PART I: THE INVESTIGATIVE STAGE – RECOGNITION, COLLECTION, SEARCH
"Used to be in the good old days, you’d roll up and do a search warrant in a drug case and you’d hit the place and you’d find some kilos and some guns and you’d find a black composition notebook where the knuckleheads would have written down who gets how much money, who’s responsible for what drugs. You’d photocopy it and put an exhibit sticker on it and be good to go…

“…Today you’re going to get thumb drives, PDAs, laptops, electronic devices of all kinds, and your ability to understand the digital world and investigate there is the essence of all law enforcement.”
TOPIC 1

You Need to First Know What is Out There
Practical Topics:

• Info contained within digital devices
  → What is available
  → How to preserve data

• Data contained outside the devices
  → Service providers
  → Cloud

• Tracking digital devices
  → Historical
  → Real-time

• Info related to motor vehicles
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell Service Provider:</th>
<th>(Specific) App:</th>
<th>Cloud Storage:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call Detail Records</td>
<td>Location data</td>
<td>iCloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS/MMS Packet Data</td>
<td>Social media data</td>
<td>Dropbox</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Financial app data</td>
<td>Google Drive</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Health app data</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Travel App data</td>
<td>Microsoft OneDrive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Digital Devices

- Types of Data Available
- How to Preserve Data

Data contained within the device itself
# TYPES OF AVAILABLE DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Layer:</th>
<th>Second Layer:</th>
<th>Third Layer:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>Location data</td>
<td>Meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Lists</td>
<td>Social media data</td>
<td>Deleted data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texts</td>
<td>Internet history</td>
<td>Encrypted data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Financial app data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photos</td>
<td>Health app data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Videos</td>
<td>Travel App data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First Layer Data:

- Contact lists, call logs, texts, photos, videos.
- Evidence of the drug trafficking crime.
- Evidence of the participants.
- Evidence of the conspiracy.
Second Layer Data:

- Location data
- Social media data
- Internet history
- Financial app data
- Health app data
- Travel app data
Corroboration of criminal activity

- Social media data includes photos, videos, communications
- Internet history can show efforts to learn info related to criminal activity
- Financial app data can show transactions or where suspect keeps his money
Corroboration and/or contradiction of other activity and witness statements
Identification of targets and co-conspirators/associates by their online information

- App data can give you usernames and social media platforms used
Third Layer Data

Type of data
- Meta data
- Deleted data
- Encrypted data

Issues
- Can provide the same info as first and second layer data
- Often requires more work to get it
- Can be inaccessible due to technology limitations
WHAT IS METADATA?

Info that identifies or “tags” the data at issue:

- Date/Time Stamp
- Location Stamp
- Author
- Location information
- Type of device used
DELETED DATA

Always get a physical extraction, if possible, in order to get the deleted data
ENCRIPTED DATA

Encrypted data may be available on the device itself

- WhatsApp
- Snapchat
- Facebook?
Types of Available Data

Cell Service Provider:

- CDR’s
- SMS, voicemail content (maybe)
- Location Data
- Cell Mapping
Vehicle Location Tracking – Other Options:

- Devices used by private parties to monitor their vehicles remotely
- Private onboard systems (OnStar, BMW)
- SIM cards through VINS
Other Location Tracking Options:

Location history in:
- Google
- iPhone
- Facebook
- Instagram
- WhatsApp
- Snapchat
Real-Time Geolocation Tracking

Cellphone “pinging”
• Two statutes govern:
  • § 16-3-303.5
  • § 18-9-312(1.5)
• Exigent Circumstances

IP “trap and trace”
• PC to believe the person is using an account or device connected to the internet
• Get IP address(es) of where the target logged in - in real time - then obtain physical location of IP address
• Companies will honor exigent requests
TRACKING MOTOR VEHICLES

GPS trackers – need warrant

- Get authorization to install, monitor, and maintain, even on private property
- Get permission to “spot monitor” vehicle on an hourly or daily basis if the vehicle leaves CO
APP DATA TIPS:

- Think creatively about what might help your case
- Know the language/slang while analyzing the data
DATA FROM APPLICATIONS/ISPS

App Data:

- Content
- Account Info
- Location Data
Google

• Location History
• Google Photos
• Google Maps
• Gmail
• IP Addresses
• Google Pay
• Google Hangout
• Area-based Search Warrants
• And So Much More...
Facebook

- Different kinds of available data
- Messenger data is a gold mine
- Proper identification of account holder: www.Facebook.com[uid]—
CLOUD DATA

