

Intelligence Management and Gradings



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Strategy Development

The purpose of an investigative strategy is to:

- identify the most appropriate line(s) of enquiry to pursue
- determine the objective of pursuing particular lines of enquiry
- identify the investigative action(s) necessary to efficiently achieve the objectives, taking into account resources, priorities, necessity and proportionality
- direct and conduct investigative actions to gather the maximum amount of material which may generate further lines of enquiry
- understand and manage community impact.



Investigative Skills

- The planning required to conduct an investigation and the investigative process
- Decision making and how it can be improved by applying the investigative mindset
- Investigative and evidential evaluation (which can assist the investigator to determine the value of material gathered during the investigation)
- Logical and methodological mindset
- Creative thinking
- Challenging experts
- Victim and witness care.



Investigative Mindset

A – Accept nothing

B – Believe no-one or anything

C – Check everything



What is Intelligence?

- Information that has undergone an evaluation process to assess its worth
- Intelligence is graded by using the 3x5x2 aspect of the National Intelligence Model
- The use of the 3x5x2 grading system should mean uniformity to all pieces of intelligence
- Any investigator should be able to judge the intelligence and act on it accordingly simply by using the 3x5x2 grading system



Intelligence Reports

An Intelligence Report is used to:

- Submit and evaluate information, and manage dissemination of intelligence
- It protects the source and contributes to an audit trail of the intelligence.
- Standardisation of reporting provides a shared confidence between law enforcement communities and partner agencies



What Should be Included?

The information content should comply with the basic principles of what, when, where, why, who and how.

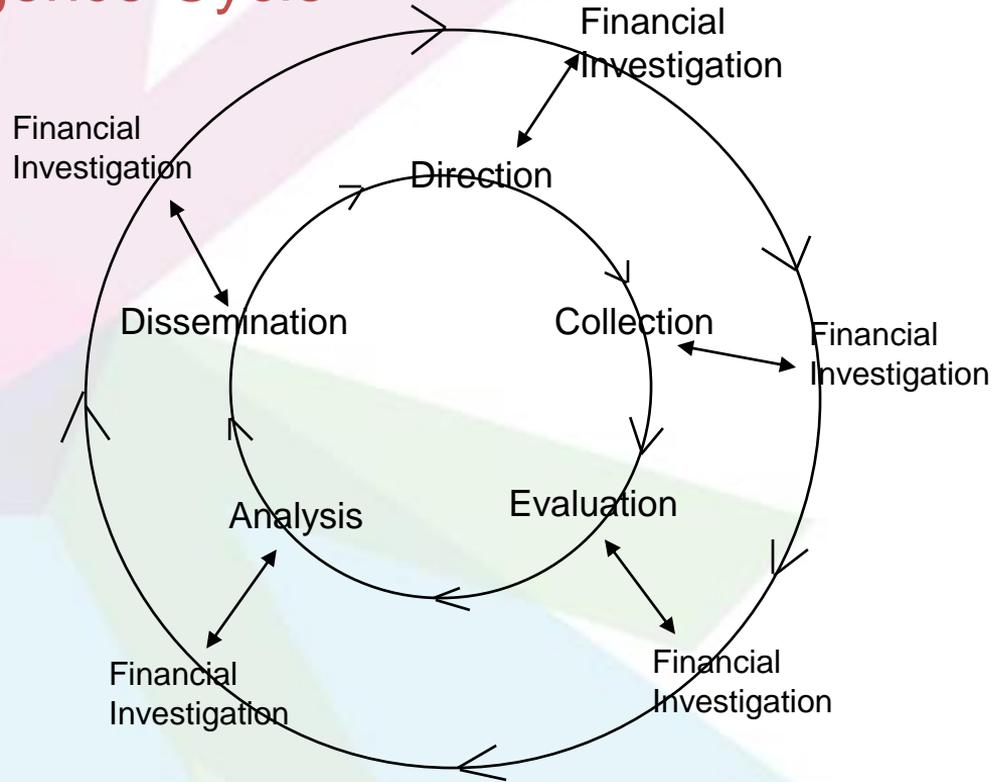
Information should be clear, concise and without abbreviations. The information must be of value and understood without the need to refer to other information sources.

The body of the report should give no indication of the nature of the Source, whether human or technical, or the proximity of the Source to the information.

Where possible, the information should be corroborated and its provenance established.



Intelligence Cycle





Classifications

All reports should be allocated an appropriate classification. The majority of information/intelligence that the law enforcement agency holds contains personal or sensitive data.

