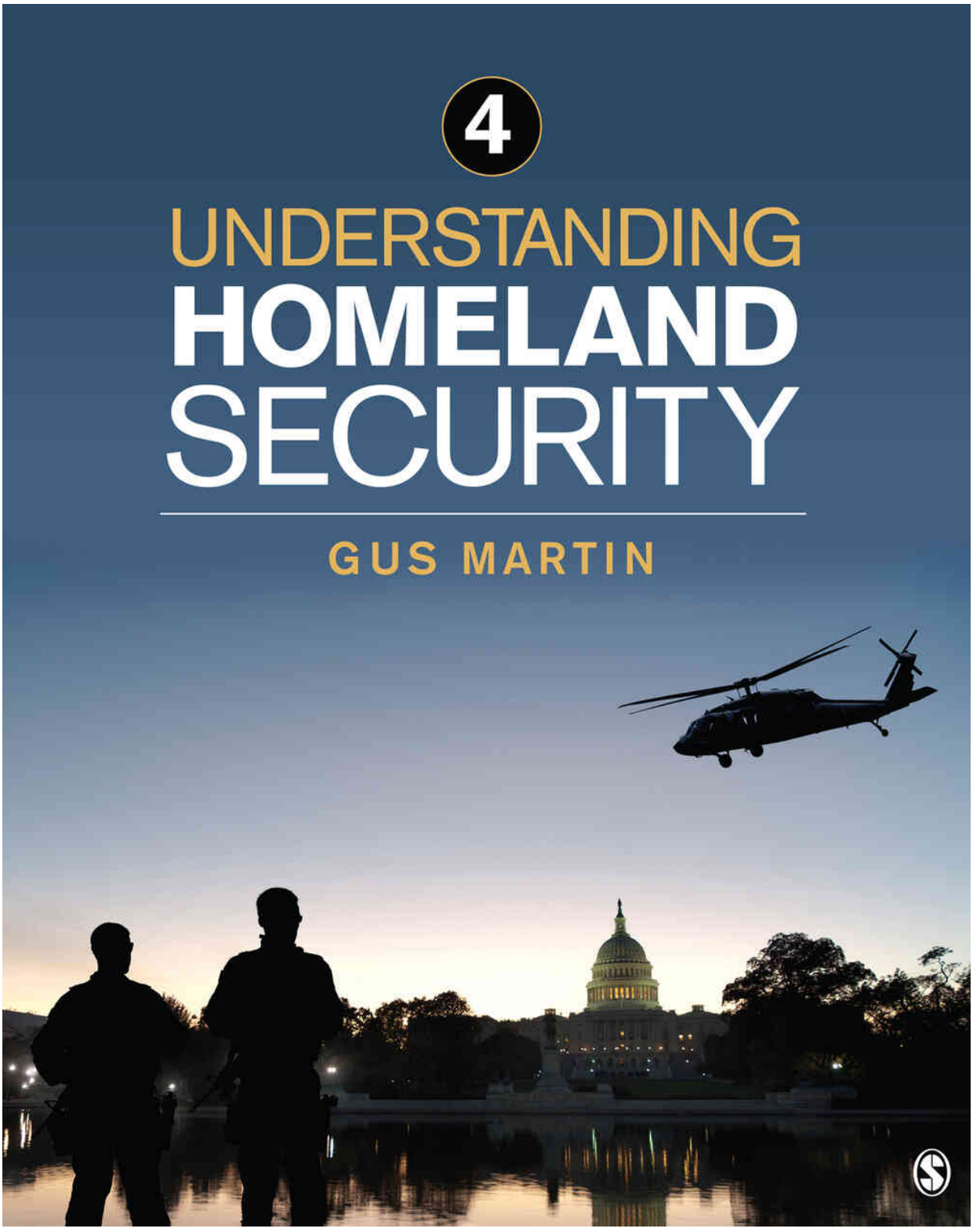

Understanding Homeland Security

Fourth Edition

This book is dedicated to Jane Elizabeth.

What is the hardest task in the world? To think.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

“Essay on Intellect” (1841)

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Understanding Homeland Security

Fourth Edition

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Introduction and Rationale

Welcome to *Understanding Homeland Security*, Fourth Edition, a comprehensive textbook for students and professionals who wish to explore the phenomenon of modern homeland security. Readers who fully engage themselves in the recommended course of instruction offered in the pages that follow will acquire a solid foundation for understanding the nature of issues addressed by the homeland security enterprise. Readers will also discover that their facility for critically assessing homeland security issues in general—and plausible incidents in particular—will be greatly improved.

