

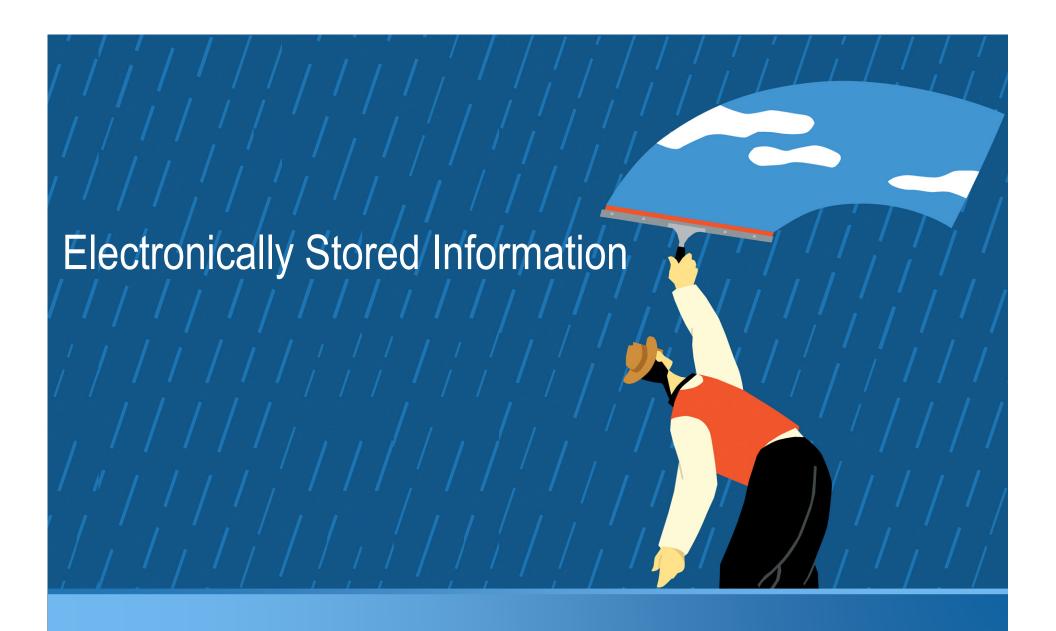


Agenda



- » Electronically Stored Information
- » Preliminary Investigative Considerations
- » Collections: Scope and Capture
- » Interrogation of Electronic Data
- » Forensics and Data Analysis







Common Sources of Electronic Evidence: Where to Look















HD DVD





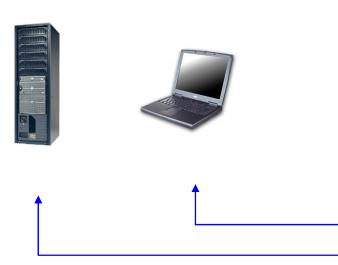


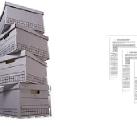


Boxes of Bytes: Putting It All in Perspective



Assumptions:





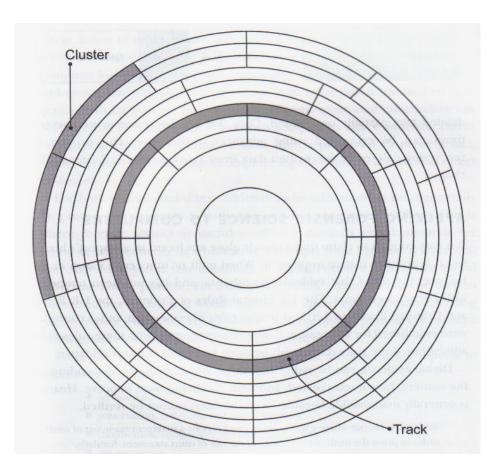
60,000

1	2,500	50	Megabytes
10	25,000	500	riegabytes
20	50,000	1	
100	250,000	5	
200	500,000	10	
300	750,000	15	
400	1,000,000	20	Gigabytes
500	1,250,000	25	
1,000	2,500,000	50	
2,000	5,000,000	100	
5,000	12,500,000	250	
10,000	25,000,000	500	
20,000	50,000,000	1	
40,000	100,00,000	N ₂ \V	Terabytes

150,000,000

Forms of Digital Data





» Active

Files that "actively" reside on the user's hard drive and/or the network server

» Archival

Data and files compiled in back-up tapes

» Replicant

Temporary files created by programs, also called "ghost" files

» Residual

Deleted files and e-mails, are not actually deleted until the medium has been destroyed or completely overwritten

» Metadata

Embedded information surrounding the content or "data about the data"



Metadata - Definitions



- "Metadata" means (i) information embedded in a Native File that is not ordinarily viewable or printable from the application that generated, edited, or modified such Native file; and (ii) information generated automatically by the operation of a computer or other information technology system when a Native File is created, modified, transmitted, deleted or otherwise manipulated by a user of such system.
- » "Native File" means ESI in the electronic format of the application which such ESI is normally created, viewed, and/or modified.
- Static Image" means a representation of ESI produced by converting a Native File into a standard image format capable of being viewed and printed on a standard computer system.



