



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20229

September 30, 2020

SENT BY ELECTRONIC MAIL TO: agorski@aclu.org

Ashley Gorski
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10004

Re: **20-cv-02213-NRB**

**American Civil Liberties Union and American Civil Liberties Foundation (ACLU) v
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection
(CBP), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and U.S. Immigration and
Customs Enforcement (ICE)
Fourth Interim Release for FOIA request CBP-2020-024672**

Dear Ms. Gorski:

This is our fourth interim response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) submitted January 9, 2020, in which you requested the following:

1. *All memoranda of understanding, information-sharing agreements, business requirements, contracts, letters of commitment, and other agreements with airlines, airports, other countries, or other U.S. federal, state, or local authorities, concerning any aspect of TVS, including the processing or receipt of data collected or generated through TVS.*
2. *All policies, procedures, guidelines, formal or informal guidance, advisories, directives, and memoranda concerning:*
 - a. *The acquisition, processing, retention, or dissemination of data collected or generated through TVS, including biometric templates;*
 - b. *Access by airlines, airports, cruise lines, seaports, commercial vendors, other countries, or other U.S. federal, state, or local authorities to data collected or generated through TVS, including biometric templates;*
 - c. *Retention or dissemination by airlines, airports, cruise lines, seaports, commercial vendors, other countries, or other U.S. federal, state, or local authorities of data collected or generated through TVS, including biometric templates.*
3. *All memoranda, briefing materials, advisories, presentations, or formal or informal guidance related to the December 5, 2019 announcement that “There are no current plans to require U.S. Citizens to provide photographs upon entry and exit from the United States,” and that “CBP intends to have the planned regulatory action regarding U.S. citizens removed from the unified agenda next time it is published.”*

4. *All records, excluding informal email correspondence, concerning the efficacy or efficiency of facial recognition technology, as compared to other biometric and/or biographic methods, for identifying visa overstays, reporting visa overstays by country, or identifying individuals using fraudulent travel documents.*

5. *Statistics created on or after November 1, 2018, concerning “facial comparison matching performance,” including valid matches, invalid matches, valid non-matches, invalid non-matches, consequences for individuals identified as non-matches, and the aforementioned data broken own by demographics including race, ethnicity, skin pigmentation, gender, age, and/or country of origin.*

6. *“Summary reports” that “present the actual performance of TVS against its [Biometric Air Exit Key Performance Parameters] in production.”*

7. *All final evaluations, tests, audits, analyses, studies, or assessments by the DHS Science and Technology Directorate, DHS Office of Biometric Identity Management, or the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in connection with CBP, related to (i) the performance of algorithms in matching facial photographs, and/or (ii) the performance of facial recognition technologies developed by vendors. This request encompasses records concerning whether the algorithms or technologies perform differently based on flight route or an individual’s race, ethnicity, skin pigmentation, gender, age, and/or country of origin.*

8. *All records, excluding informal email correspondence, concerning CBP’s implementation of recommendations by the DHS Science and Technology Directorate to conduct an analysis of the risk of “false matches based on the demographics (age, country of origin, gender) of travelers on individual flights.”*

9. *All final reports, memoranda, or budgets concerning the cost of implementation of facial recognition technology or TVS as part of entry and exit procedures.*

10. *All records, excluding informal email correspondence, concerning future interoperability between the TSA’s biometric capabilities and “mission partner systems,” including CBP and DHS Office of Biometric Identity Management systems.*

11. *All policies, memoranda, formal or informal guidance, training materials, or briefing materials concerning the purported legal basis for CBP to possess data on the TSA’s behalf in the course of a traveler identity verification process.*

12. *All memoranda, briefing materials, advisories, presentations, formal or informal guidance, or analysis concerning whether airline or airport involvement in TVS complies with Illinois’s Biometric Information Privacy Act.*

For this production, CBP processed two hundred fifty three (253) pages of documents in response to your request. CBP has determined that thirteen (13) pages of records are withheld in full

Ms. Ashley Gorski
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pursuant to Title 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5) and two hundred forty (240) pages may be released, in full or in part with redactions pursuant to Title 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(5), (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(E).

If you have any questions regarding this release, please contact Assistant United States Attorney Jennifer Jude by email at Jennifer.Jude@usdoj.gov or 212-637-2663.

Please notate file number CBP-2020-024672 on any future correspondence to CBP related to this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jennifer R. Davis".

Jennifer R Davis
Subject Matter Expert
FOIA Division
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Enclosed: 240 pages



1-to-1 Facial Comparison Training - Dulles -



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U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Integrated Traveler Initiatives (ITI)

Aug 2017 - V1.0 - Rel 1.5

Background

- We installed the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison Solution at (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) at Dulles (IAD). For the installation, the cameras were installed at a total of (b)(7)(E) across the Main and Modified Terminals.
 - Main Terminal: (b)(7)(E)
 - Modified Terminal: (b)(7)(E)
- The Facial Comparison Solution is a tool for you to leverage in your normal processing activities and is not intended as a substitute for your own good judgment. (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- In-scope travelers for facial comparison include:
 - US citizens age 18 and older with ePassports.
 - First time Visa Waiver Program (VWP) participants with ePassports age 18 and older.



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Background (cont'd)

- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)

1-to-1 Facial Comparison Hardware Solution

***Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCs
and First-Time ESTA (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes
Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System***



Facial Comparison Solution Components

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- Footprints on floor, (b)(7)(E) show traveler where to stand for photo.
- Camera adjusts to traveler's height, (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)

Demo Primary Booth



Officer Sign In/Sign Out

(b)(7)(E)

1. (b)(7)(E)
2. (b)(7)(E)
3. (b)(7)(E)
4. (b)(7)(E)
5. (b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1. (b)(7)(E)
2. (b)(7)(E)
3. (b)(7)(E)
4. (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)

Acceptable Passport Types

Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCs and First-Time EST (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System



US Passport with eChip



International Passport with eChip



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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

ePassport Scan

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Traveler ePassport Scan Results

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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• (b)(7)(E)

• (b)(7)(E)

• (b)(7)(E)

• (b)(7)(E)

• (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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Passport Scan Results Non-US Passport

(b)(7)(E)



13

• (b)(7)(E)

Passport Scan Results - Minor Traveler

Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCs and First-Time ESTA (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

Traveler Photo Instructions

- Direct traveler to stand on footprints, if available, on floor facing eDesktop camera.
- Ensure traveler's pose is correct.
- Direct traveler to look at camera.
- Press **Take Photo** button on touchscreen monitor.
- Direct traveler to remain at eDesktop camera until told to proceed.



(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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- Direct traveler to stand on footprints, if available, on floor facing eDesktop camera;
(b)(7)(E)
- Ensure traveler's pose is correct.
- Direct traveler to look at camera.
- Press **Take Photo** button on touchscreen monitor.
- Direct traveler to remain at eDesktop camera until told to proceed.
- (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCs and First-Time ESTA (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

17

(b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

Travelers with Disabilities

- Travelers with disabilities may be assisted by airline personnel, wheelchair service providers, or family members. Other such travelers may be alone.

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)



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Other Traveler Considerations

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)



(b)(7)(E)

ePassport scan and eDesktop photo are submitted, and (b)(7)(E) is determined.

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

• (b)(7)(E)

▪ (b)(7)(E)

▪ (b)(7)(E)

▪ (b)(7)(E)

▪ (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Retake Photo:

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

-
-
-
-

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Release Traveler

Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCIs and First-Time ESTA (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System

(b)(7)(E)



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Select **Done** to release/admit traveler

24

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

-
-

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Primary Traveler Processing & Operational Flows

Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCs and First-Time ESTA (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System



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Instructor Note: This section covers Primary traveler processing.

Operational Flow - Primary Booth (USC)

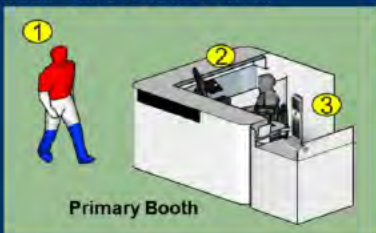
Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCs and First-Time ESTA (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System

1. U.S. citizen approaches Primary Booth for processing.
2. Scans traveler's ePassport, using ePassport reader, (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E).

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

3. Press Take Photo button.



Primary Booth



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(b)(7)(E)

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Instructor Note: Majority of U.S. citizens entering country use Automated Passport Control (APC) Kiosks, with a small number of travelers going directly to Officer-manned Primary Booths.

(b)(7)(E)

Note: An in-scope traveler is USC, age 18 or older

(b)(7)(E)

1. Call traveler to the Primary Booth (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)
2. Scan ePassport with document reader.

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

3. If traveler is in-scope, direct traveler to stand in front of eDesktop camera and press Take Photo button on screen.

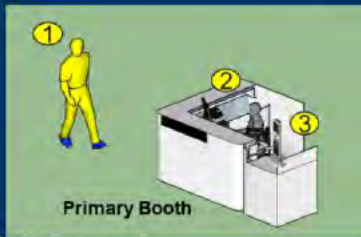
(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Operational Flow - Primary Booth (VWP)

1. Traveler approaches a Primary Booth equipped with Facial Comparison Camera.
 2. Scan ePassport (b)(7)(E)
 3. (b)(7)(E)
- If traveler is in-scope, direct traveler to stand and face eDesktop camera to have photo taken.

• (b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

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Note: An in-scope traveler is a first-time, International VWP traveler, age 18 or older

1. Call traveler to the Primary Booth (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)
2. Scan ePassport with document reader.
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
3. If traveler is in-scope, direct traveler to stand in front of eDesktop camera and press **Take Photo** button on screen.
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)

Operational Flow - Primary Booth (VWP) (cont'd)

- Press **Take Photo** button and observe results.

- [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)
- [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)



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- Press **Take Photo** button and observe results.

- [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

- [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

- [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E) - Primary Booth

This table provides actions to be taken for the full range of (b)(7)(E) at Primary Booths.

PRIMARY LANES (b)(7)(E)	
If...	Then
(b)(7)(E)	

(b)(7)(E)

Primary Booth Troubleshooting

This table provides troubleshooting recommendations for the Primary Booth inspection site.

TROUBLESHOOTING RECOMMENDATIONS	
If...	Then
(b)(7)(E)	



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Demo Secondary & Photo Manipulation

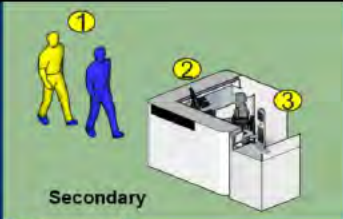

***Facial Comparison is MANDATORY for All In-scope USCs
and First-Time ESTA (VWP) Travelers Processed in Lanes
Equipped with the 1-to-1 Facial Comparison System***



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Operational Flow - Secondary

1. [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
 - [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
 2. [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
 - [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
 3. Direct traveler to stand or sit and face eDesktop camera.
 - Press **Take Photo** button.
 - [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
 - [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
- 
- Secondary
- 
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection
- (b)(7)(E)
- 33

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1. [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
2. [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
- [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
3. Direct traveler to stand or sit and face eDesktop camera.
 - Press **Take Photo** button.
 - [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)
 - [Redacted] (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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(b)(7)(E)

Secondary Traveler Processing Scenario 1

- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- Direct traveler to stand or sit in front of eDesktop camera and press **Take Photo** button.
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



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Secondary Traveler Processing – Scenario 1

- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- Direct traveler to stand in front of eDesktop camera and press **Take Photo** button.
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)

Secondary Traveler Processing Scenario 2

(b)(7)(E)

-

(b)(7)(E)

-

(b)(7)(E)

-

(b)(7)(E)



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Secondary Traveler Processing – Scenario 2

-

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E) - Secondary

This table provides actions to be taken for the full range of (b)(7)(E) in Secondary.

SECONDARY (b)(7)(E)	
If...	Then
(b)(7)(E)	

(b)(7)(E)

Secondary Troubleshooting

This table provides troubleshooting recommendations for the Secondary inspection site.

TROUBLESHOOTING RECOMMENDATIONS	
If...	Then
(b)(7)(E)	



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Questions or Comments?



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Our Mission

We are the guardians of our Nation's borders.

We are America's frontline.

We safeguard the American homeland at and beyond our borders.

We protect the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror.
We steadfastly enforce the laws of the United States while fostering our nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.

We serve the American public with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.



Homeland Security

2	<p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning Objectives 	<p>Welcome everyone!</p> <p>By now you’ve heard that CBP is rolling out Simplified Arrival (SA), a new facial comparison technology, and I am sure there are a lot of questions: What is the new software going to do? How does it work? And why should I care? So, I hope today not only to answer those questions, but also to get through a number of objectives with you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we got here <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This moment has been more than 20 years in the making. And while the Biometric Entry/Exit mission hasn’t always been ours, CBP is dedicated to this mission and has taken an active approach with top-notch technology. • How facial comparison and SA work and perform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How does facial comparison technology work? Why is it so good? What are the pitfalls? What are its vulnerabilities? • How facial comparison technology is being implemented at your port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What will the rollout schedule of SA look like at your port? • How to use SA to process travelers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You’ll see how to operate SA and recognize that this is a fantastic tool that is not replacing you. Officers will now be able to focus on intent and not administrative tasks. • How SA enables (b)(7)(E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This is the first of a series of trainings to refresh and reaffirm the skills you already have to identify threats, conduct interviews, and frankly have a conversation. ○ Our hope is that this technology will be a good tool, will speed up the process and get rid of a lot of administrative work. ○ (b)(7)(E) <p>Without further ado, any comments, questions or concerns before we delve into the training?</p>
3	<p>Field Transformation: How Will Technology Change My Role?</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Awareness • Technology as a Tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers working Primary are an indispensable resource to CBP, and they always will be. • Facial comparison technology increases our enforcement posture at Primary. (b)(7)(E) <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">(b)(7)(E)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology will never replace the human skills needed to find threats.

