

Introduction to Investigative Planning
HSI Special Agent Training
ICE Academy

Terminal Performance Objective

I fac ntify to points of n supporting

prosecution of the case in accordance with HSI policies and guidelines



Enabling Performance Objectives

Select an investigative strategy based on preliminary information and describe the priorities in developing an appropriate investigative plan

Explain the purpose and benefits of conducting parallel investigations

Identify the need for collateral investigations and/or investigative referrals



Enabling Performance Objectives (Cont'd)

Describe the types of investigative information and assistance available from various federal and state law enforcement agencies and organizations

electronic and physical sources of information and the potential problems associated with their use in an

Identify legal requirements associated with open source research



Enabling Performance Objectives (Cont'd)

Select an investigative method to collect evidence and information in support of an investigative plan and case strategy

Select the appropriate subpoena, summons, or search warrant for the collection and analysis of documentary and physical evidence in an investigation



Review of the past— During CITP

Practiced a number of investigative techniques

Studied documentation and report writing

Learned about the search warrants

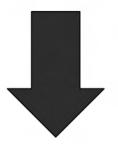
Applied techniques during labs and the continuing case scenario

Trained in federal criminal law



Main Idea Scenario

Read the brief scenario



The Scenario is in your student guide

Discuss issues the scenario presents



Discuss investigative techniques you would use



Agenda

Investigative priorities and strategies

Parallel and collateral investigations

DHS automated systems

Information/assistance from various federal and state law enforcement agencies and organizations

Open source databases

Electronic and physical sources of information



Agenda (Cont'd)

Legal requirements of open source research

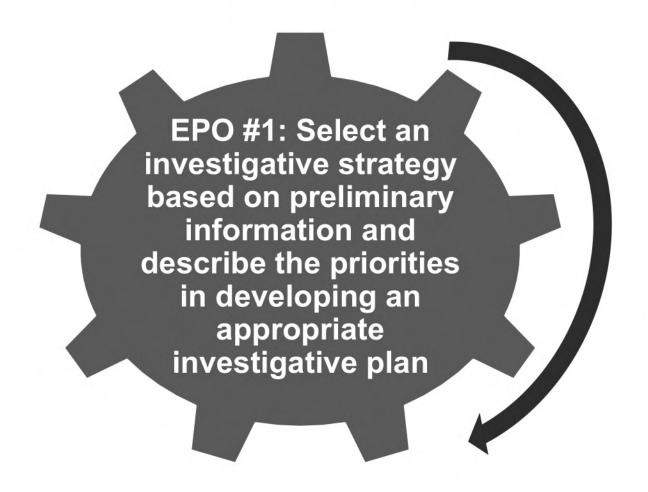
Investigative methods to collect evidence and information

Subpoenas, summons, and search warrants

Demonstration

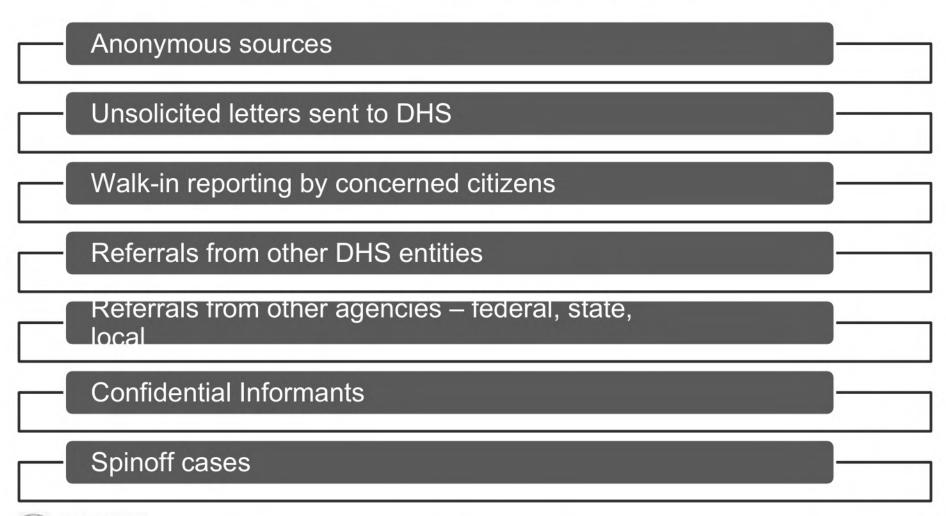
Student practice







Investigations can originate from various sources





Initial Information





Notification and Deconfliction Requirements

 Existing MOUs/MOAs / Cross-agency jurisdiction Deconfliction of concurrent enforcement activityDICE, JTTF, HIDTA, OCDETF, etc.Local task forcesLocal decon

