

Transcript - Proficiency Creates Simplicity: Cross-Platform Investigations for Tribal Probation Officers

So welcome to the National Criminal Justice Training Center webinar, Proficiency Creates Simplicity-- Cross Platform Investigations for Tribal Probation Officers. My name is Greg Brown, and I will be moderating for you today.

I am a manager with the National Criminal Justice Training Center, and I've been working with NCJTC for probably 26 or 27 years, many of those as an associate in the probation reentry field, and for the last six years full-time managing our tribal corrections and reentry grant through the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

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I'm pleased to introduce our presenter today, Aaron Duncan. Aaron has been in law enforcement for 15 years, beginning his career with the Washington State Patrol. He later became a tribal probation officer with the Tulalip tribal government, where he still works as the interim pretrial and Probation Services Manager at the Tulalip Tribal Court.

Over his career, Aaron has gained a specialized understanding of GPS, SCRAM, SCRAM CAM checks, alcohol monitoring, financial crimes, surveillance, wellness, and community service. The other thing that I'll just toot Aaron's horn for, and our own as well, is he's a tribal probation and reentry academy graduate that's now come to do some work with us to share his knowledge with you all in the field. So with that, I'm going to turn it over to you, Aaron.

All right. Thank you, everybody. Thanks, Greg, for introducing me. And Aaron Duncan, probation interim manager. I've obviously 15 years law enforcement, financial crimes and probation. There's a lot we're going to talk about today, and these objectives is to locate those red flags in an extensive or mediocre background check, explain the legal and ethical considerations of background checks, including consent, disclosure, and record retention.

We're going to be able to demonstrate use of various investigative techniques, including online research, reference checks, and criminal histories. This is more of a Detectives 101 course. So law enforcement, you can use this later on in your life too, if you want to continue beyond probation to working on the road as a trooper or sheriff or a local tribal police officer as well. So let's continue here.

Supervision strategies-- so I want to do a thorough background investigation because this assists me in tailoring case management plans to each of my specific client's individual needs. I'm going to look at their social media, their social patterns, if they have driving records that are extensive for DWLS, insurance, speeding. I want to address that and get them a driver's license so they can actually drive legally.

A lot of my clients do have that issue here on the reservation, and we work with them, especially in our wellness program with our Tribal Office of Civil Legal Aid. If you have any questions about that, I'll get you my email. And hopefully, we can get you services, or I can assist you with getting services for those clients. And they will mediate and consolidate debts towards getting their license back in the future. That's one example.

We're also coupled with our risk and needs assessment. Tulalip uses a risk and needs triage assessment on initial intake, and also a LS/CMi. It's a very extensive and an intense questionnaire. And then we're also going to cross-check that with a background check to reveal the truthfulness of a client because if they're not going to be honest with us, they're not being honest with themselves. So we're going to catch them on some stuff and correct that behavior.

The purpose of using platforms during investigations is utilizing everything that we have. It's an all-encompassing picture of a person's pattern of life-- the social and criminal aspect and everything else that goes along with it; proactive mitigation of risk relating to case management with a history of criminal activities, misconduct, fraud and other harmful behaviors.

We want to see their pattern of life starting at young. If I have a client that's 40 years old, and I start seeing a juvenile record from petty theft to when they graduate into being an adult and they start getting driving, other stuff like that, I want to see that history, either tribal, city, county, state, and federal, wherever they may bounce around to other jurisdictions.

It gives me an all-encompassing view of their life so I can create a case plan to stop that behavior and find something that's more proactive-- or sorry. Let's say-- yeah, more proactive instead of destructive behavior, not only to themselves but the community.

So you've got to start somewhere and that is, who's the individual-- date of birth, other basic identifying information. Social Security is an awesome one, even get a copy of any tribal ID. That's what we require in our office now, getting a copy of the tribal ID or county or state ID.

Let's see here. Oh, why. This information will give us the basics so that we need to start putting this information into these databases that we're going to be talking about for the next 45 to an hour here. We want to be able to see all of their criminal history and start, like I just talked about, and get a look at their life.

And I'm going to give you the warning now. And I'm going to read this verbatim. "Using restricted access government information centers, such as your state criminal justice information system databases, state, and National Crime Information Center, NCIC-- that's the federal-- for personal use is a violation of platform policy, and access may be terminated."

Don't go searching your children's new boyfriend's background, or you're going to be starting in the dating pool again and want to do a background check, you will be denied because you need to keep actual records of every person you search, especially with the NCIC. Tulalip has an audit coming up here in a couple of weeks. That's fine with the FBI and the DOJ.

They're going to come in, and we're going to have our log of every person, their FBI number, why we ran that check, if it's a DQ, Driver's Query, or a QH and QR, which are criminal-history information, and it's the broad and all-inclusive criminal database history by state, everything, including tribal as well, whatever is registered with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. So there's your warning. Don't search anything that's not within the scope of your job, please.

Focused or broad checks? When I'm going to do a focused check, if I need to-- when I'm completing a packet for a referral to our Wellness Court, or even completing a packet for one of my clients who doesn't have access to get their driving record, I'm just going to pull that for them, and I'll run that through our JIS, Judicial Information System, and get that information. So I'm looking for a driver's license number-- WDL here in Washington. That is a focused, and I'm looking at addresses-- same thing applies.

If I want to do a broad one, that is I'm doing a data dump. I'm going to be talking about everything over the next 45 minutes-- everything. So I get a full view picture of their whole entire life. And those can be either done through public subscription or other restricted permission access government information centers. And we will continue and get through those.

So your tribal systems-- here at Tulalip, we utilize a Tyler Technologies Odyssey program. It is a very-- I love it. There's some kinks here and there. But if you have an issue getting access to something, go talk to your clerk manager. They'll be able to assist you in opening up your view a little more so you're more of an administrator versus a restrictive. Some cases are obviously probably sealed or confidential based on the contents of its juveniles or other sex offenses that the judge or Chief Justice has sealed.

Here are some technologies, like Tyler Technology, obviously, Filevine, Benchmark, FullCourt Enterprise, Immediation, Jayhawk Court Software, Thomas-Reuters C-Track. Does everybody have a court system that they have access to? Can I get a show of hands by chance? They review their tribal histories of every client, even just that case, but also expanding their history?

Aaron, I don't know if you can see the results, but it looks like just a couple of people raised their hand.

Just a couple? OK. If you don't have access, start asking. It's very important to be able to see everything about that person in your jurisdiction. And we're going to get to talking about other tribal jurisdictions as well and see--

Because tribal, we keep things to ourselves and not big on sharing with other jurisdictions, especially other tribal ones, too. But we're going to talk about that and making friends and not enemies.

