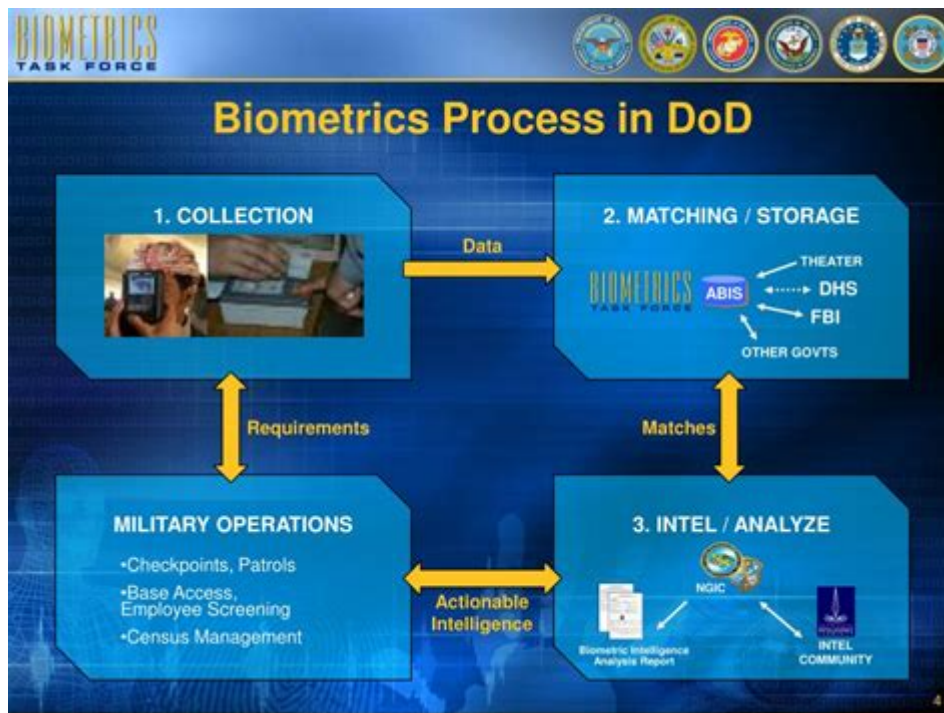


Who Creates A Biometric Intelligence Analysis Report



Who Creates a Biometric Intelligence Analysis Report? Unlocking the Secrets of Biometric Data Analysis

Are you intrigued by the world of biometric intelligence? Have you ever wondered who's behind the meticulous analysis of fingerprints, facial recognition, iris scans, and other unique biological traits? This detailed guide dives deep into the creation of biometric intelligence analysis reports, exploring the individuals, organizations, and technologies involved in this crucial field. We'll unravel the complexities and reveal the key players who contribute to the accurate and insightful interpretation of biometric data. This post will answer your burning questions and provide a comprehensive understanding of the process behind creating these impactful reports.

H2: The Key Players in Biometric Intelligence Analysis

The creation of a biometric intelligence analysis report is rarely the work of a single person. Instead, it involves a collaborative effort from a diverse team of specialists, each contributing their unique expertise to the process. These key players include:

H3: Biometric Data Analysts: These professionals are at the heart of the process. They possess

strong analytical skills, are proficient in statistical software, and have a deep understanding of biometric technologies. Their role involves cleaning, processing, and analyzing raw biometric data. They identify patterns, anomalies, and potential matches within vast datasets, creating the foundational insights for the report. They must also be aware of the ethical and privacy implications of handling sensitive biometric information.

H3: Intelligence Analysts: These individuals specialize in interpreting the analyzed data within a broader intelligence context. They bring strategic thinking, geopolitical awareness, and investigative skills to the table. They connect the biometric data analysis with other intelligence sources, building a complete picture and drawing meaningful conclusions. They might be employed by government agencies, law enforcement, or private intelligence firms.

H3: Forensic Scientists: In cases involving criminal investigations, forensic scientists play a critical role. They are experts in collecting, preserving, and analyzing biometric evidence, ensuring its admissibility in court. Their expertise adds a layer of scientific rigor to the biometric analysis and report.

H3: IT Specialists: Handling and processing large volumes of biometric data requires robust IT infrastructure and specialized software. IT specialists are crucial in maintaining database security, ensuring data integrity, and supporting the analytical tools used by other team members. Their expertise prevents data breaches and guarantees the reliability of the analysis.

H3: Report Writers: Finally, the findings must be clearly and concisely communicated. Report writers, often with a background in intelligence or technical writing, transform the complex analytical findings into a well-structured and easily understandable report suitable for the intended audience. This ensures effective communication of critical information.

H2: The Stages of Biometric Intelligence Report Creation

The process of creating a biometric intelligence analysis report is multi-staged, requiring meticulous attention to detail at every step:

H3: Data Acquisition and Preprocessing: This stage involves collecting biometric data from various sources. This might include fingerprint scanners, facial recognition systems, iris scanners, or DNA analysis. The data is then cleaned, standardized, and formatted to ensure consistency and accuracy for analysis. Noise reduction and error correction are crucial steps at this stage.

H3: Biometric Data Analysis: Using specialized software and algorithms, the cleaned data is analyzed to identify patterns, matches, and anomalies. Statistical techniques are employed to quantify the likelihood of matches and assess the significance of the findings. This is where sophisticated algorithms and machine learning play a crucial role in identifying potentially relevant individuals or events.

H3: Intelligence Integration: The biometric analysis is then integrated with other intelligence sources, such as witness statements, surveillance footage, and other investigative data. This contextualization allows analysts to draw more comprehensive and informed conclusions.

