Face Recognition Fbi

"It's happening this second. Scientists are re-imagining and re-engineering the world forever. With brutal honesty and engaging story-telling, Michael Guillen gives us a clear-eyed look at a future that is already here. Consider this unsettling, brilliantly written, must-read book your official wake up call." -- ERIC METAXAS, #1 national bestselling author of Bonhoeffer: Pastor, Martyr, Prophet, Spy "Michael Guillen has tackled an important subject in The End of Life as We Know It... This book is a sobering look at where we could be headed. A fascinating read." -- DAVID LIMBAUGH, bestselling author of Jesus is Risen and The True Jesus In all aspects of life, humans are crossing lines of no return. Modern science is leading us into vast uncharted territory—far beyond the invention of nuclear weapons or taking us to the moon.Today, in labs all over the world, scientists are performing experiments that threaten to fundamentally alter the practical character and ethical color of our everyday lives. In The End of Life as We Know It: Ominous News from the Frontiers of Science, bestselling author and Emmy award winning science journalist Michael Guillen takes a penetrating look at how the scientific community is pushing the boundaries of morality, including: • Scientists who detached the head of a Russian man from his crippled, diseased body, and stitching it onto a healthy new donated body. • Fertility experiments aimed at allowing designer babies to be conceived with the DNA from three or more biological parents. • The unprecedented politicization of science – for example, in the global discussion about climate change that is pitting "deniers" against "alarmists" and inspiring Draconian legislation, censorship, and legal prosecutions. • The integration of Artificial Intelligence into communications and the economy. The End of Life as We Know It takes us into labratories and boardrooms where these troubling advances are taking place and asks the question no scientists seem to be asking: What does this mean for the future of humanity? PREVIOUS PRAISE FOR MICHAEL GUILLEN: "Guillen succeeds triumphantly...He writes with extraordinary grace and clarity." — CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT, The New York Times "Guillen knows how to tell a story." — Wall Street Journal "Michael Guillen is 'Winsomely brilliant.'" — ERIC METAXAS, #1 national bestselling author of Bonhoeffer: Pastor, Martyr, Prophet, Spy "Michael Guillen bridges the seeming gap between science and faith better than anyone I know." — CAL THOMAS, Syndicated and USA Today columnist/Fox News contributor

In May 2016, GAO found that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had not fully adhered to privacy laws and policies and had not taken sufficient action to help ensure accuracy of its face recognition technology. GAO made six recommendations to address these issues. As of March 2017, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the FBI disagreed with three recommendations and had taken some actions to address the remainder, but had not fully implemented them.

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.

Ever wonder what an FBI agent really does? Recently, the Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide has been plastered all over newspaper headlines. The guide ?applies to all investigative activities and intelligence collection activities conducted by the FBI within the United States or outside the territories of all countries. This policy document does not apply to investigative and intelligence collection activities of the FBI in foreign countries; those are governed by the Attorney General's Guidelines for Extraterritorial FBI Operations." Now, anyone can get their hands on it!Inside curious readers will find the FBI guidelines for:Protection of First Amendment RightsThe FBI's Core ValuesInvestigative MethodsElectronic SurveillanceCriminal Matters Outside FBI JurisdictionAnd many others!The FBI is one of the most secretive government organizations in the country, but with this guide you can peek inside and view what only FBI agents know. This recent unclassified text reveals their ominous power?see first-hand how quickly your rights can be taken away by them. You will be shocked by what you read!

Journal of Law and Technology at Texas Volume 1
FBI Should Better Ensure Privacy and Accuracy
Handbook of Face Recognition
Abolitionist Tools for the New Jim Code
Computer-Aided Forensic Facial Comparison
Photography as Eyewitness in Victorian Science
DOJ and FBI Need to Take Additional Actions to Ensure Privacy and Accuracy : Testimony Before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives

This book constitutes the refereed conference proceedings of the 8th Annual Privacy Forum, APF 2020, held in Lisbon, Portugal, in October 2020. The 12 revised full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 59 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on impact assessment; privacy by design; data protection and security; and transparency.

The FBI veteran behind the Russia investigation draws on decades of experience hunting foreign agents in the United States to lay bare the threat posed by President Trump.

