, for example, be possible to identify dialectal features from a portion of speech of the relevant speaker when another, irrelevant, speaker is talking at the same time. Perhaps if the speech material is long enough one can afford to ignore overlapping portions anyway, but in case the speech material is short or the amount of overlapping speech is massive, one should retain the option of including segments with overlap for analysis.

Comment [69]: 999 too few (see above)

Comment [70]: Be consistent, check throughout

1318 This optional field (**Time of Segment Recording/TME**) refers to a segment identified in either
1319 the snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and gives the
1320 date, start, and end times of the original transduction of the contemporaneous vocalizations in the
1321 identified segment. This field is only present if **Field 11.024** or **Field 11.026** is present in this
1322 record. This field also accommodates circumstances in which the original voice signal recording
1323 was tagged with a time and date field. There is no requirement that the date and times for the
1324 original recording match the dates and times of the tags, if the tags have been determined to be
1325 inaccurate.

1326
1327 ○ The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is a mandatory and indicates the diary to which this
1328 field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If
1329 this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.

1330
1331 ○ The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is mandatory and gives the segment identifier
1332 from the diary given in the first item above to which the values in this field pertain.

1333
1334 ○ The third item (**date of original recording/DOR**) is optional and gives the date of the
1335 original, contemporaneous capture of the voice data in the segment identified in the first
1336 item of this field. See **Section 7.7.2.3**.

1337
1338 ○ The fourth item (**tagged date/TDT**) is optional and gives the date tagged on the original,
1339 contemporaneous capture of the voice data in the segment identified in the first item of
1340 this field. This item may be different from the value of the **DAT** above, if the tag is
1341 determined to be inaccurate. See **Section 7.7.2.3**.

1342
1343 ○ The fifth item (**start time of recording/SRT**) is optional and gives the local start time of
1344 the original, contemporaneous capture of the voice data in the segment identified in the
1345 first item of this field. See **Section 7.7.2.4 Local date and time** for details.

1346
1347 ○ The sixth item (**tagged start time/TST**) is optional and gives the time tagged on original,
1348 contemporaneous capture of the voice data at the start of the segment identified in the
1349 first item of this field. This item may be different from the value of the **RST** above, if the
1350 tag is determined to be inaccurate See **Section 7.7.2.4 Local date and time** for details.

1351
1352 ○ The seventh item (**end time of recording/END**) is optional and gives the local end time of
1353 the original, contemporaneous capture of the voice data in the segment identified in the
1354 first item of this field. See **Section 7.7.2.4 Local date and time** for details.

1355
1356 ○ The eighth item (**tagged end time/TET**) is optional and gives the time tagged on original,
1357 contemporaneous capture of the voice data at the end of the segment identified in the first
1358 item of this field. This item may be different from the value of the **END** above, if the tag
1359 is determined to be inaccurate. See **Section 7.7.2.4 Local date and time** for details.

1360
1361 ○ The ninth item (**Source of the time/STM**) is an optional character string that gives the
1362 reference for the values used for **TDT**, **SRT** and **END**.

1363

- 1364 ○ The tenth item (**comment/COM**) is an unrestricted text string of up to 4000 characters in
1365 length that allows for comments of any type to be made on the timings of the segment
1366 recording, including the perceived accuracy of the values of **TDT**, **SRT** and **END**.
1367
1368

22. Field 11.032: Segment Geographical Information/GEO

1369
1370
1371 This field (**Segment Geographical Information/GEO**) refers to a segment identified in either
1372 the snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and gives
1373 geographical location of the primary subject of the Type-11 record at the beginning of that
1374 segment.. This field is only present if **Field 11.024** or **Field 11.026** is present in this record.
1375

- 1376 ○ The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is a mandatory and indicates the diary to which this
1377 field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If
1378 this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.
1379

1380 The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is mandatory and gives the segment
1381 identifiers from diary to which the values in this field pertain. The number of segment
1382 identifiers listed is limited to 999. A value of 0 in this field indicates the segment
1383 geographical information in this field shall be considered the default value for all
1384 segments not specifically identified in other occurrences of this field. If multiple
1385 segments are identified, they are designated as integers separated by commas.