H3: Report Writing and Dissemination: Finally, the findings are compiled into a comprehensive report, clearly presenting the methodology, analysis, and conclusions. The report is tailored to the specific audience and purpose, ensuring effective communication of critical information. Secure dissemination channels are used to protect sensitive data.

H2: Organizations that Create Biometric Intelligence Analysis Reports

Various organizations utilize biometric intelligence analysis, each with its specific focus and purpose:

H3: Government Agencies: Law enforcement agencies, intelligence services, and border control organizations extensively use biometric data for identification, verification, and threat assessment. They utilize sophisticated systems and highly trained analysts to ensure national security.

H3: Private Companies: Private sector organizations, especially those in security, finance, and access control, employ biometric technologies to enhance security and improve efficiency. They might create internal reports for risk management or provide services to other organizations.

H3: Research Institutions: Academic institutions and research organizations contribute to the development and advancement of biometric technologies and analysis techniques. They conduct research, develop new algorithms, and publish findings that drive innovation in the field.

H2: The Ethical Considerations of Biometric Intelligence

The use of biometric data raises significant ethical considerations, including privacy concerns, potential for bias in algorithms, and the risk of misuse. Responsible organizations must adhere to strict ethical guidelines and privacy regulations when handling biometric information. Transparency and accountability are crucial to building trust and mitigating potential risks.

Conclusion:

The creation of a biometric intelligence analysis report is a complex process requiring a multidisciplinary team with diverse expertise. From data analysts and intelligence professionals to forensic scientists and IT specialists, each player contributes to the accurate and insightful interpretation of biometric data. Understanding the process, the key players, and the ethical implications is crucial for anyone involved in or affected by this rapidly evolving field.

FAQs:

1. What software is commonly used for biometric intelligence analysis? Several specialized software packages are used, often incorporating machine learning algorithms. These vary depending on the specific application and organization. Examples include proprietary software used by government agencies and commercially available statistical and data analysis packages.
2. How accurate are biometric intelligence analysis reports? The accuracy depends on various factors, including data quality, algorithm performance, and the expertise of the analysts. While biometric technologies are highly accurate, it's essential to understand potential limitations and error margins.
3. What are the legal implications of using biometric data? Strict legal frameworks exist to protect individual privacy and regulate the use of biometric data. Compliance with relevant laws and regulations is crucial to avoid legal repercussions.
4. Can biometric data be used to predict future behavior? While biometric data can provide insights into individual characteristics, predicting future behavior is highly complex and ethically challenging. Such predictions are generally not reliable or justifiable.
5. What is the future of biometric intelligence analysis? The field is constantly evolving with advancements in technology, algorithms, and data analysis techniques. Expect to see increased integration with artificial intelligence and improved accuracy and efficiency in the future.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligence and Information Policy for National Security Jan Goldman, Susan Maret, 2016-08-08 Building on Goldman's Words of Intelligence and Maret's On Their Own Terms this is a one-stop reference tool for anyone studying and working in intelligence, security, and information policy. This comprehensive resource defines key terms of the theoretical, conceptual, and organizational aspects of intelligence and national security information policy. It explains security classifications, surveillance, risk, technology, as well as intelligence operations, strategies, boards and organizations, and methodologies. It also defines terms created by the U.S. legislative, regulatory, and policy process, and routinized by various branches of the U.S. government. These terms pertain to federal procedures, policies, and practices involving the information life cycle, national security controls over information, and collection and analysis of intelligence information. This work is intended for intelligence students and professionals at all levels, as well as information science students dealing with such issues as the Freedom of Information Act.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligence Guide for First Responders , 2009 This Interagency Threat Assessment and Coordination Group (ITACG) Intelligence Guide for First Responders is designed to assist state, local, tribal law enforcement, firefighting, homeland security, and appropriate private sector personnel in accessing and understanding Federal counterterrorism, homeland security, and weapons of mass destruction intelligence reporting. Most of the information contained in this guide was compiled, derived, and adapted from existing Intelligence Community and open source references. The ITACG consists of state, local, and tribal first responders and federal intelligence analysts from the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working at the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) to enhance the sharing of federal counterterrorism, homeland security, and weapons of mass destruction information with state, local, and tribal consumers of

intelligence.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligence (ADP 2-0)

Headquarters Department of the Army, 2019-10-09 ADP 2-0 provides a common construct for intelligence doctrine from which Army forces adapt to conduct operations. ADP 2-0 augments and is nested with the capstone doctrine from both ADRP 3-0 and FM 3-0. The principal audience for ADP 2-0 is every Soldier and Department of the Army Civilian who interact with the intelligence warfighting function. This publication is the foundation for the intelligence warfighting function and subsequent doctrine development. It also serves as a reference for personnel who are developing doctrine, leader development, materiel and force structure, and institutional and unit training for intelligence. ADP 2-0 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. Terms for which ADP 2-0 is the proponent publication (the authority) are marked with an asterisk (*) in the glossary. Definitions for which ADP 2-0 is the proponent publication are boldfaced in the text.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligence Analysis

National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences, Committee on Behavioral and Social Science Research to Improve Intelligence Analysis for National Security, 2011-03-08 The U.S. intelligence community (IC) is a complex human enterprise whose success depends on how well the people in it perform their work. Although often aided by sophisticated technologies, these people ultimately rely on their own intellect to identify, synthesize, and communicate the information on which the nation's security depends. The IC's success depends on having trained, motivated, and thoughtful people working within organizations able to understand, value, and coordinate their capabilities. Intelligence Analysis provides up-to-date scientific guidance for the intelligence community (IC) so that it might improve individual and group judgments, communication between analysts, and analytic processes. The papers in this volume provide the detailed evidentiary base for the National Research Council's report, *Intelligence Analysis for Tomorrow: Advances from the Behavioral and Social Sciences*. The opening chapter focuses on the structure, missions, operations, and characteristics of the IC while the following 12 papers provide in-depth reviews of key topics in three areas: analytic methods, analysts, and organizations. Informed by the IC's unique missions and constraints, each paper documents the latest advancements of the relevant science and is a stand-alone resource for the IC's leadership and workforce. The collection allows readers to focus on one area of interest (analytic methods, analysts, or organizations) or even one particular aspect of a category. As a collection, the volume provides a broad perspective of the issues involved in making difficult decisions, which is at the heart of intelligence analysis.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: *First Platoon*