Police forces across the United States have been transformed into extensions of the military. Our towns and cities have become battlefields, and we the American people are now the enemy combatants to be spied on, tracked, frisked, and searched. For those who resist, the consequences can be a one-way trip to jail, or even death. Battlefield

America: The War on the American People is constitutional attorney John W. Whitehead's terrifying portrait of a nation at war with itself. In exchange for safe schools and lower crime rates, we have opened the doors to militarized police, zero tolerance policies in schools, and SWAT team raids. The insidious shift was so subtle that most of us had no idea it was happening. This follow-up to Whitehead's award-winning A Government of Wolves, is a brutal critique of an America on the verge of destroying the very freedoms that define it. Hands up!—the police state has arrived.

Face recognition technologies (FRTs) have many practical security-related purposes, but advocacy groups and individuals have expressed apprehensions about their use. This report highlights the high-level privacy and bias implications of FRT systems. The authors propose a heuristic with two dimensions -- consent status and comparison type -- to help determine a proposed FRT's level of privacy and accuracy. They also identify privacy and bias concerns.

Forensic Art and Illustration

Gender, Race, and the Technology of Identity

Rhetorical Machines

Challenges and Opportunities

Technology Law

Issues in Threat Management

Privacy in the Age of Big Data

In this report, the authors propose a heuristic with two dimensions--consent status and comparison type--to determine levels of privacy and accuracy in face recognition technologies. They also identify privacy and bias concerns.

Technology advancements have increased the overall accuracy of automated face recognition over the past few decades. According to the FBI, this technology can help law enforcement agencies identify criminals in their investigations. The FBI operates the Next Generation Identification-Interstate Photo System (NGI-IPS) -- a face recognition service that allows law enforcement agencies to search a database of over 30 million photos to support criminal investigations. This report examines: (1) the FBI's face recognition capabilities; and the extent to which (2) the FBI's use of face recognition adhered to privacy laws and policies and (3) the FBI assessed the accuracy of these capabilities. Includes recommendations. Tables and figures. This is a print on demand report.

Technology advancements have increased the overall accuracy of automated face recognition over the past few decades. According to the FBI, this technology can help law enforcement agencies identify criminals in their investigations. GAO was asked to review the FBI's use of face recognition technology. This report examines: 1) the FBI's face recognition capabilities; and the extents to which 2) the FBI's use of face recognition adhered to privacy laws and policies and 3) the FBI assessed the accuracy of these capabilities. To address these questions, GAO reviewed federal privacy laws, FBI policies, operating manuals, and other documentation on its face recognition capability. GAO interviewed officials from the FBI and other federal and two state agencies that coordinate with the FBI on face recognition.

From everyday apps to complex algorithms, Ruha Benjamin cuts through tech-industry hype to understand how emerging technologies can reinforce White supremacy and deepen social inequity. Benjamin argues that automation, far from being a sinister story of racist programmers scheming on the dark web, has the potential to hide, speed up, and deepen discrimination while appearing neutral and even benevolent when compared to the racism of a previous era. Presenting the concept of the "New Jim Code," she shows how a range of discriminatory designs encode inequity by explicitly amplifying racial hierarchies; by ignoring but thereby replicating social divisions; or by aiming to fix racial bias but ultimately doing quite the opposite. Moreover, she makes a compelling case for race itself as a kind of technology, designed to stratify and sanctify social injustice in the architecture of everyday life. This illuminating guide provides conceptual tools for decoding tech promises with sociologically informed skepticism. In doing so, it challenges us to question not only the technologies we are sold but also the ones we ourselves manufacture. Visit the book's free Discussion Guide here.

The Perpetual Line-up

Recognizing Threats, Defending Your Rights, and Protecting Your Family

Doj and FBI Need to Take Additional Actions to Ensure Privacy and Accuracy

Future Crimes

Mother's Coat

The Emerging American Police State

Ominous News From the Frontiers of Science

This highly anticipated new edition provides a comprehensive account of face recognition research and technology, spanning the full range of topics needed for designing operational face recognition systems. After a thorough introductory chapter, each of the following chapters focus on a specific topic, reviewing background information, up-to-date techniques, and recent results, as well as offering challenges and future directions. Features: fully updated, revised and expanded, covering the entire spectrum of concepts, methods, and algorithms for automated face detection and recognition systems; provides comprehensive coverage of face detection, tracking, alignment, feature extraction, and recognition technologies, and issues in evaluation, systems, security, and applications; contains numerous step-by-step algorithms; describes a broad range of applications; presents contributions from an international selection of experts; integrates numerous supporting graphs, tables, charts, and performance data.