Metadata - Types

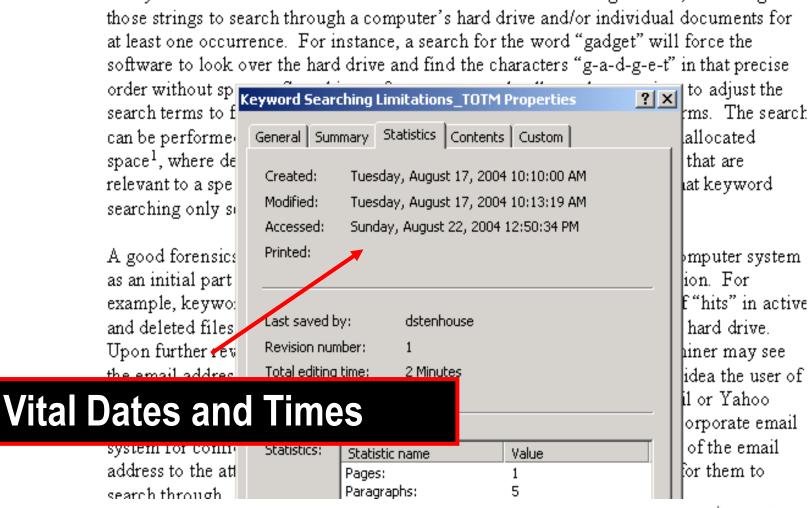


- » "System Metadata" is data that is automatically generated by a computer system.
 - > Examples: author, date and time of creation, and the date the document was modified.
- "Substantive Metadata" is data that reflects the substantive changes made to the document by the user created as a function of the application software used to create the document or file. It remains with the document when it is moved or copied.
 - Examples: prior edits, editorial comments, instructions how to display fonts and spacing text of actual changes to a document.
- "Embedded Metadata" means the text, numbers, content, data or other information that is directly or indirectly inputted into a Native File by a user and which is not typically visible to the user viewing the output display of the Native File on a screen or print out.
 - Examples: spreadsheet formulas, hidden columns, linked files (such as sound files),
 hyperlinks, and certain database information.



Metadata - Types

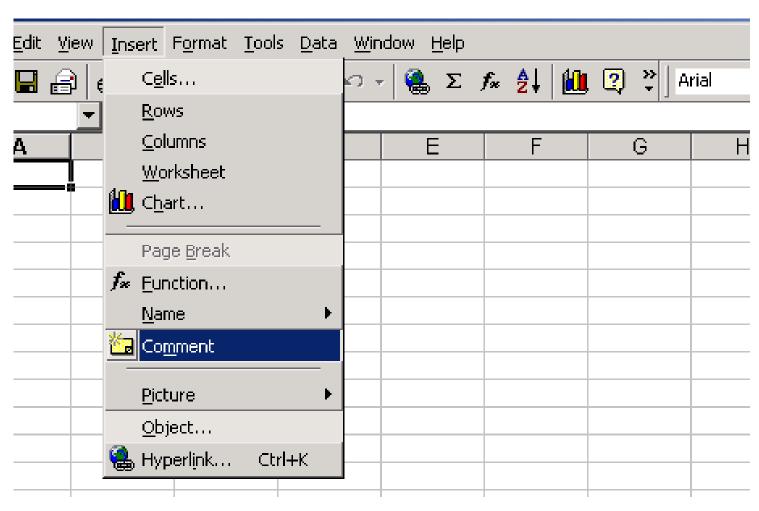






MS Excel "Comments"

