



***Registered Traveller Programmes
In the US and Around the World***

The Use of Biometrics as Credentials

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Why Biometrics at the Border?



Protect Citizens



Manage Foreign Nationals



Secure Travellers



Enable Industry, Business & Commerce



Increasingly sensitive transactions require higher levels of confidence to ensure that people are who they say they are



The Fundamental Challenges



Improve Security

Understand Individual identity and apply correct policy



Encourage Commerce

Facilitate the legitimate flow of goods and People to promote Economic prosperity



Protect Privacy

Ensure personal And entitlement Information are Protected



Improve operational efficiency to balance fiscal constraints



Airports Today in the US



- Robust history of credentialing and access control experience
- Credentialing standards/ mandates in place
- Biometrics deployed locally in physical access control systems
- Cooperative migration to biometric-based badges and access control systems
- Technical interoperability for identity verification
- Standards-based solutions vs. a mandated government-run one-size-fits-all system





The Need For Registered Traveler Daon

- Capacity constrained system needs new programs and technologies to handle growth
- Over \$4 billion needed at 60 airports to modify system infrastructure to accommodate post-9/11 security needs
- Short of new facility investment, rapidly deployable programs that speed and increase accuracy of security are only hope to accommodate system growth
- **Eight percent of air travelers are frequent travelers that represent over 40% of the over 650 million enplaned passengers in 2005 (*Air Transport Association and Bureau of Transportation Statistics*)**
- Security wait times will continue to gradually increase beyond benchmark 10 minute average to often over 40 minute peak waits at major airports





The Need For Registered Traveler Daon

- **Registered Traveler (RT) holds the promise to simultaneously bring added efficiency and security to the commercial aviation system**
- **Recommended by several policymakers, agencies and commissions since 9/11/2001.**
 - Various Congressional Acts
 - Presidential 9/11 Commission Recommendations
- **In 2004, Transportation Security Administration established the Registered Traveler pilot program at 5 airports**
 - Boston Logan (AA), LAX (United), Reagan Washington National (AA), Houston (Continental), MSP (NWA)
 - Test biometric technology, processes in isolation, not interoperable
 - Run by TSA federal contract (TSA) – Unisys, EDS
- **Private solution required to move program forward**
 - Funding and flexibility necessary
 - Orlando Pilot





RTIC Backdrop



- A permanent, interoperable airport-driven Registered Traveler Program has several advantages for government, industry and the traveling public. In developing a sustainable airport-driven program, AAAE is focusing on six themes:
 - Improving security
 - Expediting passenger processing
 - Creating passenger screening consistency
 - Reducing the passenger “hassle factor”
 - Developing an interoperable open system
 - that can be used nationwide and potentially internationally
 - Coordinating with technology, government and airline partners.
- The Registered Traveler Interoperability Consortium (RTIC) needed to focus on recommendations for a national, interoperable RT program specifying
 - Technical interoperability standards
 - Common business processes
 - Financial standards





