

BIOMETRICS

TASK FORCE
ANNUAL REPORT FY08





**ANNUAL
REPORT
FY08**

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www.biometrics.dod.mil



REPORT FROM THE DIRECTOR

DR. MYRA S. GRAY

2008 was a year of maturity for the Biometrics Task Force (BTF). 2007's growth in application of biometric technologies was a platform from which we leapt to take on new challenges. We experienced some major accomplishments in FY08, one of which was that we developed a more robust plan and set priorities across the enterprise. The BTF has a clear picture of its role in implementing and integrating biometrics throughout the Department of Defense (DoD) and how we are allocating our budget to support those efforts. We also finalized our strategic plan, providing us direction in 2009 and beyond as we execute and deliver on our mission.

It's clearly evident that biometrics are making a difference in the current fight in the war zones and in protecting our homeland. This year's report provides a snapshot of our 2008 initiatives and accomplishments and demonstrates the impact of our work.

As we begin fiscal year 2009, we strive for continued excellence in biometrics. The biometrics community can expect to see increased inter-agency collaboration and the development of lasting organizational structures and processes that will set the stage for enduring capabilities expected to arrive in 2010 and beyond.

I invite all members of the biometrics community to take part in our efforts. We are all working toward the common goal of ensuring the safety of our troops and our homeland.

Very Respectfully,
Dr. Myra S. Gray

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ORGANIZATION AND MISSION



WHAT ARE BIOMETRICS?

Biometrics are measurable, physiological, and/or behavioral characteristics (fingerprints, iris, DNA, voice, facial features, etc.) that are distinct and can be used to verify the identity of an individual. Biometrics can tie an individual to past acts and aliases or can be used to permit access to facilities and data.

Typically biometrics are used to answer either:

- ✦ “Are you who you claim to be?” (verification); or
- ✦ “Have we encountered you before?” (identification)

BTF MISSION

The BTF leads DoD activities to program, integrate, and synchronize biometric technologies and capabilities and to operate and maintain DoD’s authoritative biometric database to support the National Security Strategy.

ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

The BTF operates through the Executive Agent authority given to the U.S. Secretary of the Army and delegated to the G-3/5/7. The BTF executes day-to-day biometric functions and leads coordination for strategic movement forward for all parts of the DoD in cooperation with the Director, Defense Biometrics and Project Manager (PM) Biometrics. PM Biometrics, under the authority of the Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems, has responsibility for acquiring common and joint materiel solutions. The BTF is supported by multi-Service governance structures that capture Service and user requirements, provide coordination of science & technology efforts, and identify and resolve biometrics-related issues. BTF roles and responsibilities were clarified in a new DoD Directive on biometrics. Further definition will follow in a DoD Instruction.

Housed primarily in Arlington, Va., and Clarksburg, W.Va., the BTF is composed of the Biometrics Integration Directorate (BID) and the Biometrics Operations Directorate (BOD). The BID is responsible for establishing the strategic direction for biometrics use in DoD, leading the development of biometric standards, policy, architecture, and coordinating liaison activities across the Services, other DoD organizations, and other government agencies. The BOD operates the authoritative DoD database for adversary and neutral forces’ biometrics, assesses and evaluates biometric equipment, and supports field operations of the equipment used by the various Services in theater and in the continental United States.



HISTORY OF THE BTF

1999 – A Network Vulnerability Assessment in Kosovo highlighted Information Assurance concerns. The U.S. Congress commissioned a feasibility study that demonstrated biometric technologies were an emerging capability that would have a significant impact on the DoD and needed to be formalized, centralized, and funded.

2000 – The Secretary of the Army was established as Executive Agent for biometrics to coordinate, lead, and consolidate biometrics within DoD. The Deputy Secretary of Defense established the Biometrics Management Office (BMO), making it the focal point for biometrics for all of the military branches and DoD agencies. That fall, the Biometrics Fusion Center (BFC) opened in Clarksburg, W.Va. Reporting to the BMO, the BFC was tasked with testing commercial biometric products for accuracy and compatibility with DoD information systems.

2001 – The U.S. Senate directed the BMO to coordinate biometric efforts with U.S. government agencies, do a requirements analysis of DoD needs for a biometric data repository, and conduct technology demonstrations.

2003 – A DoD Initiative directed the BMO to coordinate all biometric technology integration into DoD systems.

2004 – The Department of Homeland Security and Department of State began using the U.S. Visitor & Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program to check fingerprints of foreigners entering the United States. The DoD Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) program began and soon thereafter made its first significant match. As the ABIS developed, biometric systems that had already been in use for verification purposes began adapting so that the data captured by them were compatible with ABIS.

2005 – The Biometric Identification System for Access (BISA) was first used in support of war efforts. This smart-card-based system has increased base and checkpoint security with the use of biometric-enabled badges and employee screening.

2006 – The BMO and the BFC were merged to become the Biometrics Task Force (BTF) to better represent its mission to support the Warfighter and further its capability to capture and transmit biometric data.

2007 – The BTF established the Joint Biometrics Governance Structure and conducted the first meetings of the Joint Biometrics Operational Coordination Board and the Joint Biometrics Senior Executive Steering Committee.

EQUIPPING THE WARFIGHTER

Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom made it clear that Warfighters needed more advanced tools for distinguishing known terrorists and insurgents from friendly populations and that biometric technologies could help fill that need. The value of the ABIS and various biometric collection and verification platforms has been repeatedly demonstrated since 2004. With data in the ABIS expanding to more than 2.7 million records by summer 2008, biometric matches give the Warfighter a tool to aid in distinguishing between friend and foe. For example, some Iraqi personnel applying for selection to the Iraqi Police Academy were found to have biometric records as terrorists or insurgents. There have been dozens of cases where potential immigrants to the United States have had their biometric enrollment match the ABIS database, exposing a criminal or terrorist background. Some detainees in theater were matched to felony records in the United States.

As the collection, transmission, and storage systems have matured, the frequency of such matches has increased. At the same time, the response time to answer “Should I detain or not?” has decreased, helping the Warfighter to protect himself and other Coalition forces by quickly separating suspected enemies from the general population. Although the ABIS can quickly determine if there is a biometric match, it cannot determine the value of that match. Is it a match between the fingerprints of a known terrorist and a police academy applicant or between a previously cleared U.S. facility employee and a police academy applicant? The need for this “so what” information has led to new relationships between DoD, law enforcement, and various U.S. government intelligence agencies. These groups can determine the value of a match and then help get that answer back to the Soldier, Sailor, or Marine who needs to know “Should I detain or not?” Much of the work at the BTF focuses on facilitating the architecture, policy, and

relationships that get this information quickly back to the Warfighter.

Biometric modalities other than fingerprint technologies are also in use at the BTF. The BTF pursued advanced iris technologies through several mechanisms, including a cooperative research and development effort with Retica, Inc. A rapid, dual-iris collection and local-matching system, Mobile Eyes, was developed and used in an operational assessment by a U.S. intelligence agency. Additionally, a long-range iris collection and matching system, Eagle Eyes, was delivered to the BTF Technology, Assessment, and Standards Conformance Branch for evaluation and use in future demonstrations.

Under the Identification-based Decision Processes To Enable Confidential Transactions (IDProTECT) initiative, the BTF is creating a web-based service that provides iris matching to remote users from a central repository. This service

will provide 1:1 and 1:many matching that can be used for a variety of purposes, including physical access control.

The need for biometric technologies in DoD is clear. As a result, the scope of biometrics deployment has been increasing over the past year. Along with using biometrics for identifying the enemy, biometrics will soon be used for managing base, building, and network access in accordance with federal guidelines that ensure commonality across the government.

Identification of the enemy has become an increasingly shared governmental function, requiring a common architecture and shared infrastructure among government agencies. In 2008, we have achieved our goal — biometric data collected at an entry point by DHS were cross-matched to DoD biometric data, revealing that the entry applicant was not only using a false identity but was a person known to the DoD as a Known or

Suspected Terrorist. This person was denied entry. A great amount of work has been required to tie together biometric and biographic watch lists and the technical architecture to collect and match biometrics across federal agencies. This achievement demonstrates how the BTF is meeting these challenges and giving DoD the tools to make it happen.

The first Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) for the BTF was approved on March 4, 2008. This document establishes a framework for the BTF and identifies manpower requirements to support its current and expanding DoD mission. Working together, we are implementing the biometrics mission across all five Armed Services.

PART 2

FY 08 PERFORMANCE REPORT

STRATEGY DIVISION

The mission of the Strategy Division is to establish strategic direction for DoD biometric activities to enable employment of biometric technologies. The Division is responsible for the integration of plans, policies, strategic communications, and concepts & technologies exploration needed to accomplish the BTF mission.

PLANS BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Plans Branch develops the BTF way forward based on national-level guidance and develops and leads implementation of the long-term strategy for realizing the benefits of using biometrics across the DoD. In addition to overseeing the development of strategic plans, the Plans Branch supports the development of DoD-level documents and the coordination of plans and timelines in support of stakeholder priorities and overarching enterprise objectives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS BIOMETRICS ENTERPRISE STRATEGIC PLAN

In FY08, the Strategic Plans Branch had three major accomplishments.

The Branch collaborated with all DoD stakeholders to develop and distribute the final draft of the DoD Biometrics Enterprise Strategic Plan (BESP) to the DoD Biometrics Executive Committee (EXCOM); it was approved on August 27, 2008. The plan will be forwarded to senior DoD

leadership for endorsement. The BESP was formulated through the efforts of the Strategic Planning Working Group (SPWG). The SPWG accomplished the task of developing the Enterprise Strategic Planning through the following actions: 1) establishing goal teams that correspond to each of the four major strategic goals, 2) developing a draft strategic plan document, and 3) developing a draft implementation plan and the subsequent action plans and metrics.

Impact: The BESP provides the strategic direction for the DoD Biometrics Enterprise to meet the Department's biometrics needs. It defines, for all biometrics stakeholders, the DoD vision, mission, goals, and objectives for optimizing the employment of biometric capabilities. As described in the BESP, the DoD Biometrics Enterprise is "an entity composed of the Department's joint, Service, and agency organizations working together to integrate biometrics into the identity transactions

needed to support military operations and departmental business functions. It is envisioned to be a flexible, global biometrics enterprise that protects rights and enables services for our personnel, friends, and partners and denies anonymity to adversaries. It is also envisioned to be a service that continuously adapts to any business process or military mission." Given this strategic framework, DoD organizations are individually empowered to develop mutually supporting programs and plans that synchronize and advance biometric initiatives across the DoD and beyond.

The success of the SPWG has a level of utility that can be leveraged as the BESP moves into the implementation phase. In support of the existing DoD biometrics governance structure, the SPWG will be employed in FY09 to monitor the progress of the implementation plan and refine the BESP annually and/or as necessary.

ORGANIZATIONAL WAY AHEAD

The Army formally approved the BTF Concept Plan and Table of Distribution & Allowances (TDA), drafted in FY07, in March 2008.

Impact: The BTF's organizational TDA provides the framework for a formally recognized and enduring organization. It also allows for hiring permanent staff, leading to improved effectiveness and greater long-term stability of the organization and its mission to synchronize and coordinate DoD biometrics activities.

DOD DIRECTIVE ON BIOMETRICS

The DoD Directive (DoDD) 8521.01E, "DoD Biometrics," drafted in FY07 with collaborative support from across the DoD Biometrics Enterprise stakeholder community, was formally approved and signed by the Deputy Secretary of Defense in February 2008. As a result of this directive, the Secretary of the Army designated the BTF Director as the Executive Manager (EM) for DoD biometrics, effective April 22, 2008.

Impact: The publication of DoDD 8521.01E establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and describes procedures for DoD biometrics and all DoD Components. This policy serves as a foundational document that provides baseline roles and responsibilities to DoD Components and establishes the EXCOM as the DoD focal point and voice, ensuring coordination of biometrics requirements, acquisition programs, and resources in support of the most operationally relevant and sustainable biometric capability across the DoD. This designation also formally assigns the BTF as the lead organization responsible for development/coordination of biometric standards and architecture, in conjunction with other stakeholder organizations across the DoD and throughout other government organizations. The BTF is the proponent agency responsible for fostering the strategic direction of DoD biometrics, in collaboration with

the DoD biometrics community and with oversight from the DoD biometrics EXCOM.