- 1386 ○ The third item (**segment cell phone tower code/SCT**) is optional and identifies the cell
1387 phone tower, if any, that relayed the audio data at the start of the segment. It is a text
1388 field.
1389

- 1390 ○ The next six items are latitude and longitude values. **See Section 7.7.3**

- 1391 ○ The tenth information item (**elevation / ELE**) is optional. . It is expressed in meters. **See**
1392 **Section 7.7.3**

- 1393 ○ The eleventh information item (**geodetic datum code / GDC**) is optional. **See Section**
1394 **7.7.3.**

- 1395 ○ The twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth information items (**GCM/GCE/GCN**) are treated as
1396 a group and are optional. These three information items together are a coordinate which
1397 represents a location with a Universal Transverse Mercator (**UTM**) coordinate. If any of
1400 these three information items is present, all shall be present. **See Section 7.7.3**

- 1401 ○ The fifteenth information item (**geographic reference text /GRT**) is optional. **See Section**
1402 **7.7.3**

- 1403 ○ A sixteenth information item (**geographic coordinate other system identifier / OSI**) is
1404 optional and allows for other coordinate systems and the inclusion of geographic
1405 landmarks. **See Section 7.7.3**
1406
1407
1408
1409

- 1410 ○ A seventeenth information item (**geographic coordinate other system value / OCV**) is
1411 optional and shall only be present if **OSI** is present in the record. See **Section 7.7.3**
1412
1413

23. Field 11.033: Segment Quality Values/SQV

1416 This field (**Segment Quality Values/SQV**) refers to a list of segments identified in either the
1417 snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and gives an
1418 assessment of the quality of the voice data within the segment. It only is present if Field 11.024
1419 or Field 11.026 exists in the record. This contrasts with **Field 11.012** that gives the general
1420 quality across the entire audio recording. Values in this field dominate any values given in **Field**
1421 **11.012**. It is possible for each segment given in the associated diary to have different quality.
1422 This field only accommodates a single quality value. If segments have multiple quality values
1423 based on different types of quality assessments, then multiple subfields -are entered for those
1424 segments.

- 1425
1426 ○ The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is a mandatory and indicates the diary to which this
1427 field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If
1428 this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.
1429

1430 The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is a mandatory list of integers and gives the
1431 segment identifiers from diary to which the values in this field pertain. The number of
1432 segment identifiers listed is limited to 999. A value of 0 in this field indicates the
1433 segment quality information in this field shall be considered the default value for all
1434 segments not specifically identified in other occurrences of this field. If multiple
1435 segments are entered, they are listed as integers separated by commas.

- 1436 ○ The third **information item (quality value/QVU)** is mandatory and shall indicate the
1437 segment quality value between 0 (low quality) and 100 (high quality). A value of 255
1438 indicates that quality was not assessed. An example would be the *Speech Intelligibility*
1439 *Index, ANSI 3.5 1997*.
1440

- 1441 ○ A fourth information item is mandatory and shall specify the ID of the vendor of the
1442 quality algorithm used to calculate the quality score, which is an **algorithm vendor**
1443 **identification / QAV**. This 4-digit hex value (See **Section 5.5 Character types**) is
1444 assigned by IBIA and expressed as four characters. The IBIA maintains the Vendor
1445 Registry of CBEFF Biometric Organizations that map the value in this field to a
1446 registered organization. A value of 0000 indicates a vendor without a designation by
1447 IBIA. In such case, -an entry shall be made in COM of this field describing the
1448 algorithm and its owner / vendor.
1449

- 1450 ○ A fifth information item is mandatory and shall specify a numeric product code assigned
1451 by the vendor of the quality algorithm, which may be registered with the IBIA, but
1452 registration is not required. This is the **algorithm product identification / QAP** that
1453 indicates which of the vendor's algorithms was used in the calculation of the quality
1454 score. This information item contains the integer product code and should be within the
1455 range 0 to 65,534. A value of 0 indicates a vendor without a designation by IBIA. In

Comment [71]: quality algorithm -> quality assessment algorithm

MARK: Again, no issue for me to make this change.