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.

As the number of stranger-on-stranger crimes increases, solving these crimes becomes more challenging. Forensic illustration has become increasingly important as a tool in identifying both perpetrators and victims. Now a leading forensic artist, who has taught this subject at law enforcement academies, schools, and universities internationally, off

Winner, 2018 Law & Legal Studies PROSE Award The consequences of big data and algorithm-driven policing and its impact on law enforcement In a high-tech command center in downtown Los Angeles, a digital map lights up with 911 calls, television monitors track breaking news stories, surveillance cameras sweep the streets, and rows of networked computers link analysts and police officers to a wealth of law enforcement intelligence. This is just a glimpse into a future where software predicts future crimes, algorithms generate virtual "most-wanted" lists, and databanks collect personal and biometric information. The Rise of Big Data Policing introduces the cutting-edge technology that is changing how the police do their jobs and shows why it is more important than ever that citizens understand the far-reaching consequences of big data surveillance as a law enforcement tool. Andrew Guthrie Ferguson reveals how these new technologies —viewed as race-neutral and objective—have been eagerly adopted by police departments hoping to distance themselves from claims of racial bias and unconstitutional practices. After a series of high-profile police shootings and federal investigations into systemic police misconduct, and in an era of law enforcement budget cutbacks, data-driven policing has been billed as a way to "turn the page" on racial bias. But behind the data are real people, and difficult questions remain about racial discrimination and the potential to distort constitutional protections. In this first book on big data policing, Ferguson offers an examination of how new technologies will alter the who, where, when and how we police. These new technologies also offer data-driven methods to improve police accountability and to remedy the underlying socio-economic risk factors that encourage crime. The Rise of Big Data Policing is a must read for anyone concerned with how technology will revolutionize law enforcement and its potential threat to the security, privacy, and constitutional rights of citizens. Read an excerpt and interview with Andrew Guthrie Ferguson in The Economist.

Surveillance, Race, and the Future of Law Enforcement

New Technologies in the Global War on Terrorism : Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, One Hundred Seventh Congress, First Session, November 14, 2001

Writing, Code, and Computational Ethics

A Threat Assessment Perspective

Compulsory Visibility and Its Impact on Privacy and the Confidentiality of Personal Identifiable Images

Counterintelligence and the Threat of Donald J. Trump

FBI Should Better Ensure Privacy and Accuracy : Report to the Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology and the Law, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate

Face Recognition TechnologyDoj and FBI Need to Take Additional Actions to Ensure Privacy and AccuracyCreatespace Independent Publishing Platform

Across the country, state and local police departments are building their own face recognition systems, many of them more advanced than the FBI's. We know very little about these systems. We don't know how they impact privacy and civil liberties. We don't know how they address accuracy problems. And we don't know how any of these systems—local, state, or federal—affect racial and ethnic minorities. This report closes these gaps. The result of a year-long investigation and over 100 records requests to police departments around the country, it is the most comprehensive survey to date of law enforcement face recognition and the

risks that it poses to privacy, civil liberties, and civil rights. Combining FBI data with new information we obtained about state and local systems, we find that law enforcement face recognition affects over 117 million American adults. It is also unregulated. A few agencies have instituted meaningful protections to prevent the misuse of the technology. In many more cases, it is out of control.

A landmark volume that explores the interconnected nature of technologies and rhetorical practice Rhetorical Machines addresses new approaches to studying computational processes within the growing field of digital rhetoric. While computational code is often seen as value-neutral and mechanical, this volume explores the underlying, and often unexamined, modes of persuasion this code engages. In so doing, it argues that computation is in fact rife with the values of those who create it and thus has powerful ethical and moral implications. From Socrates's critique of writing in Plato's Phaedrus to emerging new media and internet culture, the scholars assembled here provide insight into how computation and rhetoric work together to produce social and cultural effects. This multidisciplinary volume features contributions from scholar-practitioners across the fields of rhetoric, computer science, and writing studies. It is divided into four main sections: "Emergent Machines" examines how technologies and algorithms are framed and entangled in rhetorical processes, "Operational Codes" explores how computational processes are used to achieve rhetorical ends, "Ethical Decisions and Moral Protocols" considers the ethical implications involved in designing software and that software's impact on computational culture, and the final section includes two scholars' responses to the preceding chapters. Three of the sections are prefaced by brief conversations with chatbots (autonomous computational agents) addressing some of the primary questions raised in each section. At the heart of these essays is a call for emerging and established scholars in a vast array of fields to reach interdisciplinary understandings of human-machine interactions. This innovative work will be valuable to scholars and students in a variety of disciplines, including but not limited to rhetoric, computer science, writing studies, and the digital humanities.