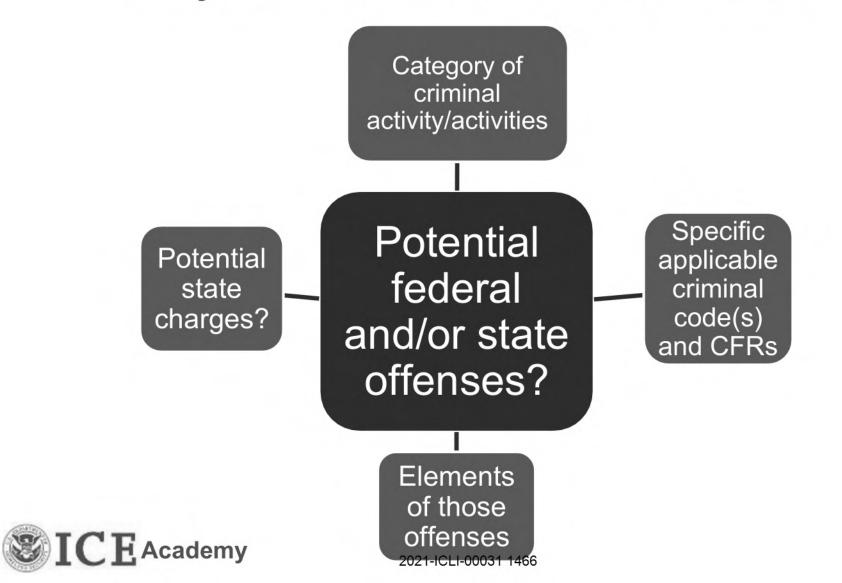
centers (RISS)

MOCIC **NESPIN** Established: 1980 **Executive Director:** Established: 1979 **Executive Director** (b)(6); (b)(7)(C) Established: 1980 **Executive Director:** b)(6): (b)(7)(C) MAGLOCLEN Established: 1981 Executive Director: RMIN Established: 1977 **Executive Director:** ROCIC Established: 1973 **Executive Director:** 2021-ICLI-00031 1465 b)(6); (b)(7)(C)

Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program



Analyze Initial Information to Determine



Analyze Initial Information to Determine (Cont'd)

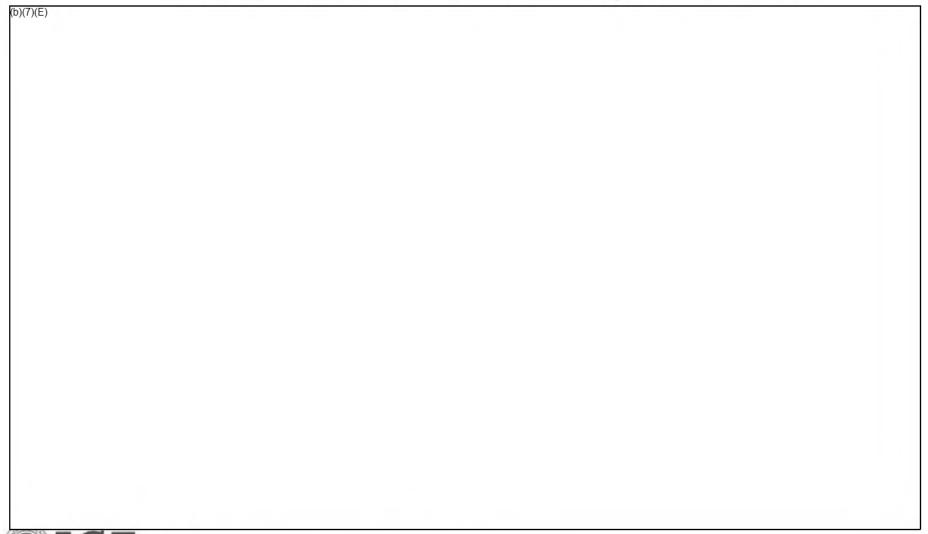
HSI jurisdiction

National and local priorities

What jurisdictional or local/national priorities could impact a potential investigation?



Development of the Investigative Plan



Additional Planning Issues

)(7)(E)		



Logistical Planning Issues

(b)(7)(E)		
(5)(1)(2)		
1		
1		
1		
1		
i		
i		
i		
l		
I		

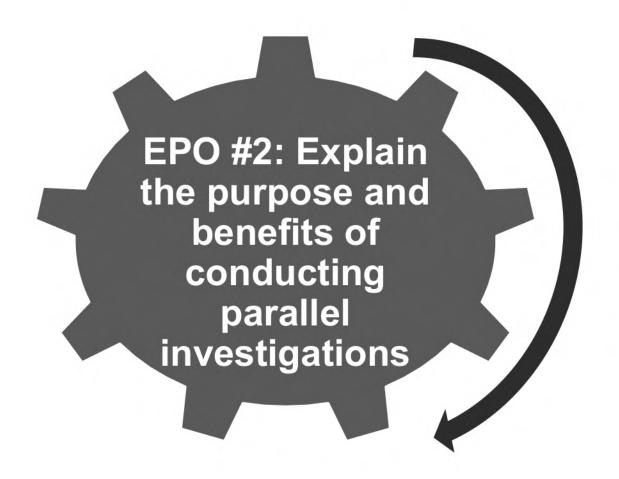


Logistical Planning Issues (Cont'd)

Budget and travel funding resources

- HSI Office Budgets
- Headquarters Significant Case funding
- OCDETF/HIDTA funding
- Certified Undercover Case (CUC) funding
- Other agency/task force funding