POLICY BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The BTF Policy Branch provides initiative and continual support in coordinating and developing opinions and recommendations that affect existing or proposed DoD policies involving biometrics and the overall BTF mission. The Policy Branch is devoted to researching, reviewing, and analyzing DoD and biometric-related directives and drafts. In addition, the Branch keeps abreast of legislation that impacts the biometrics program and specific policies in development and maintains archives of such policies and laws for easy reference.

The Policy Branch provides the necessary keystones for operational and tactical success and is a vital conduit in formulating effective biometrics use strategies across the DoD.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2008, collaborative research by the BTF addressed the sharing of biometric data with interagency

and Coalition partners. The Policy Branch drafted and edited various memoranda of agreement and memoranda of understanding for the FBI and the National Institute for Standards and Technology focusing on the DoD biometric program on topics such as biometric data exchange. In fiscal year 2008, the Policy Branch contributed to reviewing and editing the biometrics Homeland Security Presidential Directive 24 (HSPD-24), which was issued in June 2008. The Branch also aided in the development of forensic-related policy and in May 2008 began a supportive role developing the Concept of Operations for DoD forensics. In addition, the Branch initiated a Policy Deconfliction Analysis, which supports identifying gaps and overlaps to ensure promulgation of appropriate policy to meet current and forthcoming needs.

Impact: The proposed policies regarding the sharing of biometric data have increased the likelihood

that terrorists and enemy combatants will be identified and captured. These data sharing policies provide an opportunity for organizations such as the FBI and DHS, along with Coalition partners, to vet potential enemies during routine verification and identification screenings. The BTF Policy Branch's involvement in DoD forensics ensures that detailed attention is given to appropriate forensic capabilities that are beyond the traditional scope of law enforcement and the medical community. These policy efforts will optimize DoD-wide endeavors, as well as efforts throughout the federal government.

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FUTURES BRANCH

BACKGROUND

As the adoption of biometrics grows within DoD, it becomes increasingly clear that its applications can be applied not only within adversary scenarios (e.g., identifying and tracking enemy combatants), but also within friendly realms (e.g., identification or granting/restricting access). Accordingly, the BTF Futures Branch focuses on identifying and guiding the development and transition of biometric technologies that enhance DoD capabilities across the spectrum. The Futures Branch achieves this mission by coordinating biometric science and technology and Identity Management (IdM) efforts across DoD and facilitates the sharing of information with other U.S. government departments and agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (S&T) COORDINATION

The S&T efforts within the Futures Branch help identify emerging technologies and encourage their development to the point of transition to the Warfighter or user. Several organizations from across DoD are already managing biometrics S&T projects to meet their own requirements. Over the past year, the Futures Branch reached out to the organizations that execute and manage S&T projects for the Department in an attempt to better synchronize and coordinate biometrics S&T efforts. With significant cooperation from our partners within DoD, the BTF published a Biometrics S&T Baseline, which is tracking 47 projects with a combined investment of \$25.7 million in FY08. The BTF also hosted a DoD S&T Workshop that brought together researchers and managers from across the Department and the interagency to share information on current and future projects.

The Futures Branch played an important role in supporting various BTF and DoD initiatives to advance technology development. The first initiative, Biometric Technology Demonstrations (BTDs), is sponsored by the BTF and funds demonstrations for technologies that will be transitioned to a DoD sponsor. The second initiative, the Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for biometrics, is sponsored by the Director, Defense Biometrics and funds innovative research projects for biometric identification. The Futures Branch was responsible for coordinating both efforts.

Impact: The S&T Baseline and Workshop facilitated coordination across DoD and the interagency from a biometrics S&T perspective. In addition, this allowed the BTF to track the progress and development of various biometric technologies throughout the technology maturity process. The BTD and BAA efforts are proving to be very beneficial to the

advancement and adoption of biometric technologies across the enterprise. The BTF is currently supporting five BTDs, with the first scheduled to transition in the first quarter of FY09. Under the BAA, there were 10 projects funded, with the first prototype scheduled for transition to the BTF in the second quarter of FY09.

IDENTITY MANAGEMENT (IdM) COORDINATION

In FY08, the Futures Branch spearheaded BTF efforts to provide strong biometrically enabled identity services to DoD Components. The Branch furthered the development of the Biometrics Identity Management (BIdM) concept and architecture and gained consensus with dozens of key stakeholders from across the Department, including the physical access, human resources, and personnel security communities. The Futures Branch sponsored several workshops, meetings, and working groups with the purpose of aligning BIdM-related

capabilities, efforts, timelines, and expectations. The Branch also helped develop a BIdM concept presentation for the BTF Director, which she delivered at the August 6, 2008, meeting of the Identity Protection & Management Senior Coordinating Group (IPMSCG), illuminating key senior leaders on BIdM efforts to date. The Futures Branch participated in the development of the DoD IdM Strategic Plan to ensure biometrics are being adequately leveraged and represented. Finally, the Branch provided support to the IPMSCG as one of the three organizations comprising the Executive Secretariat.

Impact: The workshops and meetings helped lay the groundwork for several important BTF-funded pilot efforts to demonstrate the BIdM concept and exercise a friendly force biometrics repository, with the ultimate intent of enhancing Warfighter capabilities and improving business process efficiency and effectiveness. For

example, biometrics has the potential to greatly automate the initial background vetting process, and the BIdM concept will allow segmentation of the two-prints from the original ten-prints to support verification of the credential requester and the credential issuance process, compliant with Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 201-1, Personal Identity Verification (PIV).

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CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGIES BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Concepts & Technologies (C&T) Branch investigates and integrates new technologies and capabilities to support near- and long-term needs of DoD and partner agencies and organizations. Working directly with government, industry, and academia, the C&T Branch explores current challenges that face our Warfighters and collaborates with a diverse audience of experts to conduct pilots and proofs of concept that demonstrate new solutions to existing problems. The team develops and evaluates tools and capabilities to determine those tools' utility in addressing capability gaps and assists the greater research and development community in maturing and transitioning these capabilities to the Warfighter.

The C&T Branch is composed of subject matter experts specializing in biometric standards, interoperability, and data sharing; new technologies; computer and

electrical engineering; biometrics and forensics; experimentation; and training. It seeks to institutionalize and inform the community through the role of concepts and technologies experimentation to meet the requirements of the Warfighter and interagency.

The role of facilitator and honest broker for the BTF in biometric capabilities development and applications is the driving force behind C&T experimentation.

The Branch continues to support various efforts that facilitate the movement of successful experiments into prototype or developmental efforts for transition to enterprise capabilities. Ongoing efforts will support Combatant Commands, operational forces, other government agencies, and academia/laboratories in studies, experiments, and development efforts, to include reviews, data access, and information exchange.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY07/08, the BTF tasked Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, as the Technical Direction Agent, to develop authoritative biometric repository and matching services for friendly personnel. This Phase I repository and matching service is known as Identification-based Decision Processes To Enable Confidential Transactions (IDProTECT). Those efforts provide the prototype biometrics web services of enroll, verify, identify, and extract for personnel eligible for enrollment in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS). Phase I also provided an Access Control Test Bed/Transaction Manager to exercise IDProTECT.

Impact: IDProTECT provides the capability to enroll fingerprint, face, and iris images; verify and identify using fingerprint or iris modalities; and extract fingerprint and iris templates, facial images, and limited biographical data from DEERS. The result is an

extension of the authoritative root identity established in DEERS to include biometrics. This prototype capability will be demonstrated in early 2009.

The C&T Branch expanded involvement in experimentation, including exercises with Special Operations Forces, Combatant Commands, and multinational elements to insert biometric and forensic concepts and tools into exercise events, use case scenarios, and operational mission threads. U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) J9E and the BTF are currently developing a Letter of Agreement, which will formalize the BTF role as SOCOM's biometric experimentation agent.

Impact: These exercises have demonstrated nearly 50 new and emerging biometric technologies in operational environments to determine their ability to meet mission goals. Specific exercises supported include the

SOCOM-sponsored Tactical Network Topology exercises, the Joint Forces Command-sponsored Empire Challenge-08, and the Naval Postgraduate School's Cooperative Operations and Applied Science & Technology Studies events, as well as Untethered Biometrics Experimentation. This participation supports the BTF's efforts to provide enhanced and enduring Identity Management (IdM) capabilities across the DoD.

The C&T Branch provides operationally significant tools and systems to assist DoD organizations in assessing system effectiveness in supporting IdM processes and functions.

Impact: Leveraging a C&T Branch-developed multimodal matching system to simulate data transmission, matching, and sharing allows for further assessment of biometric and forensic capabilities that assist in system development, ensuring that new and enhanced

technologies perform successfully in processing operational (i.e., non-pristine) data sets. These efforts support the BTF's strategic initiatives that provide enduring, interoperable solutions that serve the DoD.

The C&T Branch participated in workshops, conferences, and working groups to formally address the needs of DoD end users representing various communities of practice.

Impact: The diverse experiences of Branch members ensure that DoD interests are represented in ongoing efforts to identify biometric requirements and effectively develop and promulgate biometric capabilities to the right audiences at the right time. Through affiliation with international and U.S. government-level professional organizations, the BTF can provide coordination, awareness, and technical expertise as requested. This drives biometric IdM concepts in DoD business process



transformation and provides enhanced and enduring biometric IdM capabilities across the DoD.

The C&T Branch responded to a Multi-National Corps Iraq (MNC-I) request for assistance by leading efforts to determine the feasibility of implementing tactical, un-tethered latent matching operations using systems deployed in the MNC-I area of operations today.

Impact: Working cooperatively with the Standards, Testing, and Operations Branches, the Language Training Office, and the National Ground Intelligence Center, C&T Branch personnel were able to identify the latent images most likely to match and at what True Acceptance and False Acceptance rates. Using these special latent images, MNC-I has conducted several field assessments of this concept. In addition, developers of handheld collection and matching devices are incorporating latent matching capabilities in future devices.

The C&T Branch completed a proof of concept aimed at generating metrics and evaluating the need for remote examination services for latent print examination. The project established key metrics and lessons learned for alternate examination capabilities leveraging the professional community through web-enabled resources.

Impact: Successful demonstration of this concept revealed the need for of a DoD enterprise capability to handle surges in workload and reduce the backlog of comparisons. This capability is being pursued in several forms, including a modeling and simulation test bed, continuity of operations, and new projects that will enhance and expand the DoD's ability to use certified latent print examiners.

The C&T Branch provided technical expertise and project management to review and provide technical oversight of all

submitted and selected proposals for Biometric Technology Demonstrations and responses to the Director, Defense Research & Engineering Broad Agency Announcement (BAA).

Impact: The BAA is one of the main mechanisms to drive academia, government laboratories, and industry to conduct biometric research and development to satisfy current or emerging DoD biometric requirements. C&T Branch subject matter experts play a critical role by providing technical evaluation and oversight of all proposals and selected projects.

The C&T Branch developed and delivered awareness and training materials and product support to organizations seeking to adopt and employ IdM concepts and technologies.

Impact: To date, more than 10,000 copies of the DoD Biometrics Awareness Series have

been distributed to organizations throughout the U.S. government to inform and educate personnel on the power of biometrics. A fourth DVD that will address leader awareness is in development, which supports the BTF's strategic initiatives to create training and education content that supports the total force.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Strategic Communications Branch disseminates information about DoD biometrics and the BTF to a wide variety of audiences. These constituencies range from the DoD community to the general public and include government agencies, the various Services, business and industry, members of Congress and their staffs, the media, and allies worldwide. The Strategic Communications Branch ensures that accurate, up-to-date information is developed and disseminated through such vehicles as the Internet, trade shows and conferences, speeches, presentations, and promotional materials. The Branch is responsible for overall communications planning, public affairs, conference support, graphics support, a biometrics technology demonstration suite in the BTF Arlington space, general communications, and website content and management.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING

Critical to a successful strategic communications program is a comprehensive plan involving a variety of communication outreach tactics and strategies designed to reach diverse audiences. An important part of this process in FY08 was participation in the Strategic Planning Working Group (SPWG). BTF Strategic Communications staff participated actively in both the larger SPWG as well as its Unity of Effort goal group. Throughout this process, significant effort was expended to ensure that communication activities would be well thought out, thoroughly coordinated, and undertaken by maximizing available resources while communicating key messages effectively.

