

Homeland Security InvestigationsInterviewingTraining Program HSI Academy

Terminal Performance Objective

Given simulated Homeland Security Investigations scenarios, conduct an interview after planning, in a manner that complies with the 5th amendment, the HSI Interviewing Handbook, and is necessary for managing human behavior in law enforcement situations



Enabling Objectives (1 of 2)

 Explain the different interview types and discuss interviewing planning and considerationsDemonstrate documentation of interviews and summarize the HSI custodial recording policyDiscuss advanced rapport strategies and techniquesDemonstrate

(b)(7)(E)		
12		



Enabling Objectives (2 of 2)

(b)(7)(E)	



Review of the Past

CITP Lecture Labs

experience

HSI legal Previous LE lessons for conducting interviews



Main Ideas

 Special Agents will conduct investigative interviews to solicit information to further an investigationInformation has a high probability of being used in a judicial proceedingInterviews may involve subjects of the investigation, witnesses, informants, victimsMethods, techniques, and theories to use when conducting investigative or informational interviews



Agenda

 Types of interviews and planning considerationsDocumentation of interviews and HSI custodial recording policy Advanced rapport strategies and techniques interviewingConfrontational interviewingInterviewing informantsUse of interpreters in interviews



Types of Interviews

Victim

Witness

Suspect

Informant



Types of Interviews



Planning for Interviews (1 of 5)

(b)(7)(E)		
No.		



Planning for Interviews (2 of 5)



Planning for Interviews (3 of 5)

(b)(7)(E)	



Planning for Interviews (4 of 5)

(b)(7)(E)	
1	



Planning – Interviewing Juveniles (5 of 5)

(b)(7)(E)			
l long			



Establish Optimal Interview Strategy



Game Plan the Interview (1 of 2)

b)(7)(E)		



Game Plan the Interview (2 of 2)

Logistics	Potential Obstacles
(b)(7)(E)	(b)(7)(E)



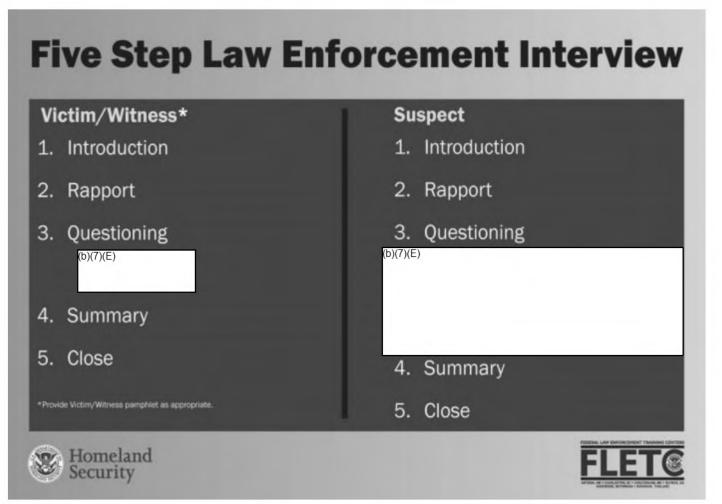
Interview Style

 Numerous approaches and ad hoc modifications may be necessary – tailor

to:		
(b)(7)(E)		



Law Enforcement Interview





The Interview – Introduction Phase

 Introduce self, partner, and agencyDisplay credentialsIdentify intervieweeState purpose of interview

(b)(7)(E)				



The Interview – Rapport Phase

•	Used throughout interview – (b)(7)(E)
	(b)(7)(E)



The Interview – Questioning Phase

(b)(7)(E)		



Question Type – Biographical

Establish DOB, residential, employment, and contact information	
Establish any other unique identifiers, if possible	
(b)(7)(E)	



Page 1366

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Questioning Techniques

(b)(7)(E)		
V		
ķ.		