At the outset, it is important to understand that the study of homeland security is, first and foremost, an investigation into how to secure society from the threat of violent extremism and other potential disasters. Courses that investigate homeland security must, therefore, review the policies, procedures, and administrative networks that anticipate and respond to plausible threats of political violence. None of these considerations can be discussed in isolation from the others if one wishes to develop facility in critically evaluating the nature of homeland security. Thus, the study of

homeland security is also one of the most dynamic subjects in the social sciences.

This book is designed to be a primary resource for university students and professionals who require fundamental expertise in understanding homeland security. The content of *Understanding Homeland Security*, Fourth Edition, is directed to academic and professional courses of instruction whose subject areas include homeland security, terrorism, criminal justice administration, political conflict, armed conflict, and social environments. It can be incorporated into classes and seminars covering security studies, the administration of justice, conflict resolution, political theory, and other instruction in the social sciences. It is intended for undergraduate and master's-level university students as well as professionals who require instruction in understanding terrorism.

No prerequisites are specifically recommended, but grounding within one of the following disciplines would be helpful: political science, government, administration of justice, or public administration.

Course Overview and Pedagogy

Understanding Homeland Security, Fourth Edition, introduces readers to homeland security in the modern era, focusing on the post–September 11, 2001, period as its primary emphasis. It is a review of theories, agency missions, laws, and regulations governing the homeland security enterprise. It is also a review of the many threat scenarios and countermeasures that exist in the post–September 11 era. Very importantly, a serious exploration will be made of the underlying reasons for constructing an extensive homeland security system—for example, threats of extremist violence, potential nonterrorist hazards, and historical episodes of challenges to homeland security.

The pedagogical approach of *Understanding Homeland Security*, Fourth Edition, is designed to stimulate critical thinking. Students, professionals, and instructors will find that each chapter follows a sequence of instruction that builds on previous chapters and, thus, incrementally enhances the reader's knowledge of each topic. Chapters incorporate the following features:

- *Chapter Learning Objectives.* Using Bloom's taxonomy, chapter objectives are summarized at the beginning of each discussion.
- *Opening Viewpoints.* At the beginning of each chapter, Opening Viewpoints present relevant examples of theories and themes discussed in each chapter and serve as "reality checks" for readers.
- *Chapter Perspectives.* Chapters incorporate focused presentations of perspectives that explore people, events, organizations, and movements relevant to the subject matter of each chapter.
- *Global Perspectives.* Selected chapters incorporate presentations of international perspectives that explore global people, events, organizations, and movements relevant to the subject matter of each chapter.
- *Discussion Boxes.* Discussion Boxes present provocative information and pose challenging questions to stimulate critical thinking and further debate.
- *Chapter Summary.* A concluding discussion recapitulates the main themes of each chapter.
- *Key Terms and Concepts.* Important terms and ideas introduced in each chapter are listed for review and discussion. These Key Terms and Concepts are further explored and defined in the Glossary.
- *Recommended Readings.* Suggested readings are listed at the end of each chapter for further information or research on each topic.

Chapter Guide

This volume is organized into five thematic units, each consisting of pertinent chapters. A Glossary is included after the substantive chapters.

Part I. Foundations of Homeland Security

Part I comprises chapters that provide historical and definitional background; discuss all-hazards issues, the legal foundations of homeland security, and civil liberties debates; and supply an organizational overview of the system.

Chapter 1. History and Policy: Defining Homeland Security

Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the concept of homeland security. This chapter begins with a review of the historical context of homeland security. This historical perspective serves as the prelude to a conceptual analysis of homeland security in the modern era. The discussion concludes with a review of policy options for promoting domestic security.

Chapter 2. Homeland Security and the All-Hazards Umbrella

The discussion in Chapter 2 investigates the broad conceptualization of homeland security known as the all-hazards umbrella—this conceptualization encompasses both terrorist hazards and nonterrorist hazards. The terrorism nexus is discussed within the context of conventional and unconventional weapons and hazards. The all-hazards nexus is discussed within the context of nonterrorist hazards, such as natural disasters, technological scenarios, and climate change. Nonterrorist mass shootings and active shooter protocols are discussed.

Chapter 3. The Legal Foundations of Homeland Security

In Chapter 3, readers become familiar with central legal concepts underlying the homeland security enterprise. International and historical perspectives and events are explored, as are pertinent laws passed in the pre–9/11 era as well as legislation passed after 9/11. The scope of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 is outlined and discussed, including discussion of post–9/11 legislation such as the USA FREEDOM Act of 2015.

Chapter 4. Civil Liberties and Securing the Homeland

Chapter 4 investigates the implications of implementing the homeland security system on civil liberties. The careful balance between achieving security and preserving civil liberties is evaluated. A historical context of challenges to civil liberties is presented to provide an instructive perspective on the modern era. The implications of police–community confrontations are discussed.

Part II. Homeland Security Agencies and Missions

Part II discusses the homeland security organizational enterprise and its mission.

