Who Can Be An ILO?

ILOs can be members of law enforcement agencies, fire and emergency services departments, and other government and non-governmental organizations within Missouri. However, they must first receive approval from their sponsoring agency, be vetted by the MIAC, receive initial and continuing training, and must sign a non-disclosure agreement to protect privacy rights and sensitive information.

ILO Roles & Responsibilities

ILOs will be expected to:

- Attend basic ILO/MIAC awareness training.
- Attend periodic ILO/MIAC meetings and workshops.
- Collect and receive local or regional terrorist or major criminal information to pass on to the MIAC.
- Notify the MIAC of potential threats or emerging terrorist or major criminal trends.
- Communicate with their supervisors and disseminate information/intelligence from the MIAC regarding terrorist or major criminal threats.
- Recruit and assist the MIAC in the vetting of other, potential ILOs.
- Assist the MIAC in identifying and contacting local critical infrastructure/ key resource owner/operators and subject matter experts.

For further information regarding the ILO Program, please contact the MIAC ILO Coordinator at the following Toll free telephone number:

1-866-362-6422

or e-mail at:

miac@mshp.dps.mo.gov

Missouri Information Analysis Center

P.O. Box 568
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0568
Phone: 1-866-362-6422
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Hours of Operation: 24/7

SHP-# 3/2013

MIAC Intelligence Liaison Officer Program

MIAC Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) Program

The Intelligence Liaison Officer (ILO) Program was created to allow ILOs to detect potential terrorist and major criminal acts, deter them from taking place, or to assist in mitigation of damage if an event occurs. The program is designed to enhance the recognition of terrorist or major criminal indicators, and increase the speed and accuracy of the flow of related intelligence. It is a network of collaborating agencies and individuals that have the training and knowledge to recognize terrorist and criminal indicators, resulting in the sharing of related information with the best agency to prevent or respond to a major event.

Early recognition of indicators and timely reporting and analysis can prevent terrorist and major criminal acts from occurring. Additionally, if an event does take place, apprehension of responsible parties and mitigation of loss becomes more likely. This is the goal of the ILO Program.

The Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) is the founding and support agency for the ILO Program. However, intelligence liaison officers can be representatives of local law enforcement communities, first responder agencies, or private sector organizations. When the program works as intended, members will be first preventers rather than first responders.

How Does The ILO Program Work?

The ILO Program works in two ways:

1. Terrorist or major criminal information is transmitted from local sources to the MIAC for evaluation and possible action; or
2. The MIAC disseminates actionable intelligence that has already been analyzed to regional or local agencies for action.

The ILO Program depends on vetted officers placed throughout Missouri. These officers have been trained to recognize terrorist or criminal threats, then to evaluate and pass that information to the MIAC. They are also points of contact, who receive intelligence from the MIAC and can quickly route it the proper local agency for action.

ILOs receive initial and continuing training, so they know how and where to pass important information, and can maintain awareness of current threats. Additional levels of training will allow officers to recognize vulnerabilities to perceived threats, and make recommendations to reduce those vulnerabilities.

The MIAC will provide training for intelligence liaison officers to maintain a high level of awareness of known and potential threats, analyze incoming information in order to develop actionable intelligence, and disseminate that intelligence to the proper local responding agencies.

What Is An ILO?

An intelligence liaison officer or ILO is an individual who functions as a principle point of contact in matters dealing with major criminal or terrorist information and activities. This person is vetted and trained to recognize, receive, and disseminate pertinent information. The ILO receives training and will meet with other local entities engaged in or knowledgeable about major criminal or possible terrorist activities.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING

Information for Officers Reporting on Suspicious Activity

When completing a suspicious activity report (SAR), officers must remember the following:

1. The information for the SAR must be legally obtained.
2. The information submitted must be relevant to the identification of the subject or the subject's criminal conduct or activity.
3. The information gathered cannot be based solely on the political, religious, or social views, associations, or activities of any individual or any group.