1456 | such case, -an entry shall be made in COM of this field describing the ~~algorithm~~
1457 and its owner / vendor.

- 1458
- 1459 ○ The sixth information item (**comment/COM**) is an optional but shall be used to provide
1460 information about the quality assessment process, including a description of any
1461 unregistered quality assessment algorithms used. (if QAV= 0000 or QAP = 0)
- 1462
1463

1464 24. Field 11.034: Vocal Collision Indicator/VCI

1465

1466 This optional field (**Vocal Collision Indicator/VCI**) refers to a list of segments identified in
1467 either the snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and
1468 indicates that a vocal collision (two or more persons talking at once) occurs within the segment.
1469 This field shall only appear if **Field 11.024** or **Field 11.026** exists in this record.

1470

- 1471 ○ The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is a mandatory and indicates the diary to which this
1472 field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If
1473 this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.
 - 1474 ○ The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is a mandatory list of integers separated by
1475 commas and gives the segment identifiers from the diary named in the item above in
1476 which vocal collisions occur. There may be up to 999 segments identified in this field.
- 1477
1478
1479

1480 25. Field 11.035: Processing Priority /PPY

1481

1482 This optional field (**Processing Priority/PPY**) refers to a list of segments identified in either the
1483 snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and indicates the
1484 priority with which the segments named in those diaries should be processed. There may be two
1485 occurrences of this field: one for the segments identified in the snip diary, **Field 11.024**, and one
1486 for segments identified in the segment diary, **Field 11.026**. If this field exists, segments not
1487 identified should be given the lowest priority. This field is distinct from **Field 1.006**, which
1488 gives a priority for processing the entire transaction.

1489

- 1490 ○ The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is a mandatory and indicates the diary to which this
1491 field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If
1492 this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.
 - 1493 ○ The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is a mandatory list of integers, separated by
1494 commas, and gives the segment identifiers from diary named in the first item above to
1495 which the values in this field pertain. There may be up to 999 values of this field, one for
1496 each segment identified in the diaries of **Field 11.024** or **Field 11.026**. A value of 0 in
1497 this field indicates the segment content information in this field shall be considered the
1498 default value for all segments not specifically identified in other occurrences of this field.
- 1499
1500

- The third information item (**processing priority/PPY**) is optional and indicates the priority with which the segments identified in the second item should be processed. Priority values shall be between 1 and 9 inclusive. As with **Field 1.006**, 1 will indicate the highest priority and 9 the lowest.

26. Field 11.036: Segment Content/SCN

This optional field (**Segment Content/SCN**) refers to a segment identified in either the snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and gives an assessment of the content of the voice data within the segment and includes provision for semantic transcripts, phonetic transcriptions and translations of the segment. It may only appear if **Field 11.024** or **Field 11.026** is present in this record. There may be an up to 9 occurrences of the -subfield, one for each segment identified in related diary.

- The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is a mandatory and indicates the diary to which this field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.
- The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is a mandatory list of integers separated by commas and gives the segment identifiers from diary to which the values in this field pertain. There may be ~~an~~-999 values of this field, one for each segment identified in related diary. A value of 0 in this field indicates the segment content information in this field shall be considered the default value for all segments not specifically identified in other occurrences of this field.
- The fourth information item (**transcript/TRN**) is an optional text field of up to 10,000 characters and may contain a semantic transcription, a phonetic transcription, translation, or comments on the segment. The text field should state the authority providing the transcription, translation or comments.

Editor's Note: We must fix the number of transcripts in each **Field 11.036** **Convener's note:** If more than one transcript, a separate information item would have to be added for each. This is awkward, but doable.

