

Criminal Intelligence Process



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Criminal Intelligence Process

- Criminal intelligence is a process involving planning and direction, information collection, processing/collation, analysis, dissemination and reevaluation (feedback) of information on suspected criminals or organizations.
- This sequential process is commonly referred to as the intelligence process/cycle.

Criminal Intelligence Process Overview

1. Why is intelligence important to the law enforcement executive?
2. The intelligence process/cycle.
3. Applicable policies and procedures.

Why is Intelligence Important?

- Prevent and deter crime
- Support investigations
- Focus collection efforts
- Support prosecutions
- Provide support for decision-making
 - Guide the allocation of resources and personnel
 - Help prioritize and select cases

Why is Intelligence Important?

1. Aid in the investigation and apprehension of offenders.
2. Provide threat advisories in order to harden targets.
3. Aid in planning and resource allocation.

Types of intelligence:

- Tactical Intelligence: Immediate use and benefit
- Operational Intelligence: Ongoing investigations
- Strategic Intelligence: Policy making, planning, prevention and deterrence of crime

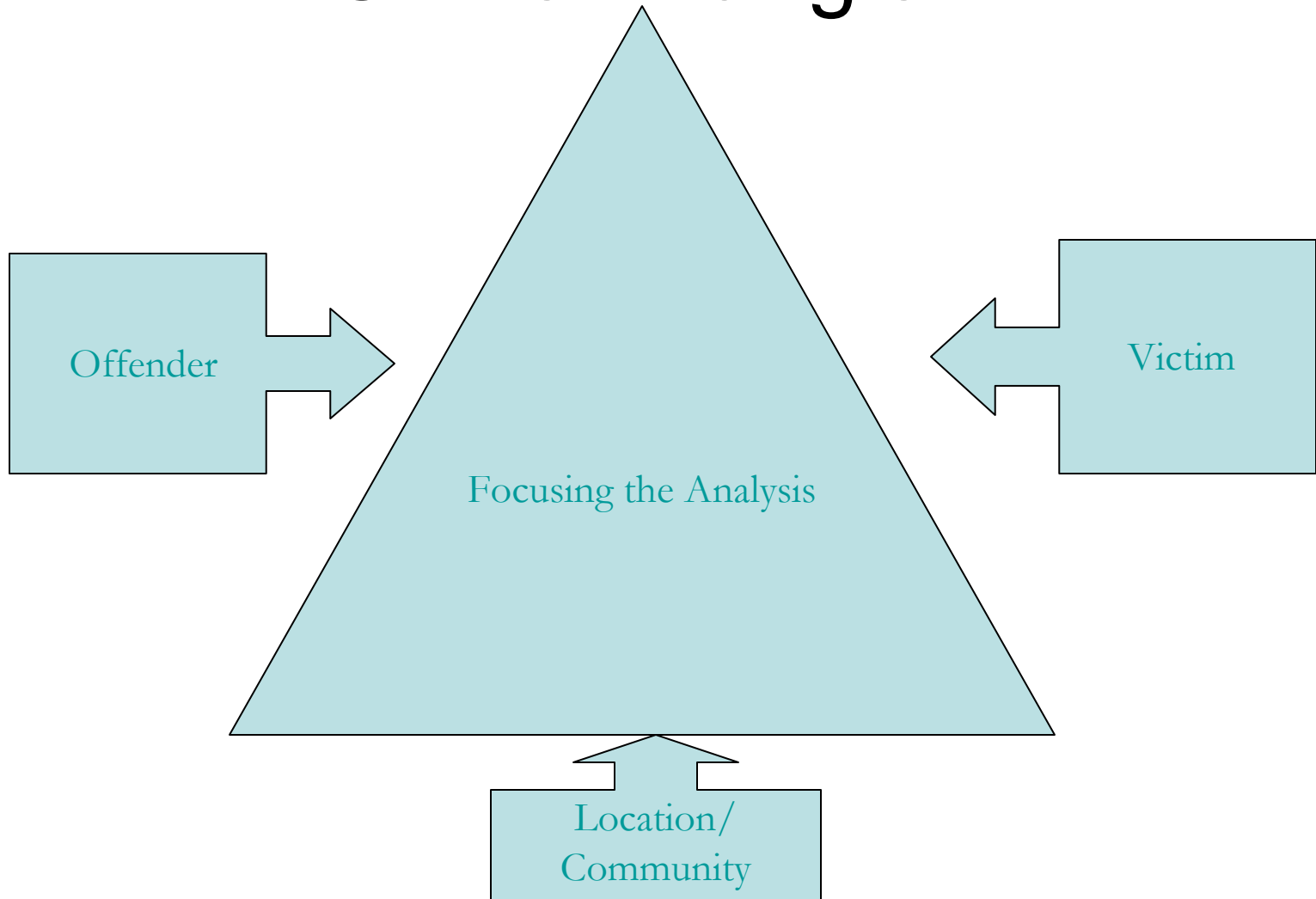
Intelligence Products

- Products: A series of regularly produced intelligence reports that have a specific format and type of message intended to convey critical information.
- The product should:
 - Identify the target audience (patrol officers, administrators, task force members, etc).
 - Convey critical information clearly.
 - Identify time parameters wherein the intelligence is actionable.
 - Provide recommendations for follow-up.

Intelligence Process/Cycle

- Intelligence starts at the most basic level
- Collect information about the “crime triangle”
- Similar to problem oriented policing

Intelligence Process/Cycle Crime Triangle



Intelligence Process/Cycle Crime Triangle

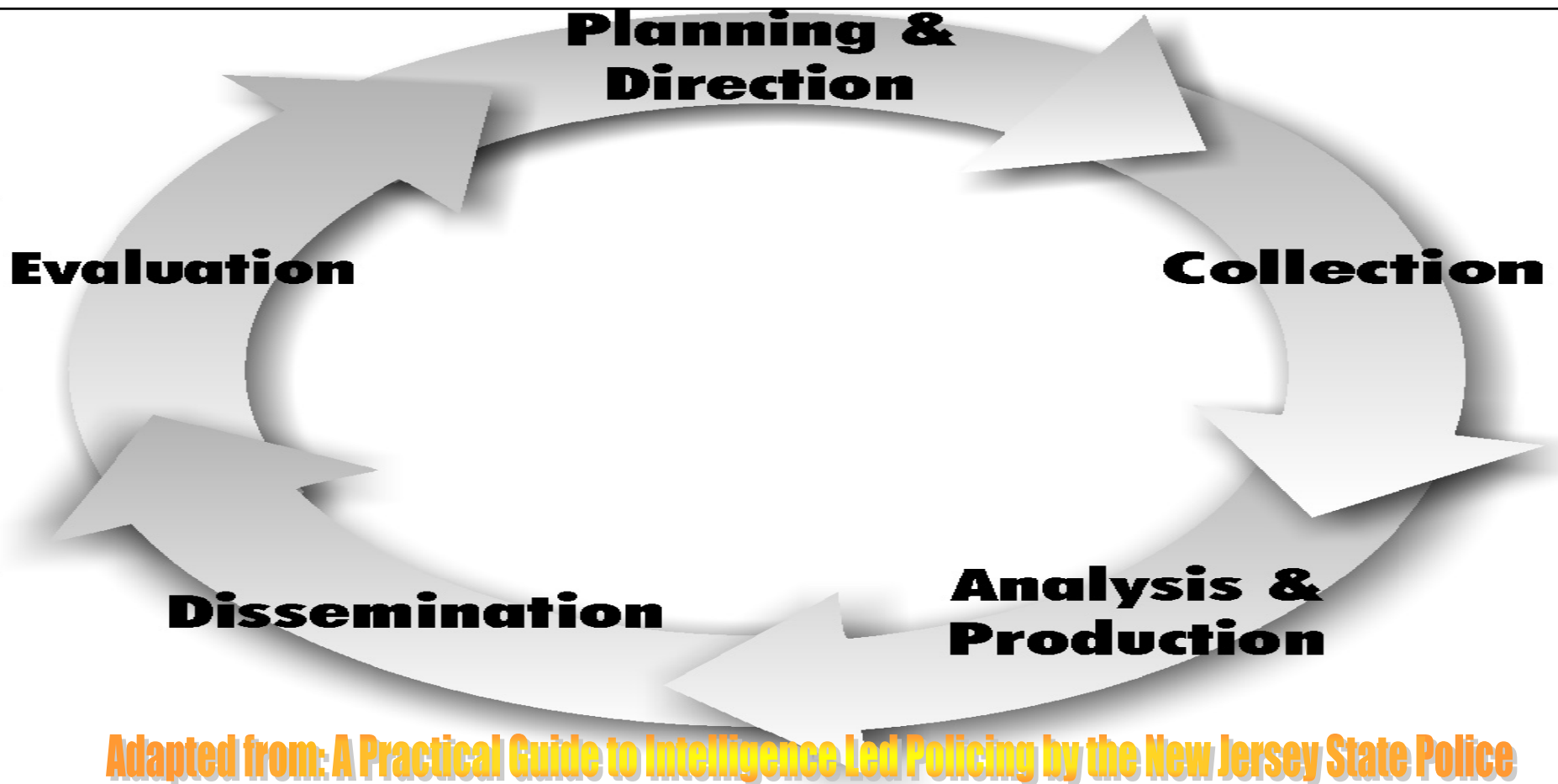
- As the body of assessed information accumulates, the intelligence analyst asks two questions:
 1. What does this information mean?
 2. Can I prove it?