Impact: Strategic planning helps create and solidify a communications roadmap by which outreach efforts can be developed, executed, and measured.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Throughout FY08, the BTF Strategic Communications staff responded to media inquiries and developed and executed proactive communications. Numerous media interview requests were fielded about the BTF and biometrics for a number of publications, including *The Washington Post*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *SIGNAL*, *Times (UK)*, and *ComputerWorld*. BTF Strategic Communications staff worked closely with the G-3 Office of the Chief, Public Affairs in handling media inquiries to ensure consistency with Army messaging. The BTF website continues to be a significant source of information about DoD biometrics and the BTF. Thousands of visitors come to the site annually to learn more about biometrics and the role it plays in protecting our soldiers and identifying known or suspected terrorists. The website also houses copies of the quarterly BTF newsletter, *The Biometric Scan*, making

it readily available to those not included on the distribution list.

Impact: Outreach through the media helps publicize the important role biometrics plays and highlights key successes in the field. Media coverage also serves to educate decision-makers about the benefits of biometrics. The website serves as the cornerstone of the BTF's information center housed on the Internet. For FY08, there were more than 2,200,000 connections. Of those, nearly 425,000 were secure connections.

CONFERENCE SUPPORT

FY08 was a busy year for conferences and trade shows, and BTF representatives participated in many of these events across the country. BTF involvement in these key events ensured consistent messaging in exhibit halls and throughout speaker remarks and presentations. The Strategic Communications Branch managed the BTF's participation in events



ranging from co-sponsorship of events to presenting briefings and participating in panel discussions. During the year, the BTF co-sponsored the following:

✦ **Identity Protection and Management Conference, Anaheim, Calif., April 2008**

The BTF co-hosted this conference with the DoD Public Key Infrastructure Program Management Office (PKI PMO) and the Defense Manpower Data Center Personnel Identity Protection Solutions (PIPS) Division. The BTF also provided subject matter experts to speak on biometrics basics, standards, and watch lists.

✦ **Biometrics and Forensics Summit 2008, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., July 2008**

The BTF was a co-host of this first-time event and provided several speakers and panelists.

✦ **Biometric Consortium Conference, Tampa, Fla., September 2008**

The Consortium is the largest government-focused biometrics event of the year and draws the most biometric vendors of any event in the United States. The BTF was a sponsor of this event for the eighth year. Additional support was provided for a variety of internal and subject-specific meetings and offsite meetings.



The BTF also provided a booth and other active participation for the following major events:

- ✦ **Association of the U.S. Army (AUSA) Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., October 2007**
- ✦ **Modern Day Marine, Quantico, Va., October 2007**
The BTF exhibited here for the first time. The booth was staffed in part by USMC personnel that had recently employed biometric systems in theater.
- ✦ **SPIE Defense+ Security, Orlando, Fla., March 2008**
- ✦ **FiestaCrow Technical Symposium, San Antonio, Texas, April 2008**
- ✦ **Science and Technology Conference/Tech Expo, Charleston, S.C., April 2008**

- ✦ **GovSec Conference and Exposition, Washington, D.C., May 2008**
- ✦ **AFCEA SOLUTIONS: Identity Assurance, Washington, D.C., June 2008**
- ✦ **National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), Baltimore, Md., September 2008**

Impact: Participation at trade shows and conferences, as well as support provided to those who are speaking or simply networking at these events, goes a long way in promoting the mission and successes of the BTF and positioning the organization as a necessary and vital part of U.S. defense operations.

DEMONSTRATION SUITE
In an ongoing effort to educate key stakeholders about biometrics and the role biometrics plays in the GWOT, the Strategic

Communications Branch designed and developed a demonstration suite at the Arlington office that offers an up-close look at how biometrics are used in the field and the various types of biometric devices employed. The suite includes stations housing biometric equipment used for maritime purposes, base access, current operations, emerging technologies, and facility access. The demonstration suite also includes a station dedicated to explaining the mission and functions of the BTF.

Impact: Displaying and demonstrating equipment used in the field along with the proper procedures and processes needed to use it helps educate people about biometric technologies and the systems needed to match and store the data.



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TECHNICAL INTEGRATION DIVISION

The Technical Integration Division is responsible for the overall integration and systems integration of biometrics across the entire DoD network. It is responsible for coordinating the development and consolidation of national and international biometric standards, the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), and the requirements development process across DoD biometric systems. The Division assists policy planning, responds to requests for information from forward-deployed biometric units (Torch Parties) co-located within the Combatant Commands, and coordinates joint, interagency, non-governmental, and international biometric efforts.

STANDARDS BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Standards Branch leads DoD efforts to develop and adopt high-priority biometric standards, participate in standards development organizations and interagency forums, and develop biometric tools in support of DoD interoperability and data sharing mission requirements in coordination with DoD organizations and U.S. government (USG) agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS-BASED BIOMETRIC STANDARDS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT BODIES

To ensure that DoD interoperability and data interchange requirements are standardized, the BTF participates in the National Standards Body on Biometrics (INCITS M1), International Standards Body on Biometrics (JTC 1/SC 37), and the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS).

In these standards development organizations, the BTF serves as the editor of biometric standards and a primary contributor to the standards development process. The BTF focuses primarily on standards that directly impact interoperability of and data interchange for biometric systems. In FY08, the BTF participated in four national meetings of INCITS M1, two international meetings of JTC 1/SC 37, and six meetings of OASIS. The BTF developed more than 49 technical contributions and responses to standards letter ballots and public reviews and achieved publication of several BTF-sponsored standards.

Impact: Contributing to national and international biometric standards allows the BTF and DoD to influence and ensure timely development of high-priority, mission-critical biometric standards while protecting DoD interests during the development process.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOD ELECTRONIC BIOMETRIC TRANSMISSION SPECIFICATION (EBTS)

To preserve and promote interoperability and data sharing within the DoD Biometrics Enterprise and with the FBI, Interpol, and other joint, interagency, and multinational (JIM) partners, the BTF leads the development and maintenance of the DoD EBTS and participates in the development process and regular workshops on the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Information Technology Lab (ITL) American National Standards Institute/NIST-ITL 1-2007 and 2-2008 standards. These standards are the highest-priority standards for DoD interoperability of biometric systems. In FY08, the BTF initiated a significant revision of the DoD EBTS in coordination with the DoD biometrics community to update and implement new DoD-specific data sharing requirements. The BTF also implemented policy on DoD EBTS

domain management, which supports data sharing between DoD organizations.

Impact: The DoD EBTS is the mandated transmission specification that facilitates the exchange of biometric data with the DoD Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), provides for interoperability with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, and will facilitate data exchange with the Next Generation DoD ABIS.

COORDINATION OF DOD-WIDE AND U.S. GOVERNMENT INTERAGENCY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION

The BTF coordinates all DoD biometric standards efforts via the DoD Biometric Standards Working Group (BSWG), through participation in the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), and the DHS Biometric Coordination Group. The BTF coordinates with these groups to ensure USG partners design, build, test, and

procure to the same standards and use the same data formats and technical interfaces for data exchange. This approach allows for greater interoperability on the biometric data and technical interface levels and ensures that all USG biometrically enabled implementations are capable of sharing the biometric data. In FY08, the BTF chaired seven BSWG meetings and revised the BSWG charter to reflect the DoD biometrics governance structure of DoD Directive 8521.01E. In the NSTC, the BTF contributed to the development of the first federal registry on consensus-based biometric standards, the "Registry of USG Recommended Biometric Standards," which facilitates a consistent implementation of biometric standards across the USG.

Impact: BTF leadership, coordination, and participation in interagency biometrics bodies ensures that DoD standards activities are consistent with other efforts and biometrics strategic initiatives across the JIM environment.

ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BIOMETRIC STANDARDS ACROSS THE JIM ENVIRONMENT

The BTF works closely with the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) to adopt and implement high-priority biometric standards DoD-wide. The BTF works with DoD and USG partners to select standards that ensure national and international interoperability and data sharing. In FY08, the BTF worked with DISA to identify 10 standards and adopt three across the DoD. Currently, DISA is considering nine standards for adoption based on recommendations submitted by the BTF. The BTF also provided technical expertise to the DoD Director of Biometrics during the development of the Interagency Action Plan for the National Security Presidential Directive 59/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive 24 on Biometrics for Identification and Screening to Enhance National Security. Moving forward, the BTF will continue

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to move toward the adoption of international standards to promote JIM interoperability and data sharing and provide implementation support to JIM entities as needed.

Impact: Close coordination between the BTF, DISA, and JIM partners ensures high-priority biometric standards are adopted and implemented consistently across the DoD and the USG enterprise to facilitate JIM biometric systems interoperability.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEROPERABILITY EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES AND TOOLS

The BTF leads DoD efforts in research, analysis, and development of quality measurement algorithms and tools and regularly participates in industry events focused on cutting-edge biometric technologies and related issues to validate interoperability of systems and data across the JIM environment. In FY08, the BTF completed development of finger image (FIQM) and facial (FaceQM)

quality measurement algorithms and associated toolsets and, in collaboration with West Virginia University, initiated development of an iris (IrisQM) quality measurement algorithm and toolset. Also, the BTF works with NIST to test and validate these tools. In the NSTC, the BTF worked with federal partners to scope a unified USG-wide conformity assessment approach to ensure that the systems and components are tested uniformly across the USG and the certified (approved) product lists can be established and trusted. The BTF will soon finalize the IrisQM algorithm and tool.

Impact: The development of biometrics quality measurement tools and participation and presentations at biometrics workshops and conferences demonstrate that the BTF is at the forefront of biometrics technology development.

ARCHITECTURE BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Architecture Branch works with key stakeholders across the Joint/DoD and U.S. government biometrics communities.

This year the Architecture Branch capitalized on existing gains in biometrics support capabilities and started a number of new initiatives. Results were shown in increased coordination between various branches throughout the BTF as well as expanded interaction with other Joint and DoD organizations with needs to interface and share information with the DoD Biometrics Enterprise.

Through targeted interfacing sessions with operational community representatives and systems developers, the Architecture Branch served as an integrating element to bring context to supporting biometric data and architecture products so that decision makers are better informed when developing strategies, budgets, and managing portfolios.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DEVELOPMENT OF BTF ARCHITECTURE-RELATED DATA PRODUCTS: BIOMETRICS GLOSSARY, INTEGRATED DATA DICTIONARY, CORE LOGICAL DATA MODEL, AND BIOMETRICS DATA KNOWLEDGE BASE ANALYSIS TOOL.

Three essential data products — a glossary, a data dictionary, and a logical data model — are needed to support the BTF’s goal of defining an architecture that will meet DoD’s current and future biometric requirements in support of business and Warfighter needs. The *Biometrics Glossary*, the *Integrated Data Dictionary*, and the *Core Logical Data Model* together help to establish and promote a consistent language for data used and exchanged within the DoD biometrics community. A *Biometrics Data Knowledge Base Analysis Tool* supports extensive analysis of these three data products.

The *Biometrics Glossary* was developed to establish an official vocabulary for the DoD biometrics

community. Initially published in February 2008 and last updated in August, the Glossary provides definitions for the conceptual and operational terms commonly used in biometric discussions and formal documents such as DoD Directives, CONOPS, and materials required in the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process (e.g., Initial Capabilities Documents (ICDs), Capabilities Development Documents (CDDs), and Capabilities Production Documents (CPDs)).

Impact: Versions of the Glossary were used in the Next Generation Automated Biometric Identification System v1.0 CPD and in support of the Initial Capabilities Development Team. The Glossary will be published on a semi-annual basis with future editions expected to contribute to documents required for Biometrics Enabling Capabilities (BEC) Milestone B as well as the Joint Personnel Identification (JPI) CDD.