4	<p>Targeting Results</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example Scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 9/17/16 pipe bombs exploded along route of marathon in Seaside Heights NJ. • Later that day pressure cooker bomb exploded in the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan resulting in multiple injuries. That evening another pressure cooker bomb was reported to NYPD and deactivated. • Investigation connected all three bombs possibly to the same subject. Surveillance cameras in the Chelsea area showed a subject of interest later identified as Ahmad Khan Rahimi, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) living in NJ. (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E)
5	<p>How Did We Get Here?</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History Behind Biometric Entry/Exit 	<p>Before we dive in, a brief history lesson.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biographic information has been shared with airlines since the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act was passed in 1996. • 9/11 was a tragic time in our country but a pivotal moment in terms of how we approach border security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ This tragedy resulted in legislation that formed CBP, as well as the requirement of using biometrics for international travel. ◦ In January 2004, US-VISIT rolled out with great fanfare. It was a fantastic law enforcement tool, but it added some administrative work to our job. • In 2013, Congress transferred the biometric entry and exit mission to CBP, and OFO initiated the development of a biometric capability for entry and exit in conjunction with other partners. • Since then, we have conducted several pilots utilizing facial comparison technology. • In 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order which called upon CBP to “expedite the completion of a biometric entry-exit tracking system,” making it a priority across the Agency. • Today, we have partnered with airlines and airports to roll out biometric initiatives across air, land, and sea, with much more to come.
6	<p>Strength of Facial Comparison Technology</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of Facial Comparison • Justification for Using SA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So why are we using facial comparison? (b)(7)(E) ◦ (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E) ◦ We also already have biographic information, which has been the law since 1996 (and earlier on a volunteer basis). The photo will be compared to the flight gallery, or manifest. Combined with biographic information from a traveler’s passport, the process will be more secure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [2] This will eliminate the need to re-collect the fingerprints of the same person who has entered the United States before. Why is that important? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First of all, it makes the transaction more precise so the officer can focus on the interview. ○ Second, (b)(7)(E) ○ (b)(7)(E) ▪ We will always collect foreign nationals' first encounter prints (b)(7)(E) • [3] Facial comparison on Entry allows officers to focus on the traveler interview and threat detection (b)(7)(E) • [4] How many of you believe in the accuracy of biometrics? How many of you doubt it? We'll try to make it easy to believe in: The system that we developed since 2016 has drastically increased CBP's ability to detect imposters when compared to human detection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Another question: How many of us think that with nearly perfect accuracy, we could actually identify an imposter? Again, this isn't a question of whether or not you have the skills to do so. The point is that the system can help augment your skills (b)(7)(E) ○ (b)(7)(E) ○ (b)(7)(E) ○ CBP is using industry-leading facial comparison algorithms as tested by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). In addition, CBP, along with its DHS S&T partners, has established a rigorous algorithm performance monitoring and reporting capability. • [5] Biometrics has led to great enforcement actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ We aren't just doing this in air, at the land border we have caught 250+ imposters to date. • (b)(7)(E)
<p>7</p>	<p>Understanding the Process</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traveler Journey • Applied Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This graphic outline illustrates how Simplified Arrival fits in to the overall traveler journey. • The Traveler Verification Service (TVS), developed by CBP's Office of Information and Technology (OIT), is the backend system that performs the facial comparison function.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TVS takes flight manifest data from APIS to create a gallery of traveler images collected from passports, visas, and other DHS encounters. • The biometric gallery is stored in a private cloud, which has several benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is the new way of doing business. ○ Cloud can scale easily, is faster, and is much more resilient. A cloud platform is much less vulnerable to outages. • Simplified Arrival comes into play when the traveler reaches the officer, and the interaction is initiated with a photo capture instead of a fingerprint capture. The biometric facial match then confirm the information we already know about that traveler. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It gives you a facial “match” or “no match,” (b)(7)(E) • We will monitor the system, (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) ○ The matching algorithm has been tested and monitored and validated on an ongoing basis to ensure reliability. • (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E) • Vigilance is still needed. (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E)
8	<p>Conducting the Inspection</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Taking Photos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this point in time, it is not mandatory to capture a U.S. citizen’s photo. A U.S. citizen can opt-out of this process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the camera has automatically taken a photo, you must delete the photo. • Foreign nationals are typically required to provide biometrics as they enter the United States. If they say they don’t want to start the transaction that way, until the regulations have gone into place, just open the document and match 1:1 and take their prints. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dealing with diplomats is like dealing with U.S. citizens. If they opt-out, then read the passport and capture fingerprints if required. ○ All travelers out of scope—non U.S. citizens or not—may also opt-out, (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E) • Materials will be provided for officers to help share privacy information with travelers including tear sheets, signage, and online resources.
9	<p>Simplified Arrival Policy</p> <p>Key Themes:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:n matching

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Matching Process Guidelines for Processing Travelers According to Age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the traveler or family approaches, Simplified Arrival will take pictures. This is for 1:n matching, when the live photo is compared to the photos in the gallery for those flights. Simplified Arrival will return all matches on one screen. 1:1 matching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) The traveler interview begins after the matching process.
10	<p>All Biometrics Have (b)(7)(E)</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b)(7)(E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) At the end of the day, only an officer can determine a traveler's identity and admit someone to the United States. (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
11	<p>(b)(7)(E)</p> <p>Key Themes: Current vs. Future on fingerprinting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fingerprints have been used to check against (b)(7)(E) and we will still be using (b)(7)(E) to verify individuals.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now, however, with SA, the technology verifies a traveler’s identity by comparing facial biometrics in their encounter photo with the pre-populated gallery photo. The back-end vetting process remains the same. (b)(7)(E) o (b)(7)(E) o (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) o (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
12	Imposter at San Diego Airport (SAN) Key Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example Scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An imposter was detected at San Diego airport (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
13	Imposter at Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD) Key Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example Scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A similar case as San Diego, this time at Dulles (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
14	Imposter at Nogales, AZ Key Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example Scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a case of two imposters at Nogales, AZ (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
15	Handling a 1:1 Mismatch Key Themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismatch Guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It’s important to reiterate CBP’s national policy regarding a 1:1 mismatch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For someone 13 years and younger, (b)(7)(E) For someone 14 years and older, (b)(7)(E)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Remember that Simplified Arrival has drastically increased CBP’s ability to detect imposters when compared to human detection. (b)(7)(E) • Best Practices for Secondary Referrals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (b)(7)(E) ▪ Ask travelers for additional forms of identification. ▪ (b)(7)(E) ▪ (b)(7)(E) ▪ (b)(7)(E)
Simplified Arrival Application		
16	Key Themes: Familiarization of SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will now walk through screenshots of SA to begin to familiarize yourselves with the application prior to trying it out at the podiums/booths.
Classes of Admission		
25	Key Themes: Classes of Admission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here is what Classes of Admission (COAs) will look like in SA; the options should look familiar.
35	Key Themes: (b)(7)(E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b)(7)(E)
Screen Features		
37	Key Themes: Familiarization of SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let’s dig deeper within SA and walk through some features that you won’t see on the main screen.
Opt Outs		
61	Key Themes: Opt-Out Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. citizens can opt-out of facial comparison technology. • Additionally, non-U.S. citizens who are not in scope can also opt-out. • If this is the case, then you can revert back to the way you have always processed travelers prior to the implementation of SA.
Outage Mitigation		
64	Key Themes: Outage Mitigation Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (b)(7)(E)

More Info	
72	<p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Applied Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none">For more information, visit (b)(7)(E) to submit any questions or concerns.By visiting (b)(7)(E), officers can provide suggestions, comments, or questions related to facial comparison technology (b)(7)(E).

2	<p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning Objectives 	<p>Welcome everyone!</p> <p>By now you’ve heard that CBP is rolling out Simplified Arrival (SA), a new facial comparison technology, and I am sure there are a lot of questions: What is the new software going to do? How does it work? And why should I care? So, I hope today not only to answer those questions, but also to get through a number of objectives with you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we got here <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This moment has been more than 20 years in the making. And while the Biometric Entry/Exit mission hasn’t always been ours, CBP is dedicated to this mission and has taken an active approach with top-notch technology. • How facial comparison and SA work and perform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How does facial comparison technology work? Why is it so good? What are the pitfalls? What are its vulnerabilities? • How facial comparison technology is being implemented at your port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What will the rollout schedule of SA look like at your port? • How to use SA to process travelers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You’ll see how to operate SA and recognize that this is a fantastic tool that is not replacing you. Officers will now be able to focus on intent and not administrative tasks. • How SA enables (b)(7)(E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This is the first of a series of trainings to refresh and reaffirm the skills you already have to identify threats, conduct interviews, and frankly have a conversation. ○ Our hope is that this technology will be a good tool, will speed up the process and get rid of a lot of administrative work. ○ (b)(7)(E) <p>Without further ado, any comments, questions or concerns before we delve into the training?</p>
3	<p>Field Transformation: How Will Technology Change My Role?</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat Awareness • Technology as a Tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers working Primary are an indispensable resource to CBP, and they always will be. • Facial comparison technology increases our enforcement posture at Primary. (b)(7)(E) <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">(b)(7)(E)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology will never replace the human skills needed to find threats.

4	<p>Targeting Results</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example Scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 9/17/16 pipe bombs exploded along route of marathon in Seaside Heights NJ. • Later that day pressure cooker bomb exploded in the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan resulting in multiple injuries. That evening another pressure cooker bomb was reported to NYPD and deactivated. • Investigation connected all three bombs possibly to the same subject. Surveillance cameras in the Chelsea area showed a subject of interest later identified as Ahmad Khan Rahimi, (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) living in NJ. (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E)
5	<p>How Did We Get Here?</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History Behind Biometric Entry/Exit 	<p>Before we dive in, a brief history lesson.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biographic information has been shared with airlines since the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act was passed in 1996. • 9/11 was a tragic time in our country but a pivotal moment in terms of how we approach border security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This tragedy resulted in legislation that formed CBP, as well as the requirement of using biometrics for international travel. ○ In January 2004, US-VISIT rolled out with great fanfare. It was a fantastic law enforcement tool, but it added some administrative work to our job. • In 2013, Congress transferred the biometric entry and exit mission to CBP, and OFO initiated the development of a biometric capability for entry and exit in conjunction with other partners. • Since then, we have conducted several pilots utilizing facial comparison technology. • In 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order which called upon CBP to “expedite the completion of a biometric entry-exit tracking system,” making it a priority across the Agency. • Today, we have partnered with airlines and airports to roll out biometric initiatives across air, land, and sea, with much more to come.
6	<p>Strength of Facial Comparison Technology</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of Facial Comparison • Justification for Using SA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So why are we using facial comparison? (b)(7)(E) ○ (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E)

- We also already have biographic information, which has been the law since 1996 (and earlier on a volunteer basis). The photo will be compared to the flight gallery, or manifest. Combined with biographic information from a traveler’s passport, the process will be more secure.
- [2] This will eliminate the need to re-collect the fingerprints of the same person who has entered the United States before. Why is that important?
 - First of all, it makes the transaction more precise so the officer can focus on the interview.
 - Second, (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - We will always collect foreign nationals’ first encounter prints (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
- [3] Facial comparison on Entry allows officers to focus on the traveler interview and threat detection (b)(7)(E)
- [4] How many of you believe in the accuracy of biometrics? How many of you doubt it? We’ll try to make it easy to believe in: The system that we developed since 2016 has drastically increased CBP’s ability to detect imposters (b)(7)(E)
 - Another question: How many of us think that with nearly perfect accuracy, we could actually identify an imposter? Again, this isn’t a question of whether or not you have the skills to do so. The point is that the system can help augment your skills (b)(7)(E)
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 - CBP is using industry-leading facial comparison algorithms as tested by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). In addition, CBP, along with its DHS S&T partners, has established a rigorous algorithm performance monitoring and reporting capability.
- [5] Biometrics has led to great enforcement actions.
 - We aren’t just doing this in air, at the land border we have caught 250+ imposters to date.
- (b)(7)(E)

7	Understanding the Process
Key Themes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This graphic outline illustrates how Simplified Arrival fits in to the overall traveler journey.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traveler Journey • Applied Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Traveler Verification Service (TVS), developed by CBP’s Office of Information and Technology (OIT), is the backend system that performs the facial comparison function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TVS takes flight manifest data from APIS to create a gallery of traveler images collected from passports, visas, and other DHS encounters. • The biometric gallery is stored in a private cloud, which has several benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is the new way of doing business. ○ Cloud can scale easily, is faster, and is much more resilient. A cloud platform is much less vulnerable to outages. • Simplified Arrival comes into play when the traveler reaches the officer, and the interaction is initiated with a photo capture instead of a fingerprint capture. The biometric facial match then confirm the information we already know about that traveler. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It gives you a facial “match” or “no match,” (b)(7)(E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NTC vetting occurs all the time. Travelers with fingerprints on file are continuously checked against relevant watchlists for new derogatory information. • We will monitor the system, (b)(7)(E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The matching algorithm has been tested and monitored and validated on an ongoing basis to ensure reliability. • (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E) • Vigilance is still needed. (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E)
<p>8</p>	<p>Conducting the Inspection</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines for Taking Photos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this point in time, it is not mandatory to capture a U.S. citizen’s photo. A U.S. citizen can opt-out of this process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the camera has automatically taken a photo, you must delete the photo. • Foreign nationals are typically required to provide biometrics as they enter the United States. If they say they don’t want to start the transaction that way, until the regulations have gone into place, just open the document and match 1:1 and take their prints. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dealing with diplomats is like dealing with U.S. citizens. If they opt-out, then read the passport and capture fingerprints if required. ○ All travelers out of scope—non U.S. citizens or not—may also opt-out, (b)(7)(E) • (b)(7)(E) • Materials will be provided for officers to help share privacy information with travelers including tear sheets, signage, and online resources.

9	<p>Simplified Arrival Policy</p> <p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Matching Process Guidelines for Processing Travelers According to Age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:n matching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the traveler or family approaches, Simplified Arrival will take pictures. This is for 1:n matching, when the live photo is compared to the photos in the gallery for those flights. Simplified Arrival will return all matches on one screen. 1:1 matching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E) The traveler interview begins after the matching process.
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11	<p>(b)(7)(E)</p> <p>Key Themes:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fingerprints have been used to check against (b)(7)(E) and we will still be using (b)(7)(E) to verify individuals.

	<p>Current vs. Future on fingerprinting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now, however, with SA, the technology verifies a traveler’s identity by comparing facial biometrics in their encounter photo with the pre-populated gallery photo. The back-end vetting process remains the same. • [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) ◦ [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) ◦ [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) • [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) ◦ [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) • [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)
<p>Imposter at San Diego Airport (SAN)</p>		
<p>12</p>	<p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example Scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An imposter was detected at San Diego airport [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)
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<p>Imposter at Nogales, AZ</p>		
<p>14</p>	<p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example Scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a case of two imposters at Nogales, AZ [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)
<p>Handling a 1:1 Mismatch</p>		
<p>15</p>	<p>Key Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismatch Guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It’s important to reiterate CBP’s national policy regarding a 1:1 mismatch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ For someone 13 years and younger, [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E) ◦ For someone 14 years and older, [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Remember that Simplified Arrival has drastically increased CBP’s ability to detect imposters when compared to human detection. (b)(7)(E) • Best Practices for Secondary Referrals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (b)(7)(E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ask travelers for additional forms of identification. ▪ (b)(7)(E) ▪ (b)(7)(E) ▪ (b)(7)(E)
Simplified Arrival Application		
16	Key Themes: Familiarization of SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will now walk through screenshots of SA to begin to familiarize yourselves with the application prior to trying it out at the podiums/booths.
Classes of Admission		
25	Key Themes: Classes of Admission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here is what Classes of Admission (COAs) will look like in SA; the options should look familiar.
Screen Features		
35	Key Themes: Familiarization of SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let’s dig deeper within SA and walk through some features that you won’t see on the main screen.
Opt Outs		
59	Key Themes: Opt-Out Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. citizens can opt-out of facial comparison technology. • Additionally, non-U.S. citizens who are not in scope can also opt-out. • If this is the case, then you can revert back to the way you have always processed travelers prior to the implementation of SA.
Outage Mitigation		
62	Key Themes: Outage Mitigation Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there is a technological or other outage, we will walk through exactly what you should do to process travelers.
More Info		
70	Key Themes: • Applied Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For more information, visit (b)(7)(E) to submit any questions or concerns.

