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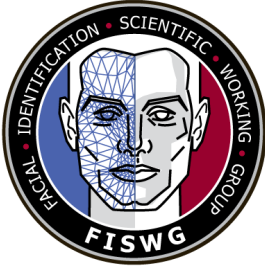
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Guide for Facial Comparison Awareness Training of Assessors

1. Scope

1.1 This guide is intended to provide a minimum set of criteria for training of personnel who will conduct facial comparisons at the assessor level.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E2916-13 Standard Terminology for Digital and Multimedia Evidence Examination

2.2 FISWG Standards:

FISWG Minimum Training Criteria When Using Facial Recognition Systems

FISWG Guide for Role-Based Training in Facial Comparison

FISWG Facial Image Comparison Feature List for Morphological Analysis

FISWG Physical Stability of Facial Features of Adults

FISWG Effects of Printing Methods on Facial Images used for Comparison

FISWG Standard Guide for Scanning Facial Images

14 3. Terminology

15 3.1 Definitions:

16 3.1.1 *Aptitude, n*—natural talents, special abilities, or the capacity to learn – traits
17 that are considered highly stable over a long period of time.

18 3.1.2 *Assessment, n*—a quick image-to-person or image-to-image comparison
19 typically conducted in a high throughput environment (e.g., screening and access
20 control applications or field operations).

21 3.1.3 *Class characteristics, n*—characteristics common to many individuals within a
22 group (e.g., the overall shape of the nose, eyes, mouth).

23 3.1.4 *Comparison, n*—the second step of the ACE-V method; the examination of
24 two or more samples to establish similarities and dissimilarities.

25 3.1.5 *Face matching, n*—a type of face identification task requiring a perceptual
26 decision whether two simultaneously presented faces (photo, video, live) depict the
27 same person or different people.

28 3.1.6 *Face recognition, n*—(1) by humans, the cognitive process by which an
29 observer identifies a person as being one they have seen before, (2) by automated
30 systems, the automated searching of a facial image (probe) against a known collection
31 resulting in a list of candidates ranked by computer-evaluated similarity score.

32 3.1.7 *Facial assessor, n*—a human conducting a comparison in a high throughput
33 environment. (see Assessment)

34 3.1.8 *Familiar face, n*—faces of people known to an observer.

35 3.1.9 *Holistic process, v*—the innate human ability of comparing faces by looking at
36 the face as a whole without specifically considering the component parts in isolation.

37 3.1.10 *Individual characteristics, n*—characteristics allowing one to differentiate
38 between individuals having the same class characteristics (e.g., scars and marks).

39 3.2 *Acronyms:*

40 3.2.1 *ACE-V, v*—Analysis, Comparison, Evaluation – Verification

41 3.2.2 *FRS, n*—Facial Recognition System

42 **4. Significance and Use**

43 4.1 The task of a facial assessment is defined as a quick image-to-person or
44 image-to-image comparison typically conducted in a high throughput environment (e.g.,
45 screening and access control applications or field operations). This task may be
46 conducted by personnel during the course of their duties to generate lines of inquiry or
47 by a point of entry controller for a restricted area.

48 4.2 Due to time constraints, assessment is the least rigorous of all of the facial
49 comparison categories (assessment, review, examination). The role requires an

50 awareness of the major elements and limitations of the facial identification discipline and
51 training in the use of available tools.

52 4.3 Assessors who query a Facial Recognition System (FRS) should meet the
53 minimum requirements in the FISWG document Minimum Training Criteria When Using
54 Facial Recognition Systems.

55 **5. Summary of Practice**

56 5.1 This guide provides the minimum criteria for training of facial assessors and
57 should be read in conjunction with FISWG document Guide for Role-Based Training in
58 Facial Comparison.

59 5.2 Minimum training requirements for facial assessors includes awareness of the
60 following:

61 5.2.1 The practical application and operational uses of face images.

62 5.2.2 Common terminology used in the discipline.

63 5.2.2.1 The differences between familiar and unfamiliar human face recognition.

64 5.2.2.2 Facial Recognition Systems, including the use and limitations.

65 5.2.3 The distinction between holistic face processing, and unfamiliar face matching
66 (e.g., person to image, juxtaposed image comparison), including difference and
67 limitations.

68 5.2.4 The difficulty in comparing faces and variability in individual aptitude to
69 perform facial comparison.

70 5.2.5 The principles of comparison (specifically, the morphological analysis
71 methodology) and the differences between class and individual characteristics.

72 5.2.6 The basics of image science including, but not limited to:

73 5.2.6.1 Human Vision (e.g., color, perception),

74 5.2.6.2 Photography (e.g., distortion, pose, illumination), and

75 5.2.6.3 Impact of digital imaging, scanning, and printing on facial features.

76 5.2.7 The Facial Image Comparison Feature List for Morphological Analysis
77 document.

78 5.2.8 The Physical Stability of Facial Features of Adults document.

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