Parallel Investigation

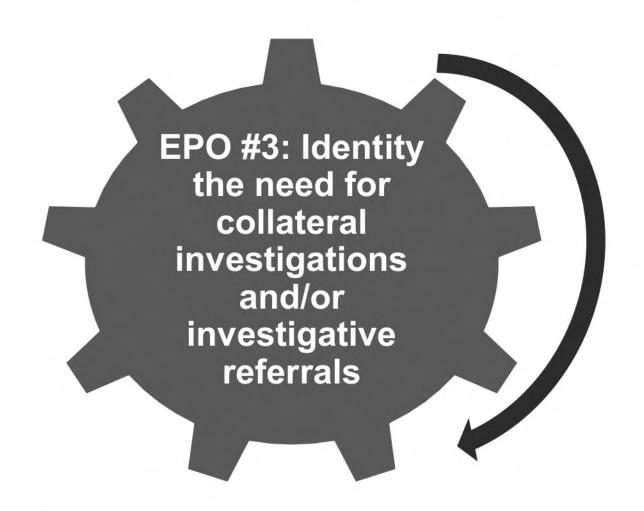
"A separate and independent collection, analysis, and investigation of facts and circumstances using open and unrestricted sources of information without regard to identical facts and information previously developed and provided by another source(s)"



Determine a Need for Parallel Investigations

(b)(7)(E)			
(-/(-/(- /			
10 V			







Collateral Investigations

Request by an HSI office in one geographic location for specific investigative assistance to another HSI office – foreign and domestic – to support or enhance an ongoing criminal or civil investigation. Performing

(b)(7)(E)

Numerous types of collateral assistance to support another office's investigation



