

After the Arrest

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Agenda

Introduction

Where we've been

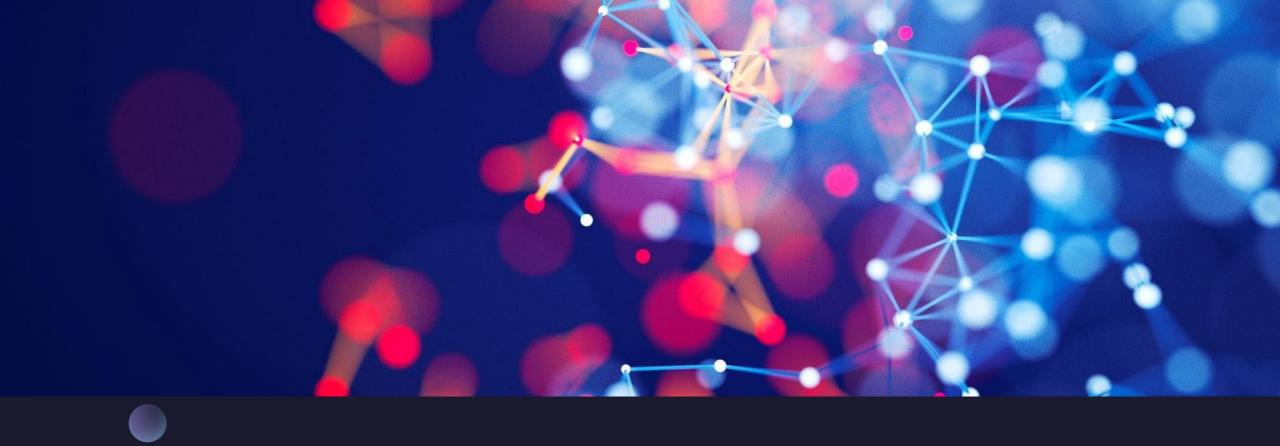
Gathering and disseminating data after the arrest

Evaluating your products and recommendations

Documentation

Preparing for court and future series

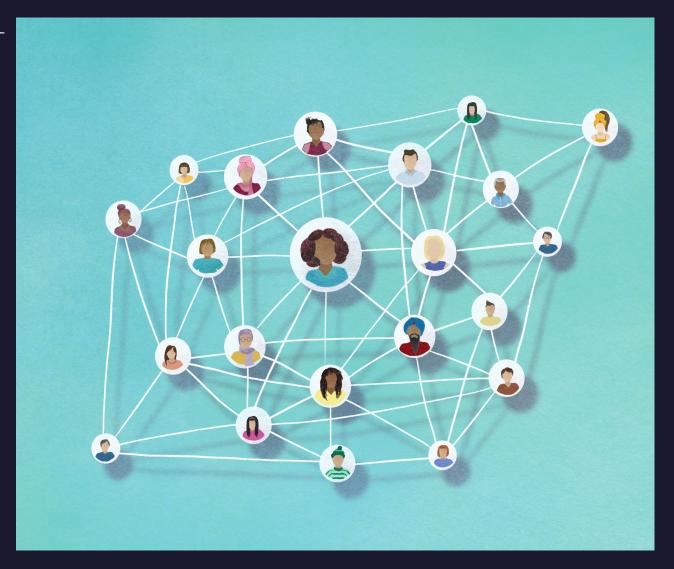
Final tips & takeaways



Culmination of the Tactical Analysis Series

Where We've Been

- Identified a pattern of criminal behavior
- Collected, cleaned, and managed our data
- Conducted pattern analysis
- To include spatial and temporal analysis
- Conducted criminal behavior and tactical profiling
- Created a forecast and disseminated our product
- Made recommendations for a response
- Evaluate, feedback, documentation, and prosecution



Offender Arrested – Now What

Next steps will depend on the needs of your requestor

Option 1: Further analysis of past crimes not included in the initial recognized pattern

Option 2: Self-evaluation of the success of the product and soliciting feedback

Both steps must be completed, but the order will depend on the needs of the detectives/officers/prosecutors

May also be asked to assist with any media releases, so be prepared to be flexible

Additional evaluation will be needed for any products created under option I and media releases

Sample Checklist

(stay flexible)



Searching for Past Incidents

- Often there are crimes that don't quite match the elements in the series that are discounted initially that may be connected
- Possibility that the offender was interrupted before they could commit their crime or they were doing reconnaissance (trespassing)
- Escalation of behavior (peeping Tom to sexual assault)
- Perfection of MO as they go along (originally stealing a variety of items before targeting specific goods)
- Location may have changed over time, so the additional incidents were missed in the first round of analysis

Searching for Past Incidents

INCIDENTS

- Review the specific crime being investigated and search for related crime types
- Read narratives
- Conduct searches based on MO and signature (if known)
- Conduct further spatial/temporal analysis
- Review again after the interview