Chapter 5. Agencies and Missions: Homeland Security at the Federal Level

Chapter 5 discusses and evaluates the federal level of the homeland security enterprise. The scope of the federal homeland security bureaucracy is discussed, as is the role of the Department of Homeland Security. The discussion includes assessments of the roles of other sector-specific federal agencies. It also explores the mission of the military in supporting the homeland security enterprise.

Chapter 6. Prediction and Prevention: The Role of Intelligence

Chapter 6 discusses and evaluates the mission of the U.S. intelligence community and its presence as a member of the homeland security enterprise. This chapter investigates the configuration and central role of the intelligence community in securing the homeland.

Chapter 7. Agencies and Missions: Homeland Security at the State and Local Levels

Chapter 7 discusses and evaluates the state and local levels of the homeland security enterprise. The purpose of this presentation is to investigate administrative systems and resources available at local levels of governance, since it is from these levels that first responders are deployed when an incident occurs. State systems, local initiatives, and the roles of law enforcement agencies are discussed.

Part III. The Terrorist Threat and Homeland Security

Part III probes terrorist threat environments.

Chapter 8. Sea Change: The New Terrorism and Homeland Security

The nature of terrorism in the modern era is investigated in Chapter 8. This chapter compares and contrasts the “Old Terrorism” and the New Terrorism, explores the role of religion in modern terrorism, and examines new modes of terrorism and warfare. Asymmetrical warfare, netwar, and the destructive

use of technologies are discussed. This chapter also discusses policy options for countering extremism and terrorism.

Chapter 9. The Threat at Home: Terrorism in the United States

Chapter 9 presents an overview of terrorism in postwar America. It probes the background of political violence from the left and right and presents a detailed discussion of leftist and rightist terrorism in the United States. The chapter also evaluates international terrorism and prospects for violence emanating from modern religious extremists on the left and right. The phenomena of domestic violent extremism and lone-wolf terrorism in the United States are explored.

Part IV. Preparedness and Resilience

Part IV discusses resilience, prevention, protection of security nodes, planning, and the role of responders at every level.

Chapter 10. Porous Nodes: Specific Vulnerabilities

Chapter 10 explores sensitive sectors of the homeland security enterprise. The purpose of this chapter is to examine the vulnerability of critical security nodes that may plausibly be targeted by violent extremists. It begins with a discussion of challenges to cybersecurity and continues with examinations of issues related to aviation, border, and port security. Among several cases in point, a discussion is presented of the policy implications of sanctuary cities and open border policies.

Chapter 11. Always Vigilant: Hardening the Target

Chapter 11 investigates target hardening within the context of several vulnerable sectors. Information security is discussed within the contexts of plausible threats, hardening cyber infrastructure, cyberwar as a counterterrorist option, and the use of surveillance technologies. Protecting critical infrastructure, border control, and transportation security are also discussed.

Chapter 12. Critical Resources: Resilience and Planning

Chapter 12 investigates the roles of resilience and proper planning, including the importance of prevention and mitigation planning. Within this context, responses to terrorist deployment of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards are examined.

Chapter 13. Critical Outcomes: Response and Recovery

Chapter 13 investigates response and recovery mechanisms, focusing on administrative coordination and planning. Within this framework, the discussion delivers an overview of federal, state, and local response and recovery coordination and planning. The challenge of reactive planning is also presented.

Part V. Homeland Security: An Evolving Concept

Part V discusses the future of homeland security.

Chapter 14. The Future of Homeland Security

In Chapter 14, readers are challenged to critically assess trends and other factors that can be used to project near-future issues involving the homeland security enterprise within the contexts of the all-hazards umbrella and the New Terrorism. In particular, this chapter presents fresh discussions and data. Likely scenarios for homeland security challenges and threat environments of the near future are offered.

New to This Edition

- Chapter learning objectives apply Bloom's taxonomy throughout to explain the critical importance of each chapter's content.
- The content of several chapters has been reorganized to better reflect the changing homeland security environment.
    - Historical perspectives of the homeland security enterprise are updated in Chapter 1 . An explication of the related disciplines of homeland security and criminal justice is also presented.

- New discussions about active shooter protocols and the relevance of climate change to homeland security are presented in Chapter 2 .
- A focused definitional discussion of antiterrorism is introduced in Chapter 3 . A contextual discussion of international and domestic law is also presented.
- Chapter 4 presents a deeper discussion of the civil liberties implications of regulating the media. There is also a new discussion of the implications of police–community confrontations.
- The roles of federal agencies and missions have been thoroughly updated in Chapter 5 .
- Updated discussion and evaluation of the global terrorist environment in the modern era are presented in Chapter 8 .
- A new discussion of domestic violent extremism and domestic terrorism in the United States is offered in Chapter 9 .
- The policy implications of sanctuary cities and open border policies are examined in Chapter 10 .
- An expanded discussion on cybersecurity and implications for the homeland security enterprise is presented in Chapter 11 .
- New discussions are presented in Chapter 14 on advancing the homeland security concept and areas of concern under the homeland security all-hazards umbrella.

