



**MICHIGAN STATE POLICE
BIOMETRICS AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION**

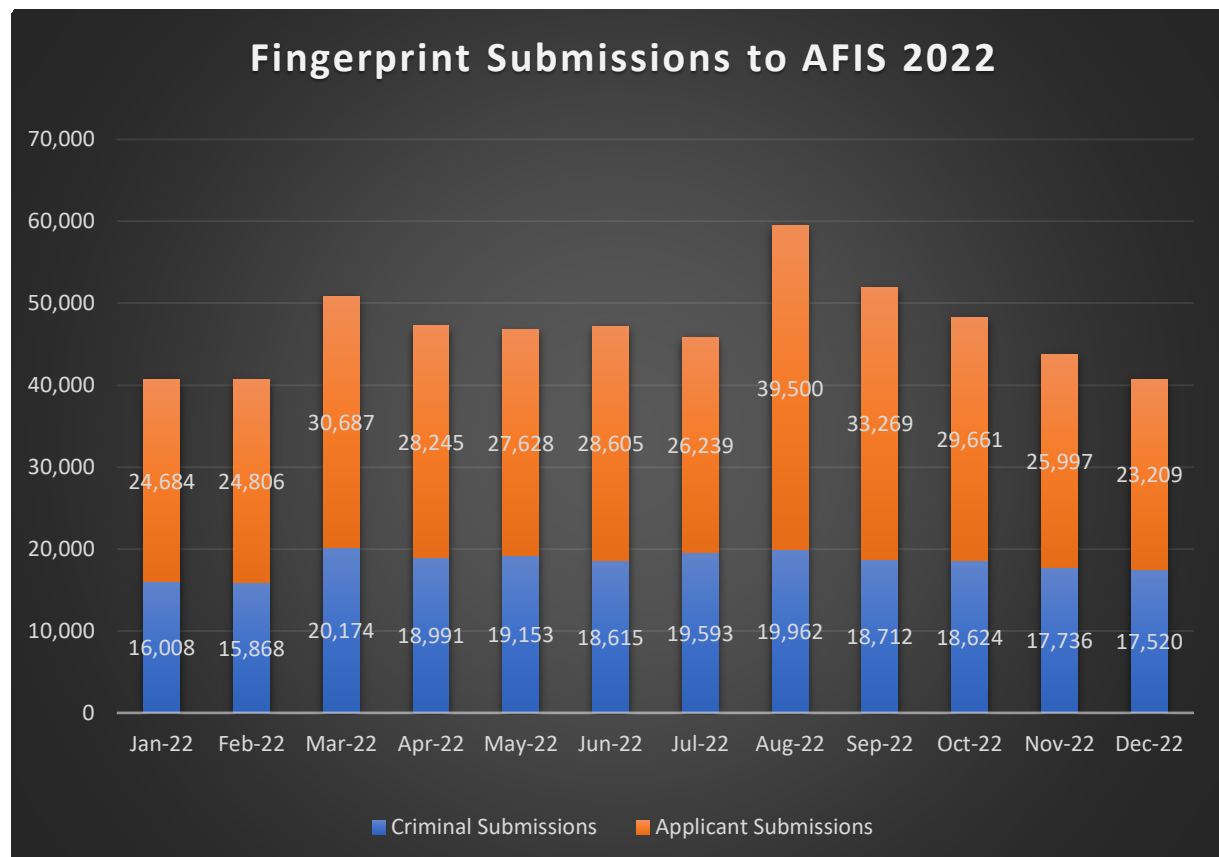
2022 Annual Transparency Report
June 2023