- By visiting (b)(7)(E), officers can provide suggestions, comments, or questions related to facial comparison technology (b)(7)(E)



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

CBP/LBI

Pedestrian
Reengineering
Kiosk Solution
Training

(b)(7)(E)

~~For Official Use Only~~



Course Purpose

This training serves as an addendum to the standard Pedestrian Reengineering Kiosk Solution training. This training reviews the biometric kiosk system's components, and explains basic troubleshooting activities.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Course Map

- Introductions
- Training Materials:
 - Participant Guide
 - Quick Reference Pocket Guide
 - Operations and Maintenance Manual
 - Video of Best Practices for Kiosk Document Reading
- Kiosk Operations Demonstration

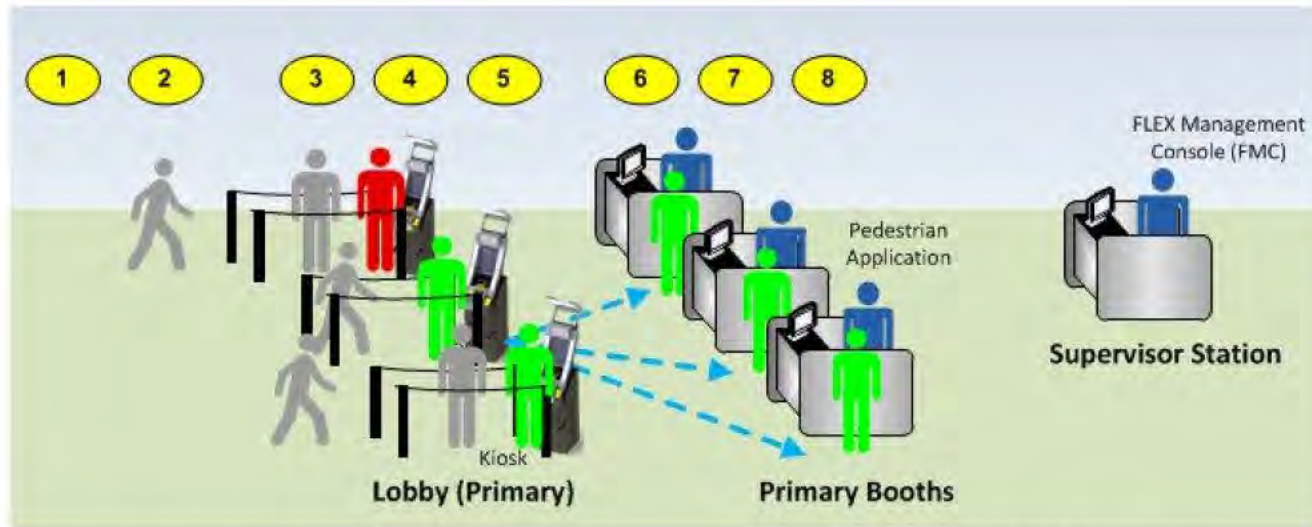


Pedestrian Entry/Exit Overview

- The Pedestrian Entry/Exit system is composed of two distinct solutions and associated processes
 - Inbound
 - All travelers with WHTI-compliant machine readable document
 - Non-exempt travelers are biometrically enrolled as part of standard inbound process
 - Face and iris biometrics
 - Outbound
 - All travelers with WHTI-compliant machine readable document
 - Non-exempt travelers submit live biometrics (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)
 - Face and iris biometrics



Pedestrian Entry Solution Overview

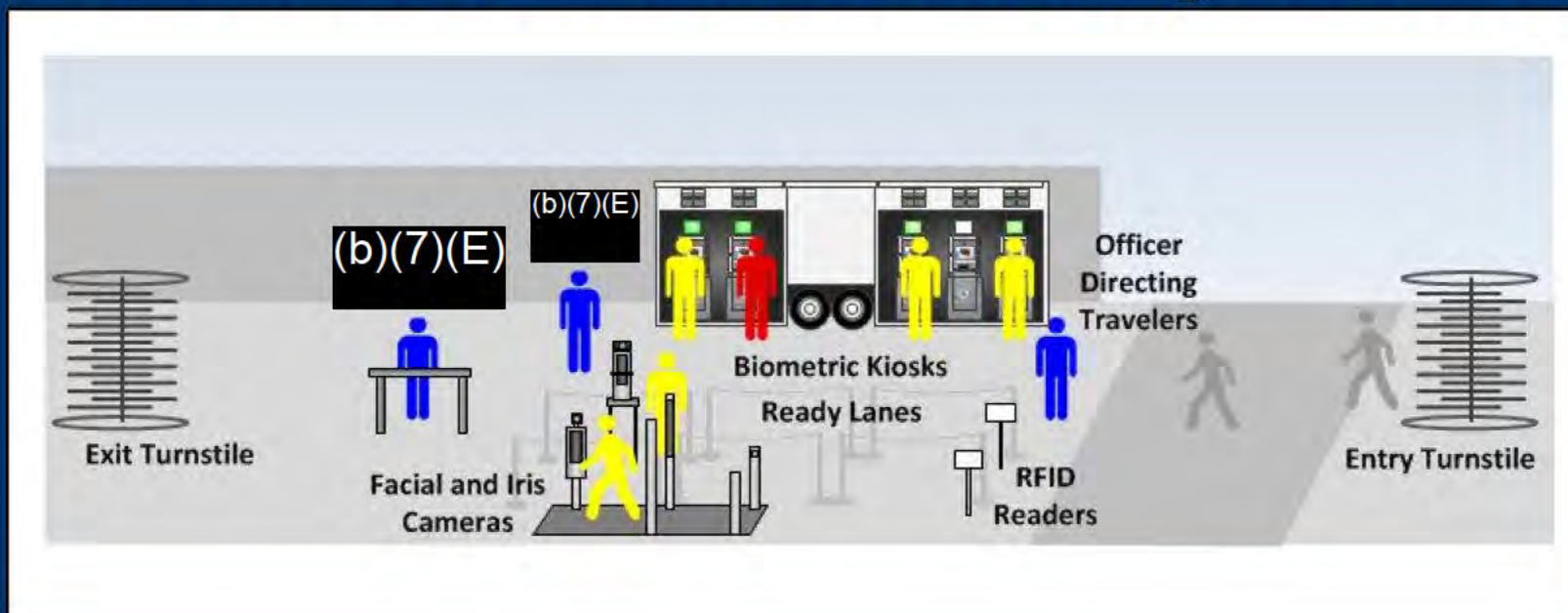


- 1 Traveler reads signage to determine which line to enter for processing
- 2 Traveler waits for next available kiosk
- 3 Traveler waves/places WHTI compliant document on reader
- 4 If applicable, traveler provides face and iris biometric by looking at camera
- 5 **(b)(7)(E)**
- 6 Officer **(b)(7)(E)** waves traveler forward. Traveler may be called by Officer directly in front of kiosk or by adjacent Officers.
- 7 Officer finalizes admissibility processing **(b)(7)(E)**
- 8 Traveler is admitted or referred and enters post-primary zone



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Pedestrian Exit Area Components

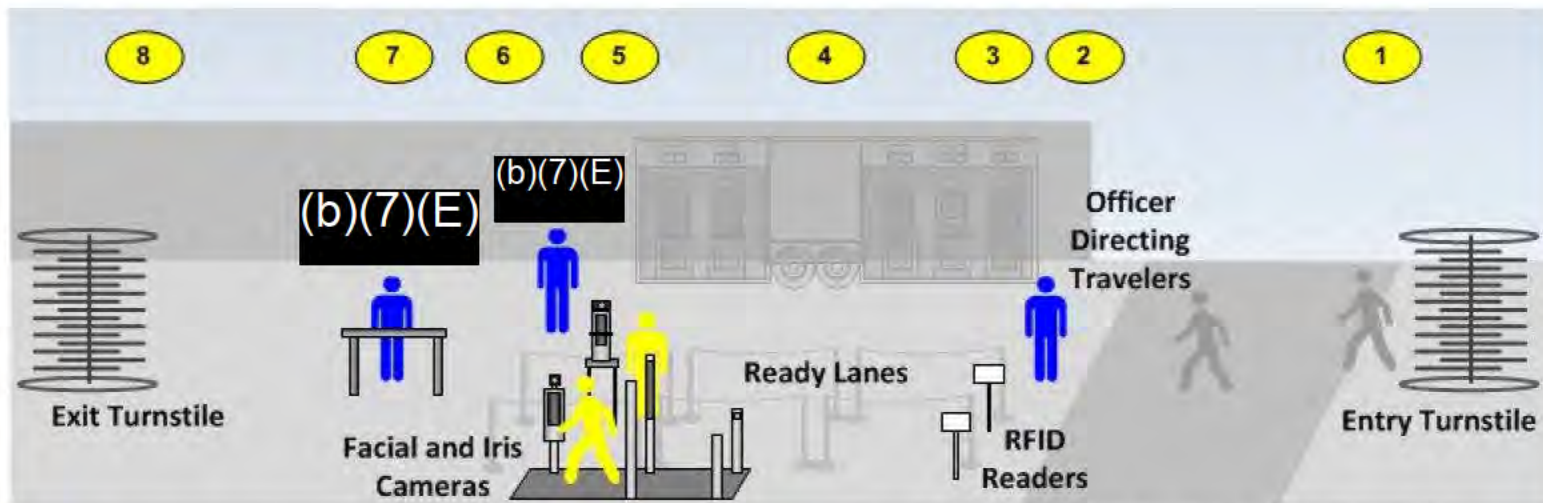


- Multiple lanes
- Multiple methods of processing
- (b)(7)(E)



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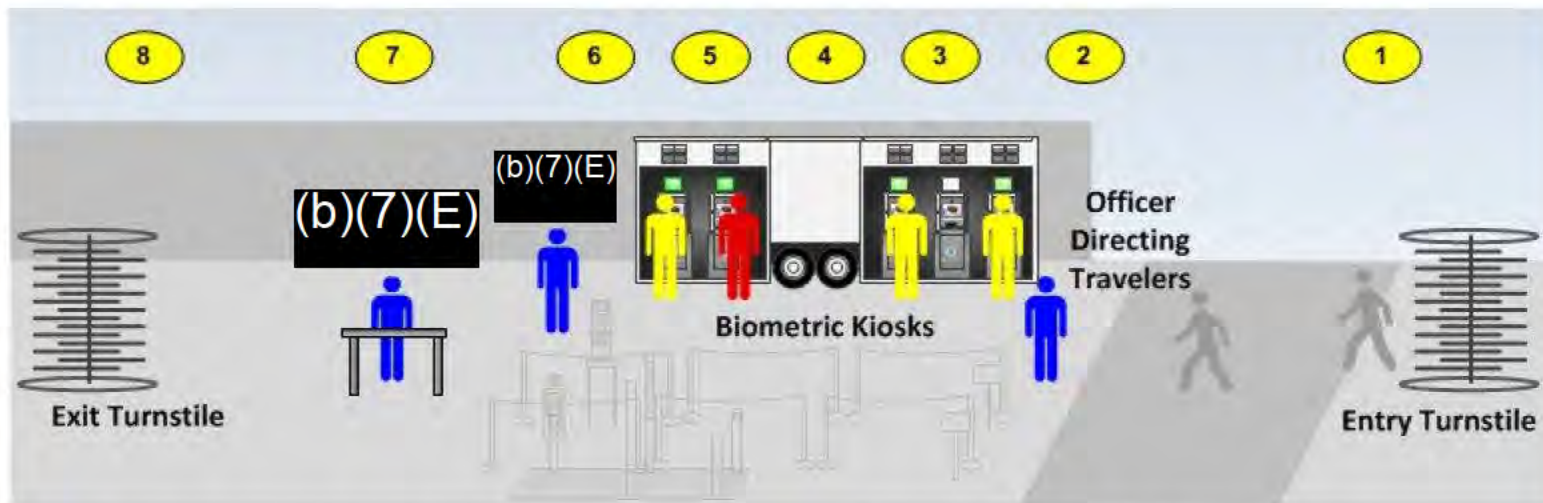
Pedestrian Exit Solution Overview (Ready Lane)



- 1 Traveler enters Exit Processing Area via the entry turnstile
- 2 Officer directs traveler to Ready Lane
- 3 Traveler waves WHTI compliant RFID document at RFID Reader
- 4 (b)(7)(E)
- 5 If applicable, traveler provides face and iris biometric by looking at cameras (b)(7)(E)
- 6 (b)(7)(E)
- 7 If applicable, Officer finalizes exit processing.
- 8 Traveler exits the country via the Exit Turnstile



Pedestrian Exit Solution Overview (WHTI-Compliant – Trailer)



- 1 Traveler enters Exit Processing Area via the entry turnstile
- 2 Officer directs traveler to available kiosk
- 3 Traveler waves/places WHTI compliant document on kiosk reader
- 4 If applicable, traveler provides face and iris biometric by looking at camera
- 5 (b)(7)(E)
- 6 Kiosk informs traveler of next steps. (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)
- 7 If applicable, Officer finalizes exit processing.
- 8 Traveler exits the country via the Exit Turnstile



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Pedestrian Biometric Kiosk Solution Hardware