Technology advancements have increased the overall accuracy of automated face recognition over the past few decades. According to the FBI, this technology can help law enforcement agencies identify criminals in their investigations. GAO was asked to review the FBI's use of face recognition technology. This report examines: 1) the FBI's face recognition capabilities; and the extents to which 2) the FBI's use of face recognition adhered to privacy laws and policies and 3) the FBI assessed the accuracy of these capabilities. GAO is making six recommendations, including, that the Attorney General determine why PIAs and a SORN were not published as required and implement corrective actions, and for the FBI director to conduct tests to verify that NGI-IPS is accurate and take steps to determine whether systems used by external partners are sufficiently accurate for FBI's use.

Everything Is Connected, Everyone Is Vulnerable and What We Can Do About It

Inside the Bureau's Code of Excellence

The War On the American People

Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States

8th Annual Privacy Forum, APF 2020, Lisbon, Portugal, October 22–23, 2020, Proceedings

Compromised

Race After Technology

NATIONAL BESTSELLER The FBI's former head of counterintelligence reveals the seven secrets of building and maint organizational excellence "A must read for serious leaders at every level." —General Barry R. McCaffrey (Ret.) Frank the "Keeper of the Code," appointed the FBI's Chief Inspector by then-Director Robert Mueller. Charged with overs internal inquiries and performance audits, he ensured each employee met the Bureau's exacting standards. Now, dr distinguished career, Figliuzzi reveals how the Bureau achieves its extraordinary track record of excellence—from t recruits in "The FBI Way" to the Bureau's rigorous maintenance of its standards up and down the organization. All conduct have one common trait: they reflect the core values of an organization. Individuals, companies, schools, te seeking to codify their rules to live by must first establish core values. Figliuzzi has condensed the Bureau's proces and protecting its values into what he calls "The Seven C's". If you can adapt the concepts of Code, Conservancy, Consequences, Compassion, Credibility, and Consistency, you can instill and preserve your values against all threats external. This is how the FBI does it. Figliuzzi's role in the FBI gave him a unique opportunity to study patterns of c high-achieving, ethical individuals and draw conclusions about why, when and how good people sometimes do bad to identify FBI execs who erred, he cites them as the exceptions that prove the rule. Part pulse-pounding memoir, playbook for excellence, The FBI Way shows readers how to apply the lessons he's learned to their own lives: in bu management, and personal development.

Digital data collection and surveillance is pervasive and no one can protect your privacy without your help. Before yourself, you need to understand the new technologies, what benefits they provide, and what trade-offs they requ trade-offs – privacy for convenience – could be softened by our own behavior or be reduced by legislation if we fig analyzes why privacy is important to all of us, and it describes the technologies that place your privacy most at ri modern computing and the Internet.

This book examines how face recognition technology is affecting privacy and confidentiality in an era of enhanced Further, it offers a new approach to the complex issues of privacy and confidentiality, by drawing on Joseph K in k novel The Trial, and on Isaiah Berlin's notion of liberty and freedom. Taking into consideration rights and wrongs, pr harm associated with compulsory visibility, and the need for effective data protection law, the author promotes e reinterpreting privacy as a property right. To protect this right, the author advocates the licensing of personal ide where appropriate. The book reviews American, UK and European case law concerning privacy and confidentiality, t case has had on the developing jurisprudence, and the ethical issues involved. As such, it offers a valuable resource ethico-legal fields, professionals specialising in image rights law, policy-makers, and liberty advocates and activists.