27. Field 11.037: Segment Speaker Characteristics/SCC

This optional field (**Segment Speech Characteristics/SCT**) refers to a segment identified in either the snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and gives an assessment of the characteristics of the voice within the segment, including intelligibility, emotional state and impairment. This field shall only appear if **Field 11.024** or **Field 11.026** exists in the record.

- The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is mandatory and indicates the diary to which this field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.

Comment [72]: Under the heading SCC only the temporary speaker attributes are included. Are the Permanent Attributes mentioned on p. 13f. coded elsewhere?

Comment [73]: Page 50-52: I have one general point about the Segment Speaker Characteristics as well as the permanent attributes mentioned on p. 13). Is perceptual rating by the person who makes the entry the only source of an entry or are other sources used as well? For example, are educational level or speech impediment inferred based on the perception of the speech sample or are they looked up from external sources, such as a CV or a medical file? Is there any other possible source for the entries? Perhaps there should be a place where it can be specified what the source of the entry is: is it due to the listening action of the person who makes the entry or did the person who makes the entry use a different source than his/her own auditory judgment? As another general point about the Segment Speaker Characteristics (but not including the permanent attributes), I am thinking about whether it would be useful to include a category **stress** as another information item (there is a recent survey by Kirchhübel et al. 2011). I am not sure, but excluding a category **stress** does make sense on a practical level because stress often goes hand in hand with other phenomena, in particular emotion (stress is often associated with fear and anger) and vocal effort (stress often leads to loud speech, especially in "real", threatening stress). It will therefore be difficult to perceive stress independently of fear/anger or increased vocal effort. What is left missing, though, if stress is not included, are certain physical stressors such as exposure to low temperature, high altitudes, acceleration, vibration etc. or task-related stress (physical or cognitive activity), e.g. talking while running, carrying something heavy or being involved with a cognitively demanding task. One way to capture those could be to subsume them under the IMP category. For example, if you accept my three-item list from above (effects of alcohol, effects of legal or illegal drugs/medication, fatigue/tiredness) you could add two further ones, such as "speaking under exposure to extreme environmental conditions" and "speaking during heavy physical or cognitive activity".

Just as an additional comment in this context: I am glad you included "**vocal effort**" as a separate item. In our experience this is one of the most relevant and frequently occurring factors. Most importantly, we include fundamental frequency in our set of measurements and even slight amounts of vocal effort increase lead to a rise in f0. But informal tests have shown that it also affects automatic speaker recognition. I also agree that it is important to scale the degree of vocal effort.

- 1546 ○ The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is a mandatory list of integers separated by
1547 commas and gives the segment identifiers from **Field 11.024** to which the values in this
1548 field pertain. There may be up to 999 values in this field, one for each segment identified
1549 in **Field 11.026**. A value of 0 in this field indicates the segment content information in
1550 this field shall be considered the default value for all segments not specifically identified
1551 in other occurrences of this field.
- 1552 ○ The third information item (**impairment/IMP**) is optional and shall indicate an observed
1553 level of neurological diminishment, whether from disease, trauma, medication or
1554 **substance abuse**, across the speech segment. No attempt is made to differentiate the
1555 sources of impairment. The value shall be an integer between 0 (no noticed impairment)
1556 and 5 (assessed as life threatening), **inclusive**.
- 1557
- 1558 ○ The fourth item (**language being spoken/LBS**) is optional and gives the 3 character *ISO*
1559 *639-3* code for the dominant language in the segments identified in the first item above.
- 1560
- 1561 ○ The fifth information item (**style of speech/STY**) is optional and shall be an integer as
1562 **given in Table 11-3**. There may only be one value for each identified segment and will
1563 indicate the dominant style of speech within the segment. If attribute code “8” is chosen
1564 to indicate “other”, additional explanation should be included in the tenth item
1565 (**comment/COM**) below.