Introduction

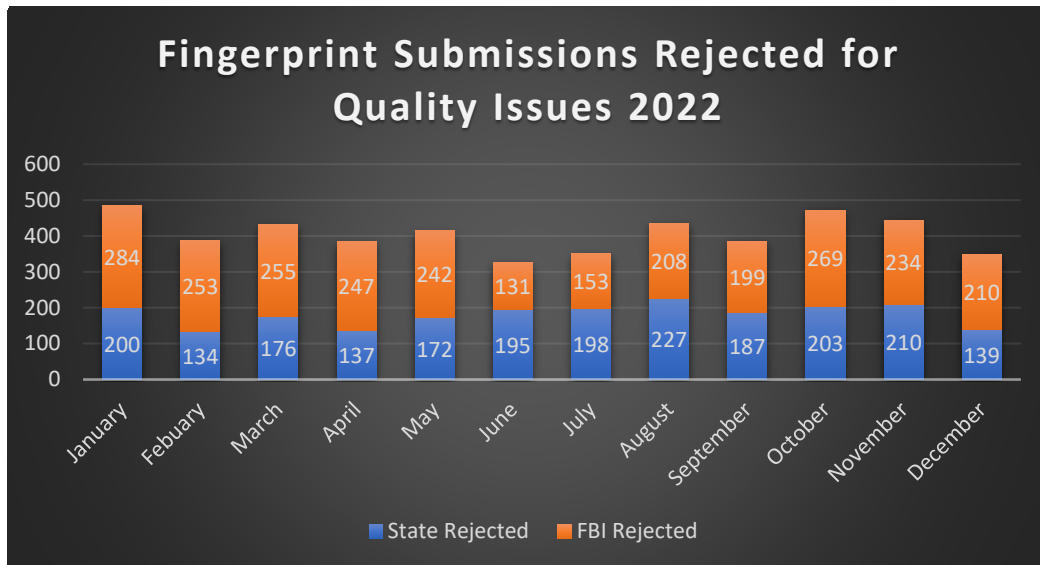
The Biometrics and Identification Division (BID) was created in 2011 to align all Michigan State Police (MSP) biometric modalities under one division. There are four sections within the BID that maintain and utilize the biometric databases for the purpose of identifying individuals involved in crimes or who are unable to identify themselves. The BID consists of the Automated Print Identification Section (APIS), the Combined DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) Index System (CODIS) Section, the Digital Analysis and Identification Section (DAIS), and the Polygraph Section. The purpose of this report is to provide transparency around the information, statistical data, and support that is provided to police agencies and communities in the state of Michigan.

Automated Print Identification Section

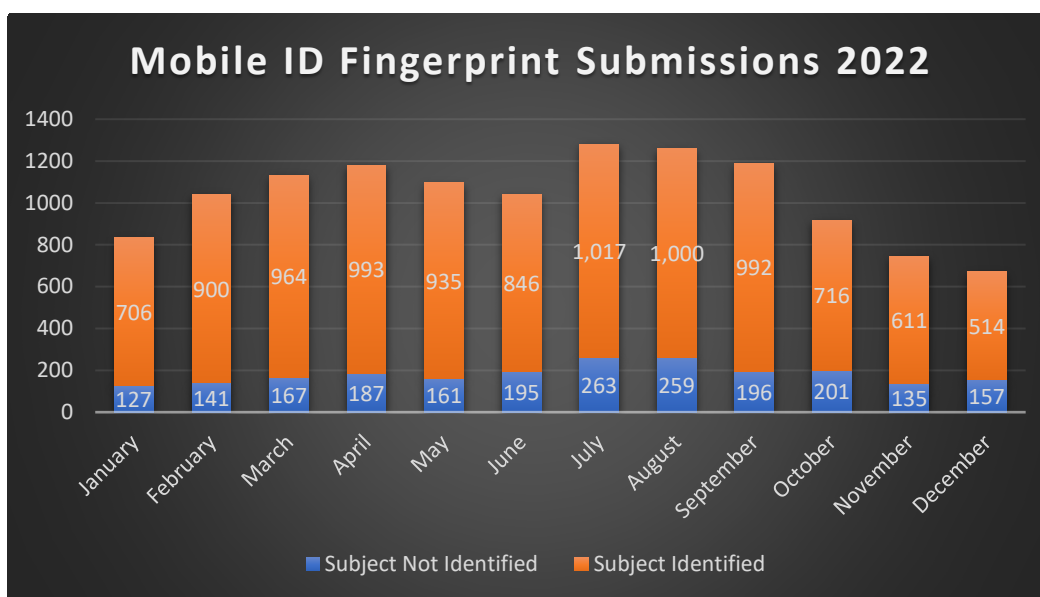
The APIS oversees all aspects of fingerprints and palm prints for police agencies and applicant agencies in the state of Michigan. Within the APIS is the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Ten-print Analysis and Identification Unit (TAIU), Automated Print Unit (APU), Livescan, Mobile Identification (ID), Vulnerable or Impaired Person (VIP) program, booking system standards, and support of forensic latent sites. This section manages the AFIS latent equipment at 15 locations, interfaces to the Criminal History System, Statewide Network of Agency Photos (SNAP) system, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) AFIS and Repository for Individuals of Special Concern (RISC) database, and the United States Department of Homeland Security's AFIS.