Considerations/Resources for Collateral Investigations

Manpower

Local priorities

Ongoing enforcement operations

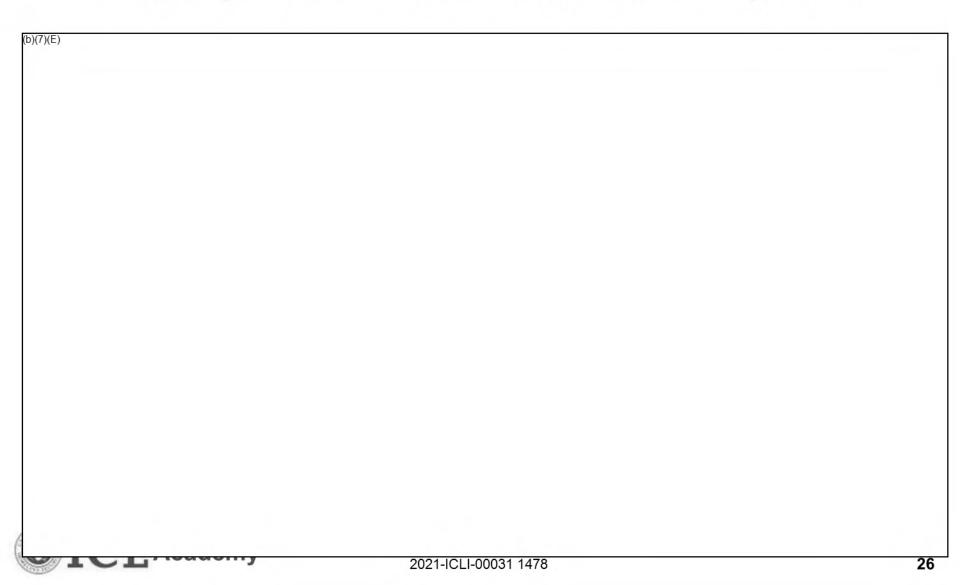
Travel restrictions

Complexity of the leads to be followed

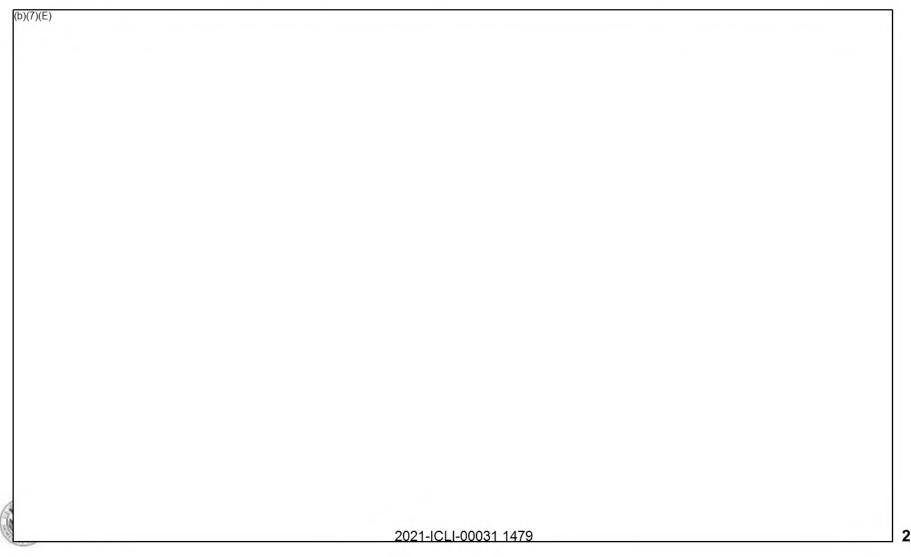
Local laws and regulations



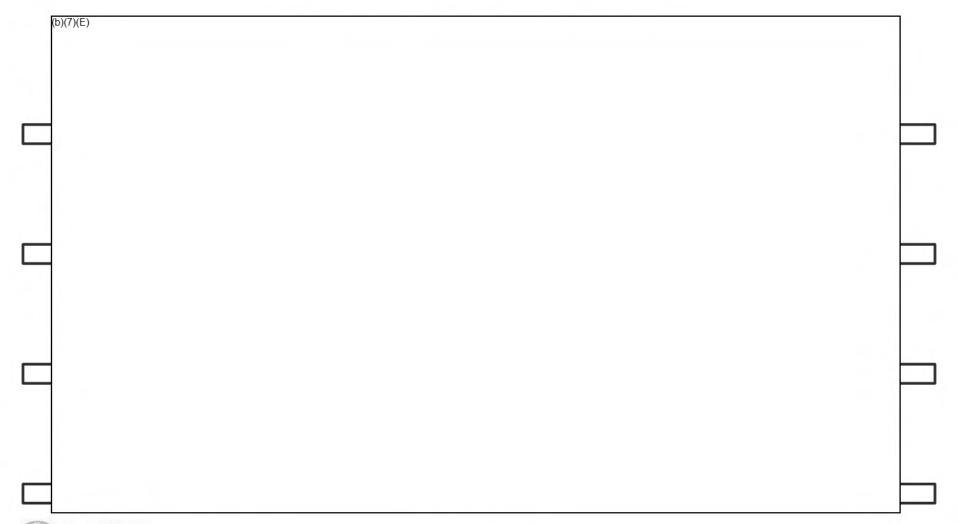
Locating Offices to Send Collateral Investigations



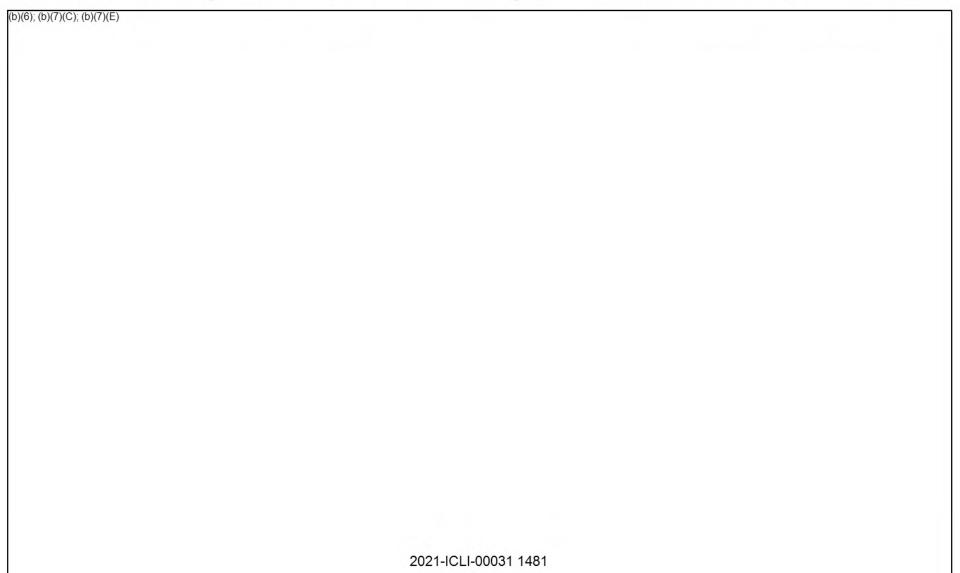
Locating Offices to Send Collateral Investigations, Con't.



Foreign Collaterals



Locating offices for foreign collateral requests



Investigative Referrals

General non-case specific law enforcement information categorized as "tips" or "leads"

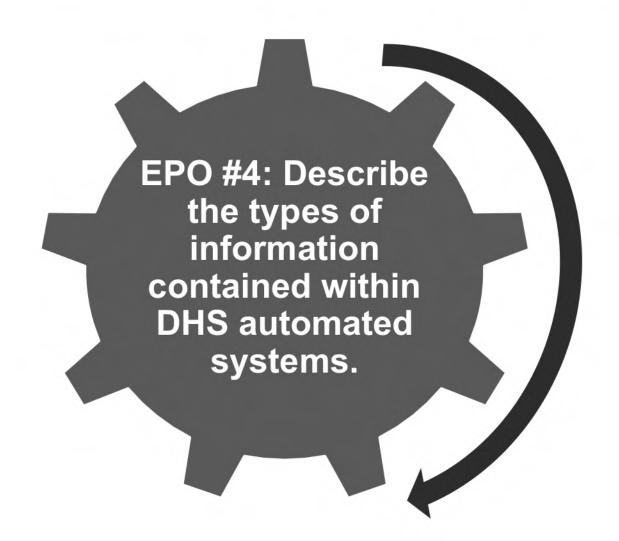
Referred to another HSI office(s) for action