Table 11-3
Style of Speech

Style of Speech	Attribute Code
Unknown	0
Public speech (oratory)	1
Conversation	2
Familiar/intimate	3
Read	4
Prompted	5
Interview	6
Recited/memorized	7
Other	8
RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE only by ANSI/NIST-ITL	9-20

- 1569
- 1570
- 1571 ○ The sixth information item (**intelligibility/INT**)
- 1572
- 1573 ○ The seventh information item (**health status/HST**) is optional text noting any observable
1574 health issues impacting the data subject during the speech segment.
- 1575
- 1576 ○ The eighth information item (**emotional state/EM**) is an optional integer giving an
1577 estimation of the emotional state of the data subject across the segment. Admissible
1578 attribute values are given in **Table 11-4**. Only one value for this item is allowed across

Comment [74]: The information item **IMP** (impairment) presents an interesting concept I haven't thought about this way yet. I see what you mean: there is an overall sense of physical impairment or weakness that can be inferred from the speech and yet it is difficult to determine its causes (alcohol, disease etc.). Because of this difficulty, you propose that no attempts shall be made to differentiate the qualitative sources of the impairment, and instead you offer a quantitative scale on which the perceivable impairment can be rated in terms of its severity. You are classifying those impairments as neurological diminishments, which again is an interesting idea. You are probably right there, however in lack of deeper knowledge of the underlying medical causes I would not exclude the possibility that other than neurological factors are involved as well (perhaps factors such as relaxation of muscle tonus, change in heart rate or blood pressure, or effects on the endocrinological system). When you recommend not to determine the sources of a perceivable impairment you do have a point. I am just thinking about well-known situations where for example, somebody who asked for help and sounded garbled was refused help because people thought he was drunk where in fact he had a severe low blood sugar episode or was in other ways sick. Still, your concept of avoiding qualitative classification differs from the one we use in our lab. We try to differentiate at least the following types:
- effects of alcohol
- effects of legal or illegal drugs/medication

Comment [75]: Under the influence of or abuse

Comment [USS76]: Exactly how does a life threatening impairment manifest itself in the speech signal? How about 0 = no noticed impairment to 5 = significant impairment.

Comment [77]: In the style of speech (STY) table, I recommend adding an entry “**Repeated**” in Table 11-3. Repeating along with or as an alternative to reading is a useful way to obtain text-identical material from the suspect. (We always also elicit spontaneous speech from the suspect where naturally there is no control over the text, but obtaining read/repeated speech with material that is text-identical to the speech of the questioned speaker

Comment [USS78]: There is also a significant overarching variable of “whether the person knows they are being recorded or not”. This factor plays a huge role in speech style, etc.

Comment [USS79]: There are actually significant differences between conversational telephone speech and face-to-face conversation – might want to differentiate. Also familiar/intimate should probably be a layer separate from this heading.

Comment [80]: The category that belongs under the information item **HST** (health status) that occurs most frequently in our casework is **symptoms of the common cold** (e.g. hoarse voice, pitch lowering, increased nasality). Perhaps if you have the same experience, you could mention it in the text. There are of course many more health-related influences on speech (other than those addressed under the IMP

1579 the segment. If attribute code “8” is chosen to indicate “other”, additional explanation
 1580 may be included in the tenth item (**comment/COM**) below.

1581 **Table 11-4**
 1582 **Emotional State**
 1583

Emotional State	Attribute Code
Unknown	0
Calm	1
Hurried	2
Angry	3
Fearful	4
Agitated /Combative	5
Defensive	6
Crying	7
Other	8
RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE only by ANSI/NIST-ITL	9-20

- 1584
- 1585
- 1586 ○ The ninth information item (**vocal effort/VEF**) is an optional integer between 0 (no effort
 1587 or not talking) and 5(screaming/crying) which reports perceived vocal effort across the
 1588 segment. Only one value is allowed for this item across the segment.
 - 1589
 - 1590 ○ The tenth information item (**vocal style/VSY**) is an optional integer assessing the
 1591 predominant vocal style across the segment. The attribute value shall be chosen from
 1592 **Table 11-5**. Only one value is allowed for this item across the segment.