The TAIU provides customer support on fingerprint and palm print submissions in the Michigan AFIS for all police agencies, non-police agencies, latent examiners, and other states and countries. Fingerprint technicians process criminal and applicant fingerprint/palm print transactions entering the AFIS 24 hours per day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year. This unit reviews the print quality of transactions, edits minutia mapping of fingerprints for best searching capabilities, corrects print issues when possible, and completes verifications/identifications of submissions.



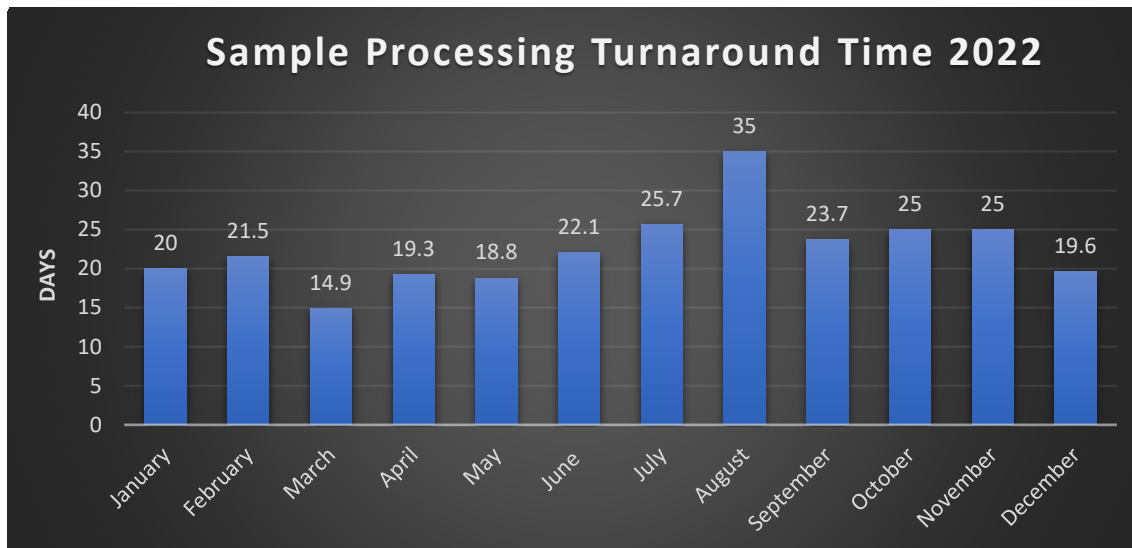
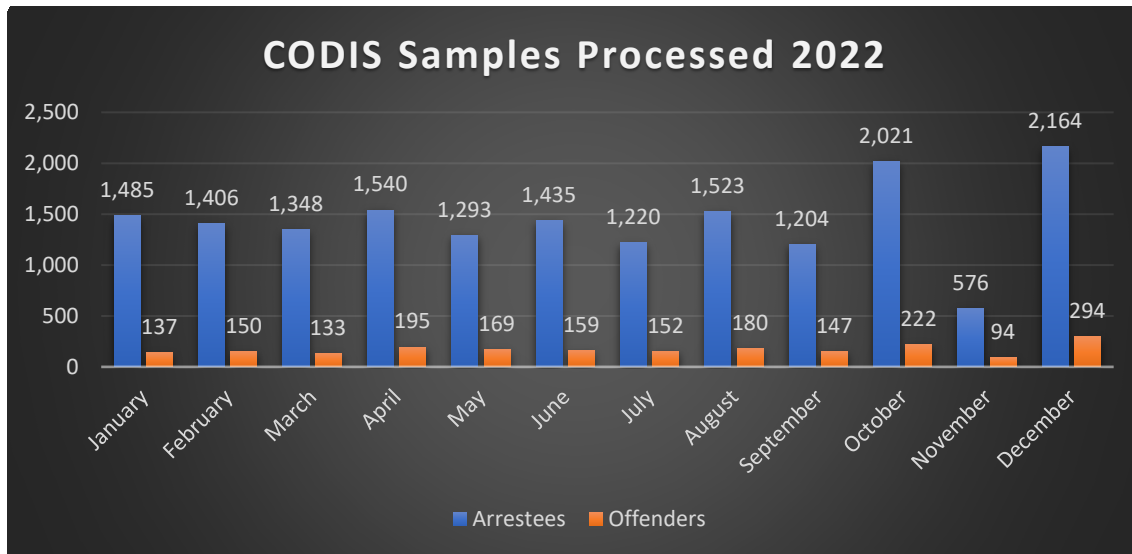
The APU provides support and training to all agencies submitting fingerprint transactions to the state of Michigan. This unit works with Livescan, Mobile ID, and booking system vendors to establish seamless transmission of biometric data through the Livescan process. This unit also trains police agencies and private applicant fingerprint agencies to ensure they are educated on the proper submission of fingerprint transactions. The unit oversees mobile fingerprinting devices to ensure functionality, enabling police agencies to make timely identifications of individuals in the field. In addition to the above, this unit works with community programs involving fingerprint transmissions such as the VIP program.

