

Criminal Intelligence Specialists and Antiterrorism Officers

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Army Regulation 525-13 (Antiterrorism), Standard 2 (Intelligence Support to the Army AT program) requires coordination with law enforcement and intelligence units, to ensure proper collection and analysis of criminal and terrorist threat information. To provide the commander with the clearest and most comprehensive threat picture, antiterrorism officers must leverage multiple sources of information. One of those sources of information should be the installation's criminal intelligence specialists.

A key function of the installation Provost Marshal is to lead the installation's intelligence fusion center ⁽¹⁾. In order to accomplish this intelligence fusion mission, the Provost Marshal employs criminal intelligence specialists who conduct continuous collection and analysis of information within the installation's geographic area of responsibility, and produce intelligence products to provide the Provost Marshal and the Installation Commander with data on the operational impacts of changing intelligence situations.

"Criminal intelligence, as a process, offers law enforcement a coherent, rational, and consistent methodology in dealing with terrorism." ⁽²⁾ Criminal intelligence specialists are trained to identify emerging trends, develop and review threat information, and conduct predictive analysis in order to support antiterrorism planning. In most cases Army criminal intelligence specialists will also have completed Antiterrorism Level-II training, and be qualified as Antiterrorism Officers (ATO); allowing them to more fully understand antiterrorism planning requirements.

The Provost Marshal / Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) serves as the office of primary responsibility for receiving suspicious activity reports. ⁽³⁾ Much of this reporting should come from unit antiterrorism officers whose training allows them to identify potential threats to our Soldiers, their Families, and the community as a whole. By working with the installation's criminal intelligence specialists, antiterrorism officers can ensure that suspicious activity is properly reported, analyzed, and investigated. Once provided to the criminal intelligence specialists, suspicious activity reports will be processed, evaluated, and analyzed. If criminal intelligence is developed to the point where it factually establishes a criminal offense, an investigation by Military Police, USACIDC, or other investigative agencies will be initiated. Suspicious activity reports with a possible nexus to terrorism may be disseminated to installation and unit ATOs to assist in their antiterrorism planning function.

Criminal intelligence specialists also generally have access to the e-Guardian Law Enforcement Suspicious Activity Reporting system. The e-Guardian system allows law enforcement personnel at the installation level to enter properly reviewed and analyzed data into a national level system, where it will be assigned to the appropriate Joint Terrorism Task Force for follow-up. Criminal intelligence specialists conduct preliminary evaluation of suspicious activity

reports to assess credibility; and initiate a military police report (MPR) when the incident warrants immediate investigation or when the suspicious activity is entered as an e-Guardian report. Only law enforcement personnel or criminal intelligence specialists within law enforcement organizations may enter suspicious activity reports into e-Guardian. ⁽⁴⁾ While the ATO does not initiate MPRs or e-Guardian reports; it is important to understand that much of the information in these reports may first be observed and reported as suspicious activity by ATOs.

Criminal intelligence specialists should be a part of the Installation Threat Working Group to facilitate the exchange of threat information. Criminal intelligence specialists provide a unique service that can address the complexities of the threat to a military community and installation, and they are an asset to both the garrison and local civilian community. They have the ability to work closely with multiple local, state, federal, and DoD agencies; and they do not have constraints that are emplaced on military intelligence activities within the United States, because they operate under the auspice and oversight of law enforcement discipline and standards. ⁽⁵⁾

It is also advantageous, when possible, to co-locate anti-terrorism officers and force protection specialists with the Provost Marshal's intelligence fusion center within DES. This integrated working environment facilitates the collection and examination of information from all available sources to derive as complete an assessment as possible of identified threats and suspicious activity. This draws on the complementary strengths of all personnel, and relies on an all-source approach to information collection and analysis. ⁽⁶⁾

References

- (1) ST 19-210, para. 5-4 *Access Control Handbook*
- (2) Kopal, Robert. *The Role of the Criminal Intelligence Analysis in Anti-terrorism*. 2003
- (3) ALARACT 110/2010, para. 3C(3)
- (4) DoDI 2000.26 *Suspicious Activity Reporting*
- (5) *Concept of Operations for Police Intelligence Operations*. 4 March 2009: 24
- (6) JP 2-0 *Joint Intelligence*