The initial version of the *Integrated Data Dictionary* was published in the fall of 2007. The Dictionary defines detailed data elements of interest to the DoD biometrics community as well as the primary characteristics of the data elements. As such, the Dictionary will serve as a reference for members of the DoD biometrics community who have a vested interest in specific data-element-level information (e.g., the materiel developers of DoD biometric systems).

Used as the basis of the initial Dictionary were the data of the following critical DoD biometric systems:

- ✦ Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS)
- ✦ Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT)
- ✦ Biometric Intelligence Repository
- ✦ Biometric Identification System for Access (BISA)
- ✦ Defense Biometrics Identification System (DBIDS)

- ✦ Detainee Reporting System (DRS)
- ✦ Expanded Maritime Interception Operations (EMIO) Identity Dominance Toolkit
- ✦ Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment (HIIDE)
- ✦ Next Generation ABIS (NGA)
- ✦ Special Operations Command Jump Kit.

Impact: Data elements of the in-scope systems have been cross-referenced as an initial step toward identifying current data-sharing deficiencies and will be used to help drive the requirements to resolve them. The Dictionary has also been used to help validate the *Core Logical Data Model*.

In 2008, work was also done to extract and enhance a *Core Logical Data Model* from the DoD Architecture Framework architecture-centric biometric data models that were created in 2007 and early 2008. This data model

was developed in collaboration with various DoD organizations, including Project Manager (PM) Biometrics, the Biometric Standards Working Group, the National Ground Intelligence Center, and the U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command Architecture Integration & Management Directorate, and because it was integrated with the results of the Integrated Biometrics Data Dictionary effort, it is a broadly applicable biometrics information exchange data model.

The *Core Logical Data Model* is the foundation for the future exchange of biometric data both within the DoD and between the DoD and its data exchange partners (FBI, DHS, etc.). By creating consistent data structures, the *Core Logical Data Model* provides a common schema for data interoperability among DoD systems with a biometric component.

Impact: An early version of the *Core Biometric Data Model* was

included in the NGA v1.0 CPD. The *Core Logical Data Model* is being refined to produce versions that will support specific needs of the biometrics community, including the DoD Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification version 2.0, BEC Milestone B, and the JPI CDD.

A Biometrics Data Knowledge Base (BDKB) relational database tool has been developed to assist with analysis of the approximately 7,000 data elements associated with the three essential data products described above. It stores the raw information from the authoritative sources used to develop the data products. The BDKB tool includes functionality for data management and smoothes the progress of extensive data analysis through a web-based viewing and reporting interface. The BDKB facilitates the identification of deficiencies and inconsistencies within each of the data products and assists in synchronizing information

across them. It also automates the manual and labor-intensive process of producing versions of each of these data products.

Impact: The BDKB's analysis capabilities are more extensive and rigorous than previous manual processes. Additionally, the analyses can be repeated more often to get incremental and uniform results. The BDKB provides the capability to perform a comparative analysis between glossaries, data dictionaries, and data models from other authoritative sources.

BIOMETRICS DATA SHARING COMMUNITY OF INTEREST
The Biometric Data Sharing Community of Interest (BDS COI) was established in 2007 to bring together the many DoD organizations that are interested in identifying and jointly addressing biometric data sharing issues and concerns. By leveraging the collective knowledge and expertise of its members, the COI

helps its members to maximize the effective use of their biometrically enabled capabilities.

In 2008, a decision was made to expand the BDS COI to reach out to organizations outside of the DoD, such as other U.S. government agencies and multinational partners). The July 2008 BDS COI meeting had nearly 50 subject matter experts from more than 20 agencies in attendance. At this meeting, COI participants were introduced to the *Biometrics Glossary*, the *Integrated Data Dictionary*, and the *Core Logical Data Model* and asked to engage in the process of reviewing and refining these products.

Impact: The BDS COI provides a collaborative environment for its members to work jointly to promote biometric data net-centricity.



COOPERATION AND INTERACTION WITH DOD ORGANIZATIONS

The BTF participated with organizations throughout the year to gain insight and lend guidance to Military Services and agencies facing biometrics and/or personnel Identity Management challenges. Architecture Branch support ranged from the highest levels of government coordination, such as the Interagency Coordination Group and the treatment of the Terrorist Watchlist Person Data Exchange Standards, to specialized topic-oriented workshops like the Global Operations and Intelligence Network Symposium presented by the Office of Naval Research and the Architecture Workshop breakout sessions of the Biometrics Enabled Intelligence Combatant Command Summit. The most enduring interaction of the Branch was support in the definition of enterprise terminology to the Joint Forces Command-sponsored DoD

Biometrics Capability Based Assessment Integrated Product Team sessions conducted throughout the course of the year. The end result was a Joint Capabilities Document for Biometrics in Support of Identity Management that is serving as a touchstone for the entire DoD biometrics community.

Impact: These efforts produced a comprehensive and inclusive exchange throughout multiple levels of contact to help organizations clearly articulate their requirements for architecture support to biometrics.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO BIOMETRICS ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

In FY07/08, the Architecture Branch supported the development of the Forward Operating Base/Brigade and Below Identity Superiority and the CORPS Joint Forces Land Component Commander Biometrics in Support of Personnel Identity Architectures. Products

from these architectures have been and are being used to support development of architecture products required by the Joint Capability Integration Development System for biometrics programs (BEC CDD and JPI CDD). Moreover, the Architecture Branch is collecting and analyzing joint/DoD architectures and architecture products that will support the development and implementation of the Biometrics Capabilities Strategy, Biometric Capability Portfolio Management, and DoD Biometrics Architecture.

In addition, the BTF Architecture Branch specifically lent specialized support to PM Biometrics with respect to the Operational View (OV-1) and Organizational Relationships Chart (OV-4) for the NGA CPD. These key products were necessary inclusions in the document's submission into the Joint Capabilities Integration Development System (JCIDS). Architecture Branch members also contributed to DoD Biometrics

Strategic Planning Working Group sessions. Activity surrounded objective definition and action planning for Biometrics Enterprise Architecture and Performance Metrics over the near (FY09), mid (FY10-11), and long term (FY12-15). Lastly, the Branch initiated work on a high-level, decomposable view of biometric systems. This view is anticipated to form an integral part of a to-be-developed biometrics portal.

Impact: These activities yielded results that aided directly in the support of technical approaches with respect to fulfillment of DoD biometrics goals.

REQUIREMENTS BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Requirements Branch gathers operational requirements and resolves stakeholder issues that affect the biometrics community of interest. Additionally, the Branch supports the biometrics governance process through varied forums as a single establishment for identifying Joint and common biometric requirements and informing the biometrics community of interest. However, the biometrics governance process is not intended to replace traditional requirements validation processes.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SUPPORT TO THE BIOMETRICS GOVERNANCE PROCESS

The Requirements Branch supported the preparation and coordination of material for the four bodies that make up the biometric governance process: the four-star officer/SES-level Biometrics Executive Committee (EXCOM), the Joint Biometrics Senior Executive Steering Committee (JBSESC),

the Joint Biometrics Operational Coordination Board (JBOCB), and the Joint Biometrics Technical Coordination Board (JBTCB). Efforts throughout the year led to improvements in the development, preparation, coordination, and facilitation of the monthly JBOCB/JBTCB meetings and quarterly JBSESC meetings and provided improved support to the Director, Defense Biometrics, in the execution of the quarterly EXCOM meetings. Specific accomplishments of the Requirements Branch in the governance process include:

- ✦ Coordinating and facilitating a JBSESC meeting focused on a status review of all programs supported in FY08, the BTF Technical Integration Division Program Objective Memorandum (POM) 10 strategy, and Service-related POM submissions;
- ✦ Preparing the focused FY08 Programmatic Update for upcoming EXCOM review, highlighting integration of the



review process, and movement toward formulating an overall execution strategy;

- ✦ Coordinating and developing the EA Update to the EXCOM, highlighting integration of the review process, and movement toward formulating an overall requirements strategy; and
- ✦ Refining and finalizing the charter for the JBOCB and drafting a charter for the JBSESC.

Impact: DoD Directive 8521.01E directs the Executive Manger (EM) for biometrics to: Provide for the establishment of a governance structure composed of members of the DoD Components and subordinate to the DoD biometrics EXCOM to enable the development and execution of common requirements, standards, architectures, and research & development initiatives to support common and Joint requirements. The governance structure enables the EA/EM for biometrics to

conduct its mission across the DoD and to ensure visibility of all biometrics activities among all members of the biometrics Community of Interest.

REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENTATION

The Requirements Branch has been a major contributor to the formal Joint requirements process and has effectively represented the biometrics community in various requirements forums, including the Force Protection Working Group, Force Protection Functional Capability Board, and the Joint Capabilities Board. The Branch assisted in resolving Joint Staff concerns regarding the relationship between the Navy’s Identity Dominance capability and the Army’s Personnel Identification capability and helped resolve issues between the two Services that allowed the development of these two critical capabilities to continue. In addition to its coordination and de-confliction efforts, the Requirements Branch has

taken the lead in developing the requirements documentation for Joint and common capabilities, including:

- ✦ Documenting the requirements for the current authoritative database in the Next Generation ABIS Capability Production Document, which is in formal staffing; and
- ✦ Directing U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command in the development of the Capability Development Documents for the future authoritative database, Biometric Enabling Capability, and the future tactical biometric collection capability, Personnel Identification. The purpose of these documents is to support Milestone B decisions for these capabilities in FY10.

Impact: Requirements Branch participation in the documentation of biometric requirements was critical to the development of future biometric capabilities.

Transitioning from a series of disjointed capabilities deployed solely based on immediate Warfighter needs and resourced with supplemental funds to interoperable and/or common capabilities based on formal requirements analysis and funded with programmed resources is fundamental to the future of DoD biometrics.

SUPPORT TO THE WARFIGHTER

The Requirements Branch supported the immediate needs of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) throughout FY08 by supporting the deployment of large numbers of biometric systems throughout the U.S. Central Command area of operations and providing subject matter expertise to the Army to assist in the validation of Army-specific immediate requirements. Highlights of Requirements Branch support to the Warfighter include:

- ✦ Providing biometric collection systems to support the training of Army units preparing for deployment;

- ✦ Funding the installation and upgrading of access control systems for OIF; and
- ✦ Deploying hundreds of biometric collection systems to Iraq to meet the projected FY08 needs of the Multi-National Corps-Iraq.

Impact: The Requirements Branch continued to play a key role in coordinating and resourcing capabilities that met immediate Warfighter needs. These deployed capabilities have been critical to recent successful operations in Iraq and stabilization of the Multi-National Corps Iraq area of responsibility.

SUPPORT TO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Requirements Branch aided in the establishment and implementation of formal processes for the provision of Technical Integration Division resources in support of validated requirements across DoD and participates in the review of program plans and spend

plans. These efforts greatly increase the Technical Integration Division Chief’s ability to leverage available funds in support of DoD’s most critical needs and ensure that such funds are properly used. In addition, the Branch supported the development of the Army’s POM-10 submission for biometrics and the Office of the Secretary of Defense’s efforts to evaluate all Services’ biometric POMs using the Capability Portfolio Management process.

Impact: Improved resource management processes helped ensure the Technical Integration Division’s ability to provide critical funding support to biometrics efforts across DoD.



JOINT, INTERAGENCY, MULTINATIONAL COLLABORATION BRANCH

U.S. NAVY LIAISON ACTIVITIES

The BTF and the U.S. Navy have maintained a close working relationship since 2000 when the Navy established a liaison at the BTF. The liaison has worked to ensure that Navy projects meet DoD Biometrics Enterprise requirements through standardized protocols and interoperability standards.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS EXPANDED MARITIME INTERCEPTION OPERATIONS

The U.S. Navy began using biometrics in 2007 to help identify persons of interest aboard commercial vessels. U.S. Navy ships operating in the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR) have the capability to collect and forward biometric data collected from potential terrorists for searching against databases. These operations, referred to as Expanded Maritime Interception Operations (EMIO), are part of the Navy's Vessel Boarding Search and Seizure program.

The establishment of EMIO biometrics was no small achievement. It required that the BTF work closely with the Navy to identify biometric collection equipment, develop data transmission standards, and help establish procedures. The DoD Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) provides the Navy with near-real-time database search results.