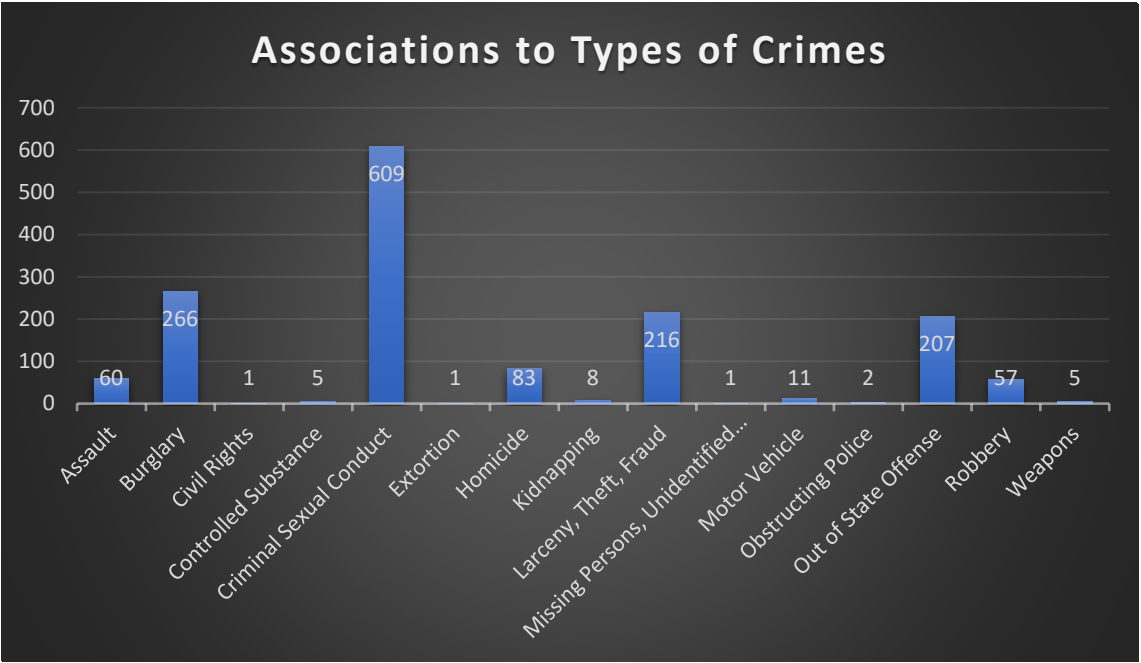
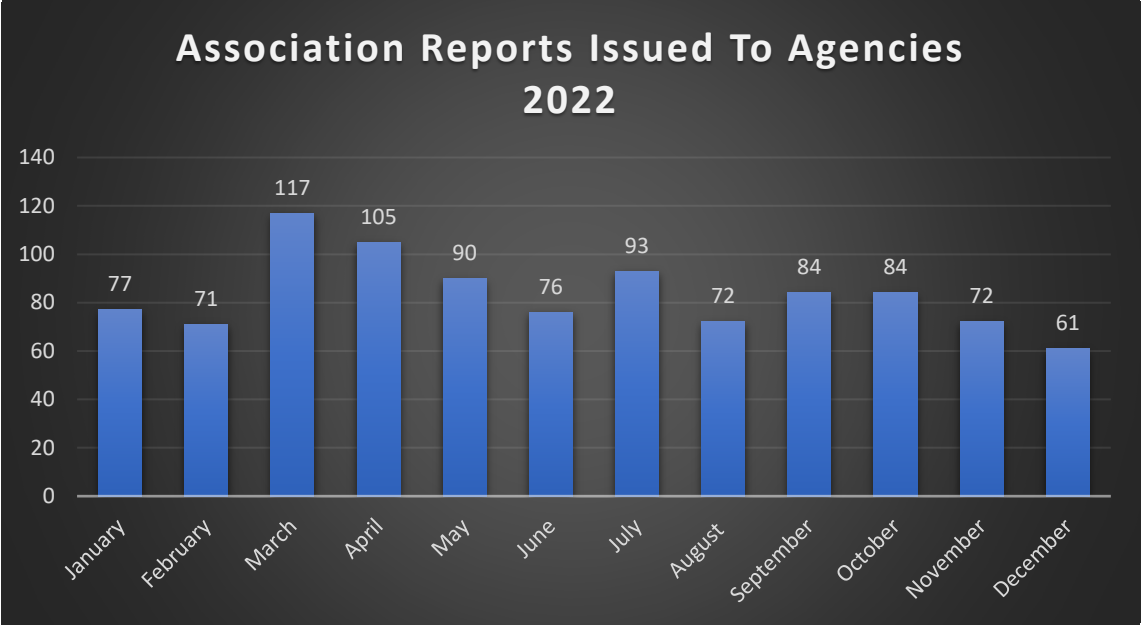