So here's a view of our Odyssey program. You see at the top, you see my mouse up here? We have our client, Mr. Peter Parker. His charge, aggravated assault on a public servant. Bad, Spider-Man bad. And we have down here a most recent events or hearings.

If I actually click on Events, I will see every document. See these PDFs note? That was logged. Order on hearings, motions to release, order of releases, commitment orders, J and S's-- Judgment and Sentences, obviously. And then every other motion that was ever filed in that case, you can view those documents. If you have a question, you can go back and review those.

And there's some other systems out there that are similar, but maybe not as user-friendly. This one we do all right with. At the top, there's the details of the case, all parties involved-- victim and obviously the respondent. For DV stuff, see your charges, events. That's what I just talked about. It's every single little hearing. There's the warrant-- every warrant that was issued in that case, you can track when it was returned served.

It's just a ton of information when you are writing up a report as a case manager. I have five different reports in this two-year case that's still pre-trial. We should probably hold this person until we come to a final conclusion and move on.

There's also a financial tab over here. If you click that little button, it'll show how much money they owe financially, either in fees or fines or restitution to their victim, if they have one.

So I've been working on a project, especially when I wanted to start working with other tribes, and I had a client that moved from Tulalip down to Nisqually. And I've been working with Richard Lindberg, a probation officer down there. We need agreement or a Memorandum of Understanding, the MOU.

We expand on that. We have agreement where one client went down there. He ended up getting new charges down there for the same DV and theft. So he's on probation there, too. So we share back and forth this client, and we're sharing violation reports.

He just went on warrant status today for not showing up to a sentencing hearing down there, and I was notified of that. I got a copy of Nisqually's warrant. I got just put on my warrant. It's in NCIC now. We're going to be looking for them. And now the state can actually see our warrant as well. So make friends back and forth.

The Northwest Tribal Cooperative Agreement, I've been working on for about a year now. It's almost done. I brought on one of our judges for a legal review, and this will outline the duties and expectations of each Probation and Wellness Court divisions when supervision is transferred.

So we have a client that's in a Wellness Court, and they actually-- if there's an emergency, and they want to go move up to Lummi, which has a case right now. We want-- then they entered into that Wellness Court program. They're still on warrant with us, but we want to just track our case and get rid of that warrant. And hopefully, they graduate that program. So both of our cases track, and upon completion, the case is closed or dismissed.

This also facilitates the exchange of information and technical assistance. I'm helping Nisqually out with providing some UA stuff or a bunch of information because I have access to NCIC and other databases that they may not have. I found numerous violations for this.

One of my gentlemen that's down there, he's like, I didn't know he got three speeding tickets in one week. He never notified me. I'm going to write up a warrant. Perfect. So share information if you share clients.

So state systems. Here in Washington, we obviously have CJIS, and I believe it is Michigan has LEEDS [sic - LEIN]. That format is a little wonky compared to what you're going to see here. That's like an old PDF, DOS, or something program. It's a little difficult to read. I'm not sure if anybody else's programs are similar to what you're about to see here.

But each state retains and operates a database of records of all persons with an identification or driver's license, even an ID number, permanent resident and non-resident persons with criminal history. This includes, but not limited to, civil infractions and criminal history. It also includes protection orders, whether the respondent or the victim, and all the parties that are included in that.

Our protection orders here in Washington, we have a lot of different versions of it. There's AHO, NCO, FPO, SAPO, EPO, VAWA, DV-NCO, and EPO. They have civil and criminal. There's a lot-- a lot of different versions.

But we can search that in that state database, see if they have protection orders in there that we never knew about here on the tribe and the reservation. And then we can find a violation, usually. We're not here to get people in trouble. We're here to find the truth and hold people accountable so they change this behavior.

If you have questions about accessing your state CJIS version of what you're going to see here, take a picture now with your phone, click. Or after this is done, we'll be able to get that information to you.

I do have an Excel that I've been working on for about a year since I've been working on this class here, this program, that has approximately-- I think 20 or so actually did get back to me, were willing to work with me, between Washington, Oregon, Idaho. Michigan is great. I think the Dakotas are fine, too, working with me. California-- not very good. They never responded after numerous attempts.

So here's a view of Washington State JIS. I'm going to burn through some of these slides here. This is a view that I see. Once you're logged in, you run a person's last name comma first name. Then you put in their date of birth. If you don't have a date of birth, you can just start with the name.

And then it'll usually populate all people named Jane Doe. And then you got to search through until you find a person with the address that's on this profile. If you have a date of birth, great.

Right now, this shows that there's aliases also. Keep track of aliases if you are not, and names that you see on social media. Or if someone calls, hey, this is Sissy, stuff like that. That's not their name. I know them as blank blank. But she's known, too, as Sissy. Write that down because that's important when you're starting to run these background checks.

Sometimes that alias pops up, especially when I have an identity thief, prolific one. We have one in our care right now. They have a substantial, I believe-- I got two.

One's not as bad-- destroyed another person's life. And that person had to legally change their name because they had CPS always showing up at their door every time this person got arrested claiming their name. So aliases, when you see that, write all those down so you have them in your files as a case manager as well. So you can do background checks later on in a different platform.

So in the state over the career of Jane Doe's life, they had seven cases. We have case numbers. And they also-- that is the arresting place. This is Auburn. Auburn-- I think that's municipal. And this is an infraction, animal at large, IN, criminal.

We look at the court. You can hover over these, and they're kind of a hyperlink, and it'll show you the expanded view of what KCD means and that's King County District Court here in Washington, say, Seattle, the date that it was filed.

So you can track that and say, hey, I'm going to do a background check this month. And actually, does everybody-- can I get a show of hands real quick? How many people do monthly background checks of any kind, criminal checks, either in your court, or if you have access to your state stuff, run that check?

Again, it looks like just a couple of people.

Couple. It should really be all if you're a case manager, so you get to see what these people are hiding from you or not reporting because then it helps you later on. It's like, hey, you keep getting these speeding tickets. You need to slow down, or you're not getting-- you have your driver's license suspended still.

Yeah, the high on that one was five people.

Five, good. Those five, high five. Everybody else will contact me and we'll work with you.

Say, short title. Here's the offenses-- criminal trespass, second degree. Usually infractions, I don't violate on. If they report a speeding infraction to me, it's a law enforcement contact within reporting periods. I tell my people that they need to report it to me immediately within 24 hours.

Infractions, not so much. But if it's another criminal violation, like a DUI and they're already on probation for DUI, it's automatic revocation. I'm going to have them report in and maybe-- probably take them into custody then and there.

This line right here, this is a DV. Is it DV or not? No, no, no, no, and a Y. It's a no-contact protection order violation. You're seeing a history of assaults, either probably a violent person or-- yeah. There may be underlying issues.