Impact: EMIO's capability to identify potential terrorists aboard merchant vessels at sea provides significant support to the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). As EMIO-capable ships are brought on line, the BTF provides up-front coordination to register the ships prior to the Navy's submission of operational data. The BTF provided valuable assistance to the Navy by recommending EMIO biometric collection equipment and conducting testing to ensure compatibility with data standards required by the DoD ABIS.

EMIO WIRELESS REACH BACK SYSTEM

Biometric data collected from passengers and crew of an intercepted merchant ship during EMIO operations must be forwarded to the BTF for searching against the DoD ABIS database. There is a requirement to wirelessly transmit the biometric data to the host U.S. Navy vessel for relaying to the BTF. Navy developers of an EMIO Wireless System have worked

closely with the BTF to ensure compatibility with the DoD ABIS. The Navy tested the EMIO Wireless Reach Back System in real mission scenarios during Trident Warrior 2008 exercises, which validated the operational readiness of the wireless system.

Impact: The Wireless Reach Back System will support the GWOT by improving the capability and efficiency of EMIO to identify potential terrorists at sea. The BTF has provided funds for initial procurements of EMIO wireless reach-back devices.

SYSTEM FOR INTELLIGENCE AND IDENTITY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

Early EMIO biometric collection equipment was configured from off-the-shelf components that were available at the time. EMIO boarding parties reported that the equipment was too heavy and difficult to operate and maintain. The BTF provided funds to the Navy to develop a smaller, lighter,

ruggedized system with improved capability. Prototype models of a new biometric collection and verification system, named the System for Intelligence and Identity Management Operations (SIIMON), were completed in FY08. The BTF provided technical advice to the Navy during development of SIIMON and conducted laboratory testing to ensure compatibility with the DoD ABIS.

Impact: SIIMON will extend the reach of EMIO's support to the GWOT through SIIMON's capability to quickly and efficiently collect associated data during at-sea boarding operations. Funds provided by the BTF enabled the Navy to develop prototype SIIMON models, which will undergo extensive field testing and serve as the basis for development of pre-production models.

IDENTITY DOMINANCE SYSTEM

The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) N86 has developed a Capability Development Document (CDD) for the

Identity Dominance System (IDS). The IDS is a materiel solution for biometric collection and verification with both hardware and software components that provide a multimodal biometric capability to match the optimum biometric and data structure to each user's mission profile. The system includes ancillary equipment such as cameras and scanners. The IDS is interoperable with a variety of other systems and adheres to applicable technical standards and policies, to include the DoD Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification and network security accreditation standards. The BTF has supported the Navy in the development of the IDS CDD by providing document reviews, recommendations, and significant support in resolving Joint Staff review comments received from Army elements.

Impact: The IDS will provide the resources for long-term sustainment of EMIO support to the GWOT. Support provided by



the BTF has helped the Navy move the CDD through the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS) process. The IDS CDD will be integrated with the Joint Personnel Identification CDD, which is being developed by the Army and sponsored by the BTF.

TRAINING TOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The BTF sponsored development of educational tools and courses to support an educational program in Identity Management (IdM) that will include technologies that implement biometrics. Under this effort, the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) developed a set of courses for two degree programs in Computer Science and Information Systems. The degree programs permit participants to take a limited set of IdM courses or an entire degree in either Computer Science or Information Systems.

Impact: The training afforded by the courses developed under this initiative will help Navy personnel better understand the important role that biometrics plays in the GWOT. Funds provided by the BTF have enabled the Navy to develop a set of courses that will further integrate biometrics into the Navy’s IdM program.

FORENSICS

Working with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), and the BTF, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) established Joint Expeditionary Forensics Facilities (JEFFs) in the CENTCOM AOR. The facilities receive, examine, and recover latent fingerprints from commonly submitted items such as small arms and rocket launchers from caches, suspected sniper events and sites of attacks, recovered documents, and IEDs. These efforts have scientifically linked hundreds of individuals with these types of events, thereby establishing connections that can be used for criminal prosecutions

and intelligence targeting. The laboratories submit recovered fingerprints to the DoD ABIS to obtain matches from various databases containing fingerprint information. Matches found in the databases are passed along to the intelligence community and criminal investigation community for actions to bring criminals and terrorists to justice. Working from requirements established by CENTCOM, the BTF has fully supported plans to expand NCIS forensic capabilities in the AOR.

Impact: Over the past several years, forensics has proven to be a critical tool in the GWOT by providing unique methods to identify terrorists. Forensic enhancements in the AOR that have been funded through the BTF include additional JEFFs deployed to the AOR, development of a new modular JEFF concept, the addition of DNA collection capabilities, and establishment of JEFF manning and sustainment procedures to enable 12/7 operations.

U.S. AIR FORCE LIAISON ACTIVITIES

The BTF and the U.S. Air Force have maintained a close working relationship since 2000 when the Air Force, through partial funding from the BTF, conducted 11 “quick look” biometric pilots throughout the Air Force. In 2007, the Air Force established a liaison position at the BTF. The liaison has worked to ensure that Air Force projects meet DoD Biometrics Enterprise requirements and standards. In addition, the liaison has represented Air Force issues and concerns to DoD Biometrics while advocating for the demands of the emerging DoD IdM Enterprise.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS BIOMETRICALLY ENABLED IDENTITY MANAGEMENT (BIdM) COALITION OF THE WILLING (COW)

The U.S. Air Force has been working jointly with the Navy, U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM), Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), and the BTF on enabling a fully integrated IdM Enterprise through biometric technology. IdM via biometrics represents a key enabler in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and provides the framework and services for generation, production, distribution, control, and tracking of identities. By using biometrics, as an emerging technology and assured capability provider to the Warfighter, we will achieve identity superiority across the full range of military operations and business functions. Together with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12 and HSPD-24 federated vetting and identity, the Air Force communications and information functional area has a

vested interest in a cradle-to-grave Biometric Enterprise infrastructure and leads this effort. Initial funding (2008) supports proof-of-concept locations at the Air Force Public Key Infrastructure System Program Office and Air Force Institute of Technology. This will provide the Trusted Local Source that will eventually connect to the BTF’s Identification-based Decision Processes To Enable Confident Transaction (IDProTECT) system enabling biometric identity enrollments. BIdM would interface with all branches of government (local, state, FBI, etc.) in an effort to validate and verify, protect, and manage individual identities against authoritative database(s).

Impact: BTF funds support participation by the Air Force in the BIdM COW and will continue to support working models of BIdM and the Joint Friendly Personnel Biometrics Repository. These models will serve as a basis for installation access control and friendly force IdM. Joint BIdM



will prevent unauthorized access to DoD personnel, equipment, installations, and information that must be safeguarded against espionage, sabotage, terrorism, damage, and criminal activity. U.S. national interests are at risk because we cannot decisively establish the identity of non-friendly, non-U.S. persons and effectively link that identity to other identity sources.

BIOMETRICALLY ENABLED PHYSICAL ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS

The U.S. Air Force has been working with several of its bases in deploying facility physical access control systems to safeguard against access by unauthorized personnel. In particular, the U.S. Air Force Biometrics Lead Command has assisted with the following systems.

- ✦ Baltimore Air National Guard Manpower Efficient Gate (MEG)
- ✦ Eglin Air Force Base MEG

✦ Hurlburt and Cannon Air Force Base Physical Access Control

Impact: By investing in pilot projects, the Air Force begins the research, development, test & engineering process necessary to advance in the acquisition of these biometrically enabling capabilities. Air Force biometric pilots provide cost-effective security to support personnel entry into base facilities and in support of the DoD Defense in Depth strategy. Leveraging biometric emerging technologies allows field use to drive requirements and policy advancement. Overall savings include approximately \$250K per year.

AIR FORCE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEFENSE BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (DBIDS)

DBIDS provides biometric-enabled base access control to DoD organizations and supports a continental United States (CONUS) regional capability offering enterprise

visibility and updates on changes in permissions, personnel, and credential status. There is a full suite of functionalities in the four primary modules (registration, gate, law enforcement office, visitor center). It limits access by location, date, time, and force protection level, uses all current DoD ID cards for access and registration, produces automated ID cards/badges for non-DoD ID cardholder populations requiring recurring, unescorted access, and is fully certified and accredited. In association with the Air Force Security Forces Center, the BTF, and DMDC, Air Force Biometrics Lead Command assisted with planning implementation of DBIDS at 14 Air Force bases. Future versions of DBIDS will be compatible and interoperable with Joint, federal, state, and local access control systems and databases. DBIDS satisfies the Installation Access Control requirements stipulated by the NORTHCOM Commander in his memo to the Service Chiefs

titled, "Installation Access Control (Biometrics) in the NORTHCOM Area of Responsibility (AOR)." Another concept mentioned earlier, called IDProTECT, is being worked by the BTF (Navy sponsored) and is endorsed by NORTHCOM. IDProTECT is a DoD repository for friendly force biometric data. These data will have tagged identifiers for security and Privacy Act needs.

Impact: DBIDS provides a multimodal, standards-compliant, accredited base access control system to security forces personnel. According to NORTHCOM, the Installation Access Control System (Europe's version of DBIDS) has denied access approximately 48,000 times (out of 6 million scans) per month in 2007 for things like expired cards, barred from base, not authorized on base, and others. Also, "military members in Iraq and Afghanistan are checking visitors and workers using biometrics and have been able to detain terrorists

when fingerprints matched those found on an improvised explosive device. Combined with other security measures, biometrics has fast become the preferred solution to controlled access," says Marine Lt. Col. Frank Lugo, Deputy Chief of the Force Protection and Mission Assurance Division at NORTHCOM. The DoD realizes that there are unscrupulous individuals who are duplicating the Common Access Card. Air Force intent is to make it more difficult to fake an identity or use someone else's card. Since the Air Force is verifying identity electronically in addition to visual inspections, that the credential is valid and belongs to the proper owner is assured. Biometrics provides another layer of "assured" defense. An additional benefit of DBIDS is the ability to control access based on each visitor's needs. Commanders have the ability to limit the time individuals are allowed on the installation based on preferences, threat conditions, etc.

AIR FORCE BIOMETRIC DOCTRINE

The Air Force Communications Agency is incorporating DoD Directive 8521.01E, DoD Biometrics, policy into Air Force Instruction 33-200, Information Assurance Management. According to policy, the Secretaries of the Military Departments shall coordinate all Service biometrics strategies, concepts, standards, and requirements, as well as plan, program, and budget for Service-specific biometric capabilities. Air Force Instruction 10-901, Lead Command, makes reference to biometrics as an approved form factor of authentication and says that offices within the Air Force need to lead biometric technologies.

Impact: The Air Force Biometric Doctrine completes requirements to incorporate DoD policy into Service-level policy. This promulgates the spirit and intent of the DoD biometric mission to the total force.



MEMBERSHIP IN WORKING GROUPS

Air Force biometrics was a participating member of the DoD Strategic Planning Working Group and Goal 2 Sub-Working Group to assist with strategic-level planning of DoD biometrics. Air Force Biometrics also participated in the following DoD biometrics-related meetings: Joint Biometrics Operational Coordination Board, Joint Biometrics Technical Coordination Board, Joint Biometric Standards Coordination Board, Biometric Data Sharing Community of Interest, Identity Protection and Management Strategic Planning Working Group, Identity Protection and Management Senior Coordinating Group, Joint Biometrics Senior Executive Steering Committee, and the DoD Biometrics Executive Committee.

The Air Force provided the following personnel, via BTF funding, to support the aforementioned involvement: One Air Force colonel

was recently placed on staff at the BTF. The Air Force has contractor support at the BTF, Air Staff, and the Air Force Biometrics Lead Command. Finally, the Air Force has clearly identified a senior-level champion to represent the Air Force biometric effort.

Impact: Participation ensures Air Force activities are consistent with other efforts and strategic direction from DoD biometrics. The impact of not attending collaborative workshops encourages stove-piped solutions and mismatched objectives. The fact that the Air Force is standing up a biometrics organization speaks volumes that the Air Force is organizing, training, and equipping our forces to apply biometric technology.