It is important that the classification reflects the level of sensitivity and degree of protection required by the report.

Duty of Care The ownership of the risk to the Source always remains within the originating organisation. When intelligence is disseminated outside the originating organisation, any handling conditions must be adhered to by the receiving organisation. When this doesn't happen, both organisations may be held accountable for any consequences.



Intelligence Gradings

Source (3)

1. Reliable
2. Untested
3. Not Reliable

Intelligence (5)

- A. Known Directly
- B. Known Indirectly but corroborated
- C. Known Indirectly
- D. Not Known
- E. Suspected to be False

Handling (2)

- P. Lawful Sharing Permitted
- C. Lawful Sharing Permitted with Conditions



Some Do's and Don't's

Do

- Insert the contact and provenance details – ALWAYS
- Use multiple grading within a single piece in intelligence, if necessary
- Double check the grading

Don't

- Ever mention the name or any details of the informant, or how they came across the information
- Use unnecessary wording, i.e. “Information received that...” or “whilst out on a job I came across...”
- Use puns, opinions or sarcasm in an entry – however tempting it is!



Intelligence Confidence Matrix

Intelligence assessment	Suspected to be false	Low	Low	Low
	Not known	Low	Low	Low
	Indirectly known	Medium	Low	Low
	Directly known	High	Medium	Low
	Indirectly known but corroborated	High	High	Medium
		Reliable	Untested	Unreliable

Source evaluation

High level of confidence

Medium confidence

Low confidence



Legal Powers

- Criminal Code of the Virgin Islands 1997 (as amended)
- Drug Trafficking Offences Act
- Proceeds of Criminal Conduct Act 1997 (as amended)
- Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA)



Intelligence Disseminated

- recipient
- material disseminated
- purpose of dissemination
- authorisation
- restrictions on the use or further dissemination of the information
- additional [IR risk assessment](#) form if appropriate.



Information Sources

- Colleagues, mentors and supervisors
- International agencies, eg National Crime Agency (NCA) Specialist Operations Centre
- Experts (eg, crime scene investigators (CSI), fingerprint experts, forensic scientists, forensic psychologists, police search advisers (PoISA))
- Crime and criminal intelligence databases (local, force, national and international)
- Other databases (eg, police online knowledge area (POLKA), serious crime analysis section)
- Local and national media
- Police journals or other Law Enforcement publications
- Home Office science, research and statistics documents
- Seminars
- Briefings
- Internal reviews
- National police library.



Sources of Information

- Banks and other financial institutions
- Social Services Department
- Legal and Notary officers
- Land Registry
- Companies House
- Credit Reference Agencies
- Open and closed sources



What should I look out for?

- Evidence of unexplained wealth
- Information from the suspect's bank/building society account statements, and those of their family,
- Account numbers from cheque books and bank or credit cards,
- Information from financial documents regarding pensions/investments/mortgages,
- Information from business documents suggesting a working relationship between the suspect and a business or company,
- Expenditure information from bills including utility bills/receipts/car/house insurance documents.



Record Keeping

The investigator should keep an auditable record of the reasons for taking a particular investigative action. Recording this information demonstrates the accountability and integrity of the investigative process and provides an invaluable resource for the initial or subsequent investigator and for the organisation.

Security Classifications



OFFICIAL

The majority of information that is created or processed by the public sector. This includes routine business operations and services, some of which could have damaging consequences if lost, stolen or published in the media, but are not subject to a heightened threat profile.

SECRET

Very sensitive information that justifies heightened protective measures to defend against determined and highly capable threat actors. For example, where compromise could seriously damage military capabilities, international relations or the investigation of serious organised crime.

TOP SECRET

HMG's most sensitive information requiring the highest levels of protection from the most serious threats. For example, where compromise could cause widespread loss of life or else threaten the security or economic wellbeing of the country or friendly nations.



Government Security Classifications	Acquisition		Exploitation		
	Source	Intelligence	Handling	Intelligence Unit Only	
TOP SECRET	1 – Reliable	A – Known directly	P – Lawful sharing permitted	Action	Sanitisation
SECRET		B – Known indirectly but corroborated			
OFFICIAL	2 – Untested	C – Known indirectly	C – Lawful sharing permitted with conditions	A1 – Covert development	S1 – Delegated authority
	3 – Not reliable	D – Not known		A2 – Covert use	S2 – Consult originator
E – Suspected to be false				A3 – Overt use	

Any Questions?



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