COMPARING SECURITY OF E-PASSPORT AND PASSPORT CARD/ENHANCED DRIVER'S LICENSE

Note: This is a comparison of the documents themselves and does not address security risks associated with the back-end systems.

e-Passport Security Features	Passport Card/Enhanced Driver's License Security Features
 Short-range ("proximity-read") radiofrequency (RF) wireless chip (approx. 3 inches) Holds same personal identification information as on main page of passport book, including digital photograph to be used with facial recognition technology at the border (currently visual inspection only) Digital signature to verify that personal identification information on chip is authentic Basic Access Control (BAC) technology locks/unlocks chip; passport must be physically swiped (contact communication) and cryptographic keys stored on passport book are used to unlock the chip and enable it to communicate wirelessly (contactless communication) Even if BAC cannot be bypassed, a rogue reader attempting to detect a signal will be presented with a different random number on each try, therefore providing no unique ID number to enable tracking Personal identification information encrypted while stored on the chip (at rest) Personal identification information encrypted during RF wireless (contactless) communication (during transmission) RF shielding (metal) incorporated into passport book to block RF signals when book is closed 	 Long-range ("vicinity-read") radio-frequency (RF) wireless chip (approx. 20 feet) Stores unique ID number that corresponds to computer file with personal identification information in government database; no personal identification information is on the chip, but unique ID number is itself personal identification information and can be used to track the cardholder Protective sleeve to block RF signals offered to citizens (voluntary)

State Department's e-Passport FAQs: http://travel.state.gov/passport/eppt/eppt 2788.html