- Critical topics have been added or expanded in the new edition, including

  - the role of FEMA and preparedness planning;
  - the different types of bombs that can be used in terrorist attacks;
  - the role of civil liberty and countering extremism through reform;
  - the responsibilities of the National Guard in responding to emergencies and restoring civil order;
  - asymmetrical warfare and the contagion effect, particularly in the case of motorized vehicle attacks;
  - resilience and the need for rapid recovery from emergencies;
  - the Whole Community approach to local planning and preparedness;
  - the militarization of the police; and

    - electronic surveillance by government agencies.

Recent events, terrorist attacks, and cyberattacks have been included—for example, domestically, active threats from domestic violent extremists (DVEs) and domestic extremist movements such as rightist antigovernment extremism, white nationalism, lone-wolf mass casualty attacks, and leftist anarchist activism, and, internationally, continuing threat vectors from the New Terrorism, ongoing communal conflict in the Middle East, and responding to new cybersecurity challenges.

About the Author

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  is Professor and Founding Chair of Criminal Justice administration at California State University, Dominguez Hills, where he regularly teaches courses on the subject of terrorism and extremism. He has served as Founding Director of the School of Public Service and Justice at California State University, Dominguez Hills. He has also served as Associate Vice President for Human Resources Management, Acting Associate Dean of the College of Business Administration and Public Policy, Associate Vice President for Faculty Affairs, and Chair of the Department of Public Administration. He began his academic career as a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, where he was Administration of Justice Professor. His current research and professional interests are terrorism and extremism, homeland security, the administration of justice, and juvenile justice. Dr. Martin is the author of several books on the subjects of terrorism and homeland security, including *Essentials of Terrorism: Concepts and Controversies* (SAGE, 2022); *Understanding Terrorism: Challenges, Perspectives, and Issues* (SAGE, 2024); *Terrorism: An International Perspective* (with Fynnwin Prager; SAGE, 2019); *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism* , Second Edition (SAGE, 2011); *Terrorism and Homeland Security* (SAGE, 2011); and *The New Era of Terrorism: Selected Readings* (SAGE, 2004). He is also the author of *Juvenile Justice: Process and Systems* (SAGE, 2005). Prior to joining academia, Dr. Martin served as Managing Attorney for the Fair Housing Partnership

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Part I Foundations of Homeland Security

Hijacked United Airlines Flight 175 from Boston crashes into the south tower of the World Trade Center and explodes at 9:03 a.m. on September 11,

2001, in New York City.

Spencer Platt/Getty Images

1 History and Policy: Defining Homeland Security

Chapter Learning Objectives

This chapter will enable readers to do the following:

1. Apply a working definition of homeland security
2. Analyze historical perspectives on homeland security in the United States
3. Explain the modern concept of homeland security and its dynamic qualities
4. Analyze policy options and response categories for threats to the homeland

Opening Viewpoint: The Concept of Homeland Security

Events on the morning of September 11, 2001, profoundly impacted how the people of the United States perceived the quality of violence posed by modern terrorism. The United States had certainly experienced domestic terrorism for much of its history but never on the scale of the 9/11 attack and never with the underlying understanding that Americans themselves were primary targets. In previous generations and recent history, terrorist attacks were primarily the work of domestic extremists, and cross-border violence was perceived as an exception that occurred mostly beyond the borders of the American homeland. For this reason, domestic security initiatives prior to the era of homeland security were conceptually centered on suppressing domestic dissidence rather than responding to threats from abroad.

After the September 11 attack, a profound and fundamental policy shift occurred in the American approach to domestic security. A new concept, *homeland security*, was adopted to coordinate preparedness and response initiatives at all levels of society. The new homeland security enterprise marshaled the resources of federal, state, local, and private institutions. The intention was to create an ongoing and proactively dynamic nationwide culture of vigilance. This new concept supplanted previously reactive and largely decentralized approaches to extremist violence.

In the current domestic security environment, the new homeland security enterprise is conceptually dynamic in the sense that it evolves and adapts with changing domestic and international security threats and terrorist environments.

Unlike previous security environments, modern homeland security policies must necessarily be configured to link domestic policies to emerging international events; this is a dynamic and ongoing policymaking process. Depending on national and political necessities, its purview has also been expanded to include hazards other than extremist violence. At the same time, core initiatives and goals drive homeland security so that it has become an integral component of security preparedness and response efforts at all levels of government and society. Thus, the post–9/11 era has become a period of history wherein the concept of homeland security is common to the domestic security culture of the United States.

