

## CRIMINAL CASE DATA MANAGEMENT & INVESTIGATIVE DEVELOPMENT INVENTORY

### Revealing a network – The who they are

#### Analytical data parsing.

Practical thought for analysis: First we need to understand the organization. We need to know the who-is-who and what they do and control.

- Nodes
- Associations
- Roles
- Hierarchy
- Network sub-division
- Centers of gravity
- Control over/ownership

Investigative techniques: All sources of information  
Primary analytical outcome: Association analysis  
Primary analytical technique: Link analysis  
Preferred product type: Graphic representation – Link chart

### Criminal Investigation data differentiation – What we are going to do

#### Enforcement targeting.

Once the network has been charted, the investigators must plan the case and effort priorities. The purpose is to have an effect over the targets. The networks will correlate relationships/associations between people, criminal acts, and assets.

- Targets of investigation (you have proof or leverage over)
- Persons of interest (PI) (have information/knowledge & if do not collaborate could become a target)
- Witnesses
- Victims
- Evidence
- Assets

Investigative techniques: All sources of information  
Primary analytical outcome: Vulnerability analysis  
Primary analytical technique: All available, integrated  
Preferred product type: List/baseball card

### Accounting for actions – What has happened or what they did

#### Geospatial and event data collection & collation.

This is charting the who did what, when and where.

- Criminal acts (SUAs/violations)
- Communications

- Financial transactional activity
- Location (alibi or accusation)

Investigative techniques: All sources of information  
 Primary analytical outcome: Event description  
 Primary analytical technique: Event analysis  
 Preferred product type: Graphic representation - Event chart & SUA list

## **Criminal finance**

### Correlation analysis

The occurrence of criminal acts must be geospatial, and time correlated with financial transactions.

- Identification of sources of wealth (illicit markets & proceeds/licit sources of wealth)
- Points of placement (mechanisms/tactics)
- Storage of proceeds
- Movement of proceeds
- Spending of illicit proceeds or funding illicit activity
- Unknow source of income
- Transactional data review
- Identifying assets (to include digital)

Investigative techniques: All sources of information  
 Primary analytical outcome: Allege money laundering  
 Primary analytical techniques: PLACEMENT ANALYSIS  
 Commodity flow analysis (funds)  
 Unknow source of income analysis  
 Preferred product type: Fund flow (commodity flow) graphic

## **Developing the case – What we know**

### Reasoning our investigation

- Preliminary hypothesis
- Hypothesis and competing hypothesis
- Argument
- Theory of the case
- Anticipating the theory of the defense

Investigative techniques: All sources of information  
 Primary analytical outcome: Event description  
 Primary analytical technique: Event analysis  
 Preferred product type: Written narrative & verbal presentation