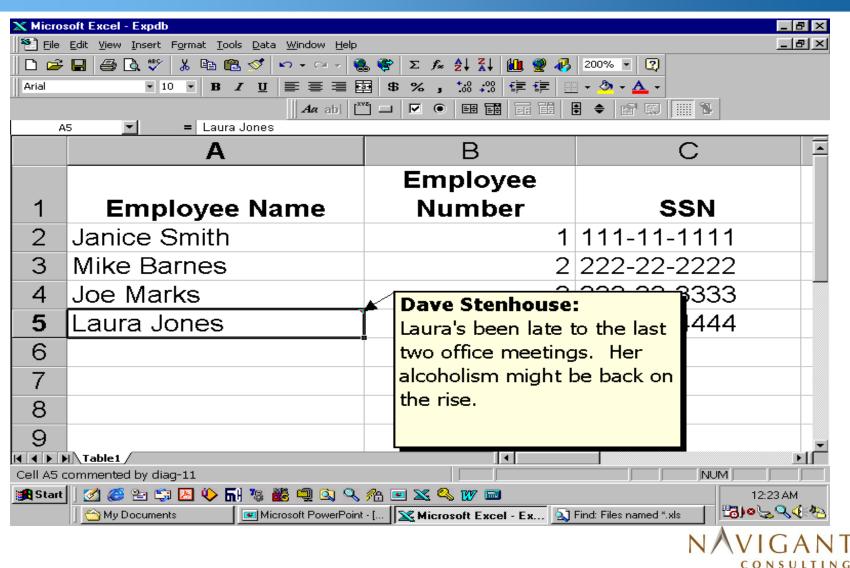






Embedded Data









Initial Preliminary Considerations



- » Information gathering during kickoff
 - Understand history of players
 - > Allegations/issues
 - > Information already developed
- » Geographic locations
 - > Data privacy and protection laws
 - Data export
 - > Travel requirements



Initial Preliminary Considerations (cont'd)



- Covert or overt investigation and cover story if necessary
 - > Collections vs. notification (conducted as part of audit, annual reviews, risk assessments)
- » Internal resources available to work with independent investigators
 - > Role of IT department
 - > Appropriate information gathering process



Initial Preliminary Considerations: Working as a Team



- » Teaming Strategies: Close alignment with Compliance, Investigators, and Forensic Accountants
 - > Communication on IT policies and procedures/environment
 - Aid in activation of logging mechanisms
 - Telephones/mobile devices (if company or government owned)
 - Fax machines
 - Security logs (pass cards, security codes)
 - > Active cross-communication re: data and systems/sources of interest







Collection Planning





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Collection Planning: Ask the Right Questions First



- » Develop an understanding of the relevant information systems
 - > Physical inspection
 - > Interview
 - Get an organizational chart
 - > Obtain a schematic overview of the computer systems
 - > Identify business owners
 - Understand retention policies



Collection Planning: Ask the Right Questions First (cont'd)



- Determine what evidence exists and where it's likely to reside
 - Who's got what, where, in what form?
 - Who keeps what and for how long?
 - Reporting features
- » Custodian focused inquiries and capture
 - > Inventory listings
 - AD listings
 - > Interview Custodians
 - Assistants



Appropriately Scope, but Cast a Wide Net



- » Secure computers and data
- » Create forensic images of computer hard drives and complete appropriate documentation
- » Retrieve or isolate backup tapes
- » Retrieve loose media
- » Mobile devices
- » Retrieve logs



We now have copies of the initial evidence. Now what?



- » Identify critical dates, keywords, custodians, documents type
- » What does the "smoking gun" look like?
- » Extract files from local drives
- » Recover deleted files
- » Prepare data for review







Key Decisions for Document Review (Custodian Material)



- » Review Platform considerations:
 - Getting arms around data quickly
 - > Pre-defined set of terms vs. refining and targeting data
 - Foreign language identification capabilities
 - Large-scale review by large teams
 - Review methodology: custodian vs. issue review
 - Tagging and coding functionality
 - Production and reporting capabilities
 - > Pre-processing steps: Single vs. Multi-step
 - Cost models (processing and hosting)