Homeland security is a relatively new concept that, however defined, exists to safeguard the domestic security of the United States and broadly promote the stability of society when man-made and natural disasters occur. Although originally configured to describe national responses to domestic terrorist incidents in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack, homeland security was conceptually expanded after Hurricane Katrina in 2005 to include preparedness and recovery from natural and hazard-related incidents. Nevertheless, it is the domestic security mission of the homeland security enterprise that continues to be its fundamental and underlying tenet in the modern era. An extraordinarily large number of resources—human and financial—are devoted to strengthening domestic security and coordinating this effort at all levels of government.

In the modern era, the threat of terrorism and other challenges to domestic security have significantly affected the missions of government agencies, nationally and locally. Every level of each domestic security organization, law enforcement agency, and emergency response institution incorporates homeland security contingency planning and training. Homeland security has become endemic to the modern domestic security environment and is arguably the domestic counterpart to international counterterrorist initiatives undertaken by national security and national defense institutions. However, although the concept of homeland security has created a fresh and pervasive

domestic security environment in the modern era, similar security environments have existed periodically in the history of the United States. This historical perspective is often misunderstood and commonly forgotten in the current security environment.

This chapter investigates definitional issues in the study of homeland security. Here the discussion will probe the historical and cultural nuances of these issues and develop a critical understanding of why defense of the homeland became a central policy initiative in the United States. Historically, perceived threats to domestic security have resulted in the designation of sometimes controversial security environments. For example, periodic anticommunist Red Scares occurred during the twentieth century in which authoritarian procedures were adopted to preempt perceived threats of sedition. (Full consideration of the Red Scares is provided in Chapter 4.) Within this context, it must be remembered that the development of modern homeland security theory evolved within a practical and real-life framework —in other words, a nontheoretical reality in which actual and verifiable threats to domestic security do exist. Such threats emanate from both foreign and domestic sources. General categories of policy options in response to domestic threats are presented in this chapter to facilitate an understanding of definitional perspectives. These policy options represent examples of the domestic application of homeland security intervention.

The discussion in this chapter will review the following topics:

- The past as prologue: The historical context of homeland security
- Defining an era: What is homeland security?
- Domestic security and threats to the homeland: Policy options

The Past as Prologue: The Historical Context of Homeland Security

In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States, the federal government exercised swift leadership in significantly altering the domestic security culture. It did this by aligning national response mechanisms with the newly emergent threat environment. The post–9/11 threat environment proved to be dynamic in the sense that it posed new challenges for the homeland security enterprise over time—for example, the unanticipated emergent prominence of the Islamic State of Iraq

and the Levant, also known as Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS), in 2014. For this reason, national response mechanisms were likewise required to be nimble in designing responsive policies.

It is important to understand that this modern alignment was not the first time the United States adapted its domestic security culture to perceived or actual threat environments. There are many historical examples that predate the post–9/11 era, and these examples provide historical context to the study of the modern concept of homeland security.

The modern homeland security environment grew from the need to design a systematic approach toward responding to threats to domestic security. Several historical periods predated the modern environment. Table 1.1 summarizes these historical periods, plausible threats, and defining events.

TABLE 1.1 ■ The Past as Prologue: The Historical Context of Homeland Security

	Activity Profile	
Historical Period	***Plausible Threats***	***Defining Events***
Early republic (external threats)	Frontier conflicts	Expansion into Native American territories
	Border security	War of 1812; Mexican Expedition of 1916
Early republic (domestic threats)	Early disturbances	Shays' Rebellion; Whiskey Rebellion
	Regional conflict	Civil War and Reconstruction
	Labor and ideological conflict	Haymarket Riot; Homestead Strike; anarchist terrorism
	Racial terrorism	Ku Klux Klan terrorism
Modern era (post–World War II)	Cold War	Civil defense
	Domestic discord	Civil rights movement; other rights movements; domestic violent extremism
	International religious terrorism	Mass-casualty attacks

From its inception, the United States responded to foreign and domestic crises and threats during periods when the concept of homeland security did not exist in its modern context. Responses to emergencies and threats differed markedly depending on the security environment characterizing each period. Nevertheless, the perceived threats were deemed, at the time, to be significant enough to warrant intensive policy intervention.

