
Overview

This standard covers seizing and recording electronic evidence sources to assist an investigation. The subjects of the investigations covered by this standard may be individuals and/or organisations.

It may relate to a criminal or civil investigation, or to due diligence and professional standards.

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Seize and record electronic evidence sources

Performance criteria

You must be able to:

- P1 check that the necessary **authorisations** are in place
- P2 keep a record of the condition and **state of the device** and potentially **relevant information** in the immediate vicinity
- P3 take appropriate action to safeguard the **device** and **relevant information** for the application of physical forensic examinations
- P4 assess the contents of the **device** in an appropriate manner
- P5 choose and apply when appropriate, the appropriate power off method for the **device**
- P6 photograph and label the components of the **device** making specific reference to ancillary leads and connections to the **device**
- P7 appropriately **package**, seal and label the **device** in accordance with current procedures
- P8 keep an accurate contemporaneous record of the seizure using appropriate methods

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Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- K1 legal and organisational requirements
 - K1.1 relevant legislation, policies, procedures, codes of practice, guidelines and applicable standards for seizing and recording electronic evidence sources
 - K1.2 relevant legislation and other organisational requirements
 - K1.3 the limits of your responsibility and level of competence
 - K1.4 the impact of your actions on victims and witnesses
- K2 electronic evidence
 - K2.1 the types of devices that contain electronic evidence and external connections to such devices
 - K2.2 how to obtain information concerning electronic evidence sources that you are unfamiliar with
 - K2.3 methods of protecting and concealing electronic information including encryption
 - K2.4 how to identify and, if appropriate, deal with systems running methods of protecting and concealing electronic information including encryption
 - K2.5 the types of operating systems that you may come across and how to deal with them
 - K2.7 how to preserve the information on battery powered devices
 - K2.8 the types of actions necessary to preserve third party and volatile data sources
- K3 seizing and recording electronic evidence sources
 - K3.1 the reasons for seizing electronic evidence sources
 - K3.2 how to keep a record of the seizure process, the condition and state of the device and the reasons why this is important
 - K3.3 the importance of considering potentially relevant information in the immediate vicinity
 - K3.4 the actions necessary to safeguard the device for forensic examinations
 - K3.5 how to conduct a preview of the contents of electronic devices
 - K3.6 the need to consider physical forensic examinations and the implications for your work
 - K3.7 the importance of maintaining an accurate contemporaneous record using appropriate methods

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Scope/range related to performance criteria

- 1 Authorisations**
 - 1.1 seizure
 - 1.2 capture
 - 1.3 contract or due diligence
 - 1.4 consent
 - 1.5 limitations
- 2 State of the device**
 - 2.1 on or off
 - 2.2 open encryption
 - 2.3 network/remote connections
 - 2.4 running programs/open files
- 3 Relevant information**
 - 3.1 passwords
 - 3.2 phone numbers
 - 3.3 URLs
 - 3.4 user account details
 - 3.5 open encrypted volumes
 - 3.6 information stored remotely
- 4 Device**
 - 4.1 a local 'stand alone' device
 - 4.2 a device linked to a network
- 5 Package**
 - 5.1 faraday bag
 - 5.2 box
 - 5.3 opaque
 - 5.4 anti-static

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