Early Case Assessment Tools

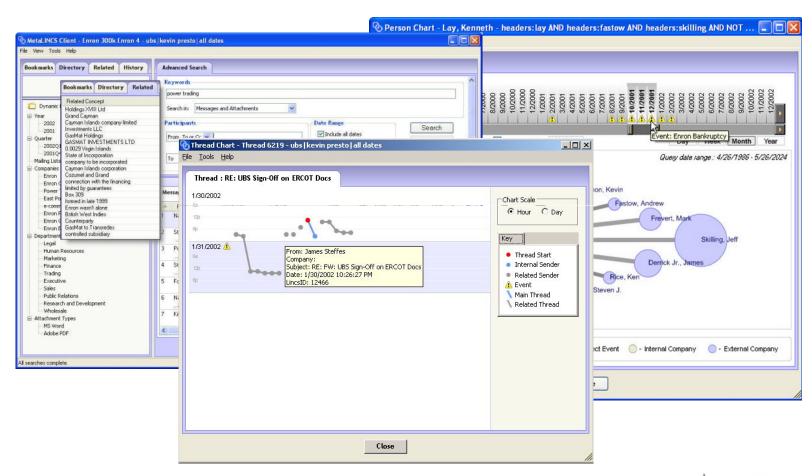


- » Concept/contextual analysis
 - > Determines what themes/concepts are being discussed and in what context
 - Unbiased, system-based view of what the documents are about
- » Email threads/social networking analysis
 - Determine time period and recipients of an email
 - > Frequency with which someone receives email from another person and patterns
 - Gaps in email correspondence
 - Unusual times for sending messages
 - Manner in which email was sent/received to specific people (To, From, CC, BCC)



User Experience





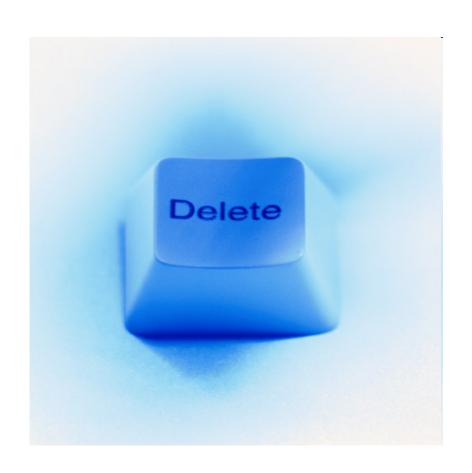






What Happens to Deleted Files?





- » Operating system just marks space as available
- » True text of file still viewable with forensic software
- » Text may stay on computer's hard drive for years



Unallocated Space



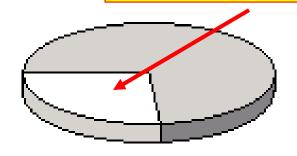
Local Disk (C:)

Local Disk

Capacity: 37.2 GB

Used: 27.0 GB

Unallocated Space



- » Remainder of space on the hard drive
- Is constantly used by the computer's operating system
- May hold vast amounts of old information
- » Exists on most electronic media



Data Forensics and Further Targeted Data Inquiries



» Email

- Did the custodian have suspect communications with others not identified as custodians
- Was anything deleted? Wiped?
- Run keyword searches against fragments, partially overwritten data
- » Files on images
 - Was anything deleted? Wiped?
 - What websites were accessed and when?
- » Webmail & IM
 - John Tennes Line State Stat
 - > Identify if other custodians of interest used webmail account



Web-Based Email: Spotlight





- » Hotmail and Yahoo are widely used
- » Mostly used for personal mail
- » Messages are read while on the internet
- » Pages are in "HTML" format
- » Data may exist with some frequency in unallocated space of hard drive



Data Forensics and Further Targeted Data Inquiries (cont'd)



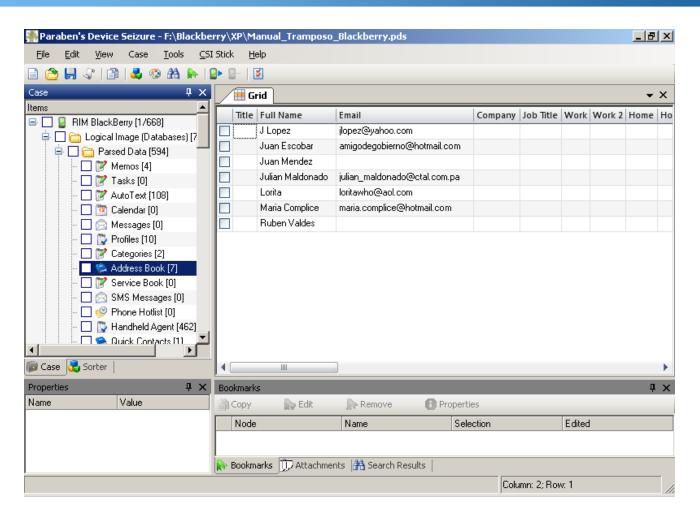
- Consider review of non-email based blackberry data

 - Identify call logs and address books
- » Consider other mobile devices
- » Collect additional data based on the above findings
 - Image custodians additional computers
 - Image additional media and server locations identified
 - Image additional custodian computers, email, and media that have been identified