CALLS FOR SERVICE

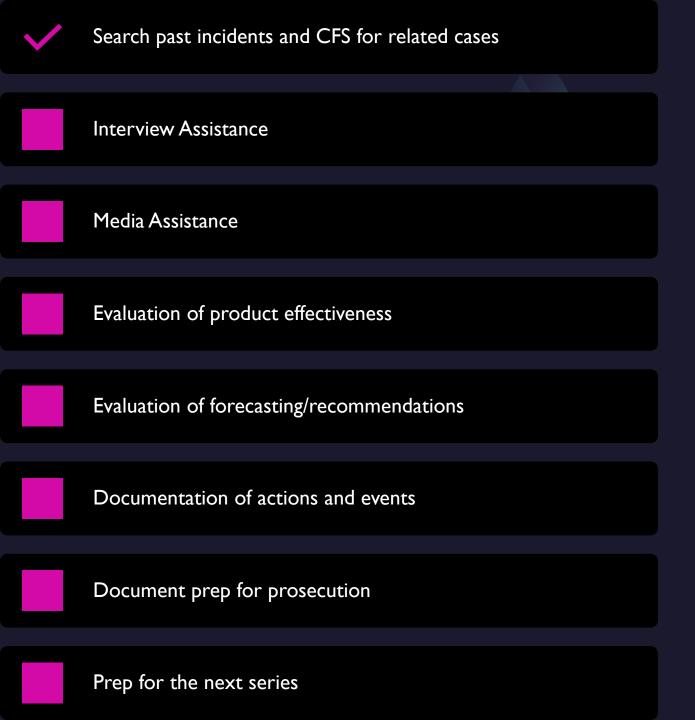
- Review for related incidents don't forget minor CFS that may be connected
- Check locations around the crimes before and during the period of the known crimes occurring
- Read narrative notes if available
- If unique CFS, then speak with the officer who responded

Searching for Past Incidents Other Agencies

- Reach out to neighboring agencies for similar incidents
- Engage other agencies before and after the interview may expand search area
- If applicable and not already done, request and examine cell phone data once a suspect has been identified (may generate new leads or evidence of other crimes)
- Submit major crimes to state police clearinghouses with a summary (possibly a bulletin if allowed) and your contact information. Other agencies may be able to connect their crimes to your crimes. Can also do this at the federal level.

Example of Retroactive Searches

- Suspect arrested on suspicion of sexual assault
- Check the MO of offender to include location, location type, victim type, any signature aspects (if present), weapons used, etc. Don't forget types of items stolen if examining burglaries/car larcenies
- Check calls for service for nuisance crimes that may not have warranted a report Peeping Tom, trespassing or crimes that aren't exactly the same as that which the suspect is accused indecent exposure, burglary with nothing stolen/odd items stolen.
- Monitor the locations of possibly related events to see if the incidents stop after the arrest may indicate your suspect was involved



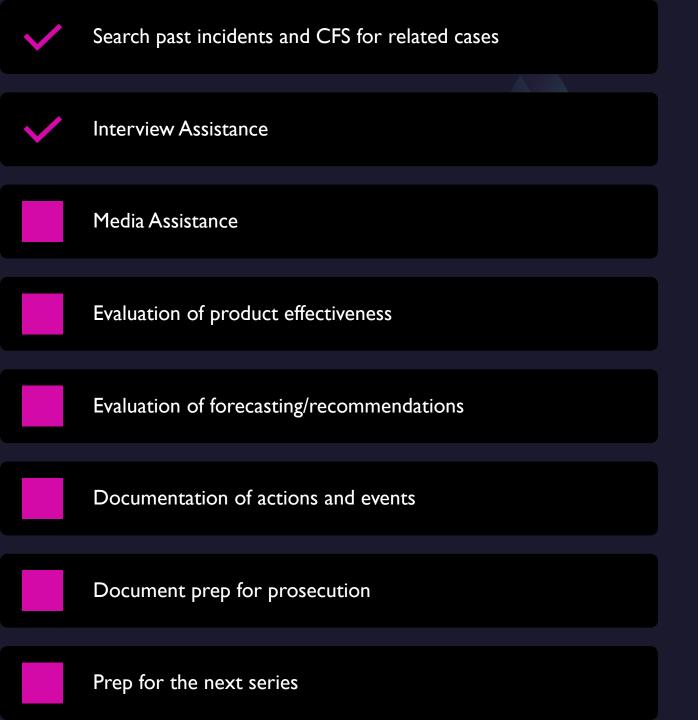
Interview Assistance

Interview/Interrogation Assistance

- Step may take place before or after you have a chance to search for additional cases/CFS. May occasionally happen concurrently with interview
- Ideally you would be able to search this prior to the interview taking place.
- Always want to search for other cases before (if possible) and after the interview
- Assistance at this stage will vary by department and investigator some would like more help than others
- At smaller agencies, officers may approach you with thoughts on related cases
- Major benefit to having an analyst is the CFS research as an officer may not go out to minor calls