External Threats to the Early Republic

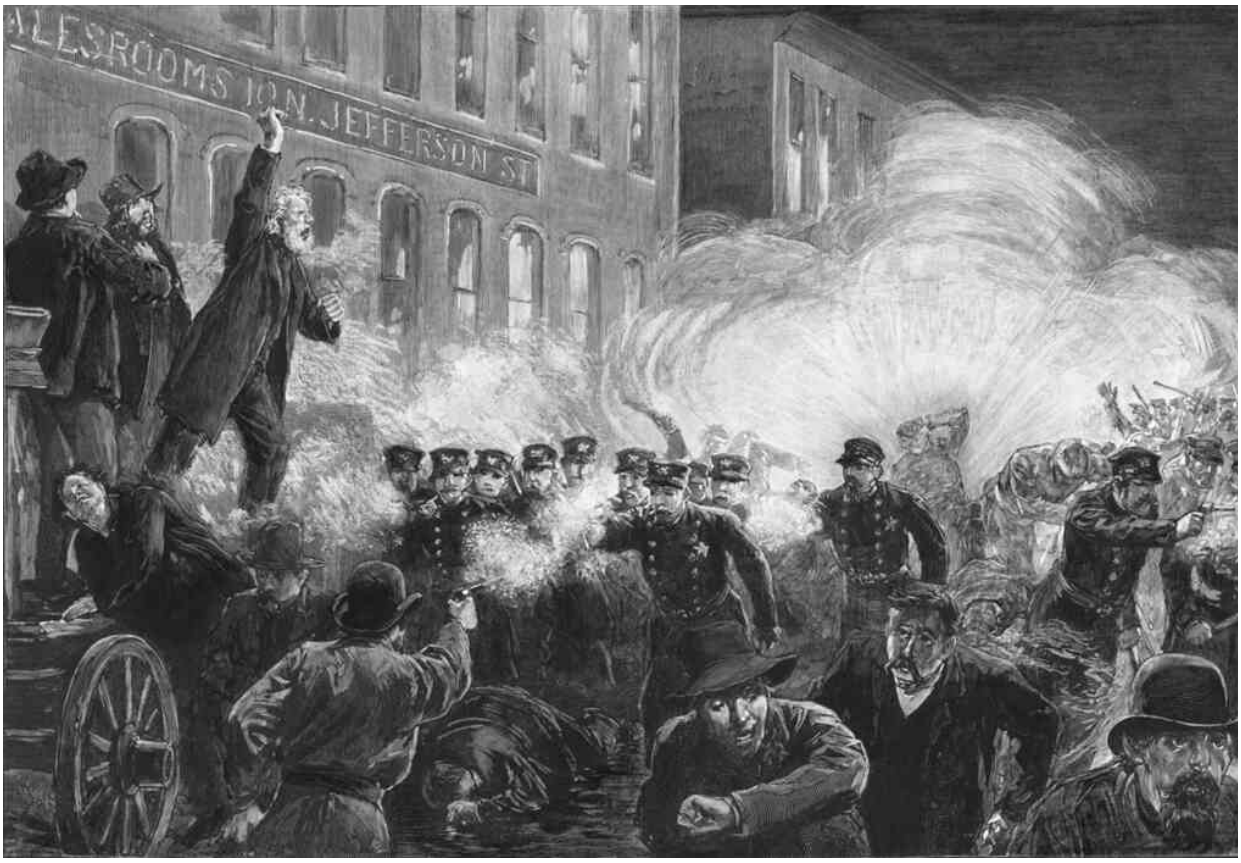
During the colonial and early republic periods, most security threats emanated from frontier conflicts with Native Americans resulting from expansionist policies favoring settlers, and the burden of responding to such emergencies initially fell to local and state militias. Border security became paramount in the aftermath of British incursions during the War of 1812, resulting in federal coordination of the construction and garrisoning of forts and coastal defenses. Border defense, frontier expansion, and occasional military campaigns (such as the Mexican Expedition of 1916) were typical security priorities. Nevertheless, until the Second World War, the national budget for centralized security spending in the United States traditionally remained low, except in times of war.

Domestic Threats to the Early Republic

Aside from early post-independence disturbances, such as the anti–farm debt *Shays' Rebellion* in Massachusetts (1786–1787) and the anti-tax *Whiskey Rebellion* in western Pennsylvania (1791–1794), security threats originating from domestic disputes were rare and short-lived. The Civil War and postwar Reconstruction in the American South were, of course, exceptions to this pattern. Federal policies during the Civil War and Reconstruction included what would be labeled civil liberties abrogations in the modern era as well as the use of national institutions (such as the army and federal marshals) to maintain order in the occupied South. As we will discuss in Chapter 4, restrictions on liberty have historically been enacted to address what were, at the time, deemed serious threats to the national security of the United States.