1594 **Table 11-5**
 1595 **Vocal Style**

Vocal Style	Attribute Code
Unknown	0
Spoken	1
Whispered	2
Sung	3
Chanted	4
Rapped	5
Mantra	6
Falsetto/Head voice	7
Megaphone/Public Address System	8
Other	9
RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE only by ANSI/NIST-ITL	10-20

- 1596
- 1597
- 1598 ○ The **eleventh** information item (**comment/COM**) is optional and may be used to give
 1599 additional information about the quality assessment process, including a description of
 1600 any unregistered quality assessment algorithms used.

Comment [81]: -VEF specifies only values from normal to high vocal effort. Do you also want to provide values for low vocal effort ? The values could then run from -5 (LVE) thru 0 (NVE) to 5 (HVE)

Comment [82]: VSY (and EM): In the vocal style (VSY) table, I recommend including something involving **laughter**. There are many kinds of laughter, and laughter can be integrated with or isolated from speech to various degrees. There are also different levels of control over laughter; laughter can be a more or less direct emotional expression, but it can also be used as some form of conversational strategy. Perhaps one single entry such as “laughter (isolated or integrated in speech)” or “spoken with laughter” could do the job. I noticed that in the item **EM** (emotional state) you only have negative (or neutral) emotions. Perhaps another way to incorporate laughter is by including an entry such as “happy/joyful/laughing” in Table 11-4. Laughing, however is not always associated with joyfulness. Independently of the laughter question, I think one **positive emotion** should be included in Table 11-4.

Comment [USS83]: Shouting/yelling, while running or “in transit”

Comment [84]: Twelfth: The script for read or prompted speech should be included if at all possible.

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28. Field 11.038: Segment Channel/SCH

This field (**Segment Channel/SCH**) refers to a segment identified in either the snip diary **SPD** of **Field 11.024** or the segment diary **SGD** of **Field 11.026** and describes the transducer and transmission channel within the segments. This field shall only be present if **Field 11.024** or **Field 11.026** appears in this record.

- The first item (**diary identifier/DIA**) is a mandatory and indicates the diary to which this field refers. If this item refers to a segment in the **SPD** of **Field 11.024**, the value is 0. If this item refers to a segment in the **SGD** of **Field 11.026**, the value is 1.
- The second item (**segment identifier/SID**) is a mandatory list of integers separated by commas, and gives the segment identifiers from diary to which the values in this field pertain. There may be an up to 999 values in this field. A value of 0 in this item indicates the segment content information in this field shall be considered the default value for all segments not specifically identified in other occurrences of this field.
- The third item (**transducer type/TYP**) is an optional integer with attribute values given in **Table 11-6** –Editor’s note: For most of the acquisition sources in **Field 11.006 REC_AQS** as specified by Table 83, we won’t know the transducer type.

**Table 11-6
Transducer Type**

Transducer Type	Attribute Code
Unknown	0
Array	1
Multiple style microphones	2
Earbud	3
Body Wire	4
Microphone	5
Handset	6
Headset	7
Speaker phone	8
Lapel Microphone	9
Other	10
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- The fourth item (**transducer/TRN**) is an optional integer that specifies the transducer type as unknown=0, carbon=1, electret=2, or other=3. Transducer arrays using mixed transducer types shall be designated “other”.
- The fifth item (**capture environment/ENV**) is an optional text field of up to 4000 characters to describe the acoustic environment of the recording. Examples of text placed

1632 in this field would be “reverberant busy restaurant”, “urban street”, “public park during
1633 day”.

1634
1635 ○ The sixth item (**distance to transducer/DST**) is an optional integer and specifies the
1636 approximate distance in centimeters, rounded to the nearest integer number of
1637 centimeters, -between the speaker in the segment and the transducer. A value of 0 will be
1638 used if the distance is less than one-centimeter meter. Some example distances, handheld
1639 = 5cm, throat mic = 0cm, -mobile telephone = 15cm, VOIP with a computer = 80cm,
1640 unless other information is available.