CODIS Section

CODIS is the generic term used by the FBI to describe a network of DNA databases at the local, state, and federal levels. These databases include DNA profiles from crime scene evidence, convicted offenders, felony arrestees, missing persons, and unidentified remains.

CODIS Section forensic technicians receive and process DNA samples collected from individuals who are legally mandated to provide a DNA sample. These samples are compared against unknown DNA profiles obtained from biological evidence from crime scenes. Associations made through searches of the CODIS database can link crime scenes together or to a convicted offender or arrestee; possibly identifying serial offenders. Forensic scientists in the CODIS Section confirm convicted offender or arrestee samples and provide the identifying information to police agencies.

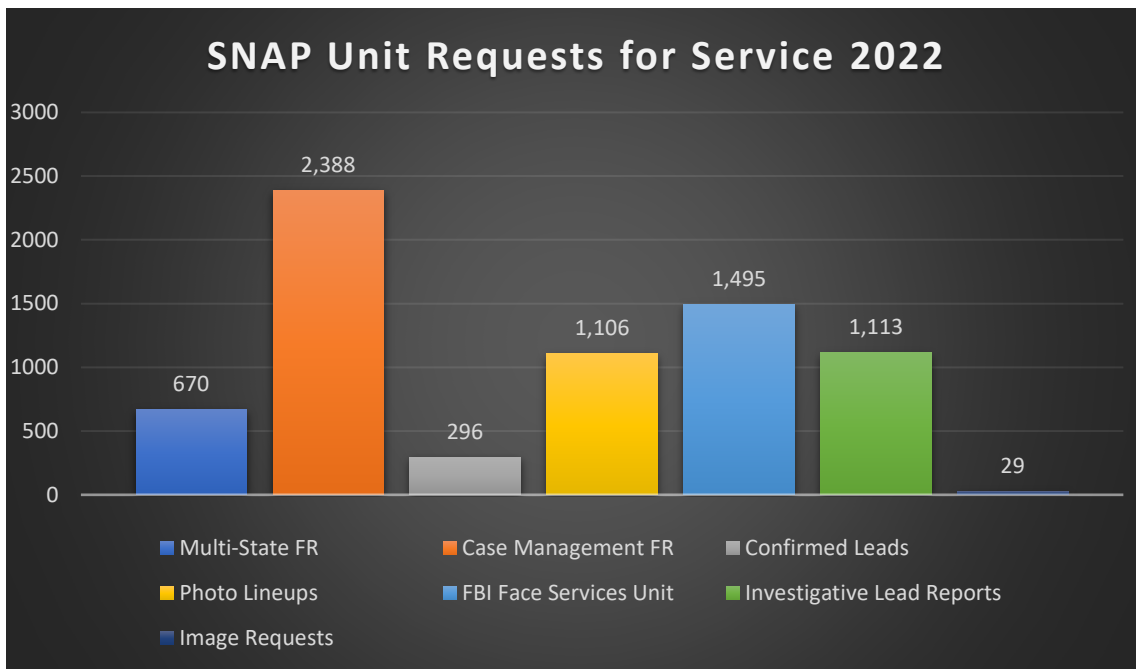
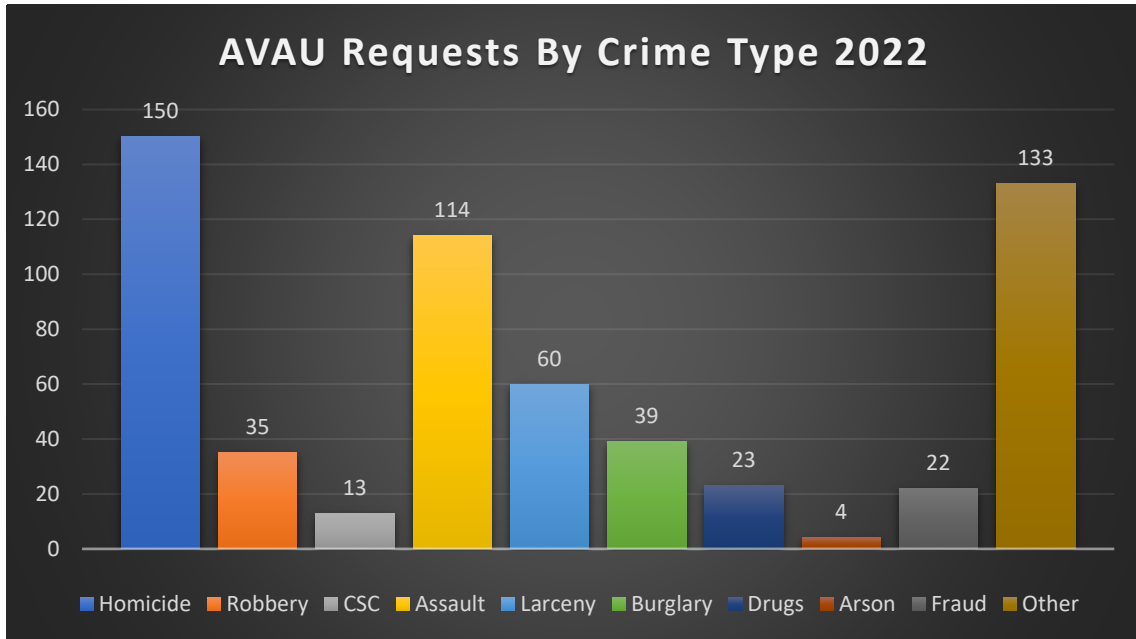


