

FM 3-19.50

Police Intelligence Operations

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Headquarters, Department of the Army

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Police Intelligence Operations

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Preface

Field Manual (FM) 3-19.50 is a new FM and is the Military Police Corps' manual for police intelligence operations (PIO) doctrine. It describes—

- The fundamentals of PIO.
- The legal documents and considerations affiliated with PIO.
- The PIO process.
- The relationship of PIO to the Army's intelligence process.
- The introduction of police and prison structures, organized crime, legal systems, investigations, crime-conducive conditions, and enforcement mechanisms and gaps (POLICE)—a tool to assess the criminal dimension and its influence on effects-based operations (EBO).
- PIO in urban operations (UO) and on installations.
- The establishment of PIO networks and associated forums and fusion cells to affect gathering police information and criminal intelligence (CRIMINT).

This manual is targeted specifically for the military police battalion staff, the Criminal Investigation Division Command (CID), the director of emergency services (DES), the provost marshal (PM), other military police leaders, and Army law enforcement (ALE) personnel who are responsible for managing and executing the PIO function. ALE includes military police and Department of the Army (DA) police and security guards.

This publication applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/the Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve.

The proponent of this publication is the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Send comments and recommendations on *DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms)* directly to Commandant, United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS), ATTN: ATSJ-MP-TD, 401 MANSCEN Loop, Suite 2060, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473-8926.

Unless stated otherwise, masculine nouns or pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Over the last several years, the senior military police leadership has recognized the value and role that PIO play in bridging the information gap in a commander's situational understanding and force protection (FP) programs. With the events of 11 September 2001 and the initiation of offensive combat actions in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), emerging doctrine, and the expanding role the US military is playing in "nation building," there has been a renewed interest in police intelligence efforts and support to installation and maneuver commanders. The military police component addresses this interest through the PIO function, which includes a review of the environment in a holistic approach, analyzing both the criminal threat and the capabilities of existing law enforcement agencies. This review is an assessment of the criminal dimension when considering the civil environment in mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC).

BACKGROUND

1-1. PIO are a military police function that supports, enhances, and contributes to a commander's situational understanding and battlefield visualization and FP programs by portraying the relevant criminal threat and friendly information, which may affect his operational and tactical environment. They are a function (consisting of systems, processes, and tools) that capitalizes on military police capabilities to analyze police information and develop criminal intelligence through the integration and employment of ALE assets and other police organizations. Like the military intelligence (MI) officer (intelligence staff officer [S2] and assistant chief of staff, intelligence [G2]) uses the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) process to analyze the threat and the environment continuously in a specific geographical area, military police leaders use PIO to assist the G2 and to collect, organize, and analyze police information continuously as part of the IPB process. As described in this and later chapters, PIO contribute to the IPB; they are not a substitute for the IPB.

1-2. *Department of Defense Directives (DODDs) 2000.12 and 2000.16* direct and give commanders the authority to task subordinate organizations to gather, analyze, and disseminate terrorism threat information. *Army Regulation (AR) 525-13* tasks commanders similarly when collecting and analyzing criminal threat information. It is under the authority of these legal instruments and those outlined in [Chapter 2](#) that the function of PIO is executed and managed. The purpose of PIO is twofold:

- It provides lethal (kinetic) or nonlethal (nonkinetic) targeting to the commander and PM with CRIMINT, targeting criminal threat systems and elements that threaten a mission or operation and the safety and security of the installation and its personnel and resources.
- It provides nonlethal or nonkinetic information to the commander and PM with a situational understanding of the capabilities and challenges of the criminal justice system within a given area of operation (AO).

ROLE OF POLICE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

1-3. Due to the complexity of the environment, units often need to respond to multiple threats. The commander must understand how current and potential threat systems (along with the system of friendly agencies) organize, equip, and employ their forces.