U.S. MARINE CORPS (USMC) LIAISON ACTIVITIES

The BTF and the USMC have maintained a close working relationship since 2005. In addition to the USMC representative, the USMC has added four contract support positions to handle the fast-paced and challenging demands of the DoD IdM Enterprise.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OPERATIONS

Working with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the BTF, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, the Marine Corps helped establish the Joint Expeditionary Forensics Facility (JEFF) program in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). USMC JEFFs provide deployable, standardized, modular forensics labs in support of the battlefield commander. Each JEFF can be tailored to meet the needs of the USMC battlefield Commander to process and exploit firearms, cartridge casings, projectiles, latent prints, and DNA. As a direct result, hundreds of terrorists and criminals have been scientifically linked with these types of events, thereby establishing connections that have been used for criminal prosecutions and intelligence purposes such as targeting. Working from requirements established by U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), the USMC, through the BTF, has fully supported plans to expand forensic capabilities in the OIF theater.

Impact: Over the past several years, forensics has proven to be a vital tool in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) by providing methods to uniquely identify terrorists. Forensic enhancements in theater have been largely funded through the BTF and this year have included additional JEFF deployments to theater, development of a new modular JEFF concept, the addition of DNA collection capabilities, and establishment of JEFF manning and sustainment procedures. These JEFFs have proven to be a combat multiplier in Military Operations Other Than War and Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction operations. This includes site exploitation, unconventional warfare, foreign internal defense, positive identification, special reconnaissance, and force protection and counter-intelligence missions.

The USMC partnered with the BTF to provide input to the DoD Biometric Enterprise Strategy and DoD Forensic Capstone Concept of Operations. Due



to the emerging capabilities of biometrics and forensics at home and abroad within the Joint Services community, the BTF remains the central biometrics point of contact for the Joint community and works to tie all best practices, current operating procedures, and capabilities under one biometrics community umbrella.

Impact: With each branch of Service having its unique biometric and forensic requirements and needs, it is necessary to develop strategy and forward-looking policy to ensure that there are standard practices and systems interoperability. The USMC provides its input and coordination with these activities to ensure the uninterrupted and smooth operation of biometric and forensic activities on the battlefield and within the supporting establishment.

REQUIREMENTS

In response to Urgent Needs requirements from OIF, the USMC worked execution plans for \$9.8M

from the BTF for biometric and forensic needs in Iraq, Afghanistan, and CONUS. As a result, the USMC coordinated with the BTF for the ordering and fielding of Biometrics Automated Toolset (BAT), Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment (HI-IDE), and Portable Iris Enrollment and Recognition (PIER) devices and Biometrics Field Enrollment Deployable Server Sets (portable BAT systems), as well as providing input to future development of tactical biometric systems.

Impact: Due to the expanding role of biometrics in OIF and Operation Enduring Freedom, providing materiel support to the theater was crucial in meeting these operations. Warfighters were able to carry out their missions more effectively and efficiently without risking the loss of potentially crucial intelligence or targeting information. In addition, it provided a formal requirement to enable the USMC to look in to future implementations of hand-held devices.

Partnering with the BTF and the Navy, the USMC has established a pilot program at Camp Pendleton, Calif., to test biometric-enabled access control at the installation and its facilities as a part of USMC Supporting Establishment Biometrics. It provides infrastructure improvements, biometric-enabled access control devices of various modalities, and interoperable databases used to test functionality. The end result is to have the first truly integrated biometric-based access control program for any DoD installation.

Impact: The role of Supporting Establishment Biometrics is expanding. To ensure smooth and effective access control and operations at USMC facilities worldwide, it is necessary to test various capabilities and methods prior to full worldwide implementation. This pilot allows for this testing and provides feedback to the BTF and other Services on these technologies, as well as their impact to manpower movement and network capabilities.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Operations Division is responsible for establishing and synchronizing operational support activities to ensure that biometric capabilities enable military operations and business functions.



CURRENT OPERATIONS

BACKGROUND

The BTF is at the forefront of DoD efforts to operationalize biometrics, crossing the domains of doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership, personnel, and facilities. At the highest levels of the Army and the DoD, placement of the BTF within the Army G-3/5/7 sent the distinct message to the field that biometrics is firmly in execution mode. The Current Operations Branch is the direct reach-back capability for biometrics cells (Torch Teams) assigned in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Current Operations Branch hosts weekly teleconferences and classified video teleconferences with deployed forces, other commands, and stateside organizations. The teleconferences provide the venue to resolve the most recent issues and concerns for operational biometrics. In addition to the teleconferences, the Current Operations Branch receives requests for information from deployed cells and provides direct resolution to the Warfighter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Biometric technologies are a decisive weapon in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). The biometrics Torch Teams in both Iraq and Afghanistan continue to increase use and effectiveness of biometrics in offensive and defensive operations. Biometrics increase the effectiveness of the counter-IED fight, base access, local census management, mapping and attacking enemy networks, and restricting enemy movement at major border crossings. Detention facility commanders use biometrics to account for and monitor the movement of detainees. In the Iraqi theater of operations, the Torch Team integrated itself with the Training and Operations element within the Multi-National Corps Iraq headquarters. It has made substantial progress on standardizing the issuance and training of biometric devices to units, on developing concepts of operations and standard operating procedures for employment, and on increasing the

number of enrollments and watch list nominations. The Torch Team assigned to Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) 101 in Afghanistan has worked to establish a biometrics architecture structure in practical support of the Warfighter in one of the most remote locations on the planet. At the specific request of the Multi-National Forces Iraq Commander, the BTF created a classified web page with material specific for units deploying to theater. Subject matter experts from the BTF have traveled to train deploying units on specific biometric procedures. BTF leadership has briefed installation commanders on available biometric systems and capabilities for force protection. BTF leadership constantly reports success stories from theater of biometric matches and captures.

Impact: Individual, unit, and leader training increases the effectiveness of employed biometric systems. The Master Gunner Course provided a well trained

cadre of soldiers for CJTF-101 in preparation for their deployment to Afghanistan. The focused training has created efficient and effective Port of Entry (POE) manning at key border crossing points. The experienced cadre continues to train subordinates and neighbor units in specific tactics and procedures at the POEs. As the biometrics support structure continued to improve, so did the number of enrollments. Trained and armed with the systems they need, the collectors collected at a rate that exceeded all previous combined years. Additionally, the cooperation between biometrics and forensics is closing the loop on enemy threat cells of every kind.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

BACKGROUND

The forefront of BTF efforts to operationalize biometric capabilities in Iraq and Afghanistan has been the acceleration of training to ensure that our Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Airmen are prepared to use biometric capabilities to successfully execute their missions now and in the years to come. To that end, the BTF partnered with the Service Training Commands and the Materiel Program Managers to meet near-term training needs to support Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) while laying the groundwork for the long-term institutionalization of biometrics training across the Joint Force.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Meeting immediate Warfighter needs for user training remained paramount to all other training endeavors. FY08 saw a shift from merely preparing units for their immediate OIF and OEF deployments and toward building a knowledge base within units

to sustain biometrics for years to come. With BTF oversight, PM Biometrics, PM Army Space Program Office (ASPO), and Army Training & Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) New Systems Training and Integration Office (NSTIO) further developed their joint Biometrics Automated Toolset and Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment mobile training. This made tiered training blocks (Basic User, Advanced User, and Train-the-Trainer) available to units as they developed their pre-deployment training schedules. Furthermore, PM Biometrics and PM ASPO resourced "leave-behind" systems to units so they could sustain the skills taught by Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) while at home stations. All told, PM Biometrics, PM ASPO, and NSTIO trained more than 3,000 Service members and 20 units using MTTs and left behind more than 100 systems at various home stations. As units were undergoing individual training at home stations, the Army's three Combat Training Centers and the Marine Corps' Mojave Desert Training Center

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took great strides to incorporate biometrics into the collective training exercises that culminate units' rotations at the centers.

With the groundwork laid to conduct individual and collective training, it was imperative that leaders likewise be provided the knowledge and tools to successfully employ biometrics. Foremost among the leadership training initiatives was the development and execution of three pilot iterations of a Master Gunner Course. This course was designed to develop biometrics subject matter experts who could operationally advise commanders and sustain biometrics operations and training within a unit. Meanwhile, the BTF and others engaged in outreach to raise awareness to senior leaders in such forums as the Battle Command Training Program Counterinsurgency Seminars, U.S. Army War College, Command and General Staff College, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Seminar, and Combat Training Center Leadership Training Programs. The last quarter of FY08 also saw the newly

formed TRADOC Program Office for Biometrics and Forensics hold its inaugural Biometrics and Forensics Summit and the BTF hold its inaugural Training and Education Conference. Both venues succeeded in bringing together biometrics stakeholders from the DoD, other government agencies, and academia to collaborate and synchronize training efforts.

Doctrinally, FY08 saw the continued efforts by the TRADOC Personnel Identity Integrated Capabilities Development Team and the BTF to gather the requirements and develop the documents necessary to form a biometrics program of record. This will form the keystone to institutionalizing biometrics training. In addition to their work with the MTTs, NSTIO initiated a Biometrics Training Needs Analysis aimed at standardizing the training programs of instruction across the force by gathering and prioritizing training requirements from end users. Prior to the formal publication of doctrine, the U.S. Army

Intelligence Center and the Center for Army Lessons Learned drafted the Biometrics Enabled Intelligence Training Circular and the Biometrics Handbook, respectively, to get immediate training materials out to the force.

FY09 promises to see biometrics training scale even greater heights as the BTF continues to establish its foothold as the DoD leader of the Forensics Training and Certification Working Group, the dedicated supporter of the Master Gunner Course, and the prime enabler of biometrics becoming formalized within DoD leadership forums. The BTF and the biometrics training community continue to work to ensure that our Warfighters are trained now and in the future.

Impact: The linchpin of all training efforts in FY08 was the duty to provide the Warfighter with the knowledge and training needed to use biometrics to gain identity superiority over the enemy. For the biometrics process to properly and fully achieve its chief purposes

of identifying enemy insurgents and managing populations within a specific battlespace, collectors must collect. To collect, they must know how to collect, and their leaders must understand the importance and utility of biometrics and consequently develop and enforce procedures for collection. As biometrics training and leader awareness improved in FY08, so did the number of enrollments. Armed with knowledge they needed, the collectors collected at a rate that exceeded what they had collected in all previous years combined. Moreover, the Warfighter, in conjunction with his forensics brethren charged with lifting fingerprints off exploded bombs, abandoned enemy sniper rifles, and the like, saw the fruits of his labor realized as more than 200 enemy insurgents were detained in FY08 using the biometrics process. With the foundation laid and the momentum gained in FY08, these numbers will undoubtedly continue to increase in FY09 as biometrics training continues to be institutionalized.

WATCH BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Watch Branch prioritizes operational activities of the DoD ABIS to provide operational feedback to designated biometrics customers. Watch Branch staff observe and track requests for assistance from customers, assist with tracking BTF action items, and monitor the DoD ABIS Operations Center 24 x 7 x 365. Watch Branch staffers provide informational support to organizations within the intelligence community. Although the Watch Branch does not perform any analytical functions with regard to intelligence, the contextual data contained within every biometric record may enable the intelligence community to gain a clearer understanding of individuals of interest. The Watch Branch also manages the biometric records for the National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC)-created Biometrically Enabled Watch List. Watch Branch personnel help facilitate the near-real-time responses to biometric submissions required

of the DoD ABIS Priority One customers in accordance with previously brokered agreements. Metrics that gauge benchmarks to organizations in the biometrics community of interest is another service provided by the Watch Branch. Daily metrics that are produced and distributed include an NGIC Match Rate, the Rapid Equipping Force Match Rate, and daily Biometrics Automated Toolset and Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment submissions and matches. Weekly metrics include a Defense Biometrics Identification System Report, Ten-print Report, U.S. Special Operations Command Report, and a Help Desk Report.

Impact: The Watch Branch answered more than 1,200 calls and fielded more than 4,400 e-mails in an effort to provide battlefield commanders and the intelligence community with vital information necessary to make real-time decisions.

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RESOURCES AND SUPPORT DIVISION

The Resources and Support Division establishes and synchronizes operational support to ensure that biometric capabilities enable military operations and command support functions.