Intelligence Process/Cycle

Crime Triangle

- Each piece of information needs to be assessed for its validity & reliability.
- Determine how much weight, if any, the information contributes to:
 1. understanding the crime,
 2. Identifying suspects and
 3. Developing a case that can be prosecuted.

Five Stages of Intelligence Cycle



Step 1: Planning and Direction

- Determine mission of the unit
- Identify customers
- Scan the environment
- Identify and select problem/ subjects/ conditions
- Ask questions/formulate hypotheses
- Identify and prioritize information requirements
 1. Audit trails and audit and purging of files
 2. Physical and information system security
 3. Proper staffing

Step 2: Collection

- Receive information requirements and identify objectives
- Select appropriate collection methods
- Overt Methods
 - Media
 - Public Records and Databases
 - Street Interviews / Jail Interviews
- Covert Methods
 - Surveillance
 - Unwitting Sources / Informants / Jail Conversations
 - Undercover Operatives

Step 2: Collection (Continued)

Value of Networks:

- LEIU
- RISS (MAGLOCLLEN)
- NW3C
- Associations (IALEIA, IOMGIA, etc.)
- LEIN
- STIC
- Fusion Centers

Step 3: Analysis & Production

- The “heart” of the intelligence system
- “Fills in the gaps”
- Gives additional meaning to raw information
- Answers the question, “So what?”

Step 3: Analysis & Production (Continued)

- Rapid and selective storage and retrieval system
- Assembling information in proper order
- Sorting and organizing information into categories or a logical sequence
- Accurate -- Relevant -- Timely
- Reliability-- Consistency of the Source
- Validity-- Accuracy of the Information

Step 4: Dissemination

Criteria

- Legitimate request
- Right to Know
- Need to Know
- Release Authority (“Third-party rule”)
- Reasonable Use
- Trusted

Step 5: Evaluation

- Timely, Accurate & Legal Dissemination?
- No dissemination? No value!
- Assess what is needed to improve process, or quality of the information!
- Auditing the intelligence process:
 - Necessary for operational and risk management reasons
 - Audits are a critical yet complex component of intelligence management.

Policies and Procedures

- Establish an organizational framework
 - Need for the intelligence unit
 - How it functions every day
 - Issues of resource acquisition, deployment and management
 - Future agency needs for the intelligence function
 - Determine its organizational priority and placement
 - Provide for resource allocation
 - Defining its mission and goals
 - Establish the unit's authority and responsibility

IACP Model Policy on Criminal Intelligence

- IACP has taken a proactive role in all aspects of developing law enforcement intelligence.
- Provides a policy statement and procedure that are of particular benefit to a small agency.
- It is a sound foundation for starting the process.

Adhering to 28 CFR part 23

- Develop specific policies and procedures to cover:
 - Security
 - Accessing the system to make inquiries
 - Defining standards for identifying and classifying “Non-Criminal Identifying Information”
 - Entering data in the criminal intelligence system
 - Reviewing data quality and propriety
 - Purging
 - Disseminating intelligence

Establishing & managing partnerships

Two general types of partnerships:

1. ***Users:*** Organizations with which information and/or intelligence products are shared. Users are consumers.
2. ***Participants:*** Organizations that provide resources and actively contribute to the intelligence activity, such as a statewide intelligence center. Participants have a shared responsibility for operations.

Establishing & managing partnerships (Continued)

Three forms of written agreements:

1. ***Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)***: Users will abide by the “rules” established for the system/activity, aid in cost recovery and adhere to legal and accountability standards.
2. ***Mutual Aid Pact (MAP)***: An agreement to deal with special circumstances and establishes agreed upon conditions when one agency would provide assistance to another.
3. ***Memorandum of Understanding***: More detailed, involves a partnership in an activity. Specifies all obligations and responsibilities of parties involved.

QUESTIONS



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