U.S. Customs and
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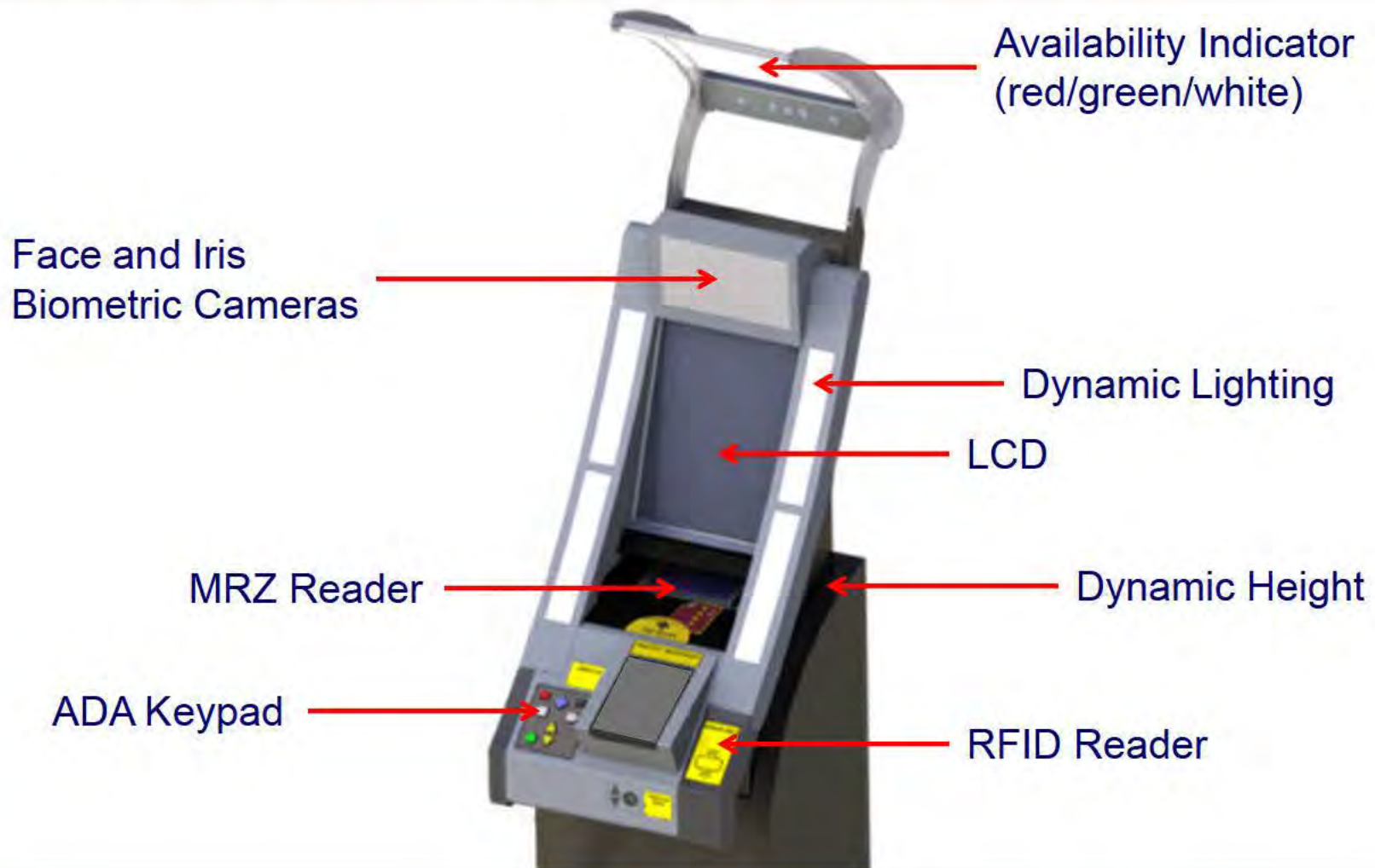
Pedestrian Biometric Kiosk Hardware

- Biometric Kiosk System
 - Larger than existing kiosk
 - Dynamic height and lighting adjustments
 - RFID Reader
 - MRZ Document Reader
 - LCD Screen



U.S. Customs and
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Biometric Kiosk Components



Pedestrian Exit Trailer

(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Kiosk Maintenance and Troubleshooting



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

Maintenance of Kiosk - Officer

- Kiosk

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- RFID and MRZ reader

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- LCD and Biometric Cameras

- (b)(7)(E)



Maintenance Responsibilities – CBP Supervisor

- Train your staff on the proper methods of maintaining the kiosk
- Coordinate with local cleaning personnel for best cleaning practices
- Follow standard operating procedures for submitting CBP Help desk tickets to resolve issues that cannot be resolved locally



Maintenance Responsibilities – FTO

CBP FTOs and senior management will have the following responsibilities in maintaining the pedestrian system equipment:

- Act as onsite point of contact (POC) for (b)(7)(E) personnel
- Ensure the network is up and running properly
- Ensure Kiosk is receiving power
- Follow standard operating procedures for submitting CBP Help desk tickets to resolve issues that cannot be resolved locally



Maintenance Responsibilities – (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E) is responsible for the following maintenance activities for the kiosk system equipment:
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)



Kiosk Troubleshooting

(b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)

- (b)(7)(E)



Creation of Help Desk Ticket

CBP personnel are responsible for initiating a help desk ticket to resolve issues that cannot be resolved locally.

(b)(7)(E)



Questions or Comments?



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection



U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Our Mission

We are the guardians of our Nation's borders.

We are America's frontline.

We safeguard the American homeland at and beyond our borders.

We protect the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror.

We steadfastly enforce the laws of the United States while fostering our nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.

We serve the American public with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



SIMPLIFIED ARRIVAL MANAGER TRAINING

OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS
CBP | 2020

(b)(7)(E)

Learning Objectives

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- How we got here
- How facial comparison and Simplified Arrival (SA) work and perform
- How facial comparison technology is being implemented at your port
- How to use SA to process travelers
- How SA enables (b)(7)(E)

For more Information, visit the Biometrics Information Page at:

(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(E)

Technology will never replace the human skills needed to find threats to our nation

(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

Targeting Results

1 2 3 4

On 9/17/16, pipe bombs exploded along a marathon route in Seaside Heights, NJ, a pressure cooker bomb exploded later that day in Manhattan, and another pressure cooker bomb was deactivated that evening. All three bombs were determined to be possibly connected to the same subject: Ahmad Khan Rahimi, an (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) living in NJ. (b) (7)(E)

Key Points

(b)(7)(E)

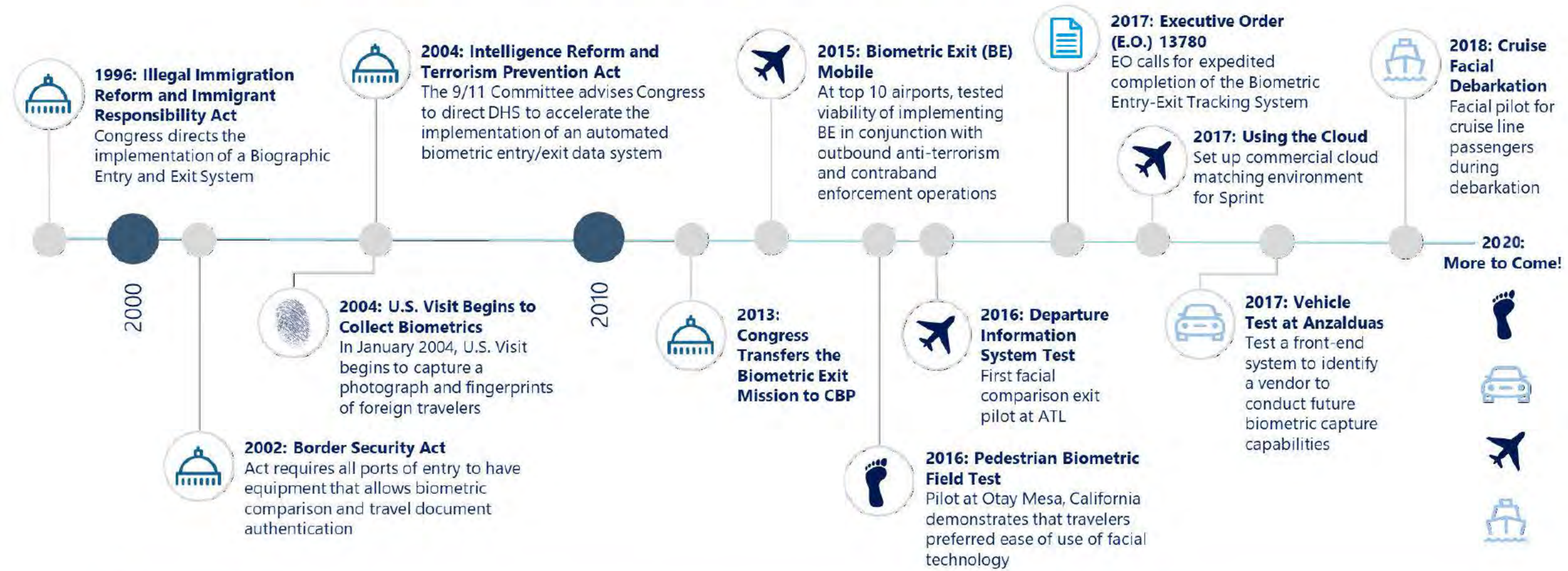
Action Taken

(b)(7)(E)



How Did We Get Here?

TIMELINE: HOW CBP HAS CHANGED THE [FACE] OF TRAVEL



Simplified Arrival is a *tool* that enables officers to focus on *enforcement* and *threat detection*

Strength of Facial Comparison Technology

WHY FACIAL COMPARISON?

- 1 CBP is using **already existing traveler biometric (facial) and biographic information** including visa photos, Primary encounters, certain enforcement data, U.S. Passports, and LPR card photos.
- 2 Facial comparison **eliminates the need to take fingerprints** each time a foreign national returns to the United States, only requiring on first encounters (b)(7)(E)
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(b)(7)(E)
- 4 Facial comparison technology is **very accurate** and has **drastically increased CBP's ability to detect imposters** when compared to human detection.
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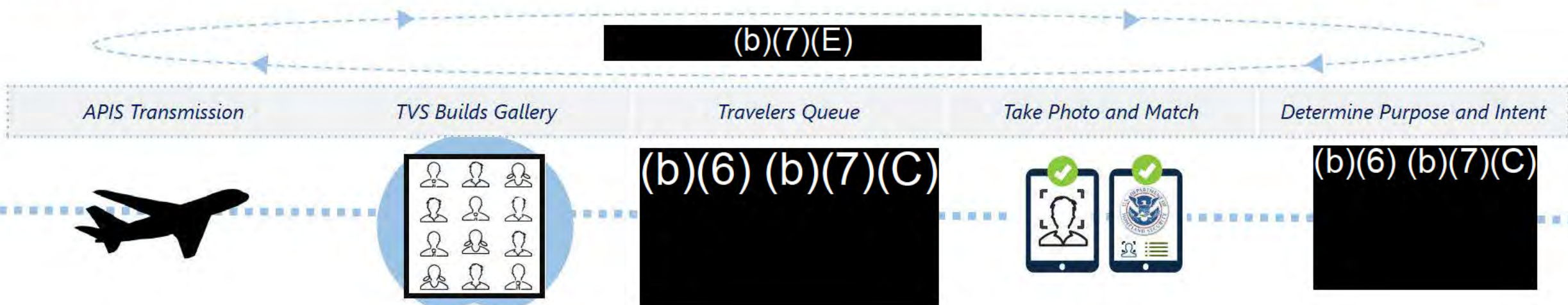


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- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



WHAT IS THE TRAVELER VERIFICATION SERVICE?

The Traveler Verification Service (TVS) is the backend system that performs the facial comparison function.

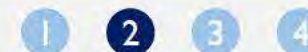
<p>1</p> <p>Gallery Creation</p> <p>Using flight manifest data collected from APIS, TVS builds a port-specific gallery of traveler images collected from passports, visas, and other DHS encounters.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Using Cloud</p> <p>The biometric templates of the collected images are stored in an encrypted Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Take Photo</p> <p>After the traveler photo is taken, it is compared to the gallery of collected templates.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Match Response</p> <p>A "match" or "no-match" is returned and the officer can continue with the entry process.</p>
			<p>✔ 1:n Matching occurs when the live photo will be matched against a gallery of photos.</p> <p>✔ 1:1 Matching occurs when a 1:n match fails. The live photo will be matched to the document photo.</p>

(b)(7)(E)






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Conducting the Inspection

PROCESS

- *With the transition to Simplified Arrival comes an opportunity to reinvent the way you have traditionally processed travelers.*
- *Every officer should feel empowered to make the inspection process their own.*

GUIDELINES FOR TAKING PHOTOS

	Can I photograph the traveler in primary?	Notes
In-Scope Non-U.S. Citizen	 Always	Photos are stored in IDENT for 75 years for future identity verification.
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Remember that current law enforcement policies still apply. Therefore, nothing else in your day-to-day should change unless directed by your supervisor.



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

Simplified Arrival Policy

The matrix below provides guidance regarding the Simplified Arrival process after a picture has been taken, depending on a traveler's age.

	0-5 Years Old	6-13 Years Old	14+ Years Old
1:n	No Match – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	No Match – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	No Match – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
1:1	Mismatch – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	Mismatch – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	Mismatch – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

All Biometrics Have (b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

FACIAL COMPARISON (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a *tool* that enables officers to focus on *enforcement* and *threat detection*

(b)(7)(E)

Imposter at San Diego Airport (SAN)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



(b)(7)(E)

Captured Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



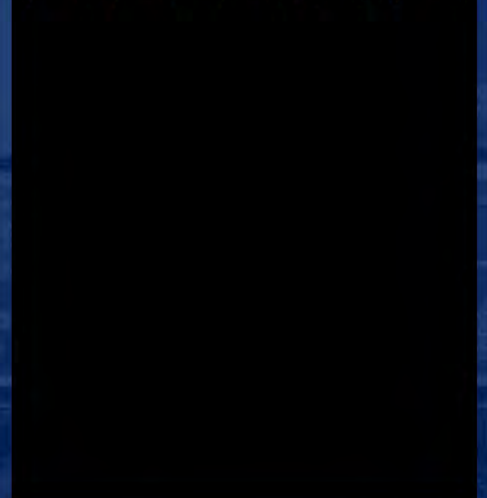
Valid Travel Document

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



Travel Document Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



Imposter at Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

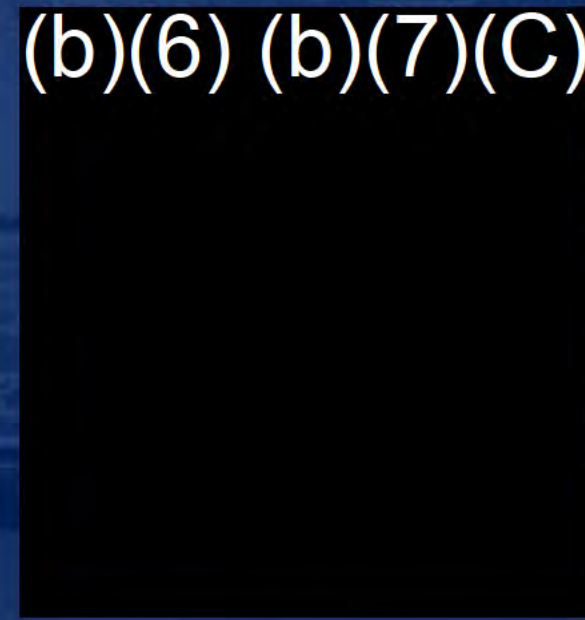
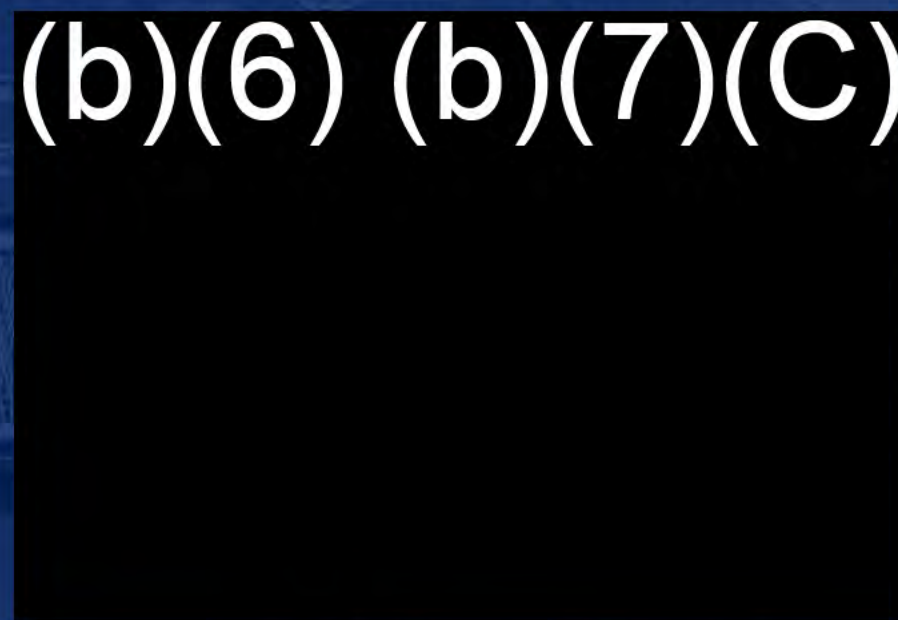
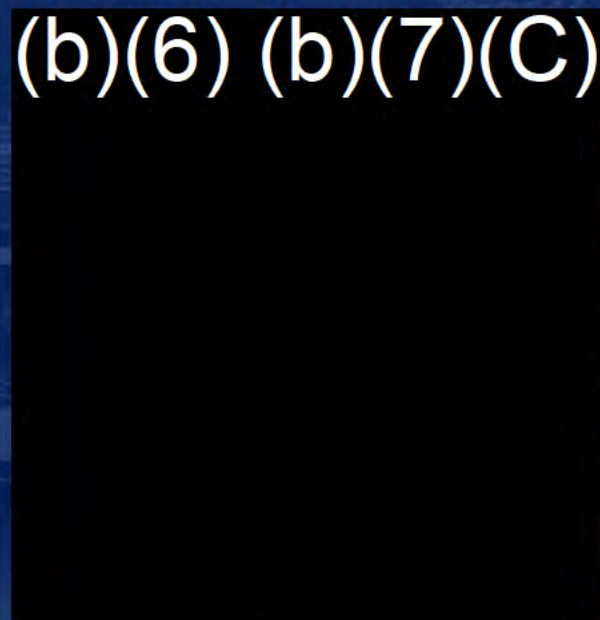