SECURITY BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The BTF Security Branch mission is to protect the BTF from a compromise of sensitive and classified information, loss of life, damage, property, or disruption of mission. The Security team protects staff, visitors, buildings, and property by enforcing applicable laws, ordinances, and Army and DoD security policies and procedures. This includes the detection and prevention of theft, trespass, sabotage, and espionage. The Security Branch assists and plans for emergency situations such as assisting in the prevention of fire damage, accidents, and hazards. The Security Branch manages the BTF's Physical Security, Information Security, Personnel Security, Industrial Security, Communications Security, Technical Security, Security Education, and Operations Security programs. In addition to security programs, the Security Branch manages the BTF's Safety program, Facility Management (W.Va.), Property

Book Officer, Common Access Card (CAC) production, and Defense Courier Service account.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS SECURITY

During this past year, the BTF Security team established and upgraded the security posture of all BTF facilities. This includes the hiring of a full-time security manager for the BTF space in Crystal City. The Security Branch has introduced the ability of the BTF to produce and issue CACs through a Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS)-Real-time Automated Personnel Identification System (RAPIDS). As of September 2008, the BTF DEERS-RAPIDS has produced more than 238 CACs. The Security Branch continues to escort, plan, and coordinate VIP visits to the BTF, to include General Officer and Legislator visits. The Command Security Officer (CSO) conducted security education briefings for military, government, contractor BTF

and PM Biometrics personnel. Additionally, the CSO provided training to the West Virginia National Guard.

FACILITIES AND PROPERTY BOOK OFFICER (PBO)

Facility management and the PBO report to the Security Branch Chief. In FY08, the team moved BTF property from the G-3 property book to the BTF property book onto the Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS). The Security team is currently in the process of moving from DPAS to the new property accountability system, Property Book Unit Supply. The team maintained 100% government property accountability and turned in more than 8,000 lbs. of unserviceable and outdated government equipment to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service.

Impact: Improvements in security enabled smooth data transmission and a secure data chain.

SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Support Services Branch is responsible for the management and execution of funding for the Biometrics Operations Directorate (BOD) and the management and development of all contracting and procurement actions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Support Services Branch effectively executed \$11M in direct funding and more than \$26M in supplemental funding in FY08. These funds represent a subset of the total annual funding of the BTF. The Branch accomplished this through stringent oversight and reviews of obligation and disbursement data. Weekly and sometimes daily reconciliations were completed with financial data contained in Resource Services Washington online. The Support Services Branch also managed key financial functions necessary for the BOD to operate in the areas of communication, transportation, facility support, and government purchase card

transactions. The Support Services Branch not only managed all financial and procurement actions for the BOD, but also played a key role in the financial and contracting process for the Biometrics Integration Directorate. Of particular significance, the Support Services Branch completed a contract for biometric enrollment operations to support the Point of Entry Joint Urgent Operational Needs Statement. Moreover, the Support Services Branch obtained critical contractor support vital to the day-to-day operations of the BOD. This was achieved by ensuring the timely award of two key contracts; the BOD prime and the sustainment of the Automated Biometric Identification System. The former provides the BOD with test and evaluation, information technology, and concept technology development while the latter enables the BOD to make available Identity Management (IdM) services to its customers worldwide.

Impact: The Support Services Branch directly contributes to the mission of the BOD, which in turn provides enhanced and enduring biometric IdM capabilities across the DoD, as well as increased capabilities and support to fight the Global War on Terrorism.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Information Management Branch is responsible for Information Technology (IT), Information Assurance (IA) and Knowledge Management (KM) for the BTF.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The IT team (NetOps) not only continued to provide comprehensive services to the systems, programs, and users that relied on our networks during FY08 with zero unplanned outages and an up-time rate of over 99.5%, but also considerably expanded the BTF network capabilities.

IT has significantly upgraded and centralized the BTF's uninterruptible power supply, back-up and storage capabilities, and began instituting a series of preventive measures to ensure infrastructure failures do not impact systems, services, or programs. The team has developed a strategic plan for data warehousing to maximize the use of currently available central

data for reporting and planning purposes. Initial work involves consolidating and standardizing the operational data store and investigating architecture and process changes for the development and loading of the data warehouse. The establishment of an enterprise data storage strategy will increase reliability and reduce overall costs.

To better manage change and improvements, IT is establishing a collaborative advisory and consultative IT governance structure, with both central and distributed representation, to coordinate decision-making and resource allocation. This will help clarify central and distributed IT roles, positions, and services to reduce confusion and duplicated services where possible and improve understanding in the organization of where to access needed services.

A primary goal in FY08 has been to advance disaster recovery and business continuity initiatives

to keep the mission operational through unexpected events. Initiatives include: providing network reliability and clustering, with continuous information flow for data-intensive services; upgrading the primary backbone to fully redundant hardware, replacing UPS, and upgrading HVACs; rolling out various new network services for functional sub-networks; and establishing redundant, clustered infrastructure arrangements without impacting customers or causing service outages.

IT has implemented high-quality connectivity for employees at the various facilities, as well as initiated planned bandwidth upgrades to maximize operational support capabilities. IT has coordinated with BTF functional areas with unique network needs to ensure that all implementation goals and projects include compliance with pertinent laws, rules, and regulations while still fostering an environment for successful testing and



experimentation. These sub-networks have also been fitted with virtualization capabilities for increased recovery, efficiency, and flexibility.

Impact: The DoD biometrics next-generation infrastructure strategy implementation will deliver world-class network and service solutions that incorporate the core network and local and wide area networks (LANs and WANs). The availability and reliability of the network infrastructure is critical to the continued and future success of DoD biometrics, with LAN and WAN infrastructure potentially impacting every aspect of organizational business.

INFORMATION ASSURANCE

The IA team significantly increased the security posture of the DoD biometrics networks and operations during FY08 with the addition of a wide variety of IA tools and hardware. An architecture redesign, which better segregated the various sub-LAN and hardware/

software upgrades, was also completed. Additionally, the BTF's Configuration Management (CM) Program is under development to incorporate necessary system-specific expansion.

Other accomplishments include: expanding and upgrading centrally provided IA resources; improving reporting lines for network security staff; adding an IA policy and DoD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process support specialist; establishing various IA policies and procedures; implementing advanced anti-virus and anti-spam controls; improving intrusion detection hardware, software, and posture; increasing vulnerability scanning frequency and robustness; and deploying rogue wireless detection.

Impact: These IA improvements and initiatives allow for tighter controls and careful expansion capabilities. Structured CM improvements allow for improved

reliability and accessibility, as well as cleaner certification & accreditation activities. These improvements allow for better mission assurance on trusted, interoperable networks.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The KM team made great strides in centralizing and improving KM for the BTF during FY08. For the Defense Biometrics Expert Knowledge System (DBEKS), the team deployed 11 minor releases, 23 community sites, the Biometric Action Item Tracker (BAIT), the Security Access Roster, and the Visit Request Application. Additionally, the team coordinated with PM Biometrics to migrate the ABIS Contextual Knowledge and Biometric Identification System for Access Adjudication websites to DBEKS. Version 2.0 of WebApps, the BTF's internal business applications intranet, was deployed. This site includes another version of BAIT, Personnel, Work Orders, and CommVault Reports. The KM

team also created an electronic version of the Travel Request Process with Microsoft InfoPath, assisted with evaluating Biometric Common Hardware/Software documentation, upgraded all BTF websites from .NET 2.0 to .NET 3.5, and provided multiple training sessions for the BTF's various websites to various functional groups.

The KM team completed the upgrade and clustering of the BTF's central web servers with new hardware and enhanced data storage and file systems, improving reliability, capacity, and performance.

Impact: The improvements have enabled rapid expansion of the BTF's capabilities and services to the community. KM will be a major growth area for many years to come in DoD biometrics. The stable and secure framework built by the KM team will allow flexibility and expediency during this growth period.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Although still a work in progress, at the writing of this Annual Report and pending the outcome of the program reviews between the BTF, the Army, and OSD, indications are that the BTF's biometrics program will be increased at least 300 percent over previous POM program totals.

BACKGROUND

The BTF Resource Management Division provided critical support to DoD, the Army, and the Warfighter during the past year. This was accomplished by ensuring that the necessary resources were available, not only to sustain current war fighting applications and develop new capabilities to meet emerging needs, but also to expedite the transition of biometrically enabled and supported capabilities to DoD's institutional war fighting and business capability.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

By the end of FY09, the Resource Management Division will have supported DoD in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) through the commitment of almost \$1 billion for building and sustaining a suite of biometrically enabled technologies and stand-alone capabilities. FY08 saw a surge in GWOT supplemental resources and delivery of significantly enhanced capability to track known or suspected terrorists or

individuals of interest, enhance physical access control to military facilities, and provide global access to this biometric-based information. This was achieved in part with the efficient and effective management of \$330 million in resources and oversight of more than 27 BTF contract efforts and the resultant deliverables.

Impact: FY08 closed with the expansion of capabilities, to include forensics incident management, coverage of aerial and maritime Ports of Entry within Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom theaters.

Significant progress has also been made on initiatives to provide the next-generation-level of required capabilities to the Warfighter as well as institutionalizing these capabilities in the larger DoD enterprise in an effort to enhance their effectiveness in conducting the GWOT.

The Resource Management Division was instrumental in establishing a capabilities-based construct for all Biometric Enterprise requirements as well as making significant improvements in budget-to-performance management.

Impact: In terms of the long-term institutionalization of the program, the Resource Management Division led efforts to increase the base level of funding during POM 10-15 to a level that supports Executive Agency/Executive Manager functions; the transition to programs of record for the Biometric Enterprise Core Capability; the match, store, and share component of the enterprise; and the Biometric Family of Collection systems, the collect, analyze, and act component of the enterprise.

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Technical Management Division (TMD) is responsible for the technical operations, maintenance, and safeguarding of the ABIS, DoD's authoritative biometric repository, which provides matching services to BTF customers. Our customers include tactical and strategic DoD organizations and commands, other agencies within the U.S. government, and international partners. The Division combines interface control, systems management, examination services, and evaluation and assessment activities.

INTERFACE CONTROL BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Interface Control Branch focuses on customers interfacing with the DoD Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS). It looks at performance thresholds and objectives and manages the service-level agreements and performance Memorandums of Agreement with customers. Interface Control Branch personnel work with the Technology Assessment and Standards Conformance (TASC) Branch to ensure that the biometric collection systems used by TMD customers are compatible with the DoD ABIS. Interface Control Branch personnel also work to coordinate and synchronize databases within the U.S. government in an effort to share biometric records in accordance with various Presidential Directives.

Impact: The Interface Control Branch ensures that the DoD uses compatible methods to collect biometrics such as fingerprints, facial images, palm prints, and iris scans and that the biometric data are shared among DoD, interagency, and multinational partners in accordance with applicable law and policy.

SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Systems Management Branch provides 24 x 7 x 365 automated biometric matching services and technical data sharing across the spectrum of DoD missions and functions. The Branch consists of senior systems engineers, systems and network administrators, and database managers who perform a myriad of functions to ensure the security and performance of the DoD ABIS.

Systems Management Branch personnel work closely with customers to ensure that the DoD ABIS meets rapidly emerging Warfighter requirements. DoD ABIS experts working within the Systems Management Branch have the ability to help define a system change based on a real-time requirement, develop a change to the system, then design, test, and implement that change.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

More than 20 system changes have occurred in the last year to meet customer priorities. Systems Management Branch personnel also work with the developers of the Next Generation ABIS to coordinate changes made in the current system with the new system.

Impact: The Systems Management Branch ensures that the availability of the DoD ABIS is as close to 100% of the time as possible. For FY08, ABIS has maintained a 99.5% availability rate for both ten-print and latent fingerprint record searches. This remarkable rate of availability has been sustained even with a 53% increase in total ten-print files and a 108% increase in latent fingerprint records in the ABIS.

EXAMINATION SERVICES BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The Examination Services Branch provides 24 x 7 x 365 service in support of the exploitation of forensic evidence collected by the DoD, interagency, and multinational partners. Its primary mission is to perform manual biometric matching.