- iCloud, Dropbox, Google Drive, Mega, Microsoft One Drive, NextCloud

- Can give additional info beyond the device

- Preservation request should be done ASAP, even if you have device
Digital Devices

More than cell phones…
OTHER DIGITAL DEVICE SOURCES

- Cars
- Drones
- LPRs
- Gaming devices
Internet of Things [IoT]

- Echo, Google home
- Refrigerators
- Watches and Fitbits
- Smart home devices
- Home surveillance cameras
- Video doorbells
- Kids’ toys
VEHICLES – EDRs

Event Data Recorder:
• Records data related to vehicle’s speed, direction, etc.
• Based on a tamper-proof, read-write memory device.
• Some continuously record data, overwriting the previous few minutes vehicle stops.
• Others are activated by crash-like events
In-Vehicle Infotainment (IVI)
In-Car Entertainment (ICE)

• Collection of hardware and software in vehicles that provides audio or video entertainment.
• Systems can include steering wheel audio controls and hands-free voice control
• Includes: automotive navigation systems; video players; USB and Bluetooth connectivity; Carputers; In-car internet and WiFi
VEHICLE DATA

What can you get?

- Doors open/closed
- Bluetooth connections
- Gear Shifts
- Lights on/off
- USB attachments
- GPS location data
- Calls made
- Wifi connections
- System reboots

- All or most communications data downloaded when phone is synced to system.
- Doesn’t matter if phone is locked or not
Topic 2

You Then Need to Know How to Collect it Properly
Digital Devices

How to Preserve Data

- In the field (no warrant)
- In search warrants
Preservation of cellphones
Search Warrants

Two kinds of search warrants:

General – search warrant to take/seize all mobile devices recovered at a particular location (including associated hardware and storage media).

Specific – search warrant to access/seize all the data in a particular device.
Preservation requests to include in general warrant

Ask for authorization to take steps to preserve and safeguard the data in any mobile devices encountered during the search.

• Request to access the phone to put it in airplane mode and turn off WiFi and Bluetooth
  • NOTE: keep phone powered on
• Request on-scene extraction to preserve the data.
• Request authority for biometric unlock
USE YOUR CREATIVITY TO OBTAIN PASSWORD AND/OR CONSENT
Victim-Witness Devices

- Device(s) belonging to victims and uninvolved witnesses require special privacy protections
- Consent – remember what YOU see, you will likely have to provide to the defense
- Limit search if necessary and document the limitation.
- Protective orders for discovery purposes
- Be careful of screenshots – some apps will notify the sender that a screenshot was taken
Digital Evidence

- Data contained outside the device
  - Service Provider
  - Cloud Storage

- Types of Data Available
- How to Preserve and Obtain Data
PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

- Records from ISPs, social media accounts, email accounts, phone records – all electronic records
- Probable cause NOT required for preservation request
- Preservation requests:
  - Most companies accept preservation requests online
  - If not – send preservation letter immediately
basics related to DE
search warrants

Key principles: specificity, probable cause
PARTICULARITY of the location to be searched

- The easy part – identify the device to be searched or the business entity that you are seeking records from
- If seeking records, list name and address of business, registered agent, and LE portal (if available)
- Search.org – list of ISP providers with contact info
PARTICULARITY of the data you want to receive

- List all the data you want to receive
  - For records: some data types are consistent between ISPs and some are different, find a good template or check the company’s TOS/PP
- Don’t forget data which tends to show possession and control of the device or account
Overbreadth

- The need for attribution and authentication can justify a broad search, but...
- “Any and all data” IS NOT OK...nor is “including but not limited to...”
Additional Court Orders

- Order for Nondisclosure
  18 U.S.C. §2705

- Order to Not Cancel Account

- Order to Seal
  C.R.S. §16-3-304(2)
Topic 3

You Next Need to Know How to Search and Seize the Data
Search of Devices

- Physical devices:
  - Obtain the device
  - Unlock if necessary
    - Cellebrite Advanced Services
    - GrayKey
  - Extract the data
    - Software-based tools: Cellebrite, Oxygen, Magnet, Final Mobile
    - Other methods: JTAG, ISP, Chip Off
  - Parse/Carve the data to put it in readable form
Search of Records

- Electronic records:
  - Preserve the account – AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!
  - Submit a warrant or subpoena for the records
  - Subject the returns to a tool that will ingest the data and provide it in a more readable form
FINAL THOUGHTS

CONSIDER:

▪ What type of evidence is available?
▪ What is the source of the evidence?
▪ Do you have access to the evidence or do you need a warrant for it?
▪ What is the extent of the search authorized by your facts?