Interview/Interrogation Assistance

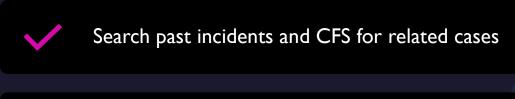
- If you are invited to the interview, take notes (if allowed) and follow the investigator's lead.
- Provide additional possible offenses to investigator
- Confirm which cases are part of the series
- Note locations/people that the offender mentions for follow up research. Try to sketch connections between individuals based on what the suspect is providing for a link chart later
- Tiny bit of Trust with a healthy dose of Verify suspect may lie!
- Don't insert yourself without guidance
- Research other involved agencies and put your investigator in touch with their investigator

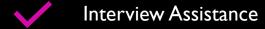


Media Assistance

Media Assistance

- In high profile cases, you may be asked to assist in creating the media release
- Consult with the prosecutor if possible before releasing information that may be sensitive. If this isn't possible, err on the side of caution. You can always send out more information later.
- Minimum information is generally suspect name, description, charges at the time of the media release, town/state of suspect, brief summary of incidents, and agency contact information to report other incidents or information that may be relevant
- Locate most recent mugshot
- Can provide stats on increase/decrease in crime and demonstrate the increase in the number of incidents caused by this crime spike







- Evaluation of product effectiveness
- Evaluation of forecasting/recommendations
- Documentation of actions and events
- Document prep for prosecution
- Prep for the next series

Evaluation of Product Effectiveness and Forecasting/Recommendations

Evaluation of Product Effectiveness

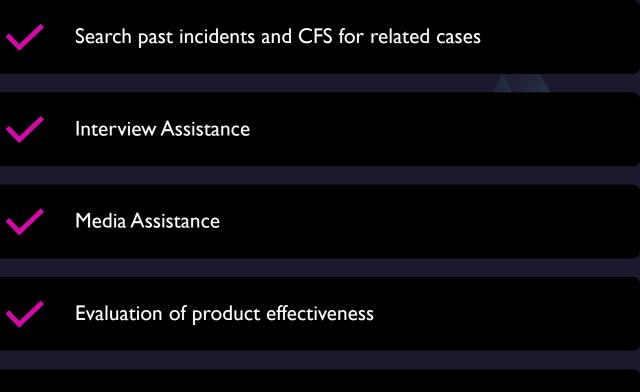
- Once the interview/arrest excitement has calmed, it is time to evaluate your products
- Ongoing effort evaluate after initial investigation, after interview, after prosecution if provide products for them
- Revisit your original bulletins/products during the investigation and examine them for correctness. Ensure the correct cases were included and note why any were excluded
- Reach out to stakeholders and determine if the messaging was effective easy to read, contained pertinent information, make sure they actually read it

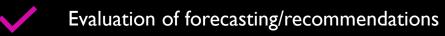
Evaluation of Forecasting/Recommendations

- Did your forecasting prove accurate (or at least somewhat accurate)?
 - Don't worry if it didn't! There are a lot of factors that may play into an erroneous forecast. Just evaluate your work and try to determine why it didn't line up with what actually happened
- Were your recommendations taken?
- How were your recommendations received?
- Meet with stakeholders in person if possible to gather feedback. You can email, but sometimes tone is lost and you may get fewer responses
- Evaluation doesn't need to be formal. Often a natural conversation is best

Evaluation

- Regardless of the feedback you receive, don't take it personally.
- Plan for changes in the future and take notes to create improved documents
- Make sure your dissemination list is up to date, especially for outside agencies
- You may get mixed feedback or feedback you can't implement. You are only able to do what you can do so you must evaluate the feedback during your evaluation period WHEW!
- May need to create your products in a few different ways to reach your target audience.
- Some will not read it regardless of what you do again don't take it personally.





- Documentation of actions and events
- Document prep for prosecution

Prep for the next series

Documentation of Actions and Events

Documentation of Actions



Ideally will be occurring continuously throughout the process so you can recall details accurately



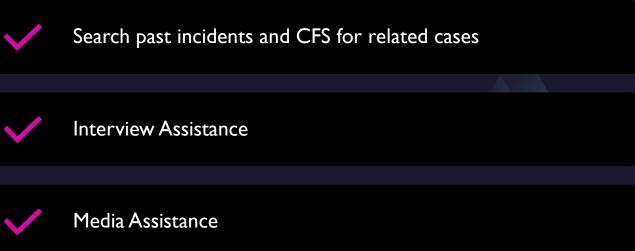
Document your process for your future self