Annie Jacobsen, 2022-01-25 A powerful story of war in our time, of love of country, the experience of tragedy, and a platoon at the center of it all. This is a story that starts off close and goes very big. The initial part of the story might sound familiar at first: it is about a platoon of mostly nineteen-year-old boys sent to Afghanistan, and an experience that ends abruptly in catastrophe. Their part of the story folds into the next: inexorably linked to those soldiers and never comprehensively reported before is the U.S. Department of Defense's quest to build the world's most powerful biometrics database, with the ability to identify, monitor, catalog, and police people all over the world. *First Platoon* is an American saga that illuminates a transformation of society made possible by this new technology. Part war story, part legal drama, it is about identity in the age of identification. About humanity—physical bravery, trauma, PTSD, a yearning to do right and good—in the age of biometrics, which reduce people to iris scans, fingerprint scans, voice patterning, detection by odor, gait, and more. And about the power of point of view in a burgeoning surveillance state. Based on hundreds of formerly classified documents, FOIA requests, and exclusive interviews, *First Platoon* is an investigative exposé by a master chronicler of government secrets. *First Platoon* reveals a post-9/11 Pentagon whose identification machines have grown more capable than the humans who must make sense of them. A Pentagon so powerful it can cover up its own internal mistakes in

pursuit of endless wars. And a people at its mercy, in its last moments before a fundamental change so complete it might be impossible to take back.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: *Biometrics in Support of Military Operations* William C. Buhrow, 2016-11-25 *Biometrics in Support of Military Operations: Lessons from the Battlefield* examines and evaluates recent U.S. military experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan in the context of the use of biometrics and related technologies. The book takes a comprehensive look at how biometrics has been used to support various military operations and suggests ways that its uses can be further developed. It fills a void in understanding how to incorporate biometrics by providing a guide to develop and establish formal operational roles and procedures when applying the technology. Written in an informal style that makes it accessible to people who are not necessarily operators or technicians of biometrics technologies, this book bridges an existing gap to better educate leaders inside and outside of the U.S. military on the far-reaching potential of biometrics in support of tactical operations. It argues that the gap between those inside and outside the military is the result of failure to document lessons learned from battle experience, as well as a lack of a combined vision among the Joint Forces to fully recognize and exploit the capabilities of biometrics for enhanced future success. This book fills that gap. Biometrics has great potential as an effective tool if properly developed and utilized. The book concludes with a look at the future of emerging applications for the military but also considers a wider range of deployment of biometrics outside the military, such as in governmental organizations, including foreign diplomacy. Biometrics can be applied to any operational area that requires accurate and rapid identification of unknown individuals in order to support its operations and protect personnel and resources. *Biometrics in Support of Military Operations* is an important beginning point in an emerging field for gaining understanding and better mastery of biometrics.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Committee on Applied and Theoretical Statistics, Policy and Global Affairs, Committee on Science, Technology, and Law, Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Sciences Community, 2009-07-29 Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward* provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States* gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Global Trends 2040 National Intelligence Council, 2021-03 The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic marks the most significant, singular global disruption since World War II, with health, economic, political, and security implications that will ripple for years to come. -*Global Trends 2040* (2021) *Global Trends 2040-A More Contested World* (2021), released by the US National Intelligence Council, is the latest report in its series of reports starting in 1997 about megatrends and the world's future. This report, strongly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, paints a bleak picture of the future and describes a contested, fragmented and turbulent world. It specifically discusses the four main trends that will shape

tomorrow's world: - Demographics-by 2040, 1.4 billion people will be added mostly in Africa and South Asia. - Economics-increased government debt and concentrated economic power will escalate problems for the poor and middleclass. - Climate-a hotter world will increase water, food, and health insecurity. - Technology-the emergence of new technologies could both solve and cause problems for human life. Students of trends, policymakers, entrepreneurs, academics, journalists and anyone eager for a glimpse into the next decades, will find this report, with colored graphs, essential reading.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Biometrics John Woodward, Nicholas M. Orlans, Peter T. Higgins, 2003-01-09 Discover how to make biometrics -- the technology involving scanning and analyzing unique body characteristics and matching them against information stored in a database -- a part of your overall security plan with this hands-on guide. Includes deployment scenarios, cost analysis, privacy issues, and much more.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms United States. Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1979