Results – US RT Defined

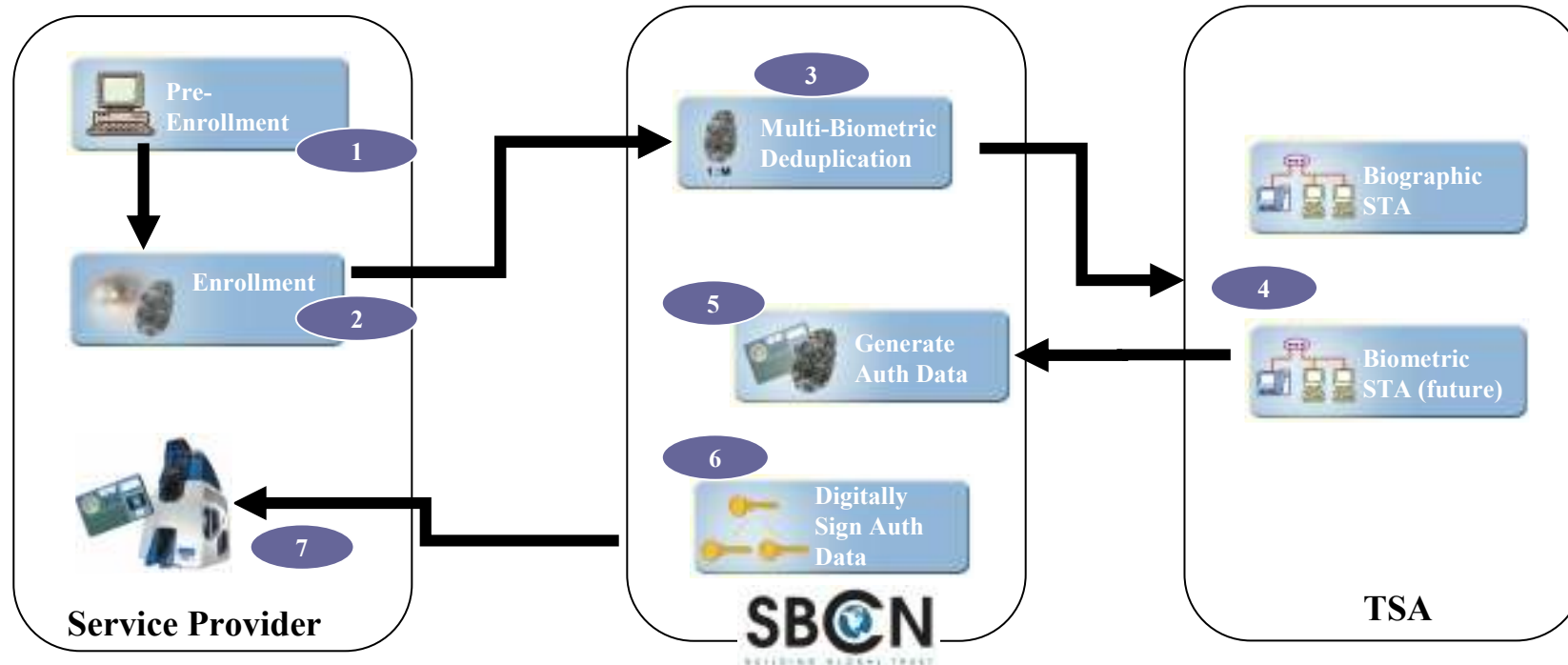


- A privilege program that expedites the passage of travelers through participating airports
- Uses smart cards and multi-modal biometrics to assure a person's identity at the airport
- TSA performs a Security Threat Assessment
- A Central Information Management System (CIMS) at SBCN
 - Ensures interoperability across Service Providers
 - Generates the biometric templates for the RT card
 - Digitally signs the authentication data on the RT card
 - Maintains and propagates the CRL
 - Based on DaonEngine
- RT is a public/private partnership
- Fully fee funded





Enrollment Processing Overview



1. Customer provides biographic data at (optional) pre-enrollment phase
2. Service Provider collects biometric data and forwards enrollment record to CIMS
3. CIMS receives enrollment data, performs quality checks, multi-biometric deduplication
4. CIMS provides data to TSA vetting gateway. TSA performs Security Threat Assessment (STA)
5. On successful STA, CIMS generates card authentication data from enrollment data
6. CIMS digitally signs the authentication data to prevent tampering and returns to Service Provider
7. Service Provider produces card and provides to Traveler



US RT Key Points



- Additional Layer of security to aviation
 - Consistent with 9/11 Commission Recommendations
- Public/Private Partnership
 - They ***can*** work to provide positive services to communities
 - Allows for rapid deployment (RT stood up in 69 days)
- Unique National system of its type
 - Standards-based
 - Interoperable
 - Voluntary
 - Multi-biometric





US RT Program Status



- **CIMS RT Conformance Lab enables interoperability between unique standards-based service providers**
- **Four TSA approved service providers have agreements with TSC for RT**
 - **VIP Clear**
 - **FLO/Unisys**
 - **Vigilant Solutions**
 - **Verant ID**
- **300,000 participants**
- **20+ airports – active**
- **True interoperability achieved using SBCN and Daon CIMS**