They may have been the victim of domestic violence as a youth, and you didn't know about that. It was never reported, and now they become the aggressor. And then so might need to recommend them to DVIT treating-- or treatment.

Here's the judgments. Guilty-- that's all criminal stuff. Committed is an infraction-- guilty, guilty. D is dismissed. There may be other subversions of it that say dismissed without prejudice or dismissed with prejudice, where that's relevant to you or not.

Protection orders-- no protection orders in any case are open. Warrant status-- no warrants. I look at this row here and if I see an "I" in any of this or this-- actually, no. It's this one right here should be "I."

Why does it say warrants? Strange. If there's an "I" in there, and it's red, it means they have an active warrant. And you can click on that, and it'll show you how much money and what jurisdiction that warrant's out of.

And here's the fines that are outstanding, obviously, and that need to be paid off. So you can work with your Tribal Office of Civil Legal Aid, or see if they can come to a agreement and get that reduced and paid off so they can be a legally driving citizen.

I'm going to go back. So at the very bottom here, it says "Logon" and "Search." There's another tab down here at the bottom that has-- with every case, you can click on, it'll show a summary, docket, FTAs, et cetera. This is the defendant's history, violation. Here's the case management timeline.

You have your FTAs, if they didn't show up for court. Here's every order that was ever filed. Future proceedings and past, every little thing. I want to track that.

If they have numerous cases in other jurisdictions, and they're in Wellness Court with me, I want to be able to notify our Wellness Court team that they have an upcoming hearing for this theft third out of, say, Whatcom County up to the north of us in Bellingham. And they need to be at this hearing at 9:30 AM. Otherwise, they'll have a warrant.

And then I will notify the Wellness Court attorney that's representing all the clients, this little group of people that come together, that they will assist our client in getting up there and remedying these problems. And hopefully, those cases will eventually track with our Wellness Court case. And then upon completion, again, those cases usually end.

Yeah, that's respondents, then DVs, everybody that's involved, and the officer. So if you need a report from them, you can contact the officer as well.

The eTicket one is one of my favorite. It's actually a digital copy. If you ever got a speeding ticket recently-- hopefully, nobody-- and it's a printout one, it has your driver's license number, the latest address. And that is a kicker right now.

In the DOL system, sometimes it it'll show an old address. Say, if I move in the past couple of days, I'm not going to report my address to anybody. But I pulled over hundreds and hundreds of people-- more than that, probably-- where they'll say, hey-- is your address correct? They will say to me, no, I just moved. What is your new address? I'm going to write that down.

That officer is going to manually put that address in there. So that'll help you later on that they did not report that address to you. Or you can use that for other surveillance if they're on a warrant status kind of thing, if we're still tracking that.

And of course, the plea and sentence. That's over here. You can see how much time they were sentenced to in any of these crimes. And if they're on probation for 60 months, and it's still active, contact those jurisdictions, too, and let them know that they're also on probation with you, so you can start sharing information back and forth and see if they're still in compliance with them. If they're actually going to be on probation longer, maybe transfer everything over to them if they're willing to and just be passive or vice versa, and just write compliance reports back and forth.

All right. Here's the big federal one-- National/Federal systems. So Tribal Access Program, or TAP, some of you have heard of. This is applying for a CJIS access. Requires completion of an online application form and contacting your local TAP or Terminal Access Coordinator, TAC. I'm the one for Tulalip here right now.

A selection of services you are requesting access to may include Civil Application Systems, JABS and JWIN. And also, DOJ CJIS Biometric Kiosk. That's your fingerprints and stuff.

Your agent is assigned a TAC and ensures users meet the minimum qualifications. This does require certificates of completion of training that they will send to you. And also, I unfortunately don't have a whole lot of slides with the federal stuff because it's a sensitive database, and nobody in here probably has it. Does anybody have it? Show of hands?

You asking about NCIC access?

Yes, sir. Does anybody have NCIC access?

Two people do.

Good.

Yep.

If you don't, call me. We'll work on something. So after you're done with all the city or your tribal state and federal background checks, and I see some of those hits of crimes that popped up there, like a new violation for a DUI or a theft within the past couple of days or hours that was unreported, I'm going to request that report.

I might just sit on it and just try and read off the state database. That's showing just, hey, city-- or it's the location. I'm going to complete an actual public records request. That's why I use in conjunction with CJIS or JWIN and JIS-- yeah, JIS-- to obtain reports of body-cam information, et cetera from other jurisdictions.

Tulalip, here in probation, we have Axon body cameras. And we're fully suited up and everything except firearms at the moment. And we are out patrolling as well.

Almost all government entities have records request portals and simple searches. Let me keep this stupid-- K-I-S-S, Keep It Simple, Stupid, because when you're doing these very specific Google searches, you're not going to come back with what you want.

Say, if I want a DUI report from State Patrol, my old agency, Washington State Patrol, or WSP, public records-- Google that. It'll provide you with a portal link right there. You're going to select. It's foolproof.

Create an account. Fill out your government email, passwords. Name, work phone, your work address, Tulalip-- Tulalip Probation Office. This will identify you as a government agency. It'll also prompt you if you want to be-- have the nongovernmental portal or the governmental law enforcement portal. Click on the government and officer portal.

Once you do that, it's no charge to you or the tribe to access this information. If you were a civilian, you'd be charging \$0.10 per record and however much for digital copies of body camera and stuff. They will send you digital links for Axon body cam or Motorola body camera, so you can view those at a later time and save them to your hard drives.

And Aaron, are you saying that every state has something similar to this?

Oh, every city, county, and state jurisdiction, every locale has public records portals.

The key to this is on your intake, really getting people to write down where they went to school, where they've lived before, maybe where they've had a ticket before. Have they had a license someplace else? That's how you start building this investigation about where to search.

Yes, sir.

OK, gotcha.

But that's-- right now, if I have my state database, and I have a simple driving infraction or a new DUI, I'm applying for this portal. And once I have this access, I have friends everywhere between State Patrol, Marysville, Snohomish County, Everett. Each usual city has their own police department records portal. So you have to apply to all of them.

Fortunately, they all look like this. So you could-- it auto-saves, and you can just auto-populate everything every time. And I have my password saved. So you can just click up a new jurisdiction.

Once you get going, you have a huge list of all the police departments that you have or you're a friend with, and you can get into this portal and get information within days. If you dicker around, it can take up to 30 to 45 days, like right here.

So once you want to make a request, if you go back to that JIS state stuff, you have times listed there. You have dates, times, locations-- let's say, southbound I-5 at milepost 198.51. It's a great spot for DUIs. Trooper Awesome, Badge Number 1234. That's on the ticket. And also, the case number or infraction number. The more information, the better. Perfect.