The regulation of technology is an important and topical area of law, relevant to almost all aspects of society. Tec

Australian and International Perspectives presents a thorough exploration of the new legal challenges created by e technologies, from the use of facial recognition technology in criminal investigations to the rise and regulation of well-written and fascinating introduction to technology law in Australia and internationally, Technology Law provid coverage of the theoretical perspectives, legislation, cases and developing issues where technology and the law in covers data protection and privacy, healthcare technology, criminal justice technology, commercial transactions, cy media and intellectual property, and canvasses the future of technology and technology law. Written by leading ex Technology Law is an excellent resource for law students and legal professionals with an interest in the area.
Privacy Technologies and Policy

Unregulated Police Face Recognition in America
Australian and International Perspectives
Nature Exposed
Biometrics
Biometric Identification, Law and Ethics
This book examines the proliferation of surveillance technologies&—such as facial recognition software and digital fingerprinting&—th come to pervade our everyday lives. Often developed as methods to ensure "national security," these technologies are also routinely employed to regulate our personal information, our work lives, what we buy, and how we live.
"A NATION OF SHEEP WILL BEGET A GOVERNMENT OF WOLVES"–EDWARD R. MURROW America is fast moving into a state of lockdown. Surveillance cameras, drug-sniffing dogs, SWAT team raids, roadside strip searches, blood draws at DUI checkpoints, mosqu drones, tasers, privatized prisons, GPS tracking devices, zero tolerance policies, overcriminalization, free speech zones—these are all symptoms of the emerging police state in America. A GOVERNMENT OF WOLVES paints a chilling portrait of a nation in the final stage transformation into outright authoritarianism, whose citizens have become little more than a nation of suspects to be cowed, corrall controlled. Pulling from his extensive knowledge of constitutional law, history, and futuristic films, John W. Whitehead helps readers this treacherous terrain and provides them with a blueprint for hopefully finding their way back to freedom.
NEW YORK TIMES and WALL STREET JOURNAL BESTSELLER ONE OF THE WASHINGTON POST'S 10 BEST BOOKS OF 2015 One of the world's leading authorities on global security, Marc Goodman takes readers deep into the digital underground to expose the ala ways criminals, corporations, and even countries are using new and emerging technologies against you—and how this makes everyone vulnerable than ever imagined. Technological advances have benefited our world in immeasurable ways, but there is an ominous flip si our technology can be turned against us. Hackers can activate baby monitors to spy on families, thieves are analyzing social media po plot home invasions, and stalkers are exploiting the GPS on smart phones to track their victims' every move. We all know today's crim can steal identities, drain online bank accounts, and wipe out computer servers, but that's just the beginning. To date, no computer h created that could not be hacked—a sobering fact given our radical dependence on these machines for everything from our nation's p grid to air traffic control to financial services. Yet, as ubiquitous as technology seems today, just over the horizon is a tidal wave of s progress that will leave our heads spinning. If today's Internet is the size of a golf ball, tomorrow's will be the size of the sun. Welco Internet of Things, a living, breathing, global information grid where every physical object will be online. But with greater connections greater risks. Implantable medical devices such as pacemakers can be hacked to deliver a lethal jolt of electricity and a car's brakes c disabled at high speed from miles away. Meanwhile, 3-D printers can produce AK-47s, bioterrorists can download the recipe for Span and cartels are using fleets of drones to ferry drugs across borders. With explosive insights based upon a career in law enforcement counterterrorism, Marc Goodman takes readers on a vivid journey through the darkest recesses of the Internet. Reading like science but based in science fact, Future Crimes explores how bad actors are primed to hijack the technologies of tomorrow, including robot synthetic biology, nanotechnology, virtual reality, and artificial intelligence. These fields hold the power to create a world of unprecede abundance and prosperity. But the technological bedrock upon which we are building our common future is deeply unstable and, like a of cards, can come crashing down at any moment. Future Crimes provides a mind-blowing glimpse into the dark side of technological innovation and the unintended consequences of our connected world. Goodman offers a way out with clear steps we must take to s progress unfolding before us. Provocative, thrilling, and ultimately empowering, Future Crimes will serve as an urgent call to action th shows how we can take back control over our own devices and harness technology's tremendous power for the betterment of humanity—before it's too late.
Acelin knows nothing but the street. It is not her fault. Her mother was also of the street. In this world of cold and rain, danger and has the compassion to reach out to another child and together they fight for the right to live. In the life of this child, I hoped to tell the millions who roam the streets because they have no other choice.
Biometric Recognition
Designing Systems that Protect Privacy and Prevent Bias
Biometric Identifiers and the Modern Face of Terror
The School Shooter
FBI Should Better Ensure Privacy and Accuracy [Reissued on August 3, 2016
FBI Should Better Ensure Privacy and Accuracy [Reissued on August 2016]
The End of Life as We Know It
Countless facial images are generated everyday through digital and cell phone cameras, surveillance video systems, webcams, and traditional film and broadcast video. As a result, law enforcement and intelligence agencies have numerous opportunities to acquire and analyze images that depict persons of interest. Computer-Aided Forensic Facial Compari
Terrorism: Commentary on Security Documents is a series that provides primary source documents and expert commentary on various topics relating to the worldwide effort to combat terrorism. Among the documents collected are transcripts of Congressional testimony, reports by such federal government bodies as the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO), United Nations Security Council resolutions, reports and investigations by the United Nations Secretary-General and other dedicated UN bodies, and case law from the U.S. and around the globe covering issues related to terrorism. Most volumes focus on a single theme, and inside each volume the documents usually appear within topic-based categories. The series also includes a subject index and other indices that guide the user through this complex area of the law. Volume 134, The Domestic Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, examines an issue that is just now beginning to emerge as a subjectof public debate, as the