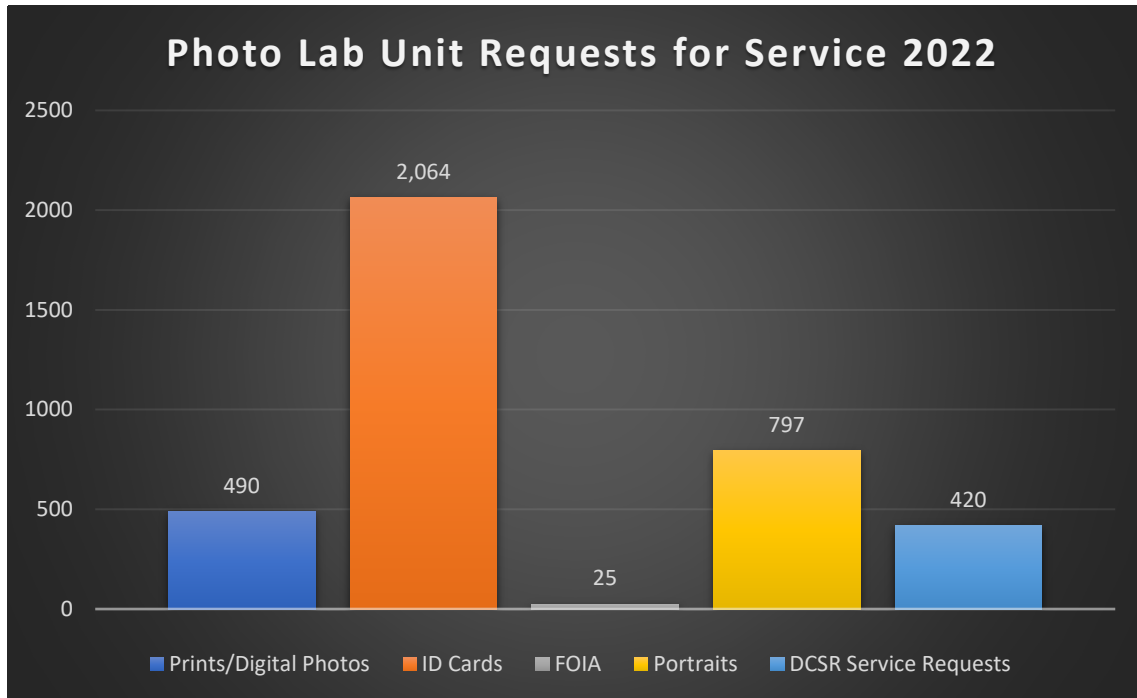


Digital Analysis and Identification Section

The DAIS is comprised of the SNAP Unit, the Audio/Video Analysis Unit (AVAU), the Photo Lab Unit, and the Forensic Art Unit (FAU). The SNAP Unit is the statewide central repository for storing Michigan’s digital facial images (e.g., Front/Profile/Scars, Marks, and Tattoos) and associated data for police agency access. The SNAP Unit processes digital photo lineups that meet best practice standards for eyewitness identification and facial recognition searches are conducted by trained facial image examiners. The AVAU conducts forensic examinations of audio and video media files. The AVAU assists Michigan police agencies by providing the most accurate representation of the recorded crime scene. The Photo Lab Unit houses the Digital Crime Scene Repository (DCSR), which is the central repository for the MSP to upload digital crime scene images. The FAU is a team of trained forensic artists who provide artistic renderings

to assist police agencies with criminal investigations. The artists are trained in composite sketches, age progression, image modification, demonstrative evidence, postmortem sketches, and facial reconstruction from the skull.





Facial Recognition Successes

In May 2022, the FBI Flint location requested a facial recognition search from the SNAP Unit. A digital image examiner provided an Investigative Lead Report regarding a breaking and entering that occurred near the city of Vassar, Michigan. Several involved suspects were quickly identified, but agents needed to identify an unknown male who was involved. After further investigation, the individual provided in the Investigative Lead Report was confirmed to be the subject in question.

In July 2022, a SNAP Unit digital image examiner was asked to conduct a facial recognition search on a possible fraudulent ID. After some research, a Potential Fraud Report was sent to the Michigan Department of State (MDOS), Office of Investigative Services, on a subject obtaining a personal ID in another person's name. This was discovered through the joint SNAP/MDOS fraud detection program. Although the statute of limitations was exceeded for criminal prosecution in this case, the SNAP Unit examiner's work resulted in the fake ID being deactivated.