At the bottom here, I will put in the name, date of birth of the client that I'm requesting information for. There's also another scroll down farther on the box. There's any other information. I will put on Jane Doe is on active probation under Tulalip Tribal Court. Case number TULDV-- or CR-DV 2025, yadda, yadda, yadda. And I will also include that I'm requesting body cam, full police reports, any infractions, et cetera.

And then usually, they'll get back to me within a day and say, here's the police report I'll be a couple of days for the body cam. I can get that up into the cloud and sent over to you.

DUI packets, especially in our state right now, they are delayed by up to probably 13 to 16 months if it's a blood draw. Because our crime lab here in Washington State is backlogged that much. If it's a simple alcohol DUI, I can get those results in the DUI packet, a 13-14 pager, within a couple of days.

Otherwise, I have to wait for those blood results to come back from the crime lab to that jurisdiction. And then they will file the police report, and then I will actually see it. I'll see the initial traffic stop, but I will not be able to see the charge. And then they have to go through that process for another year. So be patient.

So at the last right there, make friends, and never demand. Always ask questions and ask. Just be honest. Like hey, I'm trying to find this. If you don't have it, do you know somebody who does? Be respectful in approaching people, and treat people like you want to be treated. You'll get a lot farther at the end of the day.

All right, the fun one. Love social media because some people love to post everything about their lives. Why? It's to get that endorphin rush and make them happy, and the adrenaline, too, of getting all those likes and thumbs-up and hearts.

At the end of the day for us, as an officer, when we're investigating certain aspects of clients who are noncompliant or compliant to confirm things, we want to be able to see that stuff. And we're going to gain a lot of information to throw back into those other platforms that we just talked about.

So we're going to utilize free and/or free-based subscription platforms. It does bring us a huge wealth of information just by a simple picture. And we're going to get that to here.

Facebook, Snapchat, TikTok, Pinterest. Reddit-- that's a hilarious one if you're wanting to dive into that one. Quora is great for information. Bost App and HoYoLab-- I'm not so familiar with those. But Weibo, good ones. TikTok, Snapchat, and Facebook and Reddit, my favorite ones to dive into.

OK. So social media profiles when you type in a person's name, I have clients that have six or seven different names in different spellings. You may have seen that as well. You may see them as pseudonyms, too, and that will come up here in a second.

When you're clicking on a person to view pictures or their information that they have on all these profiles, sometimes people are smart and say it's only friends only or accept friends except. They will restrict the access as well, say, on Facebook here.

Most likely, you'll have a brief overview of a person's life, just a couple limited pictures. The friends request-- the friends list-- that's a good one, too. Start clicking on those. If they've got a friend that has an open account, they'll have that person tagged in every picture possible. And this is where it gets real fun.

So individuals who operate multiple accounts may have personal reasons for doing so, such as-- like changing their name because they're a victim of crime, a victim of domestic violence, or other-- anything else. This isn't illegal. However, clients who use multiple accounts under pseudonyms tend to do so to activities that they don't want family, friends, law enforcement to know about, especially their PO. That's me. I will find it.

So capture anything that you see, and do it immediately. Start taking pictures. Do Snipping Tool, if you're on your desktop, videotape with another person's phone of something you see on Snapchat. We had a client that said that they weren't going to make their class today. They were sick.

Then I have one of my graduated clients that doesn't like this person decided, hey, here's a video I just downloaded on Snapchat. I saw. Here you go. It's posted like an hour after they said they were sick. And oh, they're out there drinking buzz bombs, driving without seat belts on in the video right past our coffee stand, just to the west of our courthouse here.

Of course, later on, that person ended up getting a DUI after they crashed their neighbor's car. So make friends with your clients sometimes, too, and they also hate other people. But they will give you information.

And we have that video saved, and that will be adding into not only the DUI for one client, but also probation violation for failed to report, and also drinking on camera. So be observant, and save everything possible because it-- don't wait. It will be deleted. Once they find out that somebody saved this or reported it, they will scrub everything.

All right. Here we are. This is the good one. Make sure you check not only their profile, check other people's profiles. And also, code names, those-- what they run around the reservation, if they have gang banger names, like this gentleman here.

This is actually is not my probationer. But this is his car because his friend tagged him-- well, he didn't tag him, but he took a picture. And here's his car, his license plate. I abstracted it, obviously. Ran it. Confirmed it's his. December 20, 2023, I believe, he's past curfew.

Also, pew, pew. This guy has a gun. Why is my DV 18 or 19-year-old probationer-- a 17-year-old, originally. He did a year for strangulation of his girlfriend at the time, and now he's hanging out with gang bangers in Everett, Washington-- the guy with the gun. That's probably in violation, right?

So you may find other things under their associate profiles, numerous pictures of illicit activities like this one, and then additional pseudonym profiles. Be creative. You hear-- and every spelling. You wouldn't imagine the ways of spell Janelle or Jim or John, and it's just insane the amount of-- people get really creative when they're trying to hide things, but they still have that need to post everything. Like, here's my life.

And start running stuff in the images, too. Think outside the box. I'm not just looking at this guy with a gun. I'm looking at the car. I'm looking at the time of day. I'm looking at the location. I see these houses up here in a parking lot. This is going to come into play here.

This was December 20, 2023. We have a couple days-- well, a month or so before. We have a couple of likes. See these right here? Click on those. Start looking into those profiles. Why not?

Start looking at all the images that they've tagged other friends in, or just posted that they didn't tag your client in, and you'll see all these violations and locations, like this one. Get creative. Be curious about what else is going on in this image.

Here's our actual probationer. Here's all the gang banger friends of his that are probably in Snohomish County jail right now. He's not supposed to have any alcohol or firearms near him or on his person.

This guy-- we got another guy with a 40 over here. We got another pew pew. We got some guy with a broken leg and then got a gun here. Huge violations. He's unfortunately-- he's doing 270. He just went to Chehalis tribal jail for 270 days for, I believe, this and numerous other violations.

But what else is in this image? I got a sign over here that can't really see, but Walter Hall Golf Course. I know where this is at. It's an Everett Park location. But if you didn't, Google it. Why not? Throw in the maps. You've got an address here, or just Google "Walter E. Hall golf course."

Here it is. We are just up to the top here. This is North Everett. Here's the huge Boeing plant, Mukilteo. And you go up, and here's Tulalip Reservation, Marysville. But let's enhance it.

Here is the golf course, or the start of it. But here is the street view. Look at that. You find the sign. Everything matches up. And also, look around. If you're trying to get this person, and they're on warrant status and trying to find them, look for cameras. Some of these people in these apartment complexes, or even houses, have cameras, doorbells, stuff. I have cameras.

Law enforcement has contacted me because things have happened outside my house or a couple blocks away, and they tracked a person running down the alley. And I'm like, here they go. They ran this way about 10 minutes ago, and I'll email them that video.