Do not warrant collateral investigation

Can originate from various sources

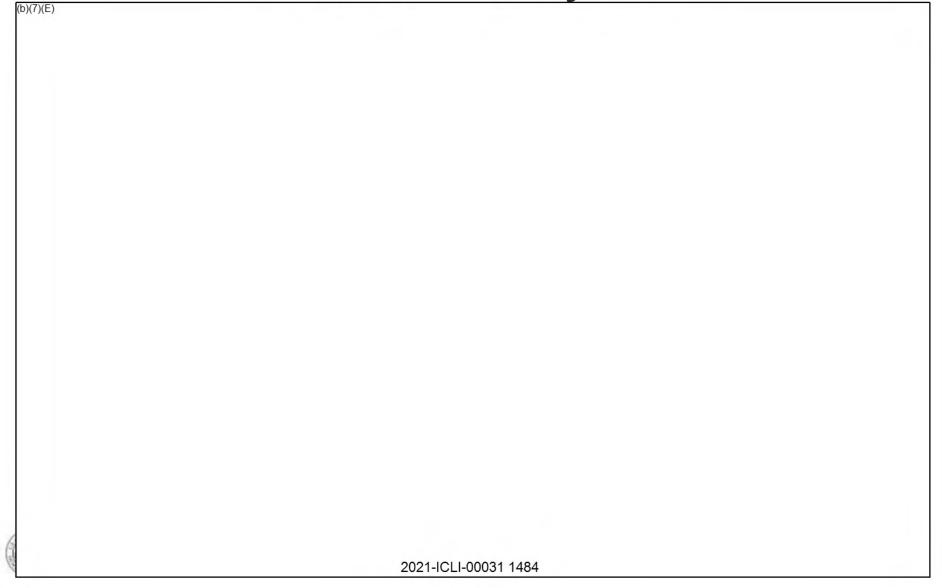
Receiving offices have discretion on followup







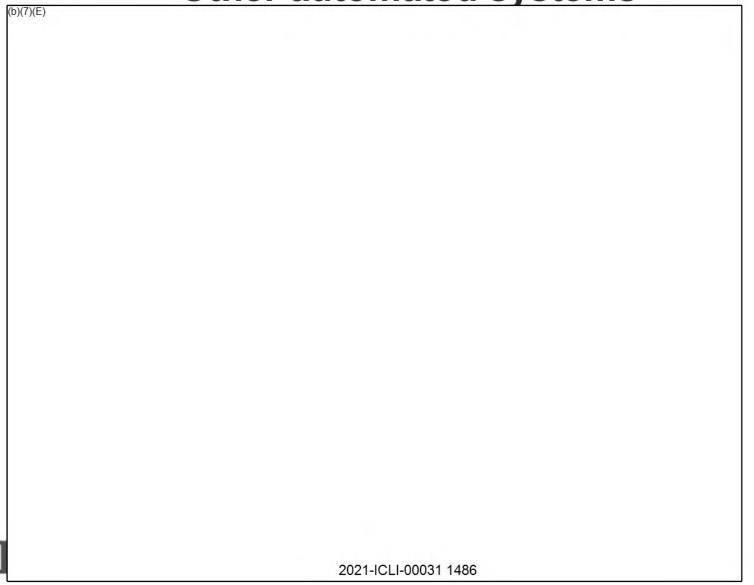
DHS Automated Systems



DHS Automated Systems (Cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)2021-ICLI-00031 1485

Other automated systems



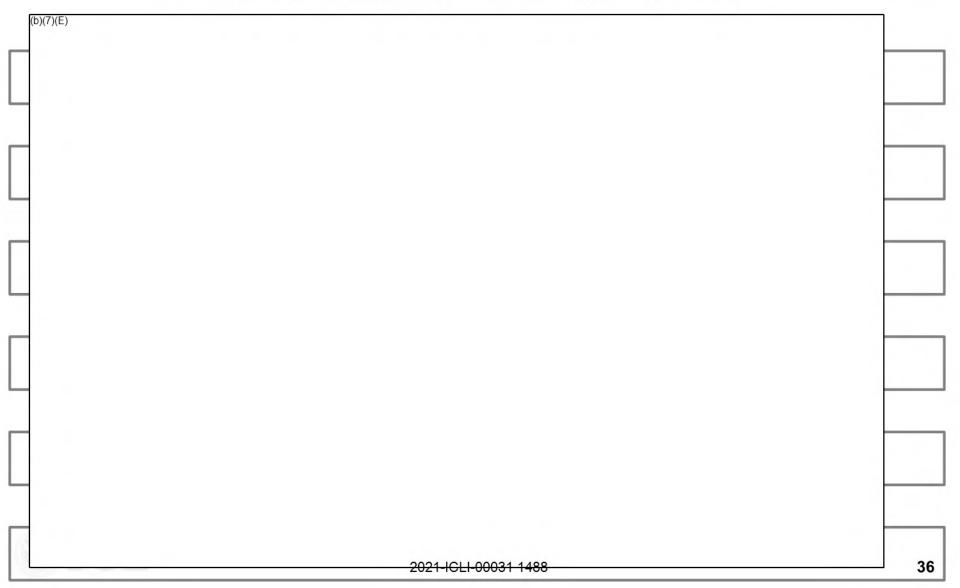


Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC)

LESC is a national enforcement operations facility administered by ICE. The center is a single national point of contact that provides timely immigration status, identity information, and real-time assistance to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies on aliens suspected, arrested, or convicted of criminal activity. The center protects and defends the United States by sharing timely and relevant ICE information with our law enforcement partners around the world.