(b)(7)(E)

Captured Photo

Valid Travel Document

Travel Document Photo



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**



Imposter at Nogales, AZ

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



(b)(7)(E)

Captured Photo

Travel Document Photo

Captured Photo

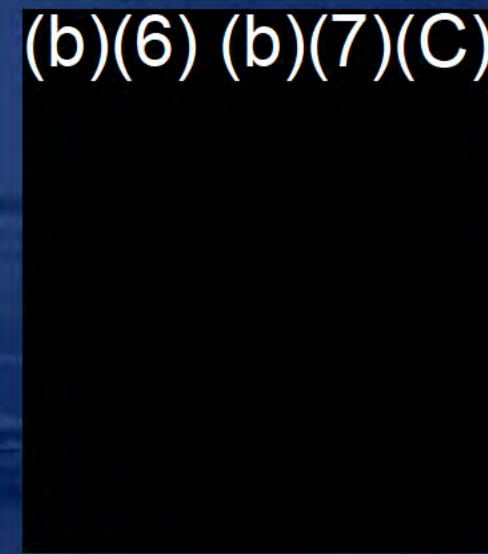
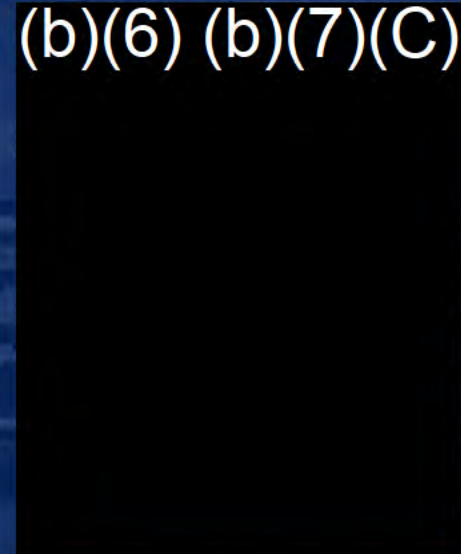
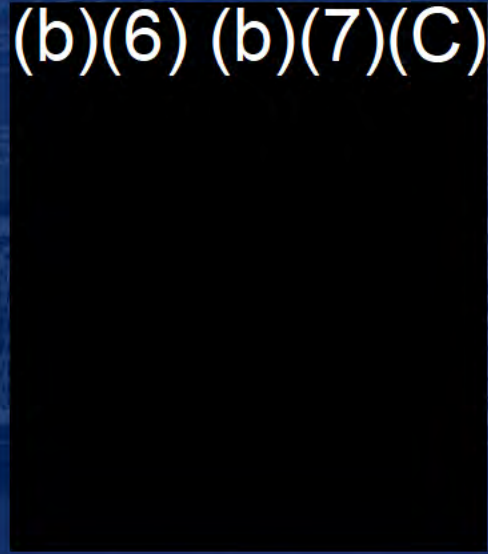
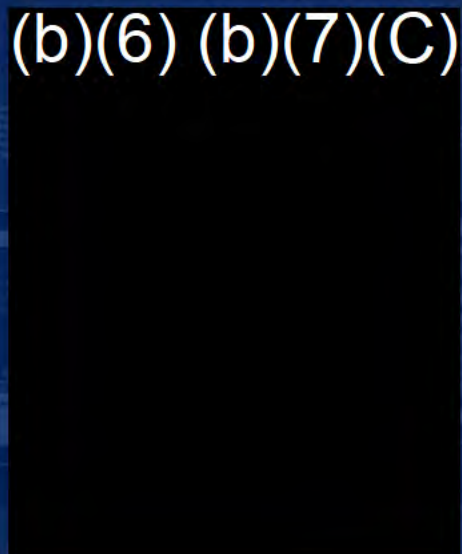
Travel Document Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



Handling a 1:1 Mismatch

NEXT STEPS FOR 1:1 MISMATCHES

- There are two options for handling a 1:1 mismatch:
 - 13 Years & Younger: (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)
 - 14 Years & Older: (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)

Simplified Arrival has **drastically increased CBP's ability to detect imposters** when compared to human detection

BEST PRACTICES FOR SECONDARY PROCESSING MISMATCH REFERRALS

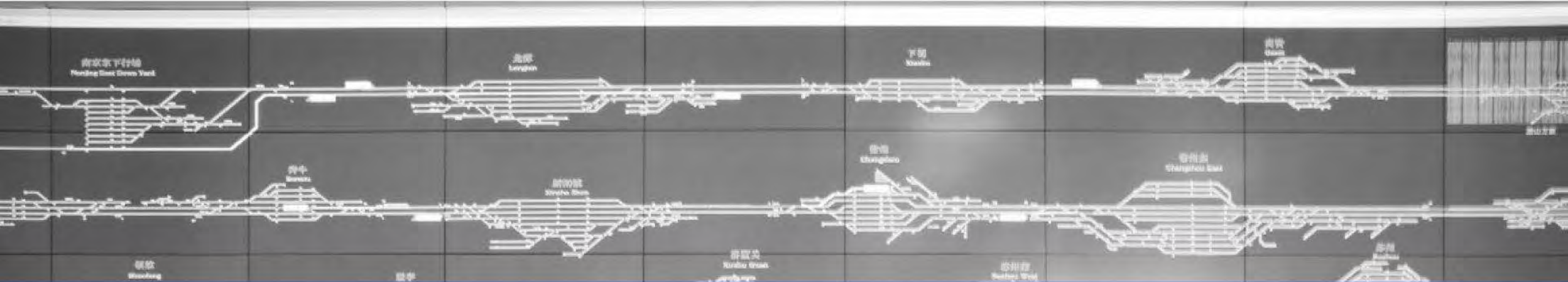
- Ask travelers for additional forms of identification during Secondary processing to facilitate identity confirmation
- (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)



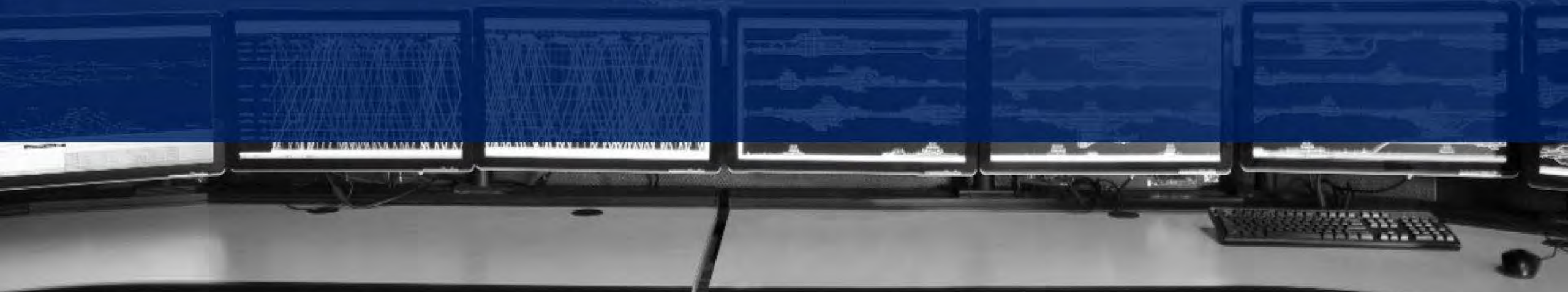
(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**



SIMPLIFIED ARRIVAL APPLICATION



Launching (b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Log In Screen

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

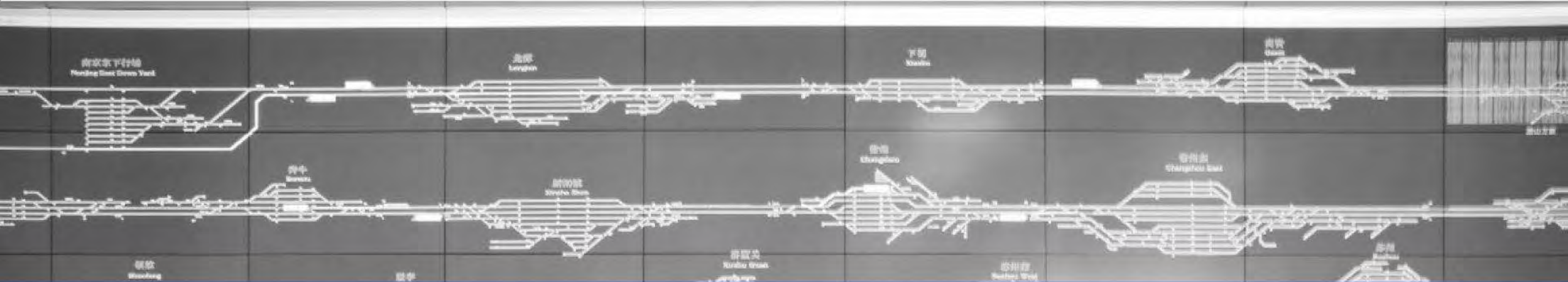
(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

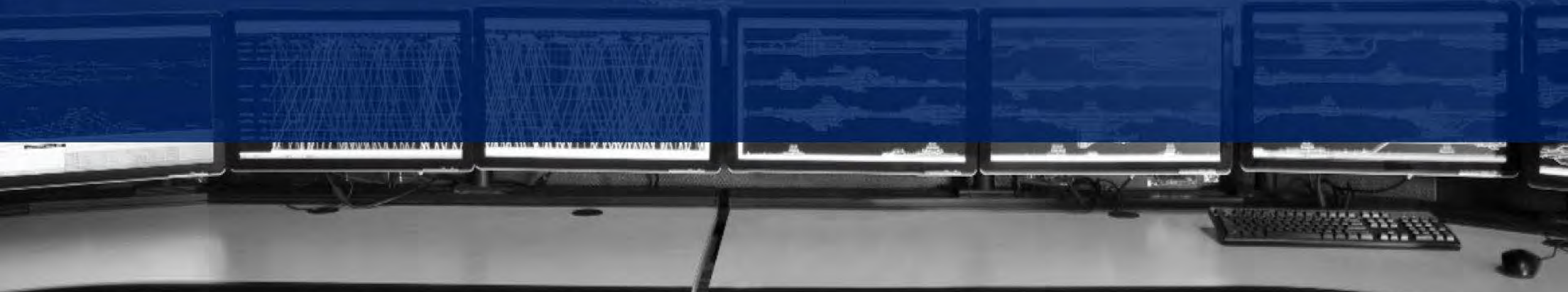
Processing Travelers

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)



CLASSES OF ADMISSION



United States Citizens (USC) (b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

B1 or B2

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

F1

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

First Time Visa Waiver Program (VWP)

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- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

First Time Visa Waiver Program (VWP) (cont'd)

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- 2
- 3
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(b)(7)(E)

H1B - (b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

L1 - (b)(7)(E)

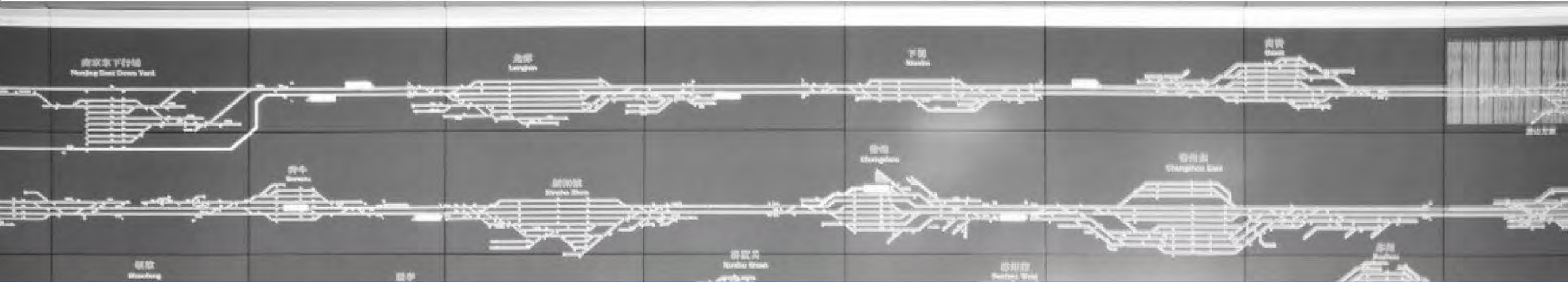
1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

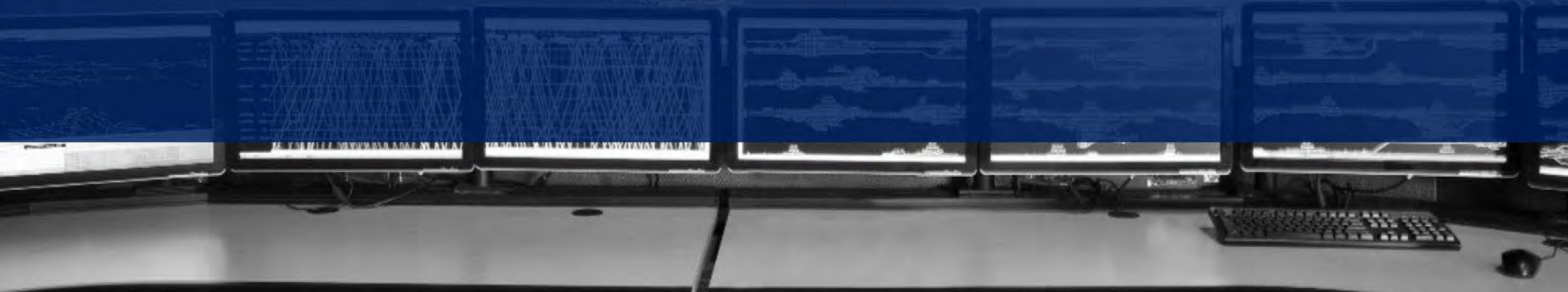
Returning Visa Waiver Program (VWP)