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligence Analysis Wayne Michael Hall, Gary Citrenbaum, 2009-12-22 This book offers a vast conceptual and theoretical exploration of the ways intelligence analysis must change in order to succeed against today's most dangerous combatants and most complex irregular theatres of conflict. *Intelligence Analysis: How to Think in Complex Environments* fills a void in the existing literature on contemporary warfare by examining the theoretical and conceptual foundations of effective modern intelligence analysis—the type of analysis needed to support military operations in modern, complex operational environments. This volume is an expert guide for rethinking intelligence analysis and understanding the true nature of the operational environment, adversaries, and most importantly, the populace. *Intelligence Analysis* proposes substantive improvements in the way the U.S. national security system interprets intelligence, drawing on the groundbreaking work of theorists ranging from Carl von Clausewitz and Sun Tzu to M. Mitchell Waldrop, General David Petraeus, Richards Heuer, Jr., Orson Scott Card, and others. The new ideas presented here will help the nation to amass a formidable, cumulative intelligence power, with distinct advantages over any and all adversaries of the future regardless of the level of war or type of operational environment.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Introduction to Biometrics Anil K. Jain, Arun A. Ross, Karthik Nandakumar, 2011-11-18 Biometric recognition, or simply biometrics, is the science of establishing the identity of a person based on physical or behavioral attributes. It is a rapidly evolving field with applications ranging from securely accessing one's computer to gaining entry into a country. While the deployment of large-scale biometric systems in both commercial and government applications has increased the public awareness of this technology, *Introduction to Biometrics* is the first textbook to introduce the fundamentals of Biometrics to undergraduate/graduate students. The three commonly used modalities in the biometrics field, namely, fingerprint, face, and iris are covered in detail in this book. Few other modalities like hand geometry, ear, and gait are also discussed briefly along with advanced topics such as multibiometric systems and security of biometric systems. Exercises for each chapter will be available on the book website to help students gain a better understanding of the topics and obtain practical experience in designing computer programs for biometric applications. These can be found at: <http://www.csee.wvu.edu/~ross/BiometricsTextBook/>. Designed for undergraduate and graduate students in computer science and electrical engineering, *Introduction to Biometrics* is also suitable for researchers and biometric and computer security professionals.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Army Biometric Applications John D. Woodward, Katharine Watkins Webb, Elaine M. Newton, Melissa A. Bradley, David Rubenson, 2001-08-20 Every human possesses more than one virtually infallible form of identification. Known as biometrics, examples include fingerprints, iris and retinal scans, hand geometry, and other measures of physical characteristics and personal traits. Advances in computers and related technologies have made this a highly automated process through which recognition occurs almost

instantaneously. With concern about its information assurance systems and physical access control increasing, the Army has undertaken an assessment of how it can use biometrics to improve security, efficiency, and convenience. This report examines the sociocultural concerns that arise among soldiers, civilian employees, and the general public when the military mandates widespread use of biometrics. The authors see no significant legal obstacles to Army use of biometrics but recommend that the Army go beyond the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 to allay concerns related to this emerging technology. This report should be of interest to those responsible for access control as well as anyone concerned about privacy and technology issues.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Profiling the European Citizen Mireille Hildebrandt, Serge Gutwirth, 2008-05-01 In the eyes of many, one of the most challenging problems of the information society is that we are faced with an ever expanding mass of information. Based on the work done within the European Network of Excellence (NoE) on the Future of Identity in Information Society (FIDIS), a set of authors from different disciplinary backgrounds and jurisdictions share their understanding of profiling as a technology that may be preconditional for the future of our information society.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligence Analysis National Research Council, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences, Committee on Behavioral and Social Science Research to Improve Intelligence Analysis for National Security, 2011-04-08 The U.S. intelligence community (IC) is a complex human enterprise whose success depends on how well the people in it perform their work. Although often aided by sophisticated technologies, these people ultimately rely on their own intellect to identify, synthesize, and communicate the information on which the nation's security depends. The IC's success depends on having trained, motivated, and thoughtful people working within organizations able to understand, value, and coordinate their capabilities. Intelligence Analysis provides up-to-date scientific guidance for the intelligence community (IC) so that it might improve individual and group judgments, communication between analysts, and analytic processes. The papers in this volume provide the detailed evidentiary base for the National Research Council's report, *Intelligence Analysis for Tomorrow: Advances from the Behavioral and Social Sciences*. The opening chapter focuses on the structure, missions, operations, and characteristics of the IC while the following 12 papers provide in-depth reviews of key topics in three areas: analytic methods, analysts, and organizations. Informed by the IC's unique missions and constraints, each paper documents the latest advancements of the relevant science and is a stand-alone resource for the IC's leadership and workforce. The collection allows readers to focus on one area of interest (analytic methods, analysts, or organizations) or even one particular aspect of a category. As a collection, the volume provides a broad perspective of the issues involved in making difficult decisions, which is at the heart of intelligence analysis.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Biometric Identification, Law and Ethics Marcus Smith, Seumas Miller, 2021-12-11 This book is open access. This book undertakes a multifaceted and integrated examination of biometric identification, including the current state of the technology, how it is being used, the key ethical issues, and the implications for law and regulation. The five chapters examine the main forms of contemporary biometrics-fingerprint recognition, facial recognition and DNA identification- as well the integration of biometric data with other forms of personal data, analyses key ethical concepts in play, including privacy, individual autonomy, collective responsibility, and joint ownership rights, and proposes a raft of principles to guide the regulation of biometrics in liberal democracies. Biometric identification technology is developing rapidly and being implemented more widely, along with other forms of information technology. As products, services and communication moves online, digital identity and security is becoming more important. Biometric identification facilitates this transition. Citizens now use biometrics to access a smartphone or obtain a passport; law enforcement agencies use biometrics in association with CCTV to identify a terrorist in a crowd, or identify a suspect via their fingerprints or DNA; and companies use biometrics to identify their customers and employees. In some cases the

use of biometrics is governed by law, in others the technology has developed and been implemented so quickly that, perhaps because it has been viewed as a valuable security enhancement, laws regulating its use have often not been updated to reflect new applications. However, the technology associated with biometrics raises significant ethical problems, including in relation to individual privacy, ownership of biometric data, dual use and, more generally, as is illustrated by the increasing use of biometrics in authoritarian states such as China, the potential for unregulated biometrics to undermine fundamental principles of liberal democracy. Resolving these ethical problems is a vital step towards more effective regulation.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations), United Nations, 1992 Part Two. HUMAN RIGHTS

