

Criminal Antiterrorism and Police Intelligence Management Course:

Criminal Intelligence Analysis Debuts at the United States Army Military Police School

By Chief Warrant Officer 3 Eugene Matthews and Mr. Robert Catron

Where is training available on managing an investigation with dozens of potential suspects, witnesses, victims, and pieces of evidence? Where can students learn the fundamentals of criminal intelligence analysis to help them focus an investigation that spans several months or even years? The easy answer is the Criminal Antiterrorism and Police Intelligence Management (CAPIM) Course at the United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS).

During the early part of 2002, the Military Police Corps recognized the need to better collect, collate, analyze, and disseminate police information and develop criminal intelligence (CRIMINT) from that process. Military law enforcement has always led the way in information collection and storage. The next step was to convert information into intelligence. Before the CAPIM Course, the analysis of police information by military law enforcement was limited to calculating statistics such as the number of offenses by year, the types of offenses by unit or organization, and the number of victims by offense type. This approach often was a significant justification of resources, but it did little to solve crime.

In January 2002, Army Regulation 525-13, *Antiterrorism*, was published. It stated that the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) would—

- Collect, analyze, and disseminate to the affected commands criminal intelligence pertaining to threat activities, within the provisions of applicable statutes and regulations.
- Maintain a capability to analyze and disseminate collected, time-sensitive information concerning the criminal threat against Army interests.

The i2 Analyst's Notebook program displays an investigation visually.

With the support of the USAMPS, efforts were immediately implemented to meet this requirement.

In October 2002, the concept was developed to train military law enforcement in analyzing police information and develop CRIMINT to assist investigators in the war on crime. Over the next 20 months, the concept coalesced into tasks that served as the basis for the CAPIM Course. Through personnel and organizational changes, the course was constructed, staffed, and eventually added to the Army Training Requirements and Resource System (ATRRS).

In December 2003, an equipment board held at CID headquarters selected i2 Analyst's Notebook® for the course and for use as the military law enforcement analytical software. During the two-week course, CAPIM students undergo rigorous i2 Analyst's Notebook training, culminating with the end-of-course summative exercise. By then the student has



demonstrated a working knowledge of the basics of criminal intelligence analysis and a functional understanding of i2 Analyst's Notebook. While i2 Analyst's Notebook and other software are generously applied, CAPIM instructors are quick to point out that mastering technology prevents students from becoming technology's servant. With that theme in mind, every effort is made to ensure that CAPIM students understand standard applications to use in support of their analyses.

In June 2004, the CAPIM Course opened for business. Although the course design was aimed at the entry-level CRIMINT analyst, the concepts, techniques, and practices were new to many of the students. Limited to 10 academic training days, trainers capitalized on existing police training and knowledge coupled with out-of-class reading assignments and homework. While not unique, this training concept and methodology was a departure from standard training practices at that time. However, the additional effort resulted in accomplishing the training goals and mission of developing CRIMINT analysts for the Military Police Corps.

More than 200 military and civilian law enforcement persons have completed the CAPIM Course. While not all returned to the field to resume duties as a CRIMINT coordinator or investigative operations assistant, many graduates are using the skills and knowledge learned in the course to solve cases and focus investigative resources. The CAPIM Course provides the student/analyst with basic tools needed to convert police information into CRIMINT. CRIMINT has been successfully applied in several new and old criminal investigations and continues to

yield promising results. Basic CAPIM concepts are currently taught in the Apprentice Special Agent Course, the Advanced Fraud Investigations Course, the Military Police Warrant Officer Basic Course, the Military Police Warrant Officer Advanced Course, the Military Police Officer Basic Course, the Military Police Captains Career Course (with a distributed learning module added to the Military Police Captains Transitions Course), and the Military Police Pre-command Course. The depth and breadth of the instruction is commensurate with the position the student holds or is expected to hold upon completion of the course of instruction.

Some typical areas of discussion within the aforementioned courses include—

- The application and understanding of police intelligence operations.
- The application and use of predictive analysis for crime forecasting.
- The application and use of geospatial analysis (such as crime patterns depicted by pin maps).

The most important point stressed in the CAPIM Course is that regardless of the software application, techniques, and concepts, true CRIMINT analysis is conducted by the individual analyst.

For more information regarding the CAPIM Course, visit the Fort Leonard Wood Web site at <http://www.wood.army.mil>, click on the "Military Police School" tab, then on the "Courses" tab. For information about course dates and availability, visit the ATRRS Web site at <https://www.atrrs.army.mil/atrrscc/> and type in the school code 9E-F6/950-F5 or search by the key word "criminal."

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