1641
1642 ○ The seventh item (**acquisition source/ACS**) is an optional integer that specifies the source
1643 from which the voice in the segment was received. Only one value is allowed.
1644 Permissible values are given in **Table 83** of the **Type-20** record. Any conflict between
1645 this value and **Field 11.006 REC_AQS** shall be resolved by taking this item to be correct
1646 for all segments identified in the second information item **SCH_SID** of this occurrence of
1647 **Field 11.038**.

1648
1649 ○ The eighth item (**alteration/ALT**) is an optional, unrestricted string for a description of
1650 any digital masking between transducer and recording, disguisers or other attempts to
1651 change the voice quality.

1652
1653 ○ The ninth information item (**comment/COM**) is an optional, unrestricted string for
1654 additional information to identify or describe the transduction and transmission channels
1655 of the segment.

1656
1657 **29. Field 11.39-050: Reserved Fields**

1658
1659 These fields are reserved for future use by ANSI/NIST-ITL.

1660
1661 **30. Field 11.051: Comments/COM**

1662
1663 This field (**Comments/COM**) is an optional unrestricted text string of up to 4000 characters in
1664 length that may contain comments of any type on the **Type 11** record as a whole. Comments on
1665 individual segments shall be given in **Field 11.024, SNP_COM**, or in **Field 11.026,**
1666 **SGD_COM**. This field should record any intellectual property rights associated with any of the
1667 segments in the voice recording, any court orders related to the voice recording and any
1668 administrative data not included in other fields.

1669
1670
1671 **31. Fields 11.052-099: Reserved Fields**

1672
1673 These fields are reserved for future use by ANSI/NIST-ITL.

1674
1675
1676 **32. Fields 11.100-900: User-defined fields / UDF**

1677

1678 These fields are user-defined fields. Their size and content shall be defined by the user and be in
1679 accordance with the receiving agency

1680
1681

33. Field 11.901: Reserved field

1682 This field is reserved for future use by ANSI/NIST-ITL.

1683
1684
1685

34. Field 11.902: Annotation information / ANN

1686

1687 This is an optional field, listing the operations performed on the original source in order to
1688 prepare it for inclusion in a biometric record type. This field logs information pertaining to this
1689 Type-11 record and the voice recording pointed to or included herein. See **Section 7.4.1**.

1690
1691
1692

35. Field 11.993: Source agency name / SAN

1693

1694 This is an optional field. It may contain up to 125 Unicode characters. This is the name of the
1695 agency referred to in **Field 11.004** using the identifier given by domain administrator.

1696
1697
1698

36. Field 11.994: External file reference / EFR

1699

1700 This conditional field shall be used to enter the URL / URI or other unique reference to a storage
1701 location for all source representations, if the data is not contained in **Field 11.999**. If this field is
1702 used, **Field 11.999** shall not be set. However, one of the two fields shall be present in all
1703 instances of this record type. A non-URL reference might be similar to: "Case 2009:1468 AV
1704 Tape 5". It is highly recommended that the user state the format of the external file in **Field**
1705 **11.051: Comment / COM**.

1706
1707
1708

37. Field 11.995: Associated context / ASC

1709

1710 This optional field refers to one or more **Record Type-21** with the same **ACN**. See **Section**
1711 **7.3.3. Record Type-21** contains audio, video and images that are NOT used to derive the
1712 biometric data in **Field 11.999: Voice Record / DATA** but that may be relevant to the collection
1713 of that data.

1714

1715
1716
1717

38. Field 11.996: Hash/ HAS

1718

1719 This optional field shall contain the hash value of the data in **Field 11.999: Voice Data** of this
1720 record, calculated using SHA-256. See **Section 7.5.2**. Use of the hash enables the receiver of the
1721 data to check that the data has been transmitted correctly, and may also be used for quick
1722 searches of large databases to determine if the data already exist in the database. It is not
1723 intended as an information assurance check, which is handled by **Record Type-98**

- 1724 **39. Field 11.997: Source representation / SOR**
1725
1726 This optional field refers to a representation in **Record Type-20** with the same **SRN**.
1727
1728 **40. Field 11.999: Voice record / DATA**
1729
1730 This field contains the voice data. See Section **7.2** for details.