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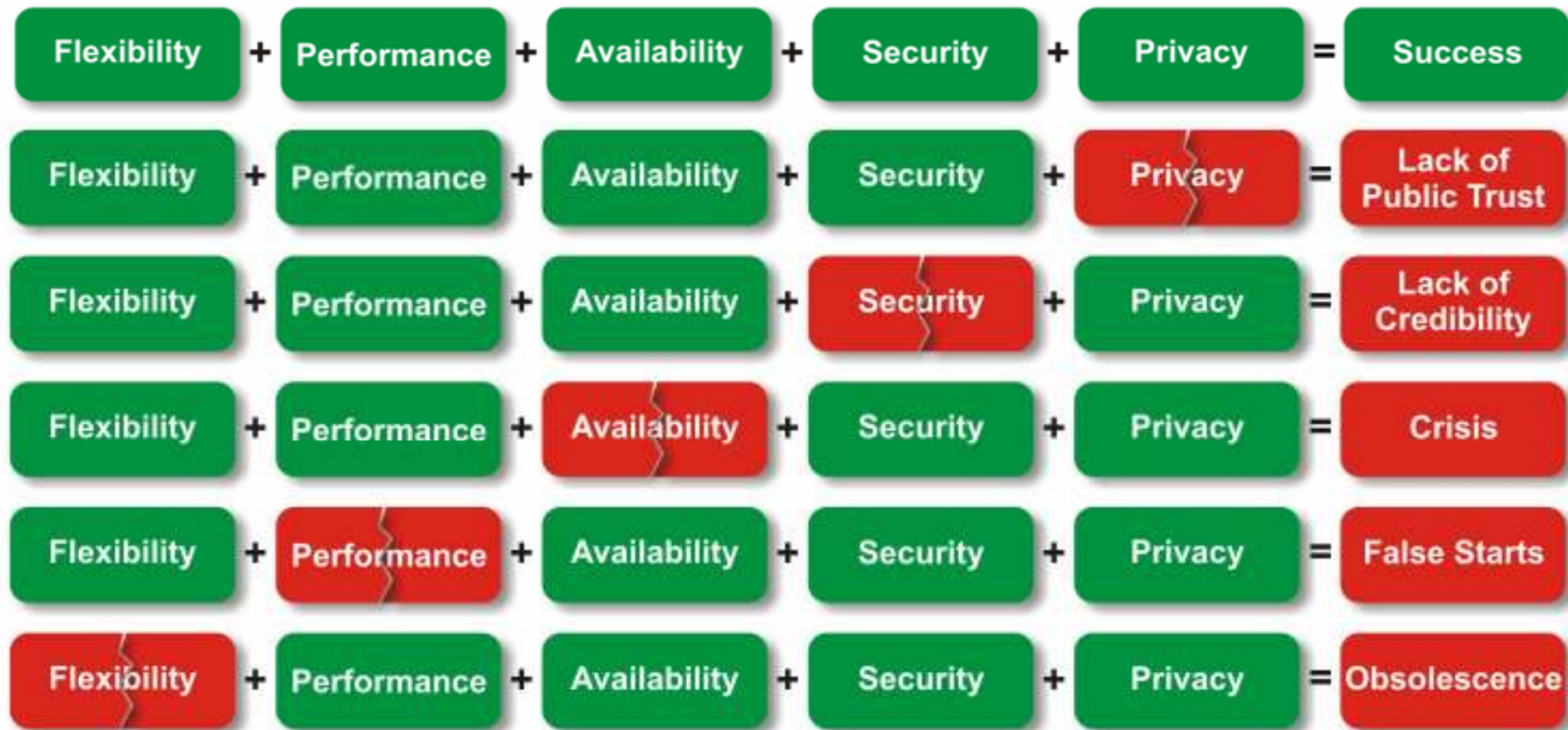


Crossing the Border Japan & Qatar Daon





Formula for Success in Biometric Related Projects





Thank you!



- Questions?