In September 2022, an MSP trooper used the mobile facial recognition tool to assist in the identification of an individual found deceased in a body of water. Despite the beginnings of decomposition, the trooper was able to identify this individual as a local incapacitated individual who had been reported to have walked away from their home.

In September 2022, a SNAP Unit digital image examiner provided Investigative Lead Reports to the Bureau of Ammunition, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) for three individuals believed to be involved in an armed robbery in the city of Detroit. Upon further investigation by the ATF, the investigative leads led to an arrest, during which time the individual was found to be in possession of the weapon believed to be used in the armed robbery. It was confirmed by the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network that it was the weapon used in the crime. Prior to utilizing the MSP SNAP Unit for facial recognition services, the ATF did not have any viable leads in this case.

In November 2022, an MSP trooper submitted a facial recognition search request on a victim of a fatal traffic crash to the SNAP Unit. A digital image examiner and digital image supervisor located a viable candidate and provided an Investigative Lead Report. The trooper and the SNAP Unit examiners worked

collaboratively and efficiently to help identify this victim. This victim did not have a criminal history and no fingerprints on file for any purpose (e.g., applicant). Without facial recognition, this individual may have never been identified.

Polygraph Section

The Polygraph Section provides specialized investigative services to police agencies statewide. The MSP requirements to become a polygraph examiner exceed Michigan licensing requirements, calling for candidates to possess a bachelor's degree with behavioral science credit hours and have several years of experience with the department. In addition, candidates must complete ten weeks of course work at an accredited polygraph school, then intern with a licensed examiner to become proficient. During the training period, the intern must complete 200 specific issue polygraph examinations. After completing their training, the intern must pass the state of Michigan polygraph licensing examination before becoming a licensed examiner. MSP polygraph examiners are a recognized resource for police agencies conducting criminal investigations across the state and country.

