

An Introduction to Homeland Security and Terrorism Prevention

Chapter 15

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Defining Homeland Security

- Homeland Security protects lives, property, and infrastructure
- Designed to secure the U.S. through three functions
 - Preventing terrorism
 - Responding to attacks
 - Providing technical support to local agencies

Defining Homeland Security

- Confusion continues to exist in defining homeland security
- Critics maintain the country is not prepared
 - Weaknesses in port security
 - Open southern border
 - Many counterterrorism experts believe it will become one of the main infiltration routes for Jihadists
 - Northern border is also difficult to secure

Defining Homeland Security

- Many different understandings of homeland security because many agencies have differing mission
 - Department of Energy (DOE)
 - Protection of nuclear materials, power grids, gas lines
 - Customs and Border Protection
 - Secures U.S. borders and points of entry
- Elements of security expand or contract depending on an organization's mission

Defining Homeland Security

- Policy guiding homeland security in the U.S. has not been fully developed
- Roles of various intelligence group are in transition
- Law enforcement and military communities looking for policies to define their roles
- Domestic and international laws not fully established
- Government and private industry attempting to establish their interrelationship

Department of Homeland Security

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS) created from Office of Homeland Security in 2003
- Several missions and internal agencies
 - Responsible for managing natural and human disasters
 - Charged with matters of science and technology
 - Detection of nuclear activities
 - Coordinates responses with state, local, and tribal organizations

Department of Homeland Security

- U.S. Coast Guard was first agency assigned to DHS; duties include
 - Protection of coastal and inland waterways
 - Environmental protection
 - Interdiction of contraband
 - Maritime law enforcement
- Office of Intelligence and Analysis
 - Coordinates intelligence with other agencies

Department of Homeland Security

- Transportation Security Administration
 - Responsible for airport security
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection
 - Customs agents and Border Patrol
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
 - Investigative arm of DHS
- Secret Service
 - Counters financial crime
 - Identity theft
 - Banking
 - Cyber attacks

Department of Justice

- Maintains several functions in the realm of terrorism
- FBI – Prior to 9-11 designated lead agency for handling terrorism in the U.S.
 - Enhanced its Counterterrorism Division
 - Increased the number of intelligence analysis
- Coordinates state and local law enforcement efforts in Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs)

Department of Justice

- U.S. Attorneys
 - Investigate and prosecute terrorism cases
 - Coordinate intelligence sharing
- U.S. Marshal Service
 - Provides protection to federal officials under terrorism threats
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)
 - Role in explosives and firearms enforcement is crucial
- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
 - Trains state, local, and tribal officers in Anti-Terrorism

Department of Defense

- Department of Defense – leading role in times of war
- Assumed counterterrorist functions
- Operates the U.S. Northern Command for the purpose of homeland security
 - Limits activities to military functions
- Military forces may be used to support civilians in counterterrorism
 - Requested by civilian authorities
 - Approved by President

Intelligence Community

- Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI)
- Unites the national security intelligence under one umbrella
- Coordinates information from national security and military intelligence
 - CIA
 - NSA
 - Defense Intelligence Agency
 - National Geo-Space Intelligence Agency
 - National Reconnaissance Office
 - Operations from the Department of State

Intelligence Community

- ODNI has also incorporated federal law enforcement intelligence under its umbrella
 - FBI National Security Branch
 - DOE Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence
 - DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis
 - Department of Treasury Office of Intelligence and Analysis
 - DEA Office of National Security Intelligence

State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement

- State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies need to collect tactical intelligence for the prevention of terrorism and other crimes
 - Utilize intelligence for planning and the deployment of resources
- Information sharing is the heart of local intelligence systems
 - Community partnership enhance the amount and quality of information they can accumulate
 - Federal government does not have the resources or community contacts to develop these links

Networks and Law Enforcement

- Current major problem for the U.S. comes from terror cells
- Primary job of law enforcement in preventing terrorism is stopping criminal activity within networks
- Arquilla & Ronfeldt – five factors must be in place for networks to operate
 - Technology
 - Social support
 - Narrative
 - Organizational structure
 - Tactical doctrine

Networks and Law Enforcement

- Networks share information
- Agencies do not change their roles
- Three primary responsibilities of law enforcement
 - Maintaining public safety
 - Collecting criminal intelligence
 - Sharing information in a legal manner

Clausewitz and Sun Tzu

- Clausewitz viewed war as a rational political process between states
- Sun Tzu viewed war as a psychological process at many different levels
- Difference between the ideas of Clausewitz and Sun Tzu can be illustrated by comparing Pearl Harbor and 9-11
 - Pearl Harbor – military attack rationally designed to obtain a political objective
 - 9-11 – psychological attack designed to create an aura of fear