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Biometric Recognition National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Computer Science and Telecommunications Board, Whither Biometrics Committee, 2010-12-12 Biometric recognition-the automated recognition of individuals based on their behavioral and biological characteristic-is promoted as a way to help identify terrorists, provide better control of access to physical facilities and financial accounts, and increase the efficiency of access to services and their utilization. Biometric recognition has been applied to identification of criminals, patient tracking in medical informatics, and the personalization of social services, among other things. In spite of substantial effort, however, there remain unresolved questions about the effectiveness and management of systems for biometric recognition, as well as the appropriateness and societal impact of their use. Moreover, the general public has been exposed to biometrics largely as high-technology gadgets in spy thrillers or as fear-instilling instruments of state or corporate surveillance in speculative fiction. Now, as biometric technologies appear poised for broader use, increased concerns about national security and the tracking of individuals as they cross borders have caused passports, visas, and border-crossing records to be linked to biometric data. A focus on fighting insurgencies and terrorism has led to the military deployment of biometric tools to enable recognition of individuals as friend or foe. Commercially, finger-imaging sensors, whose cost and physical size have been reduced, now appear on many laptop personal computers, handheld devices, mobile phones, and other consumer devices. *Biometric Recognition: Challenges and Opportunities* addresses the issues surrounding broader implementation of this technology, making two main points: first, biometric recognition systems are incredibly complex, and need to be addressed as such. Second, biometric recognition is an inherently probabilistic endeavor. Consequently, even when the technology and the system in which it is embedded are behaving as designed, there is inevitable uncertainty and risk of error. This book elaborates on these themes in detail to provide policy makers, developers, and researchers a comprehensive assessment of biometric recognition that examines current capabilities, future possibilities, and the role of government in technology and system development.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Biometric Systems James L. Wayman, Anil K. Jain, Davide Maltoni, Dario Maio, 2005-09-20 *Biometric Systems* provides practitioners with an overview of the principles and methods needed to build reliable biometric systems. It covers three main topics: key biometric technologies, design and management issues, and the performance evaluation of biometric systems for personal verification/identification. The four most widely used technologies are focused on - speech, fingerprint, iris and face recognition. Key features include: in-depth coverage of the technical and practical obstacles which are often neglected by application developers and system integrators and which result in shortfalls between expected and actual performance; and protocols and benchmarks which will allow developers to compare performance and track system improvements.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: *The NSA Report* President's Review Group on Intelligence and Communications Technologies, The, Richard A. Clarke, Michael J. Morell, Geoffrey R. Stone, Cass R. Sunstein, Peter Swire, 2014-03-31 The official report that has shaped the international debate about NSA surveillance We cannot discount the risk, in light of the lessons of

our own history, that at some point in the future, high-level government officials will decide that this massive database of extraordinarily sensitive private information is there for the plucking. Americans must never make the mistake of wholly 'trusting' our public officials.—The NSA Report This is the official report that is helping shape the international debate about the unprecedented surveillance activities of the National Security Agency. Commissioned by President Obama following disclosures by former NSA contractor Edward J. Snowden, and written by a preeminent group of intelligence and legal experts, the report examines the extent of NSA programs and calls for dozens of urgent and practical reforms. The result is a blueprint showing how the government can reaffirm its commitment to privacy and civil liberties—without compromising national security.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Forensic Intelligence Robert Milne, 2012-07-26 When forensic recoveries are properly processed and recorded, they are a major intelligence source for crime investigators and analysts. The majority of publications about forensic science cover best practices and basic advice about evidence recovery and storage. Forensic Intelligence takes the subject of forensics one step further and describes how to use the evidence recovered at crime scenes for extended analysis and the dissemination of new forensic intelligence. The book draws on the author's 40 years of experience as a crime scene examiner, latent print examiner, and the Head of Forensic Intelligence, New Scotland Yard, in the London Metropolitan Police Intelligence Bureau (MIB). It supplies practical advice on how to use all forensic recoveries in a modern, analysis-driven, intelligence-led policing environment. The text covers evidentiary procedures related to each of the main crime types, as well as the production of intelligence products from police data. Accompanying the book are downloadable resources with a plethora of additional resources, including Treadmark Express footwear evidence software; exemplar templates for the input of forensics, behaviours, and method data into intelligence systems; and other material. This reliable resource is designed for police services of all sizes and capabilities—from the largest organizations with thousands of employees and big budgets down to the smallest department with a few officers. By mastering the basic crime recording and intelligence processes in this volume, investigators can make the best use of all their forensic recoveries. CD ROM Contents: Treadmark Express Footwear Evidence Software and User's Manual Operation Bigfoot Footwear Pattern Distribution Graphs (London 2005) Example CSI Forensic Intelligence Template Shoe and tool Marks Coding Document Report on the Vision of Forensic Intelligence and Strategic Thinking A Unified Format Spreadsheet for Merging Drug Legacy Data from Different Forensic Science Laboratories Forensic Intelligence Report (FIR) Template Role Description Example-Forensic Intelligence Manager Footwear Intelligence Process Map Ballistics Intelligence Process Map-Inputs & Outputs

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligence Community Legal Reference Book, 2012