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- 4

(b)(7)(E)



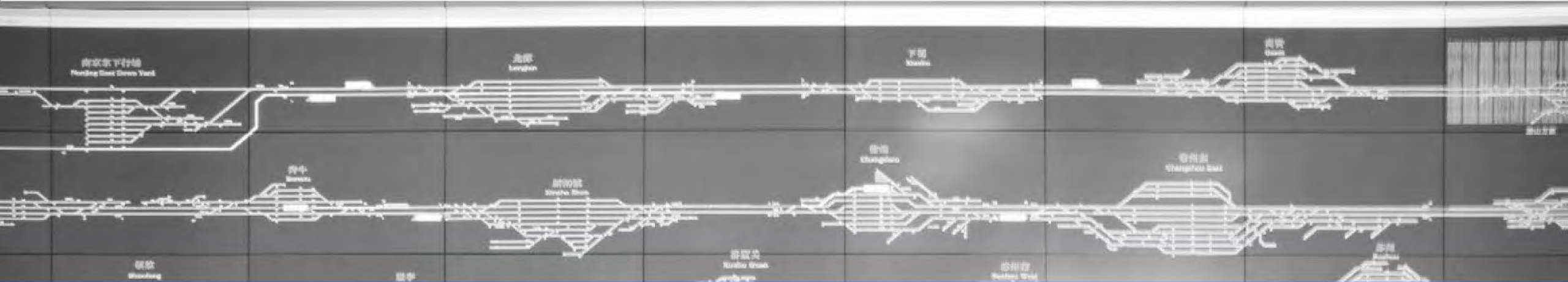
(b)(7)(E)



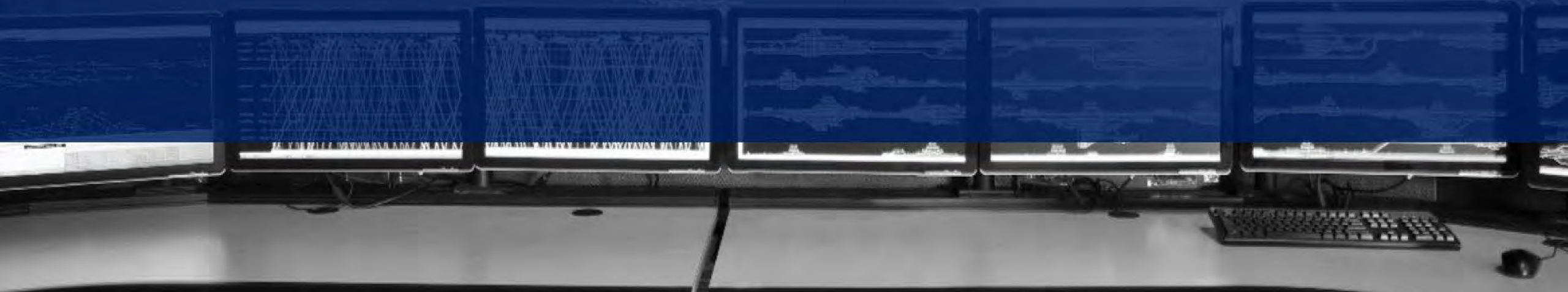
(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)



SCREEN FEATURES



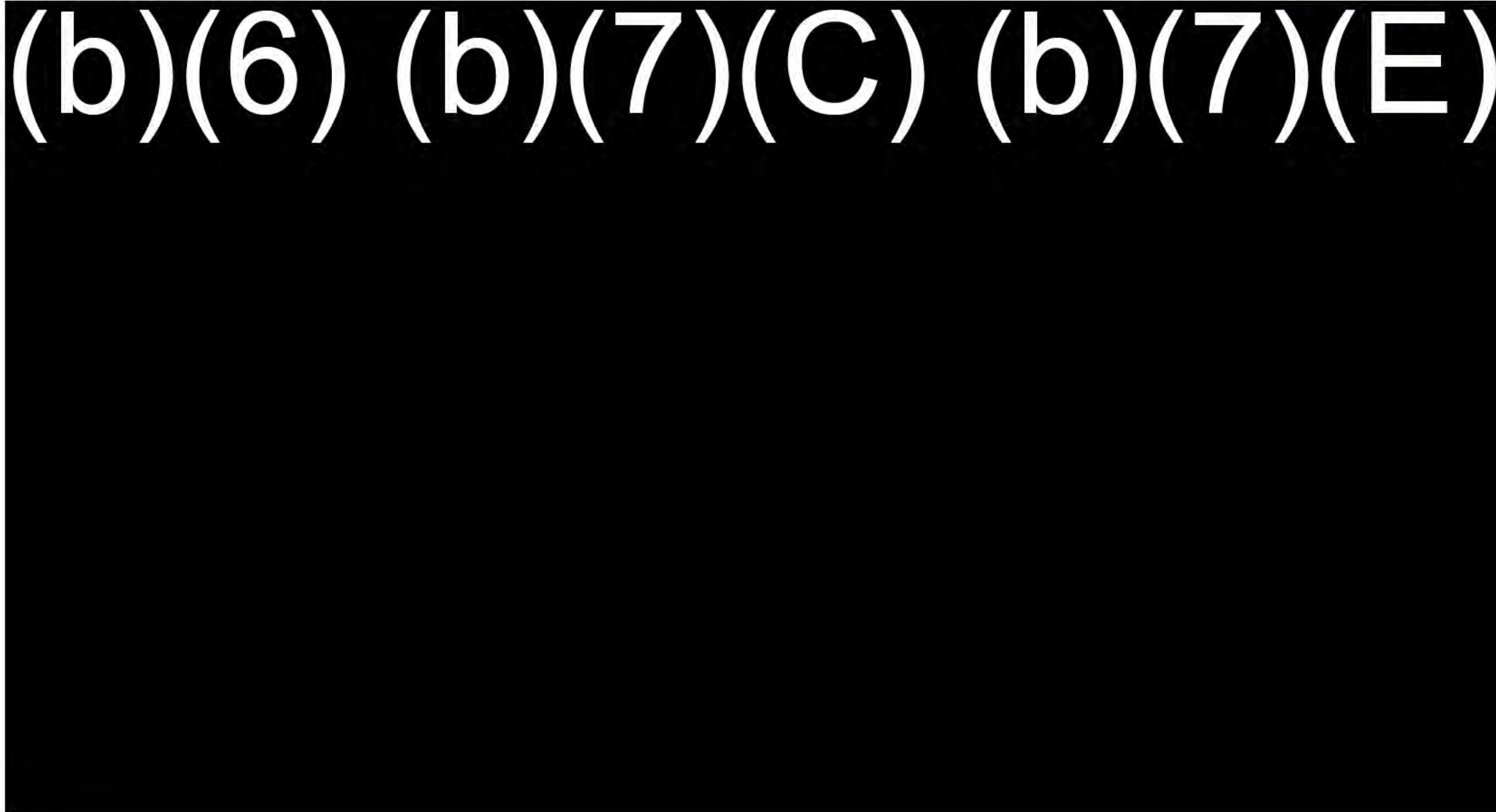
(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)



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1 2 3 4

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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Photo Opt Out

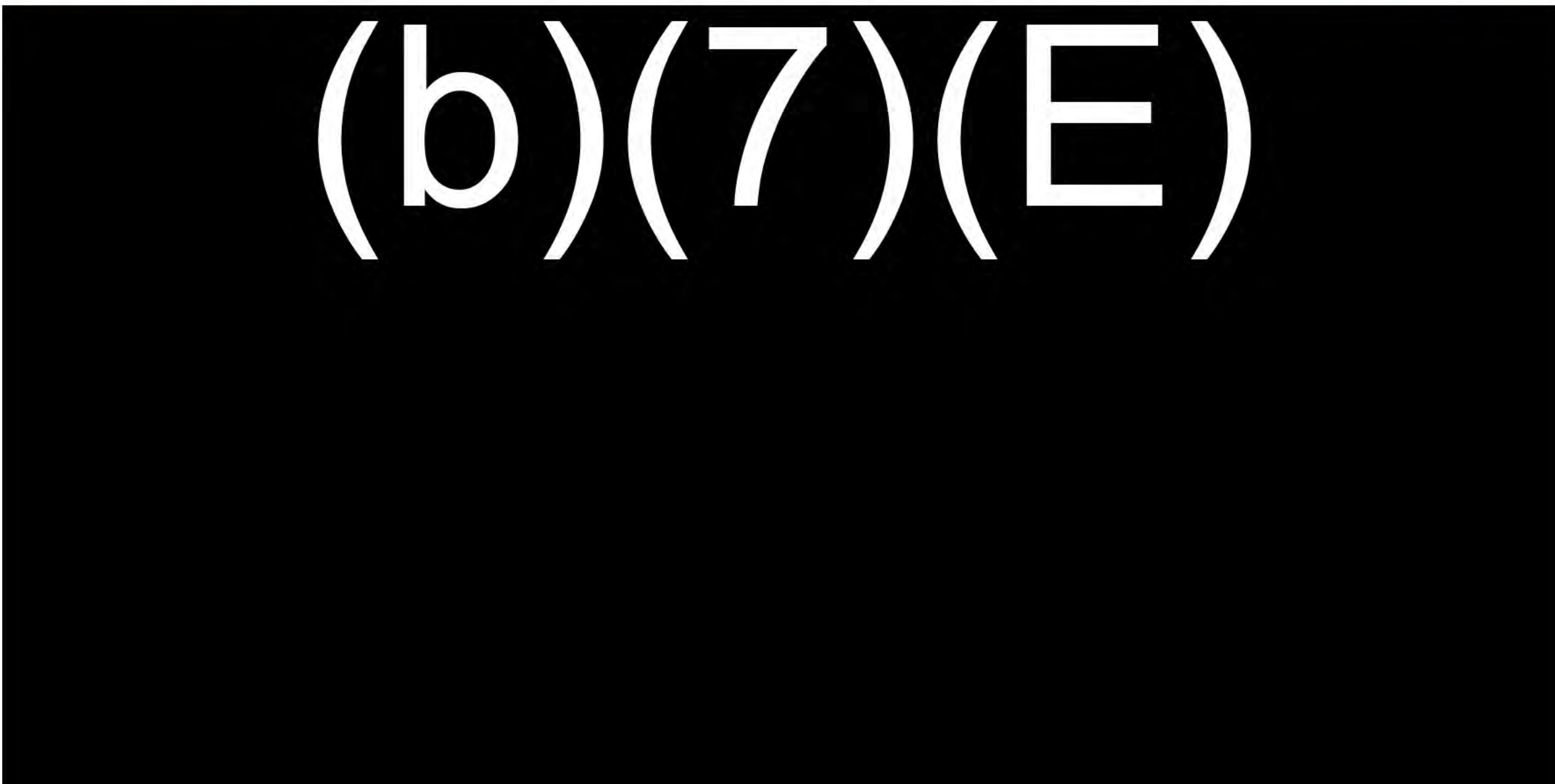


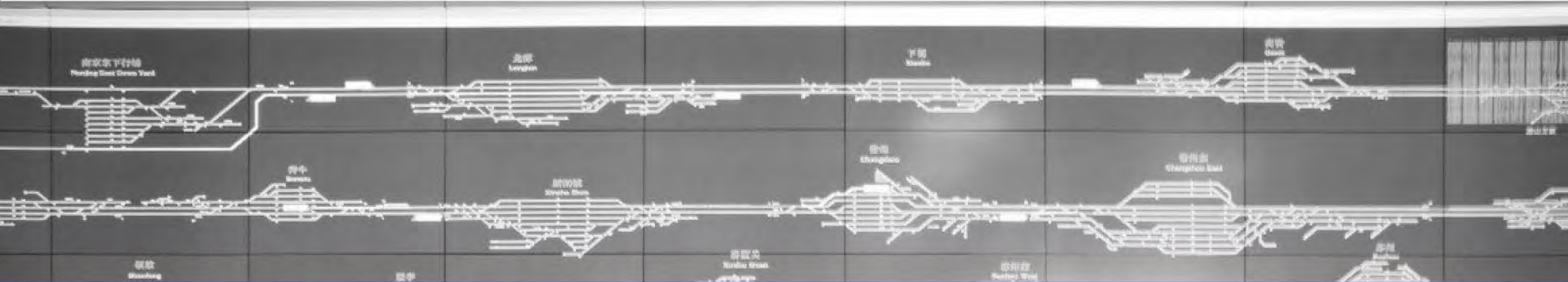
U.S. Citizens can opt out of facial biometrics.

(b)(7)(E)

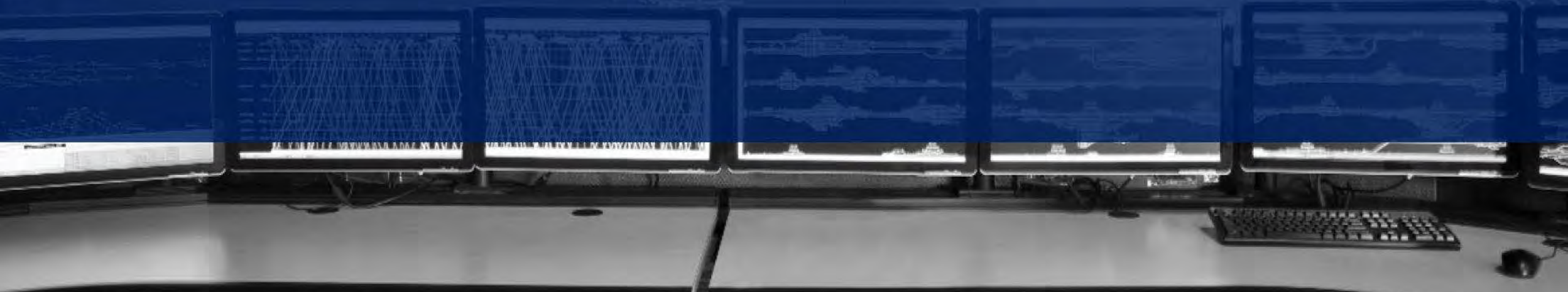
Photo Opt Out (cont'd)

- 1
- 2
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- 4





OUTAGE MITIGATION



(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(E)

Report a Problem

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Visit

(b)(7)(E)

to view additional resources for Simplified Arrival.

Resource Materials include an Interactive Tutorial, User Guide, and Presentation.