LESC Can Assist Field Offices



Using LESC resources

(b)(7)(E)			
(D)(1)(E)			







Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

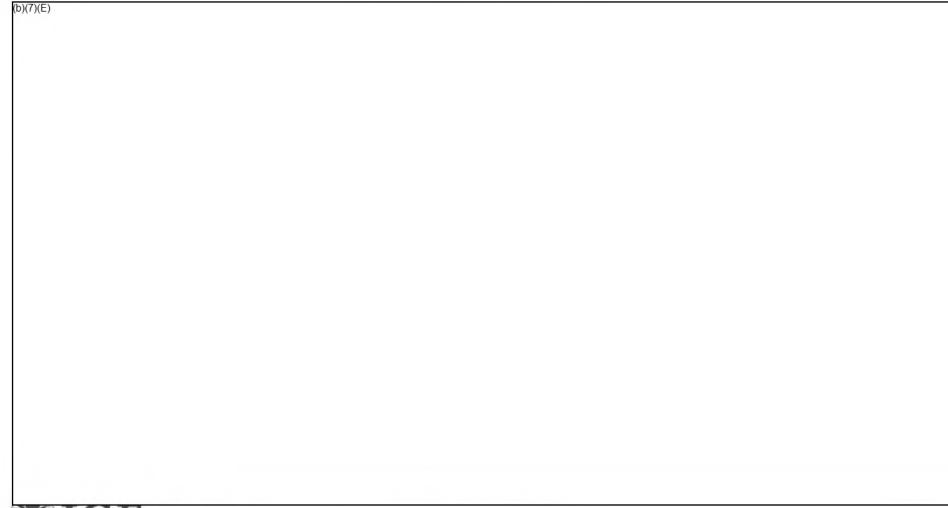
Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

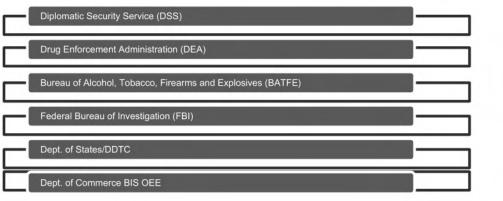
Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

INTERPOL



Federal Law Enforcement Partners



Federal Aviation Administration U.S. Probation and Pre-Trial Services **US Secret Service** IRS Criminal Investigations Division Offices of Inspector Generals **US Postal Inspection Service** US Coast Guard Investigative Service



State, Local and Military Partners

City/county Police/Sheriffs Dept.

State wildlife/game enforcement agencies

College/university PDs

Marine/harbor patrol

State Highway patrol

Military police/security forces

Other State enforcement/ investigative agencies

Military investigative agencies



Military Authority and Control

Military investigators have unique authority and jurisdiction over military personnel, government property, base housing, and work areas

Military regulations generally require personnel to cooperate with criminal investigations provided they are merely a witness or have otherwise been properly immunized



Tips for Interagency Coordination

The presence of state and local law enforcement authorities can serve several purposes in short -term tactical law enforcement operations generated by HSI investigations:

- Uniformed presence at enforcement operations
- Crowd control
- Child service
- Animal control
- Special services such as air support, explosive disposal, etc.



Other Types of Interagency Coordination

Asset sharing

HSI Task Force Officers

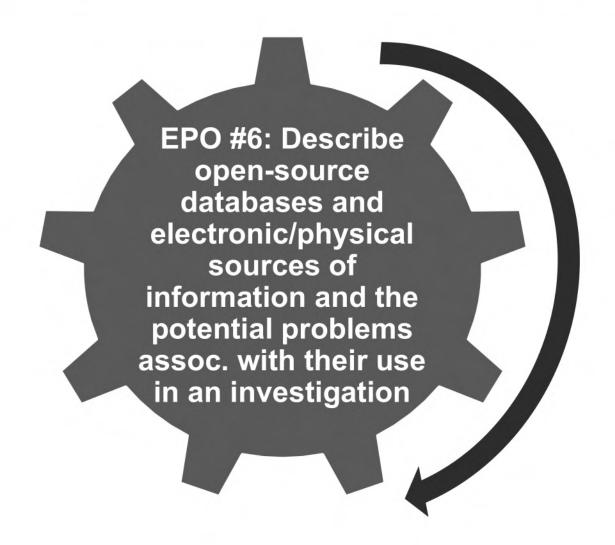
Press releases

(b)(7)(E)

Shared prosecution of criminal activity

Establishment of coordination/de-confliction







Open-Source Databases

Social network research

Geolocation

Common websites for querying

Mapping and satellite programs

Cautions

Reliability concerns



Search Engines, Archived Sites, Search Tools

Internet search engines

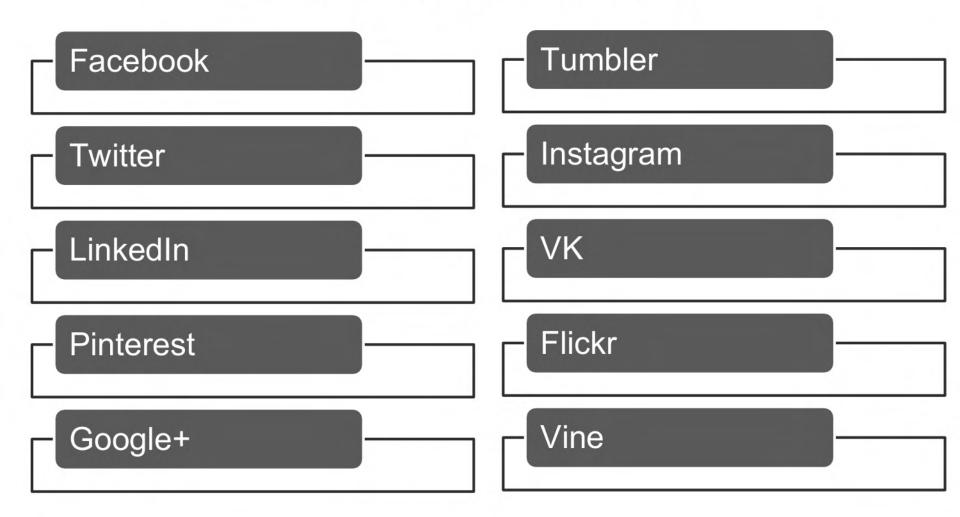
Archived sites – http://archive.org/web/waybackmachine