Forensics: Mobile Device - Non-Email Data







Ongoing Drill Down Efforts

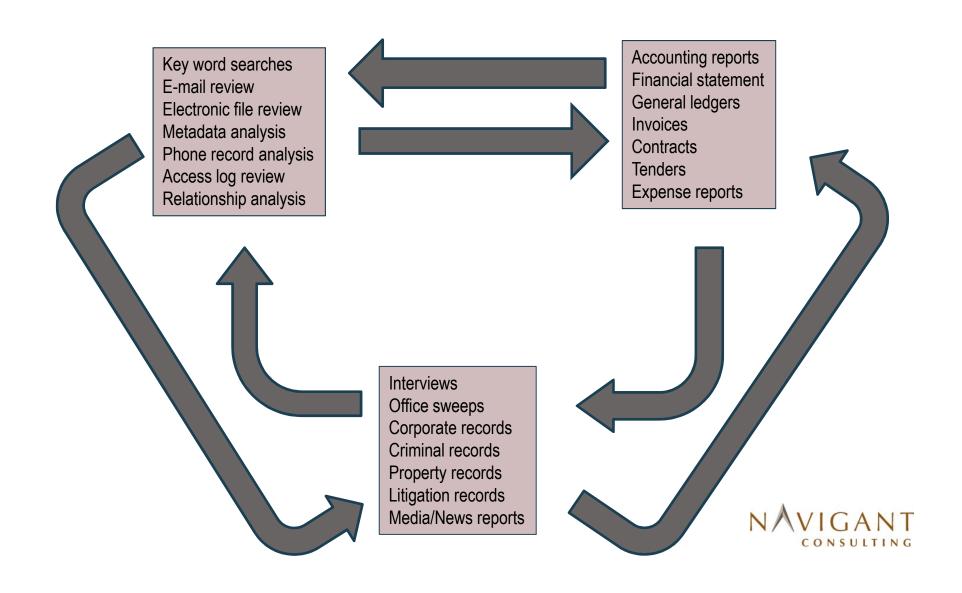


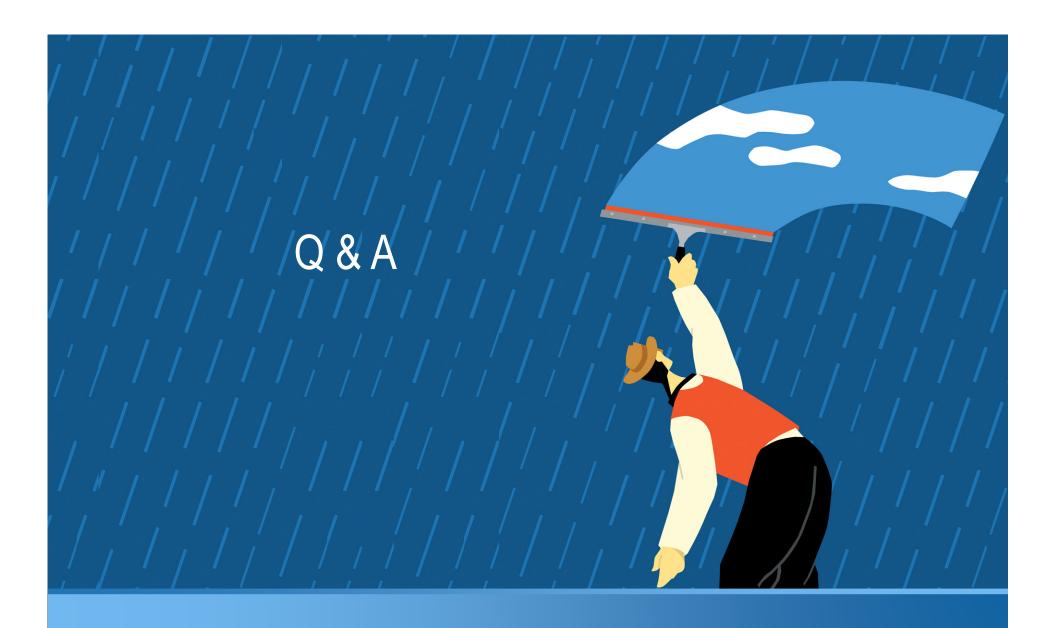
- » Identify additional custodians
- » Data sources
- » Revise keywords
- » Extract relevant emails and files
- » Recover web pages
- » Additional documents for review



Ideal Investigative Workflow and Methodology







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