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Recent Trends in Computational Intelligence Enabled Research Siddhartha Bhattacharyya, Paramartha Dutta, Debabrata Samanta, Anirban Mukherjee, Indrajit Pan, 2021-07-31 The field of computational intelligence has grown tremendously over that past five years, thanks to evolving soft computing and artificial intelligent methodologies, tools and techniques for envisaging the essence of intelligence embedded in real life observations. Consequently, scientists have been able to explain and understand real life processes and practices which previously often remain unexplored by virtue of their underlying imprecision, uncertainties and redundancies, and the unavailability of appropriate methods for describing the incompleteness and vagueness of information represented. With the advent of the field of computational intelligence, researchers are now able to explore and unearth the intelligence, otherwise insurmountable, embedded in the systems under consideration. Computational Intelligence is now not limited to only specific computational fields, it has made inroads in signal processing, smart manufacturing, predictive control, robot navigation, smart cities, and sensor design to name a few. Recent Trends in Computational Intelligence Enabled Research: Theoretical Foundations and Applications explores the use of this computational paradigm across a wide range

of applied domains which handle meaningful information. Chapters investigate a broad spectrum of the applications of computational intelligence across different platforms and disciplines, expanding our knowledge base of various research initiatives in this direction. This volume aims to bring together researchers, engineers, developers and practitioners from academia and industry working in all major areas and interdisciplinary areas of computational intelligence, communication systems, computer networks, and soft computing. - Provides insights into the theory, algorithms, implementation, and application of computational intelligence techniques - Covers a wide range of applications of deep learning across various domains which are researching the applications of computational intelligence - Investigates novel techniques and reviews the state-of-the-art in the areas of machine learning, computer vision, soft computing techniques

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Advances in Selected Artificial Intelligence Areas Maria Virvou, George A. Tsihrintzis, Lakhmi C. Jain, 2022-02-27 As new technological challenges are perpetually arising, Artificial Intelligence research interests are focusing on the incorporation of improvement abilities into machines in an effort to make them more efficient and more useful. Recent reports indicate that the demand for scientists with Artificial Intelligence skills significantly exceeds the market availability and that this shortage will intensify further in the years to come. A potential solution includes attracting more women into the field, as women currently make up only 26 percent of Artificial Intelligence positions in the workforce. The present book serves a dual purpose: On one hand, it sheds light on the very significant research led by women in areas of Artificial Intelligence, in hopes of inspiring other women to follow studies in the area and get involved in related research. On the other hand, it highlights the state-of-the-art and current research in selected Artificial Intelligence areas and applications. The book consists of an editorial note and an additional thirteen (13) chapters, all authored by invited women-researchers who work on various Artificial Intelligence areas and stand out for their significant research contributions. In more detail, the chapters in the book are organized into three parts, namely (i) Advances in Artificial Intelligence Paradigms, (ii) Advances in Artificial Intelligence Applications, and (iii) Recent Trends in Artificial Intelligence Areas and Applications. This research book is directed towards professors, researchers, scientists, engineers and students in Artificial Intelligence-related disciplines. It is also directed towards readers who come from other disciplines and are interested in becoming versed in some of the most recent Artificial Intelligence-based technologies. An extensive list of bibliographic references at the end of each chapter guides the readers to probe further into the Artificial Intelligence areas of interest to them.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Unimodal and Multimodal Biometric Data Indexing Somnath Dey, Debasis Samanta, 2015-01-20 This work is on biometric data indexing for large-scale identification systems with a focus on different biometrics data indexing methods. It provides state-of-the-art coverage including different biometric traits, together with the pros and cons for each. Discussion of different multimodal fusion strategies are also included.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: First Platoon Annie Jacobsen, 2021-01-12 A powerful story of war in our time, of love of country, the experience of tragedy, and a platoon at the center of it all. This is a story that starts off close and goes very big. The initial part of the story might sound familiar at first: it is about a platoon of mostly nineteen-year-old boys sent to Afghanistan, and an experience that ends abruptly in catastrophe. Their part of the story folds into the next: inexorably linked to those soldiers and never comprehensively reported before is the U.S. Department of Defense's quest to build the world's most powerful biometrics database, with the ability to identify, monitor, catalog, and police people all over the world. First Platoon is an American saga that illuminates a transformation of society made possible by this new technology. Part war story, part legal drama, it is about identity in the age of identification. About humanity—physical bravery, trauma, PTSD, a yearning to do right and good—in the age of biometrics, which reduce people to iris scans, fingerprint scans, voice patterning, detection by odor, gait, and more. And about the power of point of view in a burgeoning surveillance state. Based on hundreds of formerly classified documents, FOIA requests, and exclusive interviews, First Platoon is

an investigative exposé by a master chronicler of government secrets. First Platoon reveals a post-9/11 Pentagon whose identification machines have grown more capable than the humans who must make sense of them. A Pentagon so powerful it can cover up its own internal mistakes in pursuit of endless wars. And a people at its mercy, in its last moments before a fundamental change so complete it might be impossible to take back.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: The Technical Collection of Intelligence Robert M. Clark, 2010-07-15 Technical collection represents the largest asymmetric edge that technologically advanced countries such as the United States and its allies have in the intelligence business. Intelligence veteran Robert M. Clark's new book offers a succinct, logically organized, and well written overview of technical collection, explained at a non technical level for those new to the field. Filling a void in the literature, The Technical Collection of Intelligence is the only book that comprehensively examines the collection, processing, and exploitation of non-literal intelligence information, including laser, acoustic, and infrared signals; non-imaging optical intelligence sources; and radar tracking and measurement of aerospace vehicles. A compelling final chapter addresses the substantial challenges that come with managing technical collection. A stunning full-color interior design features high quality graphics while a handy tabs feature keeps content at the ready. A useful list of recommended books and reports, a glossary of terms, and a list of acronyms make this guide a go-to resource. Technical Collection will prove invaluable to all source analysts, managers of technical collection, customers of intelligence, and recruiters for the intelligence community.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights Temperman, 2023-09 The scope of Artificial Intelligence's (AI) hold on modern life is only just beginning to be fully understood. Academics, professionals, policymakers, and legislators are analysing the effects of AI in the legal realm, notably in human rights work. Artificial Intelligence technologies and modern human rights have lived parallel lives for the last sixty years, and they continue to evolve with one another as both fields take shape. Human Rights and Artificial Intelligence explores the effects of AI on both the concept of human rights and on specific topics, including civil and political rights, privacy, non-discrimination, fair procedure, and asylum. Second- and third-generation human rights are also addressed. By mapping this relationship, the book clarifies the benefits and risks for human rights as new AI applications are designed and deployed. Its granular perspective makes Human Rights and Artificial Intelligence a seminal text on the legal ramifications of machine learning. This expansive volume will be useful to academics and professionals navigating the complex relationship between AI and human rights.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Biometric Identifiers and the Modern Face of Terror United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information, 2002

