



Navigating NIBIN Leads



Speaker



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NIBIN Operational Outputs

- Evidence from one linked event is useful toward proving another linked event
- The same individual(s) are responsible for two or more of the linked events
- These categories equal “investigative potential” of a NIBIN lead



Evaluating/Triaging NIBIN Leads Saves Resources

- Criminal intelligence resources are limited to those leads that triage high
- Investigative resources are limited to only those leads that triage high
- Triage can be seen as a series of “gates” that the NIBIN lead must pass through, requiring a stepped level of resource allotment as the NIBIN lead passes successive “gates”
 - This allows for efficient expenditure of resources



Determining the Investigative Potential of a NIBIN Lead



- NIBIN leads are not created equal
 - Each requires an evaluation for investigative potential—triage
- Triage has two factors
 - Class characteristics
 - Individual characteristics

Determining the Investigative Potential of a NIBIN Lead

- Class characteristics are basic pieces of information from the NIBIN lead
 - Geography, events, and time (GET)
- Individual characteristics are specific, context-related items
 - Solvability factors
- Together, the evaluation of a NIBIN lead for its investigative potential is most effectively accomplished using geography, events, time, and solvability factors (GETS)

GETS

- The first three gates a NIBIN lead must successfully pass through are GET:
 - Geography—What is the geography of the linked events to each other?
 - Events—What are the events?
 - Time—What is the elapsed time between events?
- None of the categories in GET are weighted. That is, each can be determined to create a single picture allowing for very quick evaluation for investigative potential

GETS Examples

- Two linked “shots fired” calls with no witnesses or victims, 450 days apart, 22 miles apart
 - Examination of the geography (22 miles), events (shots fired), and time (450 days) provides class characteristics that rank this lead as having a low investigative potential
 - Evidence from one linked event would not be useful to prove the other linked event
 - It is unlikely that the same individual(s) is responsible for both linked events
- Two linked “shots fired” calls with no witnesses or victims, 4 days apart, .3 miles apart
 - In this example, the events are the same, but the geography and time have been changed, needing a much different evaluation
 - Being “shots fired” events, there is little evidence and, therefore, little potential to use evidence from one to prove the other
 - There is a high probability that the same individual(s) is responsible for both linked events

GETS Examples

- A homicide linked to a crime gun recovery, 1 day apart, on the same block
 - This link has high investigative potential
 - Evidence from one event can be useful to help prove the other linked event
 - There is a high probability that the same individual(s) is responsible for both linked events
- A homicide linked to a crime gun recovery, 2,565 days apart, in two different states
 - The time lowers the investigative potential of this link

Solvability Factors

- Solvability factor is nonballistic information that supports one or both of the two investigative potential categories
 - Similar suspect or suspect vehicle description from witnesses on two or more linked events
 - Similar manner of execution on two or more linked events
 - Robberies occurring in similar fashion (MO)
- Solvability is a fourth-gate determinative individual characteristic of a NIBIN lead

Solvability Factor Examples

- Example
 - A robbery shooting linked to a shooting of an unoccupied vehicle, 78 days apart, in opposite ends of a city
 - Class characteristics of this lead fall in the mid-range of investigative potential
 - More context is needed to flesh out the individual characteristics most commonly found in the incident reports
 - A white Ford Mercury was shot in the second linked event
 - The victim of the robbery/shooting owns a white Ford Mercury and is cooperating in the investigation of the robbery/shooting
- Solvability factor reviews are reserved for those NIBIN leads that passed the GET gates
 - Resource saving

Flexibility for Agency/Regional Environment

Criminal intelligence relating to the area in which linked events occur is subjective to the agency or region examining the NIBIN lead

In some instances, a lead that would triage low through GET might get a subjectively based higher rating because of the intimate knowledge of the area of operation

Summary

- Initial evaluation of the investigative potential of any NIBIN lead through its class characteristics (GET) can be accomplished, in most instances, within three to five minutes
- Incident report review for individual characteristics (solvability factors) requires more time and resources and so is reserved as the fourth and final determinative gate prior to investigative resources being committed
- GETS is a consistent and standardized way to triage NIBIN leads
- GETS is flexible and malleable to the local or regional environment
- GETS informs resource allocations

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