The Branch receives digital images of latent print impressions or ten-print fingerprint cards in the form of 'cases' from various agencies, including the Joint Expeditionary Forensics Facilities laboratories and the Combined Explosive Exploitation Cells in both Iraq and Afghanistan. The Examination Services Branch does not receive any actual evidence for processing.

The Branch includes both Ten-print Examiners (TPEs) and Latent Print Examiners (LPEs). The Examination Services Branch staff possesses a vast range of examination experience in both law enforcement and military operations. TPEs specialize in processing

ten-print cards and are primarily responsible for processing the ten-print transactions that the DoD ABIS cannot automatically determine as an identification or non-identification. These transactions are identified as "Yellow Resolves" and account for about 11% of the entire DoD ABIS throughput. LPEs are primarily responsible for formatting and encoding images of incoming latent prints, which are then submitted into the DoD ABIS. The DoD ABIS returns a candidate list of 10 potential matches that the LPEs review to determine if it contains a matching file. Upon completion of the case, a report is sent to the submitting agency and the National Ground Intelligence Center. All latent prints are retained in the DoD ABIS and submitted to the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, and then to the DHS IDENT.

Impact: There has been a substantial increase in the number of latent fingerprint images that have

been encoded and submitted to the DoD ABIS. Since May 2007, when a major reorganization and refocusing of procedures within the Examination Services Branch occurred, there has been a 271% increase in the number of latent fingerprint submissions to the DoD ABIS. In that same time, there has been a 427% increase in the number of latent matches from the Examination Services Branch.

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TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND STANDARDS CONFORMANCE BRANCH

BACKGROUND

The BTF Technology Assessment and Standards Conformance (TASC) Branch evaluates the nation's investments in Identity Management (IdM) and biometric-enabled technologies necessary to support the federal government. To accomplish this mission, an IdM Concept Development, Experimentation, and Assessment (CDE&A) methodology is used to determine, validate, and refine IdM mission applications, biometric technologies, and processes required by Combatant Commanders. TASC Branch engineers work with other Branches in the BTF to combine subject matter expertise with discipline and evaluation proficiency to effectively and efficiently integrate tactical needs with national priorities. The continued objective is to rapidly evaluate quality biometric-enabled technologies that satisfy user needs with measurable improvements to mission capability. The team focuses on ensuring that biometric systems are

functional, standards-conformant, and interoperable with the ABIS, the DoD's authoritative database, before being deployed. The TASC Branch provides the key safeguards to ensure that data ingested by the DoD ABIS will not corrupt its matching capability, database, or ability to share information.

The authority to test, experiment, and evaluate biometric-enabled technologies comes from Section 112 of Public Law 106-246, Emergency Supplement Act, 2000, which designated the Army as the Executive Agent for DoD biometrics, and DoD Directive 8521.01E (February 21, 2008), which reaffirmed this designation. Since 2000, the TASC Branch has worked with other test agencies to plan, conduct, and report the results of tests, simulations, experiments, and evaluations of biometric-enabled technologies to decision makers so that they can ensure that Warfighters have the right biometric capabilities

for success across the range of military operations. DoD Instruction 5000.2, Operation of the Defense Acquisition System, requires that test and evaluation programs be structured to provide accurate, timely, and essential information to decision makers for programs throughout the system lifecycle. As the means to this goal, TASC Branch engineers work with developers and users to quickly identify deficiencies (technical or operational) so that they can be resolved prior to production and deployment.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

For the fourth straight year, the TASC Branch exceeded its goal for evaluating biometric systems and devices for functionality, standards conformance, and DoD ABIS integration. TASC Branch engineers planned, completed, analyzed, and reported on 32 separate events in support of U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM),

Program Manager Army Space Program Office, Naval Innovation Laboratory, Army G-2, and others.

Impact: The TASC Branch's involvement ensured that more than 3,400 biometric-enabled capabilities were deployed to support Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and the Global War on Terrorism, met user needs, and that data were shared with the DoD ABIS and other databases as needed.

The TASC Branch provided support to SOCOM, PM Biometrics, the U.S. Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory, and others by working with vendors and conducting developmental testing, system integration, and independent verification and validation for various biometric devices and systems. Specifically, the TASC Branch assisted with these groups' Title 10 U.S. Code responsibilities by providing test and evaluation expertise to developers and integrators of the Biometric Identification System for Access, Cogent Fusion

handheld device, Cross Match Secure Electronic Enrollment Kit for Identification, and the System for Intelligence and Identity Management Operations.

Impact: This effort offers sponsors and their developers the ability to provide quality biometric systems and devices that satisfy user needs with measurable improvements to mission capability and operational support in a timely manner and at a fair and reasonable price.

The TASC Branch recognized that commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) components provide a means to rapidly insert new technologies into a system. The use of COTS in deployed biometric-enabled systems is becoming commonplace due to shrinking budgets, rapid evolution, and the growth rate of systems requirements to be supported.

Impact: TASC engineers evaluated various biometric-enabled COTS technologies throughout

the year to determine their adequacy to achieve DoD missions and goals. The vendors and devices were catalogued in a Biometric Vendor and Product Registry Database. The Biometric Vendor and Product Registry Database contains more than 300 vendors and their devices, identifies modalities, and provides the biometrics community of interest with information needed to make informed decisions.

The TASC Branch conducted a variety of tests, evaluations, experiments, and assessments in three broad categories: discovery, hypothesis testing, and demonstration. CDE&A focused on discovering, assessing, or demonstrating biometric-enabled capabilities with the intention of becoming fielded capabilities. CDE&A efforts supported two parallel paths: the concept development path and the prototype path. These two paths allowed for complementary risk reduction in development and operation, most notably during Joint Forces

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Command's Empire Challenge, CENTCOM's Tactical Service Provider Joint Capability Technology Demonstration Limited Utility Assessment, and SOCOM/Naval Postgraduate School-sponsored Tactical Network Topology events.

Impact: The TASC Branch identified numerous tactical capabilities and limitations in various biometric collection and matching processes as they exist today. Event and system findings were fed through the Joint Training System, Joint Warfighting Capability Assessment process, Functional Capabilities Boards, and Combatant Commands for remediation and doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership & education, personnel and facilities analysis of future capability needs.

The TASC Branch continued to work with the DoD test community, primarily the Test Resource Management Center (TRMC), to establish a developmental testing (DT) and operational testing (OT) test bed and modeling and

simulation (M&S) capability at the BTF laboratory located in Clarksburg, W.Va. The TRMC captured the BTF TASC needs and requirements in its congressionally mandated biennial report on the state of the DoD Test and Evaluation community.

Impact: This effort will provide the operational test community and federal government with a DT/OT test bed for biometric-enabled technologies and subsequent programs of record. The DT/OT test bed and M&S capability will allow the DoD test community the opportunity to create realistic developmental and operational test scenarios and improve the test and evaluation planning process.

The TASC Branch worked with other BTF Divisions to establish an evaluation strategy, methodology, and criteria to evaluate biometric technologies selected for Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) and Biometric Technology Demonstration (BTD) funding. The

objectives of the evaluation strategy are to monitor the progress of each BAA and BTD through close coordination with the DoD sponsor to determine each technology's readiness for deployment.

Impact: Approved BAAs and BTDs lead to technology solutions that partially or completely fill current capability gaps, to include forensic collection, analysis, managing database synchronization and watch lists, biometrics collection and quality checking, sharing with multinational, interagency, local partners, and consolidated search results.

PART 3

ACRONYMS

ABIS
Automated Biometric Identification System

AFBWG
Air Force Biometric Working Group

AOR
Area of Responsibility

ASPO
Army Space Program Office

AT/FP
Anti-terrorism/Force Protection

AUSA
Association of the U.S. Army

BAA
Broad Agency Announcement

BAIT
Biometric Action Item Tracker

BAT
Biometrics Automated Toolset

BDKB
Biometrics Data Knowledge Base

BDS
Biometrics Data Sharing

BEC
Biometric Enabling Capabilities

BESP
Biometrics Enterprise Strategic Plan

BFC
Biometrics Fusion Center

BID
Biometrics Integration Directorate

BIdM
Biometrics Identity Management

BISA
Biometric Identification System for Access

BMO
Biometrics Management Office

BOD
Biometrics Operations Directorate

BSWG
DoD Biometric Standards Working Group

BTD
Biometric Technology Demonstration

BTF
Biometrics Task Force

C&T
Concepts & Technologies

CAC
Common Access Card

CBA
Capabilities Based Assessment

CDD
Capability Development Document

CENTCOM
U.S. Central Command

CIO/G-6
Army Chief Information Officer

CJTF
Combined Joint Task Force

CM
Configuration Management

COI
Community of Interest

CONOPS
concept of operations

CONUS
Continental United States

COTS
commercial off-the-shelf

COW
Coalition of the Willing

CPD
Capabilities Production Document

CSO
Command Security Officer

DBEKS
DoD Biometrics Expert Knowledge System

DBIDS
Defense Biometric Identification System

DEERS
Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System

DHS
Department of Homeland Security

DIACAP
DoD Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process

DISA
Defense Information Systems Agency

DMDC
Defense Manpower Data Center

DNA
Deoxyribonucleic Acid

DoD
Department of Defense

DoDD
DoD Directive

DPAS
Defense Property Accountability System

DRS
Detainee Reporting System

DT
Developmental Testing

EA
Executive Agent

EBTS
Electronic Biometric Transmission Specification

EM
Executive Manager

EMIO
Expanded Maritime Interception Operations

EXCOM
Executive Committee

FBI
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FIPS
Federal Information Processing Standard

FY
Fiscal Year

G-2
Army Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence

G-3
Army Operations, Plans, & Training

GWOT
Global War on Terrorism

HIIDE
Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment

HSPD
Homeland Security Presidential Directive

IA
Information Assurance

IAFIS
Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System

ICD
Initial Capabilities Document

ID
Identity or Identification

IdM
Identity Management

IDProTECT
Identification-based Decision Processes To Enable Confident Transactions

IDS
Identity Dominance System

IED
improvised explosive device

INCITS
M1 – National Biometrics Standards Body

IPM
Identity Protection and Management

IPMSCG
Identity Protection and Management Senior Coordinating Group

IT
Information Technology

ITL
Information Technology Lab

JBOCB
Joint Biometrics Operational Coordination Board

JBSESC
Joint Biometrics Senior Executive Steering Committee

JCIDS
Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JEFF
Joint Expeditionary Forensics Facility

JIM
Joint, Interagency, and Multinational

JPI
Joint Personnel Identification

JTC 1/SC 37
International Biometric Standards Body

KM
Knowledge Management

LAN
Local Area Network

LPE
Latent Print Examiner

M&S
Modeling & Simulation



MEF
Marine Expeditionary Force

MEG
Manpower Efficient Gate

MNC-I
Multi-National Corps Iraq

MTT
Mobile Training Team

NCIS
Naval Criminal Investigative Service

NGA
Next Generation ABIS

NGIC
National Ground Intelligence Center
(Army)

NIST
National Institute of
Standards and Technology

NORTHCOM
U.S. Northern Command

NSPD
National Security Presidential Directive

NSTC
National Science and
Technology Council

NSTIO
New Systems Training
Integration Office

OASIS
Organization for the Advancement
of Structured Information Standards

OEF
Operation Enduring Freedom

OIF
Operation Iraqi Freedom

OPNAV
Office of the Chief
of Naval Operations

OSD
Office of the Secretary of Defense

OT
Operational Testing

OV
Operational View

PIV
Personal Identity Verification

PKI PMO
Public Key Infrastructure
Program Management Office

PM
Project Manager

POE
Port of Entry

POM
Program Objective Memorandum

RAPIDS
Real-time Automated
Personnel Identification System

S&T
Science & Technology

SOCOM
U.S. Special Operations Command

SPWG
Strategic Planning Working Group

TDA
Table of Distribution and Allowances

TPE
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TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command
(Army)

TRMC
Test Resource Management Center

U.S.
United States

USG
U.S. government

USMC
U.S. Marine Corps

US-VISIT
U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status
Indicator Technology

VIP
Very Important Person

WAN
Wide Area Network



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