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Dominant Algorithms to Evaluate Artificial Intelligence: From the View of Throughput Model Waymond Rodgers, 2022-07-20 This book describes the Throughput Model methodology that can enable individuals and organizations to better identify, understand, and use algorithms to solve daily problems. The Throughput Model is a progressive model intended to advance the artificial intelligence (AI) field since it represents symbol manipulation in six algorithmic pathways that are theorized to mimic the essential pillars of human cognition, namely, perception, information, judgment, and decision choice. The six AI algorithmic pathways are (1) Expedient Algorithmic Pathway, (2) Ruling Algorithmic Guide Pathway, (3) Analytical Algorithmic Pathway, (4) Revisionist Algorithmic Pathway, (5) Value Driven Algorithmic Pathway, and (6) Global Perspective Algorithmic Pathway. As AI is increasingly employed for applications where decisions require explanations, the Throughput Model offers business professionals the means to look under the hood of AI and comprehend how those decisions are attained by organizations. Key Features: - Covers general concepts of Artificial intelligence and machine learning - Explains the importance of dominant AI algorithms for business and AI research - Provides information about 6 unique algorithmic pathways in the Throughput Model - Provides

information to create a roadmap towards building architectures that combine the strengths of the symbolic approaches for analyzing big data - Explains how to understand the functions of an AI algorithm to solve problems and make good decisions - informs managers who are interested in employing ethical and trustworthiness features in systems. Dominant Algorithms to Evaluate Artificial Intelligence: From the view of Throughput Model is an informative reference for all professionals and scholars who are working on AI projects to solve a range of business and technical problems.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Automatic Fingerprint Recognition Systems Nalini Ratha, Ruud Bolle, 2003-10-09 An authoritative survey of intelligent fingerprint-recognition concepts, technology, and systems is given. Editors and contributors are the leading researchers and applied R&D developers of this personal identification (biometric security) topic and technology. Biometrics and pattern recognition researchers and professionals will find the book an indispensable resource for current knowledge and technology in the field.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Measuring the Performance and Intelligence of Systems Alex Meystel, E. R. Messina, 2001

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Emerging Biometrics: Deep Inference and Other Computational Intelligence S. Yanushkevich, S. Eastwood, K. Lai, V. Shmerko, This paper aims at identifying emerging computational intelligence trends for the design and modeling of complex biometric-enabled infrastructure and systems. Biometric-enabled systems are evolving towards deep learning and deep inference using the principles of adaptive computing, - the front tides of the modern computational intelligence domain.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Intelligent Computing Theory De-Shuang Huang, Vitoantonio Bevilacqua, Prashan Premaratne, 2014-07-03 This book - in conjunction with the volumes LNAI 8589 and LNBI 8590 - constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Intelligent Computing, ICIC 2014, held in Taiyuan, China, in August 2014. The 92 papers of this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from numerous submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections such as evolutionary computation and learning; swarm intelligence and optimization; machine learning; social and natural computing; neural networks; biometrics recognition; image processing; information security; virtual reality and human-computer interaction; knowledge discovery and data mining; signal processing; pattern recognition; biometric system and security for intelligent computing.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Interdisciplinary Research in Technology and Management Satyajit Chakrabarti, Rintu Nath, Pradipta Kumar Banerji, Sujit Datta, Sanghamitra Poddar, Malay Gangopadhyaya, 2021-09-14 The conference on 'Interdisciplinary Research in Technology and Management' was a bold experiment in deviating from the traditional approach of conferences which focus on a specific topic or theme. By attempting to bring diverse inter-related topics on a common platform, the conference has sought to answer a long felt need and give a fillip to interdisciplinary research not only within the technology domain but across domains in the management field as well. The spectrum of topics covered in the research papers is too wide to be singled out for specific mention but it is noteworthy that these papers addressed many important and relevant concerns of the day.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Enhanced Methods in Computer Security, Biometric and Artificial Intelligence Systems Jerzy Pejas, Andrzej Piegat, 2006-07-18 Enhanced Methods in Computer Security, Biometric and Artificial Intelligence Systems contains over 30 contributions from leading European researchers showing the present state and future directions of computer science research. Methods of Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Agents contains 13 contributions analyzing such areas of AI as fuzzy set theory, predicate logic, neural networks, clustering, data mining and others. It also presents applications of AI as possible solutions for problems like firm bankruptcy, soil erosion, flight control and others. Information Technology Security covers three important areas of security engineering in information systems: software security, public key infrastructure and the design of new cryptographic protocols and algorithms.

