The Intelligence Function

Issues in Crime and Justice

CJ 4610 – PA 5315

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Week 9
Intelligence in Emergency Management

- Intelligence is often viewed as a process that focuses on criminal activity and national security.
- The intelligence function plays a critical role in emergency management at key stages in that process:
  - Planning
  - Response
  - Mitigation
  - Sustaining
The *All Hazards Approach*

- A hazard is a hazard, is a hazard, is a hazard.
- Regardless of what caused the hazard the response and plan of action should be considered well ahead of the incident.
- How first-responders anticipate and plan for response will rely significantly on the intelligence function.
What is intelligence?

• Information that is analyzed.
• In law enforcement intelligence has two broad purposes:
  – Prevention
  – Planning and Resource Allocation
• Why would the intelligence function in emergency management be any different?
  – Is it?
Understanding EM today

- Community response to disaster and crisis has a long history in the United States
  - 1803 an extensive fire severely impacted a New Hampshire town.
  - The **Congressional Act of 1803** was passed to assist.
  - In the 1930s the federal government passed legislation to assist communities in response to earthquakes and other disasters.
• By the 1960s and 1970s there were massive disasters that requiring federal response and recovery.
• With all of this emergency and disaster activities remained fragmented.

Source: FEMA, 2008: http://www.fema.gov/about/history.shtm
World Events

- [http://www.popularmechanics.com/10disasters](http://www.popularmechanics.com/10disasters)
- [http://users.erols.com/mwhite28/quakes.htm](http://users.erols.com/mwhite28/quakes.htm)
Standardizing a Response

- [http://www.nimsonline.com/ics_history.html](http://www.nimsonline.com/ics_history.html)
Incident Command System - ICS

- **Information and Intelligence Management**
  - The analysis and sharing of information and intelligence is an important component of ICS. The incident management organization must establish a process for gathering, sharing, and managing incident-related information and intelligence.
  - Intelligence includes not only national security or other types of classified information but also other operational information that may come from a variety of different sources, such as:
    - Risk assessments.
    - Medical intelligence (i.e., surveillance).
    - Weather information.
    - Geospatial data.
    - Structural designs.
    - Toxic contaminant levels.
    - Utilities and public works data.
Risk Assessment

- [http://www.epa.gov/risk/](http://www.epa.gov/risk/)
- [http://www.cdc.gov/eis/](http://www.cdc.gov/eis/)
Medical Intelligence

- [http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5606a2.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5606a2.htm)
Weather Information

• http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/nhp/stormwatch.shtm

• http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/english/intro.shtml
Geospatial data

- http://gos2.geodata.gov/wps/portal/gos
- http://edcsns17.cr.usgs.gov/EarthExplorer
- http://earth.google.com/
Structural Designs

Toxic Containments

- [http://www.chemicalspill.org/ChemicalsWorkPlace/types1.html](http://www.chemicalspill.org/ChemicalsWorkPlace/types1.html)


- [http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/indicators/toxics.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/indicators/toxics.htm)