So if this was at somebody's house or a location, and you see a sign in the background, be creative and start just backtracking, chasing things down. Find out the whole story.

But we can continue even further into this. If I type in Snohomish County tax parcel, or parcel viewer, because my father worked as a land surveyor for 40 years, and I would go to work to them in the summertime reviewing all the maps. He'd teach me all this fun stuff.

You can actually find out who owns the property. If you see a picture of a house, and you're trying to track it down. Or you see an image, and you know where they're at, but you want to find who owns that house where they're staying at, I can click on the County, Parcel Viewer, type in the address, or even just Zoom in and click on-- I know the overlay of West Casino Row at State Route 526 by the Boeing Access Freeway here. Click on it. This will give me the owner.

This is obviously the City of Everett. But if it was a private house on the reservation or off, depending if it's a trust or fee land or a deed land, like Tulalip is kind of a patchwork of parcels. Find out who the owner is. You can do a background check on them. Are they a felon? Because he's not supposed to be living there and just see if they're on parole.

Look into people's lives. If you start going down the rabbit hole, make sure you are in the confines of the law, obviously, and don't get too off course, but maintain it. Like this right here. I can find out how much this property is paid for, taxes every year, all sorts of information. Here's a clubhouse. So get creative when you're doing these background checks. There's a ton of information out here.

Some, like Whatcom and Skagit County, are not as, say, as nice as Snohomish County's parcel viewer. But a lot of counties-- hell, I found one of our other instructors here at Fox Valley just by googling the city, and then zooming in and started clicking on stuff until I actually found the house. That's how you do it. Got to get creative.

So like I said, surveillance cameras are everywhere and usually have a minimum of 30-day cloud retention. And some people have hard drives, and it just stays in there for months, depending on the brand of subscription, if they do have one.

Get that information. If you see a violation, and you know it might be on camera, go get that data. Not just for a probation, but also for law enforcement, if there is an actual crime, not just a violation.

This will create timelines through police reports, surveillance. And it will also help you write an accurate report in court. Get all the information. Lie it out in the timeline, like you see on *Law and Order* on a big board, and just get it together. Write it down.

And so you have the most airtight, accurate report for the judge to review, and your client to not just be like, oh, I didn't do that. Well, actually, you did on this date and time. And you were wearing this brand-- this clothing, and you had these shoes on.

And the look on people's faces. The blood draws out of their face, and they turn white, like, oh, shnikies. It's pretty intriguing. It's entertaining, too. But be clear and concise. No fluff. Don't add a bunch of hot garbage in there-- clear, concise.

OK. Final thoughts. Access to the government databases-- it does take time, obviously, to get the appropriate approvals. But being able to utilize this in the future is very beneficial to your department. It really is.

Everything is also tracked, and someone must retain this information. So you may need subpoenas if you're willing to go down that road to get those certain records. There's just a wealth of-- there really is a wealth of information at your fingertips.

I could talk about casinos and the amount of information that is stored in there for days. Being a gaming agent for six years, the minute you drive on property, everything you do, from players cards, your hotel stays, food, how much you spin on a slot machine. If you change your bet from \$0.25 to \$0.50, every little hit is tracked from different slot machines-- everything.

You can solve homicides, like we've done in years past. It's incredible. So we can talk about that at maybe another time, but expand your knowledge. Just be curious, OK?

And most importantly, proficiency creates simplicity and the ability to perform your job duties. Don't give up. Just learn. The minute you start saying that this is not my job, you should probably go find another job, honestly.

Because there's a ton of things that I do, that I set up, that I-- getting methadone appointments for my clients that are incarcerated, in custody, while they're serving a sentence, rather than out of custody where they're just going to go right back to relapsing. I set that up. That is mine. Because you see success by putting forth the effort.

And people say, well, I'm only going to work to my wage. No, you work above your wage. If you want to have success in your clients, see them graduate and not recidivate, put in the work. Yeah, you get tired, you get burned out. But at the end of the day, it is worth it because I can reduce my caseload.

Are there going to be new clients? Sure. But utilize all this information that we have at us to be better officers and not only help ourselves, my own staff, and also other departments. When they're coming to me all the time for stuff, eventually, I'm going to start saying, hey, let me show you how to do this, since I got really good at doing it. And then it just kind of blossoms out from there, so that everybody else is on the same page, and they don't have to come to you anymore. They can just do it themselves because you become the teacher now instead of the student.

This does-- it really does build your resume of knowledge, pretty much to where you can easily navigate numerous platforms and apply the same basic techniques learned here today for other applications as the world makes advances in technology. So what you see today might be changed. There might be a new app out there or program. But at least you do have the tools to start searching for this information soon.

So that concludes this webinar. I believe, Greg.

Yep. Turn it back over to me. So we're now going to take some time for questions and answers that you might have for Aaron. So Aaron, I really like-- and we talk about this a lot in the academy-- kind of painting a picture of a person. Who is this person in our community?

We have them on this crime. We know about this behavior, but who are they? What are the strengths that we can build on? Who are their connections? Who are the people they're interacting with? Some good, some not so good. But also, what risks do they pose to the community?

And so I really like that this is part of painting that broader picture when we're doing investigations and supervising people. So what are some things that you found through social media investigations that you wouldn't have found normally, in the old way we used to do investigations-- just ask them for information, send out inquiries, and maybe do NCIC or a state-based index and try to go from there. What are some things that you found out about your clients that were helpful?

Well, for instance, those two examples of the DV offender being around people with firearms late at night, past curfew, and alcohol, obviously. You can't do that. Then also the other one is lying and saying, I am going to miss my appointment because I'm sick or whatever. And then they post pictures or videos of them drinking and driving. This happens on a fairly regular basis.

I'll be searching through and find something like, oh, you said you were home sick. Yet, I see you being tagged, or actually in a picture. I know your family because my wife is related to a lot of people out here on Tulalip reservation. So say, hey, isn't this one of your DV offenders, or one of your clients that's in rehabilitation court or something? Yeah. What day and time was that posted at?

Weird. They said that they were at this place. Oh, all right. Can you screenshot that real quick and send it to me. Perfect. And that might bring that person in. Then we address the lying, pretty much.

Yeah. Well, I really like the accountability piece because I think, particularly our higher risk clients, they live a pretty secret lifestyle. They keep it very compartmentalized. You mentioned that earlier, I think, in your presentation, pretty compartmentalized. So only certain people know certain things. They hang out with certain people. And to really get them--

I had a friend who was a forensic therapist, and he worked with really, really high-risk people, and even psychopaths he worked with. And he said, you know, Greg, I don't know how to treat antisocial personality behavior or sociopathy, but I do know how to treat a person who has healthy anxiety.