Note: Use Google Chrome to visit the webpage.

[More Info](#)[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#)

Visit

(b)(7)(E)

to submit any questions or concerns.

By visiting **(b)(7)(E)** officers can provide suggestions, comments, or questions related to facial comparison technology and can expect to receive a response within 48 business hours.



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(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



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(b)(7)(E)

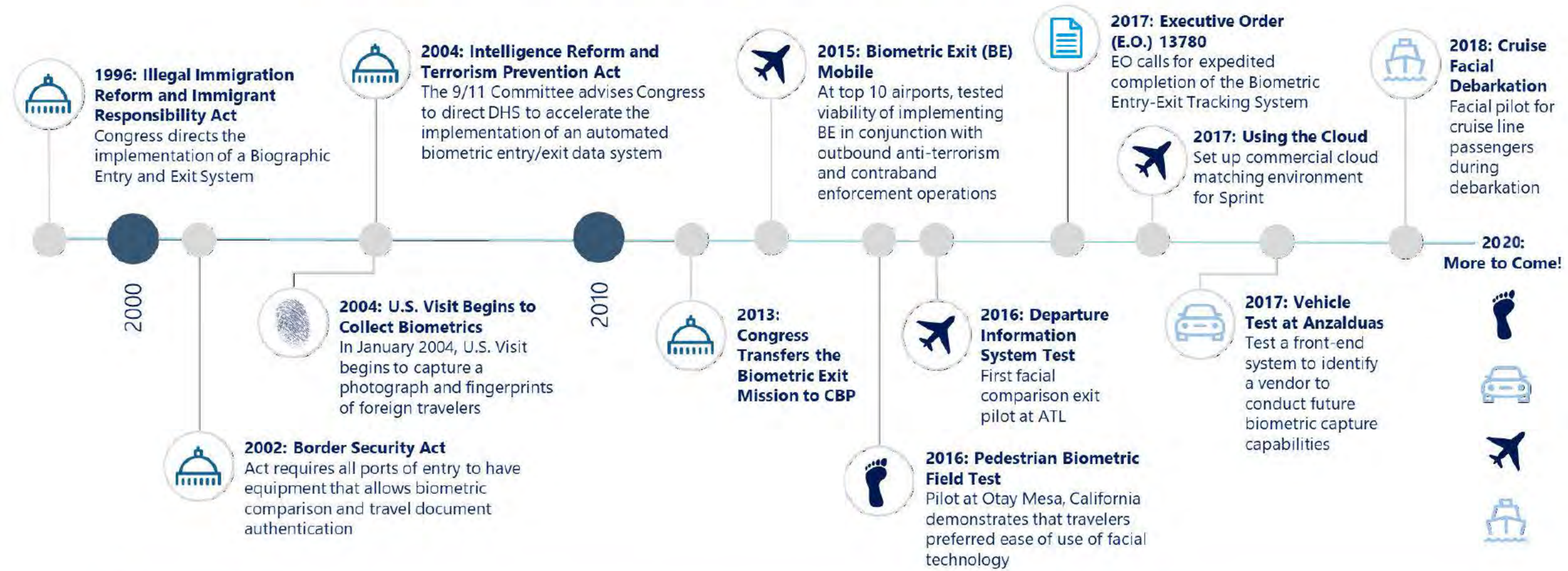
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(b)(7)(E)



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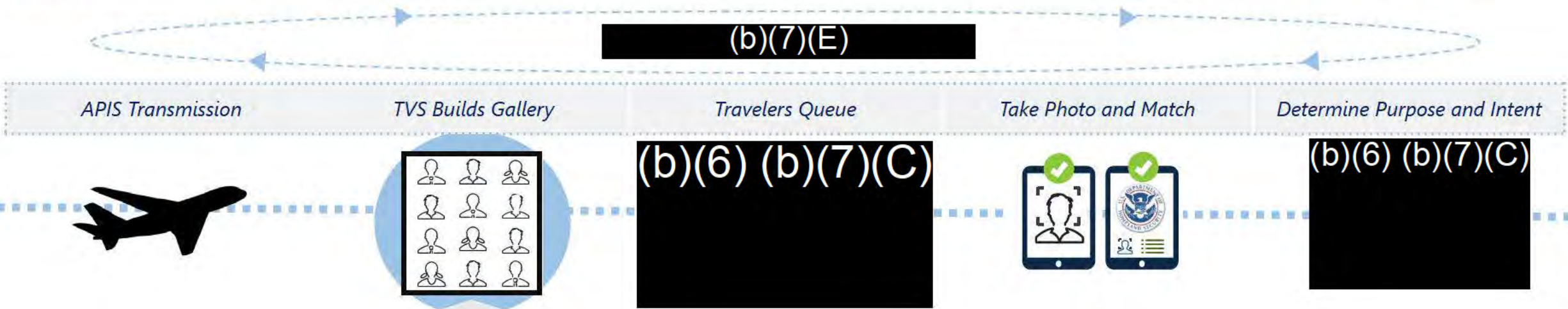


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- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
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| | | | <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">(b)(7)(E)</p> |
- ✔

1:n Matching occurs when the live photo will be matched against a gallery of photos.

✔

1:1 Matching occurs when a 1:n match fails. The live photo will be matched to the document photo.



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Conducting the Inspection

1 2 3 4

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The matrix below provides guidance regarding the Simplified Arrival process after a picture has been taken, depending on a traveler's age.

	0-5 Years Old	6-13 Years Old	14+ Years Old
1:n	No Match – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	No Match – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	No Match – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)
1:1	Mismatch – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	Mismatch – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)	Mismatch – (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

All Biometrics Have (b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

FACIAL COMPARISON (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a *tool* that enables officers to focus on *enforcement* and *threat detection*

Imposter at San Diego Airport (SAN)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

Captured Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Valid Travel Document

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Travel Document Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



Imposter at Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



(b)(7)(E)

Captured Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Valid Travel Document

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Travel Document Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

Imposter at Nogales, AZ

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



(b)(7)(E)

Captured Photo

Travel Document Photo

Captured Photo

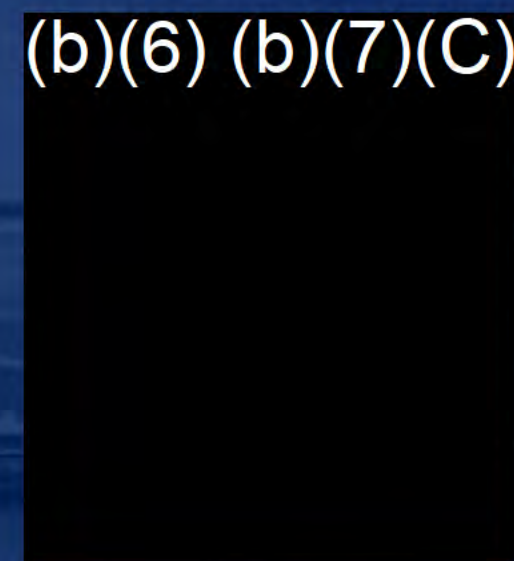
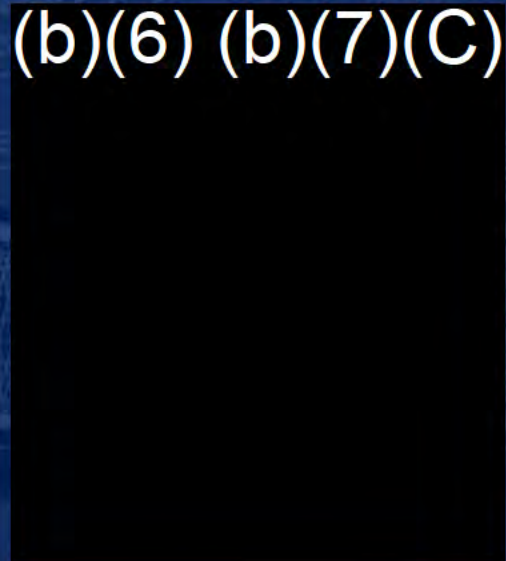
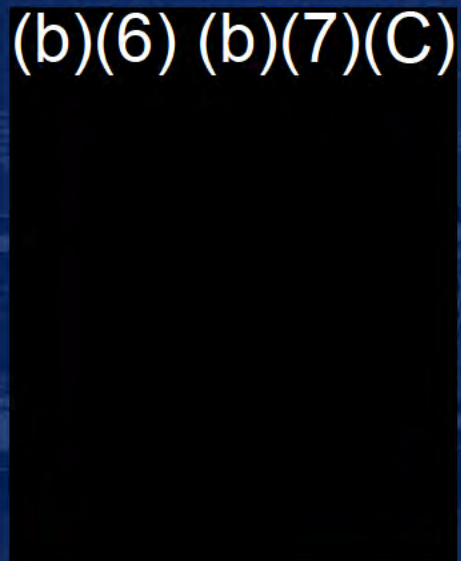
Travel Document Photo

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**

Handling a 1:1 Mismatch

NEXT STEPS FOR 1:1 MISMATCHES

There are two options for handling a 1:1 mismatch:

- 13 Years & Younger: (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)
- 14 Years & Older: (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)

Simplified Arrival has **drastically increased CBP's ability to detect imposters** when compared to human detection

BEST PRACTICES FOR SECONDARY PROCESSING MISMATCH REFERRALS

Ask travelers for additional forms of identification during Secondary processing to facilitate identity confirmation

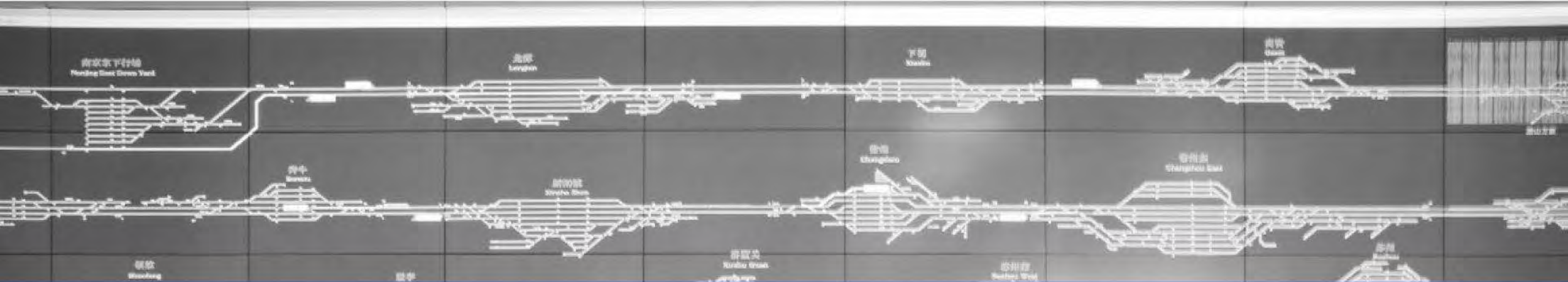
- (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
 - (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)



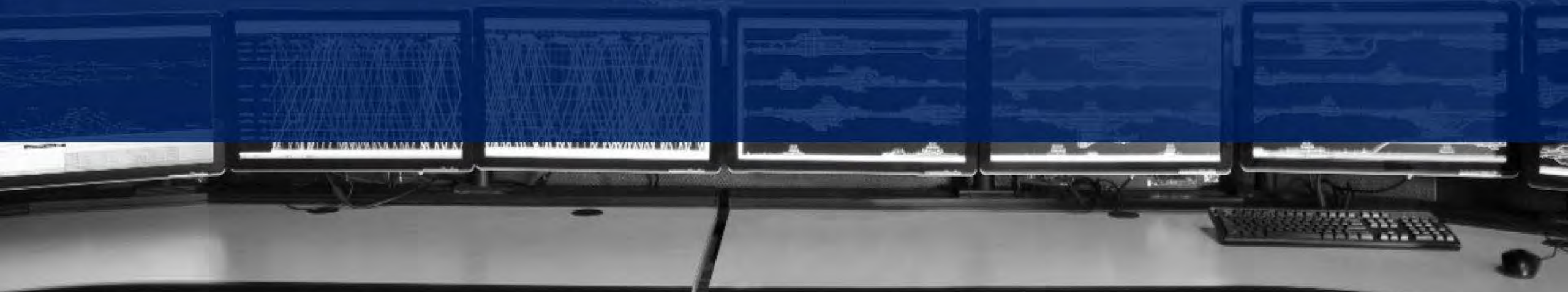
(b)(7)(E)



Simplified Arrival is a **tool** that enables officers to focus on **enforcement** and **threat detection**



SIMPLIFIED ARRIVAL APPLICATION



Launching (b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Log In Screen

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

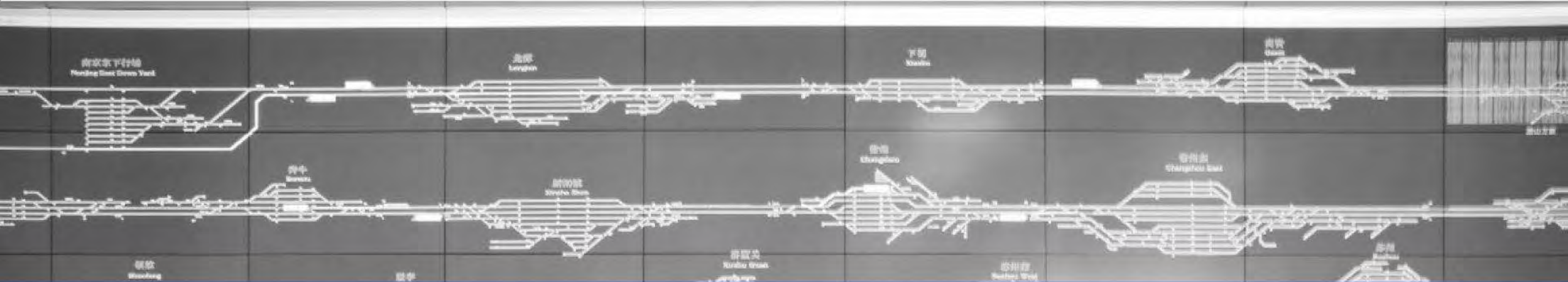
(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

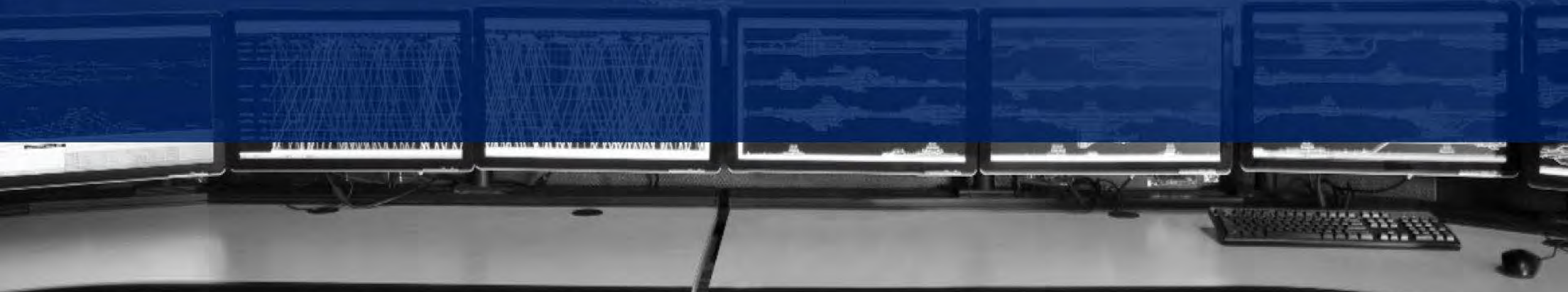
Processing Travelers

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)



