CITeR
Center for Identification Technology Research

WORKSHOP HONORING

Dr. Anil Jain



Tuesday, October 27, 2026

University of North Carolina at Charlotte (Main Campus)
Popp Martin Student Union
Rooms 340A-F (workshop) and Room 340G-I (keynote)
8845 Craver Road, Charlotte, NC 28223

AGENDA

9:00-9:05	**Welcome** Stephanie Schuckers, University of North Carolina at Charlotte Arun Ross, Michigan State University
9:05-9:45	**From Student to Colleague: On the Evolution of Biometric Expectations** Arun Ross, Michigan State University
9:45 – 10:15	**Measuring What Matters: From Biometric Quality to AI Evaluation** Elham Tabassi, Brookings Institute
10:15-10:45	**Break**
10:45-11:15	**Liveness Detection: Hardening Biometric Recognition Against Physical and Digital Attacks** Stephanie Schuckers, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
11:15-11:45	**Fairness, an end-to-end optimization approach** JC Fondeur, Fantin Girard, Idemia
11:45-1:00	**Lunch**
1:00-2:00	**Keynote** **Biometric Recognition at Scale: India's National ID System (Aadhaar)** Anil Jain, Michigan State University
2:15-2:45	**The Future of the History of Biometrics** James Wayman
2:45-3:15	**Closing the Innovation Loop: Creating new models to align and accelerate research, innovation, and operational capabilities** Arun Vemury, DHS
3:15-3:45	**Break**
3:45- 4:30	**Panel - Innovation and the Future in Biometric Technology** Bojan Cukic (moderator), UNC at Charlotte; Brendan Klare, ROC; Sunpreet Arora, Visa; Yi Chen, Tools for Humanity
4:30 – 5:00	**Videos – Greetings Session**
5:00 – 7:00	**Reception**

Keynote: Biometric Recognition at Scale: India's National ID System (Aadhaar)

Anil Jain, Michigan State University

Marvin Minsky, often referred to as the father of Artificial Intelligence (AI), defined AI as "the science of making machines do things that would require intelligence if done by men." This definition applies equally well to several allied fields, including biometric recognition—the automated recognition of individuals based on their physical and behavioral characteristics.

While you may not be familiar with the term biometric recognition, you likely use biometrics regularly—for example, when you unlock your mobile phone with your fingerprint or face, or pass through TSA or immigration checkpoints at airports, where biometric data may be captured and compared against stored records. Major drivers of biometric technology include applications in law enforcement and forensics, homeland security, prevention of fraud in social welfare programs, protection of personal data, and physical access control. Key enablers include advances in sensing and computing, algorithms for biometric feature extraction and matching, and access to large datasets for model training.

Despite remarkable advances, deploying biometric recognition at scale raises fundamental questions: How accurately can a person be recognized among millions—or even billions—of individuals? What causes recognition errors, and how can they be mitigated? And how can biometric systems protect the security and privacy of highly sensitive personal data?

These topics will be explored in the context of Aadhaar, the world's largest biometric identification system, serving approximately 1.48 billion people in India and conducting about 100 million biometric authentications per day.

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