So he said, my job was to gather information, hold them accountable, find out when they were bending the rules, shading things, withholding information, and hold them accountable for that. So I really kind of got into their heads in a positive way. I wanted to help them start making better decisions. But not just this perfunctory, how are you doing? Have you had any law enforcement contacts? But to really go out and look for information.

And so he really loves social media because our job is a lot about getting inside of a person's head, painting a picture. Who is this person in our community, other than the person I see that comes into the office every day? Who are they interacting with? Who are their friends? What situations are they involved with?

And what I really like about that is that yeah, it may be a violation. It might be that you can take them back to court or arrest them. But it also gives you information about how to help them redirect. I mean, you've got them. You're holding them accountable. You know that they're interacting with other high-risk people in the community. And it gives treatment and you a chance to help them make different decisions, which is a piece--

I mean, we're pretty good at catching people. And it's a little bit harder for us to help them really change behavior long term. So I love just what the world brings us now as far as technology and information.

Also, by word of mouth, too. If you have friends in their family. And they notify you, hey, something's happened. Or I think they got pulled over up in Swinomish reservation. I'm like, OK. Inquire. Because I can't see those inter-tribal stuff.

That's why we're opening this up to have hopefully a justice portal here where we can see-- have one Washington State tribal portal. It's separate from the state right now because we-- and of course, simply by inquiring with the Swinomish Police Department and also the Swinomish prosecutor, they gave me everything, an infraction that was never reported and a DWLS for this client, who's obviously going away for a little over a year now for other numerous violations. But it's-- just communicate.

Well, and I would imagine that you probably, at Tulalip, have a reputation. Like, you don't want to mess with Aaron because he follows up on stuff, which makes our jobs easier. If you get the reputation of oh, he doesn't really follow through on stuff. You can get away with this. And here's how I get around my UAs, versus Aaron, who actually follows up on stuff, and let me tell you about this.

It has to help you with protecting your community and holding people accountable. And the harder we work on this, because it is a small community, and they do share that information. I mean, it's fascinating what people talk about in jail. And we all get reputations in our community.

Yeah. So the jail one. That's another kicker, too. If you don't have access to your jail booking reporting system-- so see jail calls. I think we just got a new system. I don't have it in front of me right now. But you can see all the text messaging that's going out to their family and friends.

We just opened up a new robbery case that was facilitated from jail. So just by being proactive and saying, hey, I wonder what they're talking with their son about because they communicate everything. They have to say it. Because they're cooped up in a little cell. They want to start saying everything.

And there's usually about 1% to 5% of our huge caseload that's just honestly bad actors. They have those anti-social behaviors-- some really just unamenable. A lot of the other ones, we cater to those exact needs.

The minnows you want-- let's get them off to diversion programs and Wellness Court and reinforce those strengths and make them a better person. However, we've got to separate out the sharks too that are trying to get into these programs because they know it might be a little easier.

Yeah. There's a lot of research on--

DV offenders big time.

Yeah, I love your term "sharks." There are sharks. And what we do know from the research is that sharks can really bring down a Wellness Court program, a probation program. And so part of the reason we need to hold them accountable, because that's kind of what they respond to. But also, it's for other people.

I mean, if you let criminal people interact with less criminal people, you get two criminals. You don't get two healthier people. It's just the way it is. So being able to sort out those higher risk clients and keeping them away from the ones who are really looking at change and trying to get their lives together is an important component of this as well.

Yeah, we do have prisons for a reason. Those are just the really unfortunate bad people that they may have a chance later on in life to be rehabilitated and go through programs. But unfortunately, there are small portion of society that unfortunately can't do it. It's actually safer for the community to have them removed from it. We have, I think, one or two that are perpetually incarcerated. Well, actually, one guy killed another guy in Walla Walla. He's doing a couple of years, and then he killed another guy, so we won't see him again.

Yeah, I am-- I've done this a long time, and I'm the eternal optimist that people-- we're just not interacting with them right now at a period of time where they're ready to change, or in their life, they haven't hit bottom, or whatever that bottom is. And I believe that we plant seeds.

So it may not be that they're crime-free, but maybe there was some harm reduction that was accomplished. Maybe something stuck and they said, oh, this is going bad. Because we never find out about the good decisions that they make, necessarily.

But they get into a group. They can tell it's going down a bad road. And they get an exit strategy, and they get out of that criminal enterprise, and they made a good decision. We don't ever find that out. We just find out about when they get in trouble. So yeah, I mean, I'm an eternal optimist, and some people just aren't quite ready to change yet.

Yeah. And doing these background checks, obviously, and you call a person out after the first or second time of not reporting things, other than the one guy that I just put a warrant out for today, everybody on my caseload is quick to report things. Hey, I just got a speeding ticket. OK, thanks for reporting it. That's it.

Well, that's--

Oh--

That's it, too. It's--

Communication, that's it.

Yeah. It's not only, OK, they're going to make mistakes. But it's how do we find out about those mistakes? And if they're reporting those, then that's someone who's engaged and paying attention and wants to change. If they're hiding them, they're still living in that old mindset and still trying to get away with things.

So that's a huge-- it's huge in helping us assess stage of change. It's huge in helping us find out who do we need to pay more attention to. The ones who are reporting stuff to us, we need to do a lot less follow-up on. The ones who we're catching doing things, that's where we need to spend our limited time.

Absolutely. It's-- yeah, we got to do that.

Let me ask you this. So what about clients' phones? What are you guys' practice? What are you doing around phones right now? What kind of consent do they have to give? How are you using looking at their phones and their chat and things like that?

Upon conviction in the JNS, they are-- we have a Fourth Amendment waiver. So they sign it. They sign over everything. We can legally look through their phone and have them report and throw in-- is it-- I can't remember the brand, Crystal or something. You just plug it in. It does-- you can search everything. I gets through-- unlocks everything. We'll call it that. So you can see social media if they have--

Your law enforcement has that and that I think is-

Yes, next door at TPD.

Yeah, it's the crystal phone--

Something.

I know what you're talking about. But yeah, for people-- I mean, you can't get this equipment in probation necessarily. But law enforcement--

We could.

Yeah.

It's expensive.

Law enforcement uses it a lot more, and they probably have it. And they're going to be much more versed in using it. So make friends with your law enforcement, tech people, forensic people, detectives that are doing this work. It can help you get information. And they love looking at stuff, especially when they don't have to go to a court and get a warrant.

Yeah. Oh, yeah. We have a very good relationship with our law enforce-- Tulalip Police because we have those Fourth Amendment waivers. If they're suspecting one of our clients of a new crime, like, hey, let's go do a knock and talk and go into the house with the police department, too, now, because we can legally go in there. And they find everything. And usually, we just arrest them. It's few and far between. But we go out together now and do warrant service.