- Web pages archived since 1996
- Collects Web data and images, including no longer existing
- Catalogues changes made to Web sites

Search tools – offer basic information but require an account for detailed material



Social Network Research





Geolocation

Flickr tags

Facebook, Foursquare, Twitter Users "check-in"

Twitter tweets link to map where user is located

 Twitter does not have images, but there are image apps with ties to interface with Twitter (for example, Instagram)

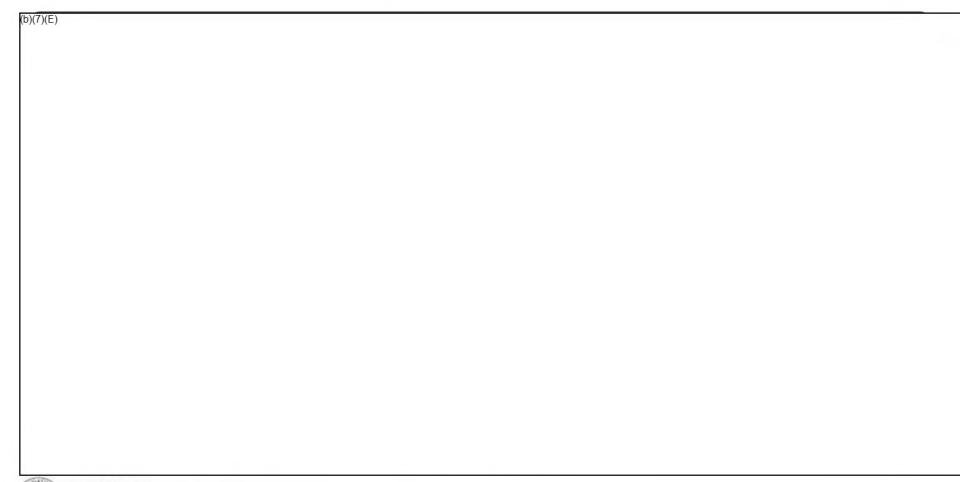
IP geolocation - www.ip2location.com



Common Websites

(7)(E)		

Cautions Working with Open Source Databases





Reliability Concerns

(b)(7)(E)	 _



Electronic/Physical Sources of Information

Corroborate public online information with other investigative techniques

(b)(7)(E)	



Electronic/Physical Sources of Information (Cont'd)

• May be free and generally available to the public either online or in a physical building • Most jurisdictions permit covert checks



State Public Records

Regulated industries, businesses, occupations

 State license required to conduct business for MDs, plumbers, cosmetologists, barbers, financial planners, many other professions

Corporations and Partnerships

 Filings – corporate officers, address of record, registered agent or rep, articles of incorporation, etc.

(b)(7)(E)			







Unrestricted Sites



Information from unrestricted online sites is not considered intrusive

- Unrestricted sites open to general public
- Payment sites / access fees available to general public with payment of an access fee is considered open source

Materials normally protected under privacy laws might be considered open source if posted to unrestricted site

 Some sites post disclaimer of unrestricted access to general public with exception of law enforcement

(b)(7)(E)



Restricted Sites

Information from restricted sites requires:

- Court order
- Other legal process authorizing access
- Consent from authorized party



Preservation Letter, Subpoena, Warrant

Preservation letter [under 18 USC § 2703(f)] "to preserve records and other evidence in its possession pending the issuance of a court order..."

Administrative summons or subpoena to obtain basic subscriber info – name, address, subscriber number or identity, any temporarily assigned network address

Search warrant required for electronic communications in storage for 180 days or less



Real-Time Content Monitoring

Real-time content monitoring requires Title III court order

Consent Exception: banner or announcement that "all communications may be monitored" on the system creates implied consent and permits monitoring

Withheld pursuant to exemption

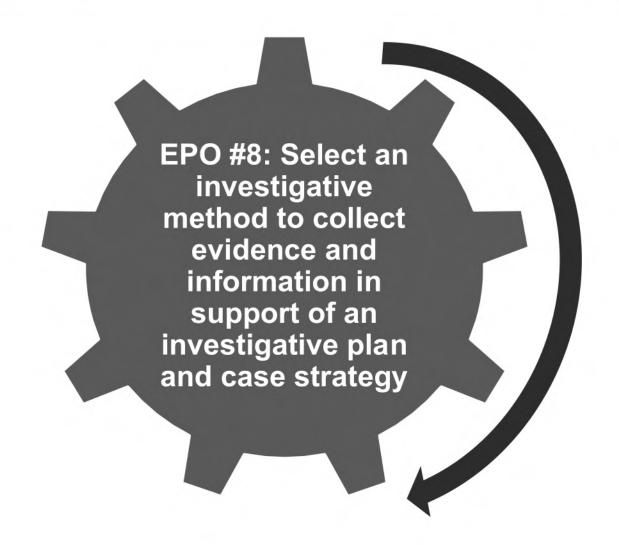
(b)(7)(E)

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)