It was not until the end of the nineteenth century that labor-related and ideological discord garnered national attention. American workers began to organize labor unions during the Civil War era, and thousands of workers

were union members by the 1880s. In May 1886, large demonstrations inspired by a strike against the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company occurred in Chicago. On May 1, 1886, a large May Day parade was held at the McCormick plant, and two days later a worker was killed during a demonstration at the plant. On May 4, a large rally at Haymarket Square in Chicago precipitated the *Haymarket Riot of 1886* , when an anarchist threw a dynamite bomb at police officers who were attempting to disperse the crowd. The police then opened fire on protesters. Seven police officers and three civilians were killed, and scores were wounded. During the *Homestead Steel Strike of 1892* on the Monongahela River near Pittsburgh, a strike by steelworkers resulted in a pitched gun battle between striking workers and hundreds of Pinkerton agents (in which the strikers prevailed). The strike was eventually suppressed following intervention by the Pennsylvania state militia. Both incidents are examples of serious labor-related discontent. In addition, ideological extremists, such as violent anarchists and communists, were responsible for events such as the 1901 assassination of President William McKinley (by an anarchist), the Wall Street bombing of 1920 (which killed and wounded more than 170 people and was never solved), and numerous other bombings and attempted assassinations. Federal soldiers and state militias were deployed on hundreds of occasions during this period. Racial terrorism, often committed by the Ku Klux Klan, also contributed to the perceived need for nationwide responses to extremist violence. In this environment, laws were passed to suppress activism and extremism. These included the Espionage Act of 1917, the Immigration Act of 1918, and the Sedition Act of 1918. During this period, known as the first Red Scare, federal and state government agents were deployed to disrupt perceived subversive groups and detain suspected extremists.



The Haymarket bombing and riot on May 4, 1886. Chicago police fired into the crowd after an anarchist threw a dynamite bomb which killed several officers.

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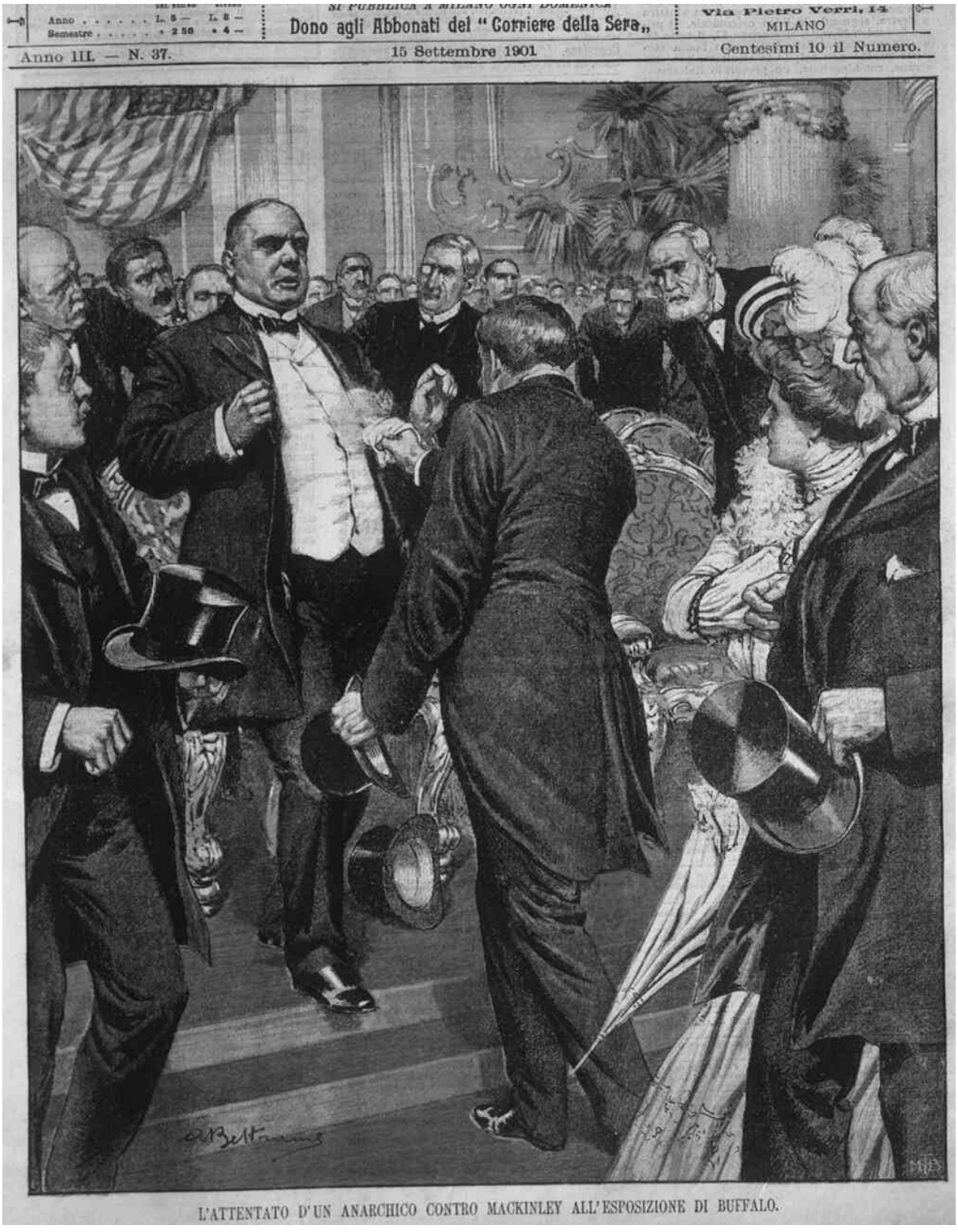
Modern Precursors to Homeland Security