Yeah. What's really interesting about that, the case law around that is, if you are already doing that as a probation department with law enforcement, doing joint home visits and things like that, and it's part of your standard, quote unquote, "practice," then that's totally appropriate.

If the cops just come to you out of the blue and say, hey, we think this guy did it. Will you come with us? Those are the kinds of cases where that information will get suppressed. So when you're thinking about this, it needs to be part of your regular practice. You can't just assist law enforcement in a new crime. But if it's part of your regular practice, and you do these joint kinds of home visits, or you're regularly sharing phones to have them look at your client's information, then you're fine. It's going to be able to be used in a new investigation. But if not, and it's just a fishing expedition, you're going to lose every one of those cases.

Yeah, fruit of the poisonous tree.

Yeah. Fruit of the poisonous tree. Exactly.

And rule number one of law enforcement, when you sign on at the academy, and you're an officer-- when you're like, Lieutenant, whatever. Rule number one is never have your name on a case law. And this is a fine example. Don't get sucked into, hey, let's go raid a house on trumped up charges or whatever, or misinformation.

Yeah. No, for sure. You don't want a case named after you. The State of Washington versus Aaron Duncan.

Duncan, or-- yeah-- or the other person. No, I don't need that.

Right. Hey, on state and federal records, what is your practice on sharing the information-- those records or the information with reentry programs outside of the criminal justice system, or maybe treatment or other service providers? I know that NCIC-- I mean, you're not allowed to print a copy of an NCIC record and send it to treatment. But what you are, I believe, allowed to do is you can summarize it in your report. So can you talk about that a little bit more so people are clear on that?

With state records, I can share that document with treatment providers because it's confidential. It's HIPPA also. So when I send over a referral, it'll include a printout of their driving record or their criminal history on JABS or JIS here.

Like a whole packet, it goes drivers check, if it's a DOL check, state records. And then I'll go to our tribal history. I'll print all that out. And then I'll click on all the active cases that they have with us. And then print the complaint. Print any judgment sentence or orders saying that they need to go and get a CD assessment or a mental health assessment or DV assessment, any of those or psych and all that.

Then I'll send that all off there, plus their police report for those incidents is one big packet. Send it off. The NCIC stuff, I will annotate probably in another-- just a Word document or email. Actually, just a Word document because we fax everything. I don't like emailing that sort of stuff. Fax it over to our mental health-- sorry-- family services manager or the methadone clinic just down the way. But don't include-- print out anything from NCIC. You will lose your permissions ASAP.

And do you know is every state that way, that you can share those state reports? Or do people need to check with their state records--

Probably should check.

--and check with the state. And just know that NCIC records, you cannot make a copy of that and share it with anyone. You are the person, if you have NCIC clearance. You're fingerprinted. You have your own sign-in number, your own password. You're responsible--

ORI.

--for anywhere that that information ends up. So just so people are clear on that. And I know they cover that in NCIC training. But I just want people thinking about, oh, I just can't share all these documents with whomever I want. All right. So good distinction there. Thank you for the clarification.

In addition to the records checks, do you all attempt to get actual proof of convictions or offense reports? Do you still do that through snail mail? Or is everything that you're getting now with the systems you set up all automated?

They're all automated and digital. Like through Tulalip or state?

State, anywhere. I mean, so you're doing an investigation on a new client for the judge, and you know that there's stuff, state records and things out there. You get that.

Oh, it'll say guilty on it. And also, that little box says plea. I'll click on that. And if I want the documentation, I will then submit one of those public records request. Usually not-- there's two separate-- law enforcement and just general records. I'm going to go probably general records for this conviction or the judgment sentencing complaint and all the police reports sometimes. Actually, not the police reports, but the judgment sentence.

And then it will say which cases were dismissed. And usually, that's annotated in that view on slide, whatever it was back there. It has all those different charges within a case. Charges two of three-- sorry-- two of five were dismissed. And they pled guilty on this one or is a reduced sentence.

Gotcha. Now, I heard you talk several times about wanting to get body cam. What purposes, as a probation officer, what do you find valuable about body cam?

It's accountability not only for yourself, but also the community.

OK, so do you--

Stick with-- we have body cameras.

Yeah. So the guy's like, oh, I didn't do any of the things it said in that report. And you say, well, I have the body cam here. You want to look at it?

Play. Watch it again in front of us.

It's really an accountability measure. I would assume that also their demeanor with law enforcement. If they say-- the officer says, they were uncooperative. And your client says, that's not true. He's just making that up, that you get a picture of that as well.

Yeah. You review the camera coverage afterwards when you're writing your report and just making sure everything is accurate. You don't want to over embellish everything and say, yeah, they were uncooperative. What is the definition of uncooperative to you in this instance?

They might have just said, I don't want to go with you, or I don't have to give you that information. Yeah, it's not even level of obstruction. Like, come on, man, just give me your driver's license. I know you got a new one to get a picture of it or whatever information.

Yeah, OK. Thank you. That's helpful. How-- I heard you talk a little bit about this, but how do you find all of their profiles on social media? Do you guys-- do you have an intake form that says, write down all of your email accounts and all of your social media?

I mean, how do you go about doing that? Because I heard you talk a little bit about this. They may have multiple personas on social media because they're hiding it from family and friends. They're hiding it from you. They want to do stuff more anonymously. Could you talk a little bit more about that?

Sure. We typically just have the email, and that's when we can just contact-- share information back and forth. But the social media, like Facebook, that is-- sometimes they will just use a pseudonym. However, they always put for, some reason, so their friends and family can find them, put their location, say in Tulalip Bay or Tulalip.

Just search people that registered as living in Tulalip, you'll have a couple thousand pop up and see some weird ones. And you're like, that's my guy. Click, and just start searching through.

And like, hey, there's a new name and stuff like that. Here's some violations. Or they said that they were supposed to be doing this, or going to a powwow up in-- or going to smokehouse up in Lummi or whatever. And why are they down in Seattle at a baseball game drinking beers and stuff in the afternoon.

So you got to be creative. Those changing locations of where they might have lived, are living, or might have lived, like city of Tulalip and Marysville next to each other, search for those. Search that name or misspellings.

Throw in-- I got one guy uses "easy" on the end of everything. Like John Easy. Why do it every time? Like, 40 years old.

Gotcha.

Be creative, honestly. It's just throwing things out there and just seeing what sticks sometimes until you do find it.

Well, and I hear you telling people, don't be afraid. Play around. Start thinking like the way social media and your clients think, and you'll be surprised at what you find if you spend some time trying to--

Also, if their parents-- if you have clients, their parents have social media, too. And they say, hey, my kid just posted this, or you might want to see this. So sometimes making friends or having a good relationship with your clients' parents or other family members-- one of my clients throws her sister under the bus all the time. Because she's like, I got my stuff together. I'm about ready to graduate probation. She hasn't. She's still running amok. She's like, you should see this post and all this.