Biometric Systems comprises 11 contributions dealing with face picture analysis and recognition systems. This chapter focuses on known methods of biometric problem solution as well as the design of new models.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Multiple Classifier Systems Nikunj C. Oza, Robi Polikar, Josef Kittler, Fabio Roli, 2005-06 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 6th International Workshop on Multiple Classifier Systems, MCS 2005, held in Seaside, CA, USA in June 2005. The 42 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and are organized in topical sections on boosting, combination methods, design of ensembles, performance analysis, and applications. They exemplify significant advances in the theory, algorithms, and applications of multiple classifier systems – bringing the different scientific communities together.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Emerging Intelligent Computing Technology and Applications. With Aspects of Artificial Intelligence De-Shuang Huang, Kang-Hyun Jo, Hong-Hee Lee, Hee-Jun Kang, Vitoantonio Bevilacqua, 2009-09-19 The International Conference on Intelligent Computing (ICIC) was formed to provide an annual forum dedicated to the emerging and challenging topics in artificial intelligence, machine learning, bioinformatics, and computational biology, etc. It aims to bring - gether researchers and practitioners from both academia and industry to share ideas, problems, and solutions related to the multifaceted aspects of intelligent computing. ICIC 2009, held in Ulsan, Korea, September 16-19, 2009, constituted the 5th - ternational Conference on Intelligent Computing. It built upon the success of ICIC 2008, ICIC 2007, ICIC 2006, and ICIC 2005 held in Shanghai, Qingdao, Kunming, and Hefei, China, 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. This year, the conference concentrated mainly on the theories and methodologies as well as the emerging applications of intelligent computing. Its aim was to unify the p- ture of contemporary intelligent computing techniques as an integral concept that hi- lights the trends in advanced computational intelligence and bridges theoretical research with applications. Therefore, the theme for this conference was “Emerging Intelligent Computing Technology and Applications.” Papers focusing on this theme were solicited, addressing theories, methodologies, and applications in science and technology.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: Security and Privacy in Biometrics Patrizio Campisi, 2013-06-28 This important text/reference presents the latest secure and privacy-compliant techniques in automatic human recognition. Featuring viewpoints from an international selection of experts in the field, the comprehensive coverage spans both theory and practical implementations, taking into consideration all ethical and legal issues. Topics and features: presents a unique focus on novel approaches and new architectures for unimodal and multimodal template protection; examines signal processing techniques in the encrypted domain, security and privacy leakage assessment, and aspects of standardization; describes real-world applications, from face and fingerprint-based user recognition, to biometrics-based electronic documents, and biometric systems employing smart cards; reviews the ethical implications of the ubiquity of biometrics in everyday life, and its impact on human dignity; provides guidance on best practices for the processing of biometric data within a legal framework.

who creates a biometric intelligence analysis report: The U.S. Domestic Intelligence Enterprise Darren E. Tromblay, 2015-08-05 Much has been written about U.S. intelligence operations. However, intelligence, as it is conducted in the U.S. domestic environment, has usually been treated in a fractured and sensationalistic manner. This book dispassionately assesses the U.S. domestically oriented intelligence enterprise by first examining its individual components and then sho

CREATE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster

The meaning of CREATE is to bring into existence. How to use create in a sentence.

Find 74 different ways to say CREATES, along with antonyms, related words, and example sentences at Thesaurus.com.

Create - Definition, Meaning & Synonyms | Vocabulary.com

2 days ago · To create simply means to make or bring into existence. Bakers create cakes, ants create problems at picnics, and you probably created a few imaginary friends when you were ...

CREATE | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary

CREATE definition: 1. to make something new, or invent something: 2. to show that you are angry: 3. to make.... Learn more.

Creates - definition of creates by The Free Dictionary

Define creates. creates synonyms, creates pronunciation, creates translation, English dictionary definition of creates. tr.v. cre·at·ed , cre·at·ing , cre·ates 1. To cause to exist; bring into being: ...

CREATE Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com

Create definition: to cause to come into being, as something unique that would not naturally evolve or that is not made by ordinary processes.. See examples of CREATE used in a sentence.

creates - WordReference.com Dictionary of English

creates a pulse of biocide creates an impression for my friends Creates an object with (the / a) price property of 22.2 creates desire to lure consumers into buying products creates more than ...

CREATE definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary

6 meanings: 1. to cause to come into existence 2. to invest with a new honour, office, or title; appoint 3. to be the cause of.... Click for more definitions.

Creates Definition & Meaning | YourDictionary

Creates definition: Third-person singular simple present indicative form of create..

create - Wiktionary, the free dictionary

Aug 9, 2025 · Verb create (third-person singular simple present creates, present participle creating, simple past and past participle created) (transitive) To bring into existence; ...

CREATE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster

The meaning of CREATE is to bring into existence. How to use create in a sentence.

74 Synonyms & Antonyms for CREATES | Thesaurus.com

Find 74 different ways to say CREATES, along with antonyms, related words, and example sentences at Thesaurus.com.

Create - Definition, Meaning & Synonyms | Vocabulary.com

2 days ago · To create simply means to make or bring into existence. Bakers create cakes, ants create problems at picnics, and you probably created a few imaginary friends when you were little.

CREATE | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary

CREATE definition: 1. to make something new, or invent something: 2. to show that you are angry: 3. to make.... Learn more.

Creates - definition of creates by The Free Dictionary

Define creates. creates synonyms, creates pronunciation, creates translation, English dictionary

definition of creates. tr.v. cre·at·ed , cre·at·ing , cre·ates 1. To cause to exist; bring into being: ...

CREATE Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com

Create definition: to cause to come into being, as something unique that would not naturally evolve or that is not made by ordinary processes.. See examples of CREATE used in a sentence.

creates - WordReference.com Dictionary of English

creates a pulse of biocide creates an impression for my friends Creates an object with (the / a) price property of 22.2 creates desire to lure consumers into buying products creates more than 60 % ...

CREATE definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary

6 meanings: 1. to cause to come into existence 2. to invest with a new honour, office, or title; appoint 3. to be the cause of.... Click for more definitions.

Creates Definition & Meaning | YourDictionary

Creates definition: Third-person singular simple present indicative form of create..

create - Wiktionary, the free dictionary

Aug 9, 2025 · Verb create (third-person singular simple present creates, present participle creating, simple past and past participle created) (transitive) To bring into existence; (sometimes in ...

[Back to Home](#)