CLASSES OF ADMISSION



United States Citizens (USC) (b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

B1 or B2

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

F1

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

First Time Visa Waiver Program (VWP)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

First Time Visa Waiver Program (VWP) (cont'd)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

H1B - (b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

L1 - (b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

Returning Visa Waiver Program (VWP)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- 1
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- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

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(b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

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(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

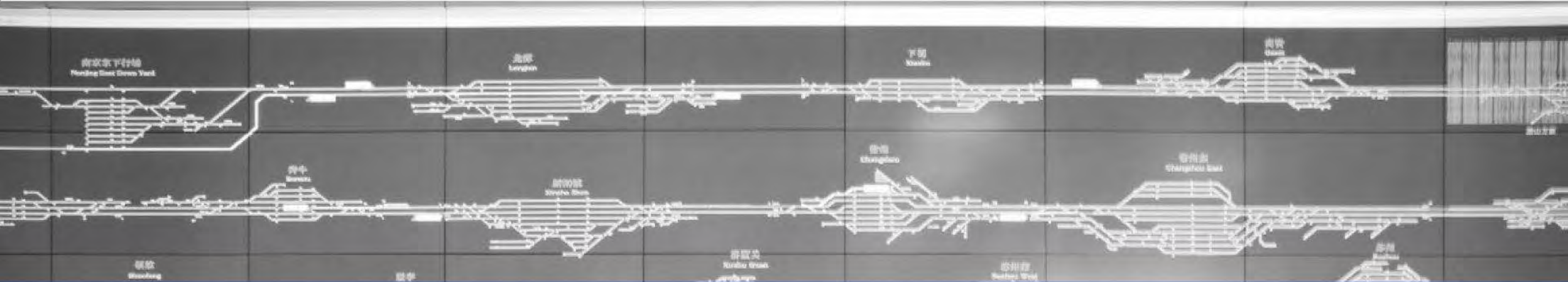
U.S. Citizens can opt out of facial biometrics.

(b)(7)(E)

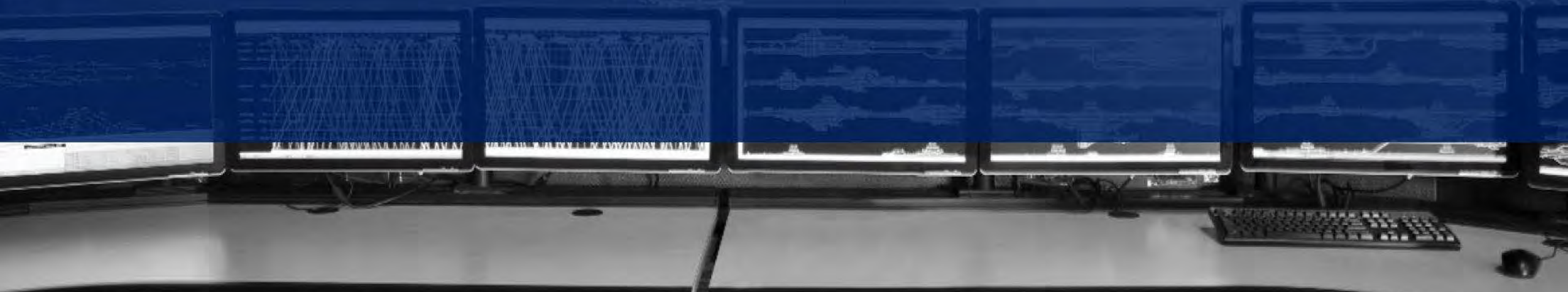
Photo Opt Out (cont'd)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)



OUTAGE MITIGATION



(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(b)(7)(E)

Report a Problem

1 2 3 4

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

Visit

(b)(7)(E)

to view additional resources for Simplified Arrival.

Resource Materials include an Interactive Tutorial, User Guide, and Presentation.

Note: Use Google Chrome to visit the webpage.

[More Info](#)[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#)

Visit

(b)(7)(E)

to submit any questions or concerns.

By visiting (b)(7)(E) officers can provide suggestions, comments, or questions related to facial comparison technology and can expect to receive a response within 48 business hours.



Simplified Arrival is a *tool* that enables officers to focus on *enforcement* and *threat detection*



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

**Functional Requirements
Document:**

**Vehicle Primary Client 2.0
Final**

March 27, 2019

FRD

**Functional Requirements Document (FRD)
Vehicle Primary Client 2.0**

Submitted by: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 3/27/19
(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) **Program Manager,**
Planning, Program Analysis and Evaluation
Office of Field Operations **Date**

Endorsed by: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 3/27/19
(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) **Director, Innovative**
Program Acquisitions, Planning, Program
Analysis and Evaluation, Office of Field Operations **Date**

Endorsed by: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 3/28/19
(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) **Director, Traveler**
Compliance Division, Planning, Program
Analysis and Evaluation, Office of Field
Operations **Date**

Endorsed by: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 3/28/19
(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) **Director, Traveler Entry**
Programs, Admissibility and Passenger
Programs, Office of Field Operations **Date**

Endorsed by: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 3-28-19
(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) **Associate Chief,**
Strategic Planning and Analysis Directorate
United States Border Patrol **Date**

Approved by: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) 4/8/19
(b)(6) (b)(7)(C) **Deputy Executive Director,**
Planning, Program Analysis and Evaluation,
Office of Field Operations **Date**

Change Control Log

Version	Date	Comments	Modified By
1.0	12/7/2017	(b)(5)	OIT-PSPD
1.1	1/19/2018		OIT-PSPD
1.2	03/22/2018		OIT-PSPD
1.3	05/22/2018		OIT-PSPD
1.4	09/25/2018		OIT-PSPD
1.5	11/14/2018		OIT-PSPD
1.6	11/29/2018		OIT-PSPD
1.7	02/20/2019		OIT-PSPD
1.8	2/26/2019		OIT-PSPD
1.9	03/08/2019		OIT-PSPD

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2. Roles	6
3. Functional Requirements	6
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Vehicle Primary Client 2.0 Functional Requirements

1. Background

Vehicle Primary Client (VPC), a TECS Subsystem is used by CBP officers (CBPOs) at land ports of entry (POE) to inspect passenger vehicles and occupants entering the United States.

Vehicles are presented to CBP at the vehicle primary border crossing lanes upon arrival at a land POE. At vehicle primary, the CBPO using a desktop version of the VPC obtains information from the driver and any passengers within the vehicle via license plate, RFID enabled travel documents, a manual swipe of the Machine-Readable Zone (MRZ) of their passports, or manual entry of traveler’s biographic information.

(b)(7)(E)

The objective of the VPC 2.0 project is to provide an updated VPC system for CBPOs during Privately Operated Vehicle (POV) inspections (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

1.1 Technology Concept

- Create an updated VPC user interface (i.e., VPC 2.0) that is **configurable** with streamlined information presented on a **workstation, tablet, mobile device or wearable** to provide additional flexibility when inspecting a package (vehicle, traveler and cargo).
- Since the **VPC 2.0 solution will be piloted at a land POE** – (b)(5) (b)(7)(E) (b)(5) (b)(7)(E) – It is important to note that the existing VPC system will continue to be accessible to all land POEs that currently use VPC for daily operations.

- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(7)(E)
- (b)(5) (b)(7)(E)

2. Roles

Role	Description
CBPO	Customs and Border Protection Officer
SCBPO	Supervisory Customs and Border Protection Officer
Analyst	An analyst provides the project manager with selected metrics, reports, comparisons, etc. to provide end-users with tangible measures of performance.
Executive	Executive and final decision maker for the project.
Facility	Where processing lanes will be dedicated for arrival and departure and will provide CBP Officers support for the demonstration
Program Manager	Defines the purpose of the program and outlines the functions and responsibilities. Also works with executives to ensure the successful outcome of the project.
Project Manager	Designated to ensure customer satisfaction and direct the project to a successful conclusion
System	A system is any combination of discrete parts that function as a whole. Any combination of IT components that function together to meet a business need. In this case the system refers to hardware, software, or a combination of both. This system will organize and collect information resources for processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.
Passenger	A person traveling who will be crossing through a POE checkpoint from one country to another in a vehicle.
BPA	Border Patrol Agent
SBPA	Supervisory Border Patrol Agent

3. Functional Requirements

3.1 General Requirements

The Vehicle Primary Client 2.0 requirements are uniquely identified in Table 2.

Table 1: Description of each phase for delivery

Phase	Description
1	(b)(7)(E)
2	(b)(7)(E)
Future	(b)(5)

Table 2: Functional Requirements

Identifier	Vehicle Primary Client 2.0 User Stories	Mobile/ Tablet	Desktop	Phase
System Functionality Requirements				
1.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
2.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
3.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
4.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
5.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
6.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
7.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
8.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
9.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
10.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
11.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
12.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)

13.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				
26.				
27.				
28.				
29.				
30.				
31.				
32.				
33.				

34.	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)
35.				
36.				
37.				
38.				
39.				
Future Capability Requirements				
40.	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
41.				
42.				
43.				
44.				
45.				
46.				
47.				
48.				
49.				
50.				
Infrastructure Requirements				
51.	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
52.				
53.				
54.				
Anzalduas Vehicle Biometrics Requirements				
55.	The system shall receive biometric match results for front seat and back seat vehicle occupants (comparing probe images captured by			(b)(7)(E)

	the vehicle biometric system with travel document images processed via RFID/MRZ/manual).			(b)(7)(E)
56.	The user (CBPO) shall have the ability to take or retake a photo of each vehicle occupant without leaving the booth.			
57.	(b)(7)(E)			
58.	(b)(7)(E)			
59.	The system shall discard probe facial images of US Citizens after performing a successful facial match query, per existing guidelines for handling photos of US Citizens.			
60.	(b)(7)(E)			
61.	The system shall be able to submit a facial probe image to the matching service provider for a 1:1 match.			
62.	The system shall capture the 1:1 match results and store as part of the encounter record.			
63.	The system shall require the officer to (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)			
64.	The system shall send the new probe photo to the facial matching service for matching when the officer elects to take or retake a probe photo of a traveler			
65.	(b)(7)(E)			
66.	(b)(7)(E)			
67.	The system shall display to the CBPO the probe and document images based on biometric match results.			
68.	The system shall display a photo preview to the CBPO when taking photos at the booth			
69.	The system shall send the facial biometric indicator to the Arrival and Departure System (ADIS).			
70.	The system shall display a message to the CBPO when the (b)(7)(E)			
71.	(b)(7)(E)			
72.	The system shall receive a biometric match decision (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(E)			
Future Auzalduas Vehicle Biometrics Requirements				
73.	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)

74.	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)			(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
75.				
76.				
77.				
78.				

4. Appendix

This section describes the high-level functionality of the legacy Vehicle Primary Client (VPC) application. These features will be incorporating into the VPC 2.0 solution and will ultimately be delivered according to the phase that is associated with this requirement.

Feature	Description
Login	(b)(7)(E)
Logout	(b)(7)(E)
Dynamically Initiate Land Primary Queries	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Manually Initiate Land Primary Queries	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Display Travel Documents	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Display (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Display Person I-94 List	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)

	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Display Crossing History	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Pre-Primary Zone Processing (PPZ)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Stacked/Staggered Processing	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Package Adjudication	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
(b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)

	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
Broadcast	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
(b)(5)	(b)(5) (b)(7)(E)



Public Affairs Guidance

PROPOSED RULE ON BIOMETRIC ENTRY-EXIT

Updated: December 5, 2019

Background

Numerous media outlets are speculating that DHS plans to require U.S. citizens to be photographed when entering and exiting the United States. The speculation was prompted by the appearance of a planned proposed rule in the Unified Agenda that states: “DHS is proposing to amend the regulations to provide that all travelers, including U.S. citizens, may be required to be photographed upon entry and/or departure.” U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), which oversees the entry and exit process, intends to have this item removed from the Unified Agenda the next time it is published. CBP does not have plans to require U.S. citizens to submit photographs when entering or departing the United States.

Guidance

The CBP OPA point of contact for media inquiries related to this issue is:

- (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Public Affairs Officer, Office: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Mobile: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C), (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

The subject matter expert for this issue is:

- (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Director, Entry/Exit Policy and Planning, CBP Office of Field Operations, Office: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) Mobile: (b)(6) (b)(7)(C) (b)(6) (b)(7)(C)

Key Messages

- U.S. citizens are out of scope of the biometric entry-exit mandate. That means they are not required to provide photographs to CBP when entering or exiting the United States.
- Although the Unified Agenda indicates a planned regulatory action with respect to U.S. citizens, there are no current plans to mandate U.S. citizens to provide photographs when entering or exiting the United States.
- CBP is currently in the rulemaking process and will ensure that the public has the opportunity to comment prior to the implementation of any regulation.
- CBP is committed to its privacy obligations and has taken steps to safeguard the privacy of all travelers.

Supporting Messages

- As is currently the case under CBP's biometric entry-exit programs, participation in the biometric facial comparison process by U.S. citizens is voluntary.
- However, U.S. citizens are still required to establish identity and citizenship to CBP and to present a valid U.S. passport for international travel.

Questions and Answers

Q: Why is CBP proposing a regulation requiring U.S. citizens to provide a photograph when they enter or exit the United States?

A: Although the Unified Agenda indicates a planned regulatory action with respect to U.S. citizens, there are no plans to mandate U.S. citizens to provide photographs when entering or exiting the United States. CBP intends to have this item removed from the Unified Agenda the next time it is published.

Q: Will U.S. citizens have the ability to opt out of providing photographs?

A: U.S. citizens may already opt out of the process by notifying a CBP officer or airline representative. Citizens who opt out will be required to present their passport for manual inspection, as is standard practice at U.S. ports of entry.

Q: When will the new regulation be published and implemented?

A: The new regulation, which will impact only foreign nationals, will be published soon and will go through the full rulemaking process, which includes a public comment period.

Q: You said that CBP is already collecting photographs of travelers upon entry and exit. How does that process work?

A: Before a flight or ship arrives to or departs from a U.S. port of entry with biometric facial comparison technology, CBP uses passenger manifest information to create a gallery of existing images of each traveler from passports and visas. When those travelers depart the United States, they simply pause for a photo at the departure gate. Upon entry into the United States, travelers pause at the primary inspection booth. The new photo of the traveler will be compared to the passport and visa photos in the pre-compiled gallery.

U.S. citizens may opt out of the biometric facial comparison process by notifying a CBP officer or airline representative. However, U.S. citizens will continue to be required to establish identity and citizenship to CBP and present a valid U.S. passport for international travel.