Investigative Methods

2021-ICLI-00031 1520	(b)(7)(E)		
2021-ICLI-00031 1520			
2021-ICLI-00031 1520			71
2021-ICLI-00031 1520			
2021-ICLI-00031 1520	A		
		2021-ICLI-00031 1520	

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Pen Register/Trap and Trace

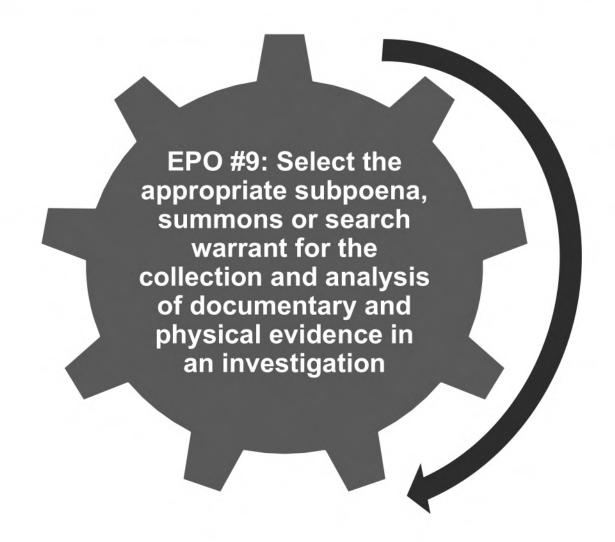
Pen Register records all numbers called (outgoing) from a particular telephone line

Trap and Trace records all numbers calling (incoming) a particular telephone line

Per the ECPA, an AUSA can obtain a Pen Register/Trap and Trace by certifying that information will "likely" be obtained in relations to a criminal investigation

Pen Register/Trap and Trace with GPS tracking of the phone requires an affidavit and probable cause







Summons and Subpoenas

Tool to acquire documents, physical evidence, and testimony

No secrecy requirements or enforceable disclosure limits

Limited use and application for Financial documents/Electronic Communication

(b)(7)(E)

generates logs, and tracks



Summons and Subpoenas (Cont'd)

Usable at any stage of investigation prior to indictment

Can be judicially enforced

Often a record holder can assist or guide in proper wording to obtain all desired documents

Can serve subpoenas on targets, witnesses, and coconspirators – witting and unwitting



Disadvantages of Summons and Subpoenas



Types of Summons and Subpoenas

Title 21 Subpoena, HSI Form 73-021

Export Enforcement Subpoena, HSI Form 73-022

Immigration Enforcement Subpoena, DHS Form I-138

DHS Summons, DHS Form 3115



Types of Summons and Subpoenas (Cont'd)

Grand Jury Subpoena

- Criminal cases only no civil applications
- Documents, evidence, and testimony

(b)(7)(E)

- Secrecy issues
- No probable cause (PC) required
- Signed by AUSA

Trial Subpoena

- Post-indictment
- Documents, evidence, testimony postindictment
- Requested by AUSA, but signed by court clerk



Search Warrants

Enables recovery of documentary and physical evidence

Requires PC and extensive pre-warrant investigation

Minimizes tampering or destruction of records

Permits onsite interviews of suspects and witnesses

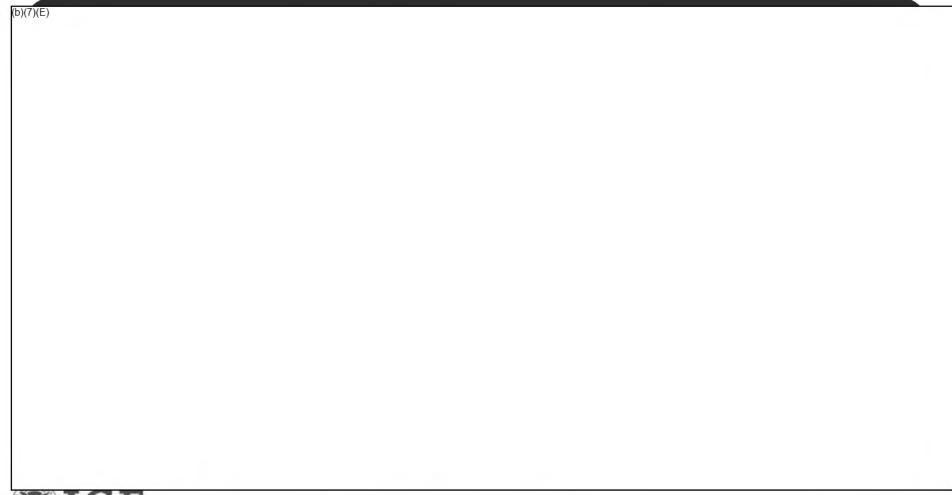
Moves case from covert to overt in most instances

Can yield discovery of other violations and criminal activities

Sealed by the court when necessary



Demonstration



Student Practice





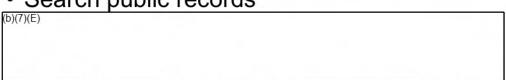
Summary

Investigative Planning

- Investigations can originate from various sources
- Analyze information sufficiently
- A number of considerations available
- Some operational concerns require planning for logistical issues

Investigative Methodology

- Search (b)(7)(E)
- Consult other federal agencies
- Collect basic case data early in criminal investigation
- Search public records



Grand jury, administrative summons / subpoenas, search warrants