What if I am dispatched to a call for police service and then once on scene discover SAR-related activity?

Handle the call as usual, including all reports that your agency requires. If you observe SAR activity not directly related to a reportable crime, please complete a separate report with the SAR information.

What information should I include when documenting a suspicious activity?

"Everything you can!"

It is important to include all information obtained so that the full context of the incident is apparent to anyone who reviews the report. This includes detailed descriptions of people, vehicles, facilities, etc. It is also important to include a complainant's information (name, phone number, etc.) if available.

The Nationwide SAR Initiative (NSI) is a partnership of agencies at all levels that provides law enforcement with another tool to combat crime and terrorism. The NSI has established a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing SARs.

A suspicious activity report (SAR) is used to document any reported or observed activity or any criminal act or attempted criminal act that an officer believes may reveal a nexus to foreign or domestic terrorism. The information reported in a SAR may be the result of observations or investigations by police officers or may be reported to them by private parties.

For more information: **http://nsi.ncirc.gov**

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Suspicious Activity Reporting
Indicators and Behaviors

Behaviors	Descriptions
Potential Criminal or Noncriminal Activities Requiring Additional Information During Investigation	
Eliciting Information	Questioning individuals at a level beyond mere curiosity about particular facets of a facility's or building's purpose, operations, security procedures, etc., that would arouse suspicion in a reasonable person.
Testing of Security	Interactions with or challenges to installations, personnel, or systems that reveal physical personnel or cybersecurity capabilities.
Recruiting	Building operations teams and contacts, personnel data, banking data, or travel data.
Photography	Taking pictures or video of facilities, buildings, or infrastructure in a manner that would arouse suspicion in a reasonable person. Examples include taking pictures or video of infrequently used access points, personnel performing security functions (patrols, badge/vehicle checking), security-related equipment (perimeter fencing, security cameras), etc. All reporting on photography should be done within the totality of the circumstances.
Observation/ Surveillance	Demonstrating unusual interest in facilities, buildings, or infrastructure beyond mere casual or professional (e.g., engineers) interest such that a reasonable person would consider the activity suspicious. Examples include observation through binoculars, taking notes, attempting to measure distances, etc.
Materials Acquisition/Storage	Acquisition of unusual quantities of precursor materials such as cell phones, pagers, fuel, and timers, such that a reasonable person would suspect possible criminal activity.
Acquisition of Expertise	Attempts to obtain or conduct training in security concepts (military weapons or tactics) or other unusual capabilities that would arouse suspicion in a reasonable person.
Weapons Discovery	Discovery of unusual amounts of weapons or explosives that would arouse suspicion in a reasonable person.
Sector-Specific Incident	Actions associated with a characteristic of unique concern to specific sectors (such as the public health sector) with regard to their personnel, facilities, systems, or functions.
Defined Criminal Activity and Potential Terrorism Nexus Activity	
Breach/Attempted Intrusion	Unauthorized personnel attempting to enter or actually entering a restricted area or protected site. Impersonation of authorized personnel (e.g., police/security, janitor).
Misrepresentation	Presenting false or misusing insignia, documents, and/or identification to misrepresent one's affiliation to cover possible illicit activity.
Theft/Loss/ Diversion	Stealing or diverting something associated with a facility/infrastructure (e.g., badges, uniforms, identification, emergency vehicles, technology, or documents [classified or unclassified] which are proprietary to the facility).
Sabotage/ Tampering/ Vandalism	Damaging, manipulating, or defacing part of a facility/infrastructure or protected site.
Cyberattack	Compromising or attempting to compromise or disrupt an organization's information technology infrastructure.
Expressed or Implied Threat	Communicating a spoken or written threat to damage or compromise a facility/ infrastructure.
Aviation Activity	Operation of an aircraft in a manner that reasonably may be interpreted as suspicious or posing a threat to people or property. May or may not be in violation of Federal Aviation Regulations.