

CJ 467 Milestone One Guidelines and Rubric

For this assignment, you should create a consolidated summary of the Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) provided. Discuss who may be planning to carry out criminal activities, their motivations, and under whose jurisdiction the activities fall. Using the SARs (#1–15), analyze and describe the elements of adversary, range, motivation, and jurisdiction of the population.

The SARs can be found in the Assignment Guidelines and Rubrics section of the course.

Specifically, the following **critical elements** must be included:

II. Adversary, Motivation, and Jurisdiction

- A. Accurately **summarize** the intelligence collected from the SARs to date, focusing on the “who, what, when, where, why, and how” of the threat situation. Information should be annotated with dates and times from relevant SARs, and information from each date should be provided in a separate paragraph, from inception to most recent. Your summary should focus on connecting the dots, with as much detail as needed to present all of the relevant intelligence. It should highlight information that would be of particular relevance for the law enforcement agency doing follow-up in understanding the potential threat.
- B. Determine who the **adversary** is for this potential threat. It may be an individual or a group. You should identify the names of suspects (if known) and also the type of adversary. For example, is the adversary an international terrorist group, a domestic terrorist group, an organized crime, a local or international gang, drug traffickers, an extremist or militia group, a hacker, or a white-collar criminal? Support your answer using relevant information from the SARs.
- C. Analyze the **range** of the adversary’s operations. Are their activities focused within one city or state or across multiple states? Support your answer with relevant information from the SARs.
- D. Analyze what is known about the adversary’s **motivation** and how that might affect their choice of target (individual or location). Might it affect whether they choose one target or many, the type of target that they select, or the location of the attack? Support your answer with relevant information from the SARs.
- E. Based on your analyses in Parts A–C above, determine which agency has **jurisdiction** in following up on the potential threat. For example, should local or state law enforcement follow up? Should federal law enforcement? Does the adversary’s choice of potential targets fall under a particular jurisdiction? For example, threats to air travel might involve the FAA or TSA, while terrorist threats would go to the FBI. Be sure to justify your answer using relevant information from the SARs.

Guidelines for Submission: Milestone One must be two to three pages in length with 12-point Times New Roman font, double spacing, and one-inch margins. Separate different sections with headings so that the reader can easily understand your information.

Rubric

Critical Element	Exemplary (100%)	Proficient (85%)	Needs Improvement (55%)	Not Evident (0%)	Value
Adversary, Motivation, and Jurisdiction: Summarize	Meets “Proficient” criteria and summary is exceptionally articulate, modeling language that would be used in a real-world intelligence report and expertly balancing detail with brevity and clarity	Accurately summarizes intelligence collected to date, in chronological order from inception to most recent, with date and time annotations from relevant SARs, highlighting all relevant information for the agency doing follow-up in understanding potential threat	Summarizes intelligence collected to date, but summary is inaccurate, incomplete, not presented in chronological order with date and time annotations, or does not highlight information of particular relevance for the law enforcement agency doing follow-up	Does not summarize the intelligence collected to date	20
Adversary, Motivation, and Jurisdiction: Adversary	Meets “Proficient” criteria and answer is particularly well supported, expertly balancing detail with brevity and clarity	Determines adversary for this potential threat, including suspect names (if known) and type of adversary, supported by relevant information from the SARs	Determines who the adversary is and adversary type, but determination is not supported by relevant information from the SARs	Does not determine who the adversary is or adversary type	20
Adversary, Motivation, and Jurisdiction: Range	Meets “Proficient” criteria and response identifies specific locations as well as whether they are confined to a particular city, state, or multiple states	Analyzes adversary’s range of operations, supported by relevant information from the SARs	Analyzes adversary’s range of operations, but analysis is not supported by relevant information from the SARs	Does not analyze adversary’s range of operations	20
Adversary, Motivation, and Jurisdiction: Motivation	Meets “Proficient” criteria and analysis shows insight into how adversary’s motivations affect elements of the threat beyond the choice of target	Analyzes adversary’s motivation and how that might affect their choice of target, supported by relevant information from the SARs	Analyzes adversary’s motivation and how that might affect their choice of target, but analysis is not supported by relevant information from the SARs	Does not analyze adversary’s motivation and how that might affect their choice of target	20
Adversary, Motivation, and Jurisdiction: Jurisdiction	Meets “Proficient” criteria and answer considers how jurisdictional responsibilities may overlap or affect operations related to the specific threat scenario	Determines which agency has jurisdiction in following up on the potential threat, supported by analysis of adversary and relevant information from the SARs	Determines which agency has jurisdiction in following up on the potential threat, but does not support using analysis of adversary and relevant information from the SARs	Does not determine which agency has jurisdiction in following up on the potential threat	20
Earned Total					100%