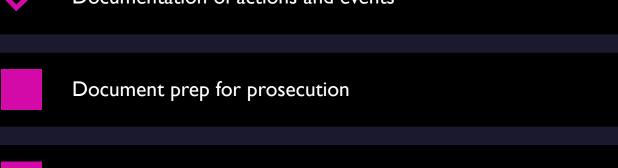
May need documentation for court

Document Events

- This is a two step process
- First, create a timeline for yourself about the evolution of the case.
 - Include when the series was realized, when communications went out, actions taken by the department, date of arrest, and date of interview. May need to update with new charges and upcoming court cases
- Second, create a timeline of the criminal events. Start with the confirmed cases or cases in which the suspect is charged formally. Then create a timeline that includes potential crimes and calls for service. May need to be updated throughout the process







Prep for the next series

Document Prep for Prosecution

Document Prep for Prosecution

- May be asked to assist the prosecutors in creating exhibits for trial
- Meet with stakeholders to determine what they need to go to court
- Likely need to use the timeline you created for the events. Ask the prosecutor how they would like the information presented, and be careful to only include the incidents they wish to include
- May want your bulletin*
 - If you made changes during the series, make sure you document an explanation in case the defense questions it
- Be prepared to demonstrate how you determined this to be a series and what ties the events together

Bulletin/Internal Products

- Generally, bulletins and similar internal products are considered investigative leads and thus not part of the investigative case file
- Also considered unfinished intelligence because it is a changing, dynamic document
- Needs to be independently corroborated by other information such as interviews, reports, evidence, etc.
- If detective specifically mentions it or enters it into evidence, then it may be requested
- Analysts should be offered proper training and prep if expected to present it in court

Document Prep for Prosecution

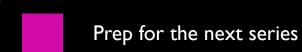
- May be asked to create charts for phone analysis if done
- Link charts can be very helpful to allow juries to visualize connections between people/places
- Timelines beneficial to help juries track the suspect's behavior
- Potentially need to prep lead investigator to testify. Prepare documents for their use in court
- Remember your audience. Don't assume that people understand the intricacies of your role and prepare
 jury-friendly exhibits. Also will need to combat the CSI effect. Will largely fall on the
 prosecutor/investigator, but keep this in mind when creating your exhibits.
- Keep it simple for prosecutors. Always create summaries explaining documents. Your case isn't their only case so make their job a little easier.
- Prep to testify if asked.



Documentation of actions and events

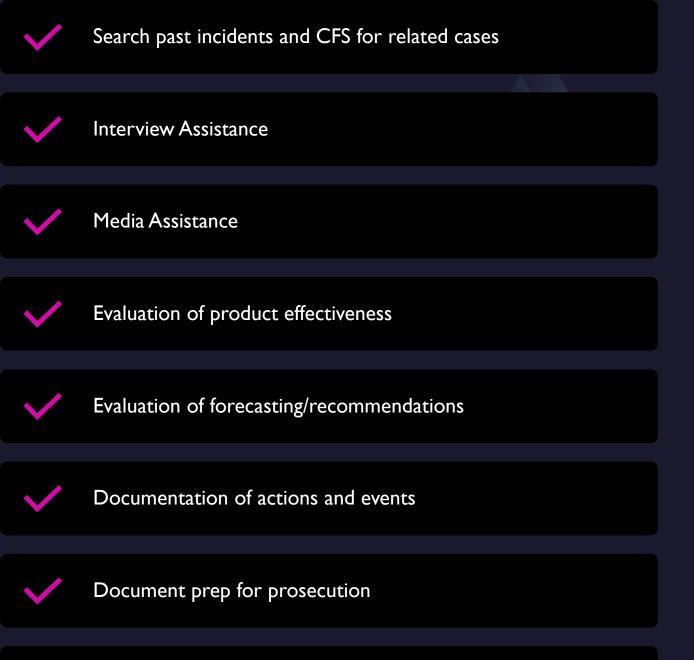
Document prep for prosecution

Prep for Next Series



Prep for Next Series

- Most series won't take up the entirety of your time, so you'll likely be working on series simultaneously or at least consecutively
- Feedback has been collected and now you must implement it on your next project
- Continue cleaning your data and creating tools to parse your data more quickly
- Use your checklist and set up procedures to make dissemination more efficient and effective
- Continue networking and forming relationship with nearby agencies to expedite communication when series reach across LE boundaries



Prep for the next series

List Complete!

Final Tips and Takeaways

Document everything as you go. It will save you time in the future. Don't forget your checklists!

Create timelines as you go with the thought that they may be used by a party beyond you

Stay in communication with your stakeholders to make sure you are providing them with useful information and products

Evaluate and seek out feedback for your products

Maintain strong relationships with outside agencies, investigators, and other analysts in the field. They can help out when you get stuck.

Don't take any negative feedback personally or get discouraged. You can do this! Make sure you take care of yourself and your mental health.

Thank you for attending the series!

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