After the Second World War, the international community entered a prolonged period of competition and conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies. Known as the Cold War, the period from the late 1940s to the late 1980s was a time of threatened nuclear warfare, actual and extensive warfare in the developing world, and domestic security tension in the United States. The threat of nuclear war spawned an extensive network of civil defense programs in the United States, extending from the national level to the local level. Virtually every community engaged in *civil defense* drills and contingency planning. Federal civil defense initiatives were subsumed under and coordinated by a succession of agencies. These

included the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, and the Office of Civil Defense. In 1979, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was established for the overall coordination of disaster relief.

During the Cold War, domestic disturbances in the United States led to the initiation of federal, state, and local efforts to monitor activist activity and quell disorder. These disturbances included civil rights marches in the American South, urban riots during the 1960s, student activism on college campuses, rioting at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and terrorist attacks by ideological and nationalist extremists. Disorders gradually receded with the passage of civil rights laws, the end of the Vietnam War, and the end of the Cold War, brought about by the dissolution of the Soviet Union.



U.S. President William McKinley is shot on September 6, 1901 by anarchist Leon Czolgosz, who hid his gun in a handkerchief and fired as the President

approached to shake his hand. McKinley died eight days later.

DEA / A. DAGLI ORTI/De Agostini/Getty Images

Following the Cold War, significant new threats to domestic security arose from extremists who had no compunction against launching mass-casualty attacks against civilian "soft targets." The 1993 World Trade Center and 1995 Oklahoma City bombings were deliberate attempts to maximize civilian casualties and damage to the intended targets. The September 11, 2001, attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon was the final incident prior to the modern era of homeland security.

Defining an Era: What Is Homeland Security?

The catastrophic terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, was a defining moment for the United States. With nearly 3,000 fatalities, the nation found itself at war against an enemy who was clearly adept at converting modern technology into weapons of mass destruction. Thus, the dawn of the twenty-first century witnessed the birth of the modern era of homeland security.

In the era prior to the September 11 attack, law enforcement agencies and other sectors of the criminal justice system were generally tasked with providing services such as judicial due process, order maintenance, and safety enforcement. These missions were arguably the exclusive roles demanded of the criminal justice system. In the post–September 11 era, the components of the system are also tasked with serving as central partners in the homeland security enterprise. This enhanced role is understandable, as pervasive domestic security systems became a new norm for the United States and, internationally, the nation embarked on its longest war. Significantly, law enforcement and other partners in the homeland security enterprise continue to serve as essential institutions for maintaining vigilance against terrorist threats, as evidenced by emergency response and domestic security procedures following the April 2013 Boston Marathon bombing. Thus, these disciplines—homeland security and criminal justice—are interrelated and completely compatible when discussing the homeland security enterprise.

Ironically, the death of al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden in May 2011 occurred on the eve of the tenth commemoration of the September 11 attack on the U.S. homeland. Chapter Perspective 1.1 discusses the successful hunt for Osama bin Laden and events leading to his death.

Chapter Perspective 1.1

The Death of Osama bin Laden

Al-Qaeda founder Osama bin Laden was killed during a raid by U.S. naval special forces on May 2, 2011, in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Classified as *Operation Neptune Spear* , the successful attack by a unit popularly known as SEAL Team Six ended an intensive manhunt for the most wanted terrorist leader in the world.

The successful hunt for Osama bin Laden originated from fragments of information gleaned during interrogations of prisoners over several years, beginning in 2002. Believing that bin Laden retained couriers to communicate with other operatives, interrogators focused their attention on questioning high-value targets about the existence and identities of these couriers. This focus was adopted with an assumption that bin Laden and other al-Qaeda leaders would rarely communicate using cell phone technology as a precaution against being intercepted by Western intelligence agencies.

Early interrogations produced reports that a personal courier did indeed exist, a man whose given code name was Abu Ahmed al-Kuwaiti. In about 2007, intelligence officers learned al-Kuwaiti's real name, located him, and eventually followed him to a recently built compound in Abbottabad. U.S. intelligence operatives observed the compound locally from a safe house and concluded that it concealed an important individual. Based on other surveillance and circumstantial intelligence information, officials surmised that Osama bin Laden resided at the compound with his couriers and their families.

Options for assaulting the compound included a surgical strike by special forces, deploying strategic bombers to obliterate the compound, or a joint operation with Pakistani security forces. The latter two options were rejected