**Title:** Homeland Security and Transformation

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We are a nation at risk from a new and changing threat. The terrorist threat to America comes in many forms and has many places to hide. Terrorists attack us and exploit our vulnerabilities because of the freedoms we hold dear. The U.S. government’s most important mission is to protect the homeland from future terrorist attacks. To counter the threat, the president established a Homeland Security Department. The Homeland Security Department will consolidate 22 agencies with 170,000 workers into the new department, which constitutes the largest reorganization of government since the Department of Defense was created half a century ago.

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld stated that since the 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review, DoD has focused attention on the evolving threats. Defense of our homeland continues to be our top priority. DoD established the U.S. Northern Command to consolidate under a single unified command existing homeland defense missions that were previously executed by other military organizations. The specific missions of the command are to:

- Conduct operations to deter, prevent and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories and its interests within the assigned areas of responsibility.

- As directed by the president or secretary of defense, provide military assistance to authorities including consequence management operations.

U.S. Northern Command plans, organizes and executes homeland defense and civil support missions.

Approximately 500 civil service and uniformed personnel are assigned to the U.S. Northern Command Headquarters at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo. The command will be augmented with additional forces, as required, to execute missions ordered by the president. Plans call for the command to be fully operational by Oct. 1.

The Army’s top priority is winning the global war on terrorism while defending the homeland. The Army has not been directed to take such a large role in securing the homeland since World War II. During the post-World War II era, civil support activities remained an Army function. The Army, however, devoted significant resources and priority to its other roles and functions, especially warfighting, that allowed it to optimize its structure, doctrine and training to that end. After Sept. 11, 2001, the Army was directed to plan and prepare to protect, prevent and respond to threats and disasters directed against our homeland. It must also continue its support to civil authorities for other significant dangers.

When directed, the Army will conduct combat operations within the homeland to prevent, deter, preempt and defeat an adversary’s threat. Most of the Army’s participation in homeland operations will be civil agency augmentation. The Army maintains significant resources for response to a major disaster and/or emergency, to include threats or use of weapons of mass destruction or effect.
Civilian agencies at the federal level are the primary agents for the coordination and employment of federal support. With the exceptions of protecting the nation from missile, air, naval and ground assault and the protection of military facilities, the military will play a supporting role. The Army will be guided by civilian law and led by the principle that the federal government assists state agencies except in terrorism and weapons of mass destruction incidents where the federal government has primary jurisdiction. When supporting state and local authorities, the Army usually does so through other federal agencies according to established agreements and plans.

Homeland operations consist of those legally sanctioned military measures to prevent, protect and respond to all threats against the United States and its territories and possessions that endanger its people, resources, facilities and critical infrastructure. The Army will support these missions in the following ways:

- Prevent an adversary from attacking the U.S. homeland.
- Protect against homeland attacks when prevention fails.
- Respond to civil authority’s requests for support.

Army unit design must include the ability to be tailored for homeland operations. This may require support to law enforcement or consequence management. Unit design must include sufficient manpower and equipment to provide the needed support without degrading the unit’s warfighting capability. Additionally, units must have command and control capabilities that are interoperable with Joint, interagency and local or state entities.

The U.S. military must be able to prevent, protect and respond to threats and hazards in three geographic zones: The Homeland Zone, Middle Zone and Forward Zone. These zones are not strict boundaries and may overlap or change depending on a given situation. They provide an integrated defense toward preventing, protecting and responding to homeland threats.
The Middle Zone is a buffer between the Homeland Zone and the Forward Zone. It is the air, land, sea and Space immediately surrounding the Homeland Zone. In this area, the United States exercises influence because of its regional proximity. In this zone, DoD protects the homeland by defeating adversaries before they reach U.S. shores. The risks in this zone include threats to maritime shipping or air avenues of approach to the homeland, illegal immigration, transnational criminal enterprise, ballistic and cruise missiles and cyber attacks.

The Army’s roles in response to crises in this zone may include: missile defense; interdiction; interception; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance support to counterdrug operations; and other Joint, interagency or multijurisdictional operations. Army forces in this zone will include operationally and tactically mobile maneuver units; special operations forces; networked, enhanced command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capable units; knowledge-based air defense artillery; and ground-based midcourse defense systems.

The Forward Zone consists of the remaining land and sea areas not included in the Homeland and Middle Zones. When actionable intelligence is received, the United States may preemptively defeat the threat at the source. The risks in this zone include state-sponsored and transnational terror, aggressor rogue nations, weapons of mass destruction/effect and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive proliferation, cyber attack, ballistic missiles and anti-access strategies and tactics.

The Army’s roles in response to crises in this zone may include: deterrence, preemption, threat reduction, security of aerial and sea ports of debarkation, counter-proliferation and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. In this zone, Army forces will likely include special operations forces. They will be operationally mobile with high tactical agility and will need external support for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, Joint fires and effects, human intelligence and ground-based midcourse defense systems.

For the Army to conduct homeland operations, it must have an intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance architecture that ensures unity of purpose. Human and technical, manned and unmanned, terrestrial and Space-based capabilities will be needed to sense the operational environment in detecting, identifying and tracking threats. Additionally, offensive and defensive information operations will enable the Army to take advantage of superior information to achieve decision superiority. Finally, in meeting the homeland threat, the Army must be able to participate in an integrated Joint force that will detect and destroy enemy cruise and ballistic missile systems.

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