

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect.

## Chapter 19 - IFPO-CPO

### Foundations for Surveillance

# Purpose

Organizations, security and law enforcement need alternative methods for protecting property and people effectively. The use of alternative measures through recording devices and surveillance are necessary.

# Surveillance

The basic goal of surveillance is to obtain information that might not be immediately available without a concerted effort, focused attention on the subject(s) and appropriately refined observation skills.

Thoroughly planning a surveillance operation includes, but is not limited to:

- ▶ Personnel
- ▶ Resources
- ▶ Subject focus and backgrounding
- ▶ Operational Security
- ▶ Recording and reporting
- ▶ Communications

***Restrictions:*** Are primarily focused on maintaining a reasonable expectation of privacy for the public, employees, and others. These restrictions may come in the form of:

- ▶ Laws and regulations
- ▶ Organizational policies
- ▶ Company policies

# Types of Surveillance

- ▶ **Covert Operations:** Done in secret without knowledge of the subject(s).
- ▶ **Overt Operations:** In the open and can be identified.
- ▶ **Personal Operations:** Carried out by individuals or teams.
- ▶ **Static Operations:** Intended to determine activities at a particular location.
- ▶ **Mobile Operations:** Focused on the activities of the subject(s) at a variety of locations.
- ▶ **Electronic Operations:** Range from video surveillance to transmission interception and receipt of electronic information.
- ▶ **Digital Surveillance:** Also referred to as “*activity monitoring*”. Focused on the digital footprints of the subject(s).

# Covert Personal Surveillance

- ▶ Watching a subject from a position of concealment or in a manner in which the surveillance is not obvious:
  - ▶ Done in secret
  - ▶ Blending with the surroundings is critical to the success
  - ▶ Primary advantage is it provides for human, on the ground, decision making options.

# Overt Personal Surveillance

- ▶ The execution of visible and open inspection, such as when on a patrol:
  - ▶ Out in the open
  - ▶ Easily identified
  - ▶ Looking for specific types of incidents or situations.
  - ▶ Effective in altering the behavior and responses of people in the observed environment.

# Covert Electronic Surveillance

- ▶ The use of hidden electronic equipment.
  - ▶ When conducting, must be fully aware of all privacy issues.
  - ▶ Should be undertaken after legal consultation so as not to expose the organization to criminal or civil liabilities.
  - ▶ The intent is to surreptitiously record activities, record communications or record conversations.

# Overt Electronic Surveillance

- ▶ Involves the utilization of visible static or pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) cameras to observe activities in a particular area.
  - ▶ Very effective surveillance medium when monitored by an operator.
  - ▶ Allows for post-incident investigations.
  - ▶ Allows for sufficient response of security personnel based on the assessment of the incident.

# Digital Surveillance

- ▶ Usually used in support of broader surveillance activities to assist the investigators with identifying potential surveillance focus points.
  - ▶ Good for identifying associates of target subject.
  - ▶ Social media activity monitoring utilized in planning other surveillance operations.
  - ▶ When allowed, can be used in background investigations of potential employees.

## Equipment Requirements

- ▶ Equipment must be selected based on functionality.
- ▶ Considerations should include:
  - ▶ Environment
  - ▶ Lighting, glare and reflectivity
  - ▶ Nature and scope of the operations
- ▶ Examples of basic surveillance equipment:
  - ▶ Binoculars, Pen, Paper, Camera, Recording unit (audio and/or video), Sophisticated CCTV, Microphones, Power source

# Privacy Issues

- ▶ Be aware of the legal requirements within your jurisdiction
- ▶ Follow the law. Without a clear understanding of the laws and restrictions, it is very easy to violate the law.
- ▶ Never assume the law always apply from one area to another, location or state.

## Recording and Retention

- ▶ Determine your organization's policy.
- ▶ Retain all recording and imagery for the same amount of time that you would for the paper-side of the investigation.
- ▶ Make the most durable record you can.
- ▶ Keep all original copies, recordings, transcripts, photos, notes, etc.
- ▶ Depending upon the country, retention periods may be several years.