Informant Management & Confidentiality

The critical lifecycle of maintaining control, security, and anonymity for confidential human sources (KA-MOD-011).

The Informant Control Cycle



Recruitment 8 Vetting

- **Assessment:**
 Evaluate motivation,
 reliability, and risk factors.
- **Formal
 Agreement:**
 Clearly define the
 scope of information
 exchange.
- **Identity
 Documentation:**
 Securely log true
 identity and
 biographical data.



Source Handling & Tasking

- **Control:**
 Maintain strict
 separation between
 source and case
 investigators.
- **Tasking:** Assign specific, measurable objectives relevant to the investigation.
- **Handler-Only Contact:** Limit contact to authorized personnel.



Information Validation

- **Corroboration:**
 Cross-verify
 information with
 other intelligence
 and evidence.
- **Debriefing:**
 Record all
 disclosures
 accurately and
 objectively.
- **Risk Assessment
 Update:**
 Continuously review
 the safety level of
 the source.



Deactivation & Review

- **Scheduled
 Reviews:**
 Mandatory, periodic
 review of source
 necessity and utility.
- **Deactivation:**
 Formal termination
 of the relationship
 when no longer
 necessary.
- **Secure
 Archiving:** Ensure
 all records remain
 confidential and
 protected.

Strict Confidentiality Protocols



Source Codification

The true identity is hidden from general case files. Use an internal **code name, reference number, or pseudonym** for all operational communications.



Secure Communications

Use encrypted channels, designated, clean communication devices, and avoid discussing sensitive details in any unsecured environment.



Privilege Management

Information that could reveal the source's identity is protected by **informer's privilege** and should only be disclosed via judicial order or under specific, limited conditions.