Sometimes just making friends and having a good cordial relationship with all your clients, and even active conviction or active probation and post-convict-- post-- prost-- post-probation. It's hard to say. And even family and friends and stuff of your clients, they'll be more willing to say, hey, I think they had a slip up.

Yeah.

And they'll send you images and videos and stuff that they got tagged in and said, hey, they are posting under this name now. Awesome. Thank you. And just start running with that.

Yeah. So making friends, family-- bring the family in, and don't push them away for sure.

Correct. We're only there to help them.

Yeah. Well, and to help their loved one. I mean, your goal is to help them be successful. That involves accountability. It involves being truthful. It is looking at the things that have gotten you into trouble and caused harm to your family and the community. And so we're all on the same page here.

Our last resort is to lock someone up. But the way that we keep them from getting into more trouble is to have a clear picture of what they're doing, the good choices that they're making, as well as the poor choices.

Correct.

Hey, what about information for officer safety kinds of issues, like home visits. I know some jurisdictions will-- law enforcement, in their police report, will say, there's a pretty aggressive dog there, or pay attention to this, or the neighbor has been quite a bit of a problem.

Do you benefit from that information as you're gathering these records at all? Or have you noticed that? Or do you all participate in sharing that? Could you talk a little bit about that?

We have a one client that the entire family unit is in our system. And the neighbor calls law enforcement or probation, me, and tends to just, here's some new camera. I saw them smoking fentanyl outside again last night, or they got more stolen property. Or here's-- I got images of an excluded person. He's an unregistered sex offender on the reservation.

And we're like, sweet. Give it to us. I'll take it, and kick it over to TPD on the other side, and we'll start investigating that. And we'll be out there knocking and talking with law enforcement because they usually will take the lead. But we have the authority to go in too under our-- sorry-- Fourth Amendment waiver.

So yeah. Any intel that you can get, just run with it. And make sure you double-check things out. Don't look like an idiot when you go run into a house or going out there on false information, which sometimes happens. But be diligent in confirming it before acting on it.

Gotcha. One of the things that we hear, and I think your presentation touches on it, is just there's big barriers-- and some places are working on it, some places aren't-- with this idea about cross-jurisdictional sharing of information-- federal, state, local, tribal.

And especially with tribal members coming back to the community from the federal prison, state prison, state facility, jail facility, even treatment programs. How do you guys-- this work that you're doing and these partnerships that you're creating, how does this help you address those barriers and challenges in Tulalip?

Do you have a pretty good relationship? Do you know when people are coming back from these treatment-- federal, state? And has that kind of blossomed out of the work that you've done on records checks and all of that? I mean, how have you guys created that relationship?

Oh, we just keep my Excel spreadsheets and trackers in our recovery track. Send in Outlook reminders. Hey, this person is going to be going to Sanpoil over in Eastern Washington for six months. And then we have our reentry coordinator will work with clients coming out of DOC and BOP. We had one graduate who was just-- get out of there not too long ago down in Herlong, California.

But we got to talk to everybody and get the ducks in a row when a person's coming back from treatment long term, making sure they have a place to stay, the recovery plan they're going to be participating in-- IOP, MRT, et cetera, women's group, if they're a DV victim, or DVIT for the respondents. So a lot goes into case planning with the persons.

We don't just forget about them while they're incarcerated or at treatment for three to six months. It's getting things ready when they return. It's a soft landing back into the community, and keep them-- just get them going in the right direction, and keep that recovery momentum.

So it's really the relationships. I mean, you have a new person. I mean, you've created relationships and pathways that you guys have-- or you're able to see where your people are at, when they're coming back, those kinds of things. And they start with things like this sharing of records, sharing of information, getting connections in other agencies.

And we have clients in Wellness Court. They're required to be put on GPS when they go there out of-- it's just mandatory in that program. So I know exactly where they're going to be at. And should they cut and run, I'm already contacting our recovery team. It's non-tribal. They're off the reservation by the time they try and get back. We pick people up at the train station. It's just tracking.

Hey, I just got a tamper down in, say, Castle Rock. I know it's about 3.5 hours back here driving. There's a train station right here. That's the only place. It's an Amtrak. Let's start checking train lines. Perfect. They're going to be arriving here at 7:35 PM. I'll be waiting there at the train station. Just track it.

So it's doing your research. Think outside the box. Hey, this person cut and run.

There you go.

Where would this person go to to get home? Because that's where they always go. It's figuring out those patterns.

Everybody goes home. Hey, one final question, and I think we're going to have to close it down. How are you, and how do you envision using some of what we're seeing with AI in your investigations and supervision? I mean, what do you see on the horizon, the benefits of artificial intelligence and helping you in the work that we've talked about in this webinar?

I don't know. I haven't really seen-- there's like the *I, Robot* or whatever it was. Isn't *I, Robot* the crime one?

Yeah.

No, that was-- anyways, the movie with Tom Cruise or something. Is that the one? Anybody help me? Yeah? Where it predicts the future if you're going to commit a crime.

No, it's-- oh, I know the name of it. Free--

Somebody throw it in the chat if you know it.

Free something Oh, *Minority Report*. Thank you.

That one. Thank you.

Thank you.

Yes. And you get the A-plus for the class.

Yes, 10 points. I don't believe we're at that point that I'm aware of being in tribal probation. However, is there something on the horizon, or that's already in the works at a far higher G grade than mine? There's a possibility.

Yeah, you're pretty tech savvy, so I just wondered if you were thinking about that, or if you're doing anything. So Aaron--

Honestly, writing SODA reports. And some-- I'll ask questions and be like, hey, what's a good base starting line for this? And then I'll throw an idea out there and see what sticks. And AI will talk back and say, you might want to try doing this when writing a policy report for your client. So I use it, AI, for that aspect. But as far as surveillance or data recovery, I don't right now.

Yeah. So we're not quite to Mi-- We're not quite at *Minority Report* yet, though.

However, this is scary stuff, too. So what I-- don't use-- whatever I taught you today is for stalking purpose, all right? Because there's a fine line between following the law and doing your job than the crime.

Right. Well, thanks, Aaron. It's been a fantastic presentation and great dialogue answering some questions. Your wealth of knowledge and insight for us has been great. And before we close today, I have just a couple of reminders for our attendees.

For additional information on general TTA services, links to featured offerings, and to request TTA, please visit our program website, as shown on the screen, for more information. Finally, watch your inbox and our website for upcoming webinars and virtual TTA opportunities.

So that's going to conclude our webinar for today. I want to thank you, Aaron Duncan, again, for the great presentation. And to our attendees, we hope to see you in future webinars, communities of practice, and training sessions. So have a wonderful day.

Thanks, everybody.

Thank you, everyone. Have a great day.