Redefining Conflict

- Recent growth of terrorism changed all aspects of military affairs
- During 1990s Pentagon tried to stop enemy movement, attempted to concentrate forces in a single effort, and secured bases and supply lines
 - Military forces must extend their mission
 - Transform their structure to take the fight to the terrorists
- New capabilities must be developed
 - Prevent violence
 - Keep infrastructures operating
 - Develop strategies to include the whole political spectrum
 - Defend the social structure

Intelligence Process

- Information gathering is similar to academic research
 - Researcher needs basic knowledge of a field and an understanding of sub-disciplines
 - Basic intelligence involves general information about a subject and its sub-disciplines
- Practical application of this process comes through organizing structures aimed at collecting, analyzing, and forwarding information
- Every U.S. law enforcement agency should assign someone to collect and forward terrorist intelligence
- State and regional levels should assemble, categorize, and analyze information and place it within national and international contexts

National Security and Criminal Intelligence

- National security intelligence is gathered to defend the nation
 - Information is used to anticipate threats
 - Aggressive methods to collect information
 - Ultimately designed to protect targets, not individual rights
- Criminal intelligence is gathered by law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys
 - Cannot be gathered, analyzed, or stored without reason to believe that a crime is about to or has taken place
 - Ultimate purpose is to protect the rights of citizens, including those who have been arrested

Intelligence Systems

- Model state law enforcement systems for information gathering
 - New Jersey State Police
 - California Anti-Terrorism Information Center
 - New York Police Department
- Department of Justice created two intelligence systems
 - Federal prosecutors office
 - Law enforcement

National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan

- Created by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Department of Justice
- Purpose was to establish norms for collecting, analyzing, and storing criminal intelligence within legal guidelines
- Primary function was to set minimum standards for criminal intelligence
 - Available to all police agencies in the U.S.
- Create standards for utilizing technology and giving police officers access to information

Criminal Intelligence Networks

- Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)
 - Created in 1973, expanded in 2003
 - Creation of Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (ATIX)
- FBI Law Enforcement Online (LEO) provides FBI intelligence to state, local, and tribal agencies
- Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU)
 - Created in 1956, serves today as an avenue to share secure information on organized crime and terrorism
- Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)
 - Connects all jurisdictions with real time communication
 - Includes state homeland security officials, National Guard, emergency operations centers, and local emergency service providers

Law Enforcement's Special Role

- Federal, state, and local officers have taken the leading role in identifying and disrupting terrorism in the U.S.
- Police agencies are responsible for breaking some of the most formidable terrorist cells in the U.S.
- U.S. law enforcement is reactive
 - Responding to crimes and calls for assistance
- Terrorism brings the need for preemptive, offensive policing
 - Simply responding will have little impact on the prevention of terrorism

Law Enforcement's Special Role

- Shifting to offensive thinking and action
 - Police contact with potential terrorists will increase
 - Increases the possibility of negative stereotyping and abuse of power
 - Proactive measures demand increased intelligence gathering
 - Much information will have no relationship to criminal activity – intelligence may be misused
- Private security could provide valuable information to law enforcement agencies

Role of Symbols and Structures

- Asymmetrical war is waged against symbolic targets
- Homeland security is designed to secure symbols
 - A symbolic attack may simply be designed to inflict massive casualties
 - Killing people has a symbolic value
 - Killing civilians serves a political purpose for terrorists
- Lesser outlines three forms of terrorism
 - Symbolic
 - Pragmatic
 - Systematic
- Key is making symbolic targets as secure as possible while giving the illusion that few security precautions are needed

Planning for Homeland Security

- IACP believes planning can be guided by looking for threats inside local communities, such as
 - Increase in violent rhetoric
 - Appearance of extremist groups
 - Increases in certain types of crimes
 - Planning is based on potential violence
- Law enforcement can develop certain responses based on the threat

Creating a Culture of Information Sharing

- Information sharing is growing into a law enforcement norm
- Concept of intelligence led policing is a continuation of community policing
 - Police officers anticipate and solve community problems with citizens prior to an increase in crime and social disorder
- Intelligence led policing is part of a process guiding deployment of law enforcement resources
 - Prevention of terrorism
 - Serves to prevent and address problems within a community

Creating a Culture of Information Sharing

- Problematic areas in intelligence-led policing
 - Information sharing will lead to massive data bases on people not subject to criminal investigations
 - No oversight of the collection, analysis, and storage of information
 - Misguided profiling

Intelligence and the 9-11 Commission

- 9-11 Commission Report suggested several reforms for restructuring the government
- Recommendations became law in December 2004; focused on
 - Defense
 - Intelligence
 - Information sharing
 - Homeland security
 - Law enforcement
- Recommendations suggested in the second part of the report were not consistent with the analysis of the first part of the report
 - Posner – restructuring bureaucracy will not automatically make the U.S. safer