Page 1368

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

The Interview – Summary Phase

(b)(7)(E)			
•			
100			



The Interview – Closing Phase



Documentation of Interviews

	otes must be sufficient for legal useBest for note taking:
(b)(7)(E)	or note taking.
(b)(7)(E)	Policy – when possible, record
	Recordings of interviews are
evidence	(E)
(b)(7)(E)	



Documentation of Interviews (cont'd)

 Take clear and concise notes (b)(7)(E)



Notes – Document Lies

 Memorialize untruthful/mistaken accounts – disclosure involves exculpatory materials even if interviewee "corrects"Document lie – even if interviewee subsequently tells the truth:LieReason for lie



Basic Precepts: Interview Notes / Documentation

■ Tools to build a caseFacilitate proportion of reportNotes to be understandable Interviewing shorthand and abbreviations proportion of notes must be keptInterview notes are DISCOVERABLEPreservation/retention of notes



Advisement of Rights

Miranda warnings – procedural safeguardsHSI policy and legal considerations: use Statement of Rights – ICE Form 73-025 – when advising of rights under 5th Amendment and when completing a written statementAdministrative warningsNo right against self-incrimination – questioning must remain in administrative realm8 CFR 287: Administrative Warnings for Civil Removal



Page 1376

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

of the Freedom of Information and Privacy Act

Signed Statements

 May be necessary at any time during investigationAlways carry copies of Statement of Rights formsDocument admissions and confessions with a written and signed statementlf unable to obtain statement, maintain detailed notes about the substance of relevant informationWhen additional information is inappropriate to include, document pertinent information not included in the statementPreparation – planning phase is very importantSAs should be familiar with case and elements to cover



Interview Documentation

• Formatting — Full information in the Interviewing Techniques Handbook



Electronic Recordings of Interviews

 During custodial interviewsCan be made covertly or overtlyPreference: video/audio recordingPreambles: what to cap objections to recordingAvoid stor recordingConcluding the recording



Electronic Recordings of Interviews

 During non-custodial interviewsMay record at own discretion unless prohibited by local policyFollow p Full information in the **Interviewing** for custodial interviewSubject to same handling Techniques Handbook and procedures and custodial interviewConcluding the recordingRecorded statements pursuant to a summons or subpoena



Rapport Building

• Rapport – vital to successful interviewsDefinition: harmonious, empathetic, relation, connection, accord or affinity to another

(D)(7)(E)			

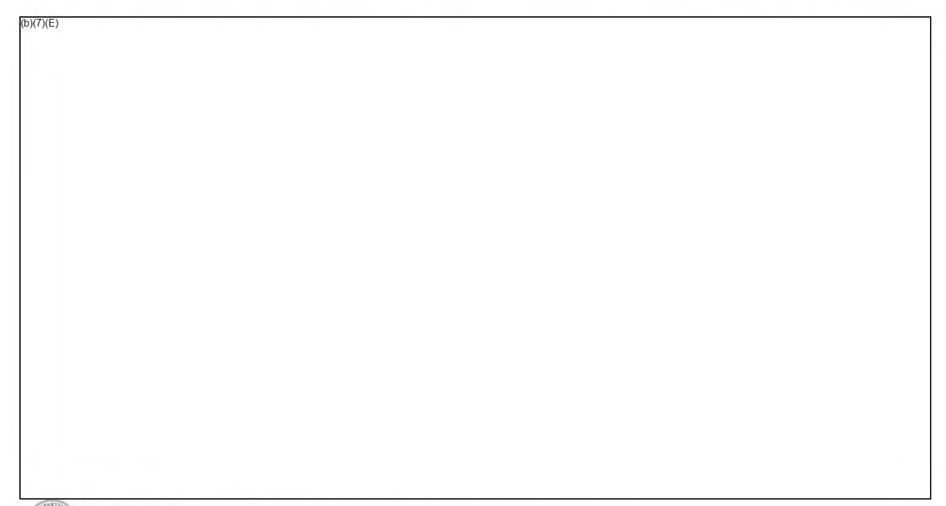


Rapport Fundamentals

(b)(7)(E)		



Rapport Building Fundamentals (cont'd)





Methods for Building and Maintaining Rapport



Build/Strengthen Rapport –

(b)(7)(E)		



Build/Strengthen Rapport – (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)	



	Build/S	Strengthe	n Rapport -	(b)(7)(E)	
(b)(7)(E)					



Build/Strengthen Rapport – (b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)	



Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Establishing and Maintaining Control (1 of 4)

)(7)(E)		



Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Rapport and Custodial Interviews

Airanda warnings must be presented prior to	
uestioning	31
)(E)	



Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Develop Rapport with Resistant Interviewee

(b)(7)(E)		



Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Techniques to Improve Effectiveness on Interview

E)					

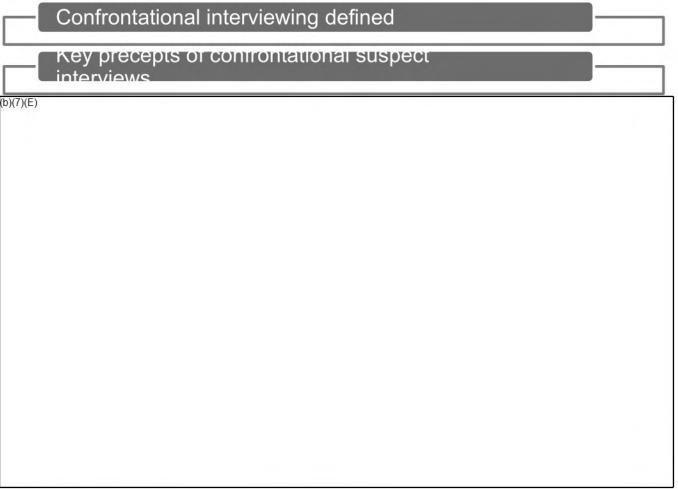


Countering Questions from Victims and Witnesses

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



Confrontational Interviewing Skills



Confrontational Interviewing Defined

An interview in which the interviewee, most frequently a suspect in a criminal investigation, is positively confronted with information, evidence and declarative statements regarding the investigation by the interviewer, that are designed to elicit admissions concerning his/her criminal culpability Commonly referred to as "interrogation" when involving a criminal suspectCan be used in other interviews as well when the elicitation of additional information is desirable and deception is suspected.

(b)(7)(E)



Countering Questions from Victims and Witnesses

(b)(7)(E)	



Countering Questions from Victims and Witnesses

 Majority of suspects only confess when they strongly believe they are already caughtPrevious studies has identified "perception of proof" as the strongest catalyst to suspect confession

		,		
(b)(7)(E)			



Theories and Methods of Interrogations

()(E)			



Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Informant Interviewing Skills

(b)(7)(E)	
	Λ
	- 1



Informant Interviewing Skills (cont'd)

(b)(7)(E)		
1		
1		



Informant Interviewing Skills (cont'd)

)(7)(E)			



Use of an Interpreter in Interviews

Ascertaining the need for an interpreterConsider when individual to be questioned is a non-native English speakerConsider need for an interpreter to conduct interview in in interviewee's native

language	(b)(7)(E)	
(b)(7)(E)		
(b)(7)(E)	Document use of interpreter and	
	language used in interview ROI	



The Role of an Interpreter

 Subordinate to interviewer – passive and impartialTranslate, word for word, what both parties sayNo clarificationNo explanation of questions and answersNever distract the interviewee – in any waySit:Beside the interviewer or Between, and to the side of, the parties



Preparing an Interpreter

 Review methods and procedures of this interviewInterpreter is a conduit of informationNo conversation other than interviewer's wordsTranslate information without altering meaningTranslate exact question/responseMimic interviewer's voice inflection and gesturesNo editing of any part of interview, no matter how trivial the remark Interviewer – Use clear, concise, simply-stated, jargon-free questions



Documenting Interpreter Effectiveness

 Interviewee and Interpreter understand each otherSpecific language and dialect usedInterviewee/Interpreter understandingAdvised at beginning to tell interviewer if the problems exist with interpretationRepeated confirmation of mutual understandingPotential problems with using interpretersEasy to miss shades of meaning If necessary – interviewer may substitute another interpreter during interview



Demonstration – Interview Planning

 Review the scenario case factsWalk students through an interview planning and strategy using

o)(7)(E)				

Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(7)(E)

Summary

Interviews – conversations conducted to obtain informationProficiency – increases reliability of interview outcomesInterviews test SAs' resourcefulness and personality – establishing rapport while uncovering relevant information Interviewers can use Documentation from interviews is



evidence



2021-ICLI-00031 1452