implications of new technological capabilities begin to become clear and the legal limits of the uses of those technologies begin to be tested. Professor Douglas C. Lovelace, Jr., who has provided the introductory commentary to this volume, has selected several illuminating documents that examine various aspects of this issue. These documents consider the expanding use of unmanned aerial vehicles (or drones) for surveillance activities by both border enforcement and domestic law enforcement officials; the privacy implications of the potentially highly intrusive surveillance capabilities of drone technology; and concerns that drones will be used for non-surveillance purposes within U.S. borders. Other topics include the state of the unmanned aircraft manufacturing sector in the U.S., the legal implications of the integration of drones into domestic airspace, and the constitutional implications of the expanding use of facial recognition technology.

FACE RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY: DOJ and FBI Need to Take Additional Actions to Ensure Privacy and Accuracy

FACE Recognition Technology: FBI Should Better Ensure Privacy and Accuracy [Reissued on August 2016]

The Rise of Big Data Policing

The FBI Surveillance of César Estrada Chávez of the United Farm Workers Union of America, 1965-1975

Face Recognition Technology

The Eagle Has Eyes

A Government of Wolves

Face Recognition Technologies

A Path Forward

This book is the first of its kind to bring transparency to the FBI's attempts to destroy the incipient Chicano Movement of the 1960s. While the activities of the deep state are current research topics, this has not always been the case. The role of the U.S. government in suppressing marginalized racial and ethnic minorities began to be documented with the advent of the Freedom of Information Act and most recently by disclosures of whistle blowers. This book utilizes declassified files from the FBI to investigate the agency's role in thwarting Cesar E. Chavez's efforts to build a labor union for farm workers and documents the roles of the FBI, California state police, and local police in assisting those who opposed Chavez. Ultimately, The Eagle Has Eyes is a must-read for academics and activists alike.

Recovering the controversies and commentary surrounding the early creation of scientific photography and drawing on a wide range of new sources and critical theories, Tucker establishes a greater understanding of the rich visual culture of Victorian science and alternative forms of knowledge, including psychical research.

Technology advancements have increased the overall accuracy of automated face recognition over the past few decades. This technology has helped law enforcement agencies identify criminals in their investigations. However, privacy advocates and members of the Congress remain concerned regarding the accuracy of the technology and the protection of privacy and individual civil liberties when technologies are used to identify people based on their biological and behavioral characteristics. This statement describes the extent to which the FBI ensures adherence to laws and policies related to privacy regarding its use of face recognition technology, and ensure its face recognition capabilities are sufficiently accurate. This statement is based on our May 2016 report regarding the FBI's use of face recognition technology and includes agency updates to our recommendations. To conduct that work, GAO reviewed federal privacy laws, FBI policies, operating manuals, and other documentation on its face recognition capability. GAO interviewed officials from the FBI and the Departments of Defense and State, which coordinate with the FBI on face recognition. GAO also interviewed two state agencies that partner with FBI to use multiple face recognition capabilities.

Workplace Violence: Issues in Threat Management defines what workplace violence is, delves into the myths and realities surrounding the topic and provides readers with the latest statistics, thinking, and strategies in the prevention of workplace violence. The authors, who themselves have implemented successful workplace violence protection programs, guide novice and experienced practitioners alike in the development of their own programs.

The Domestic Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

The FBI Way

Workplace Violence

Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide

Battlefield America

When Biometrics Fail

DOJ and FBI Need to Take Additional Actions to Ensure Privacy and Accuracy

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.

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.