

Contributions of Army Space to Homeland Security

By LTC Jeff Perkins and Jay Kirshenbaum

Space

SMDC/ARSTRAT supports Space operations in the areas of Space support, Space control, and force enhancement. It commands and controls Army Space forces in support of U.S. Strategic Command, regional commanders, Department of Defense, Department of State, and other government agencies. It plans, coordinates, integrates, and recommends the use of Army forces in support of Space operations. It is the advocate for Army Space systems and provides recommendations to support all Space operations and capabilities.

Since Sept. 11, 2001, there has been an increased focus and emphasis on homeland security and the role of the Armed Forces in accomplishing that mission. For the American people, and in accordance with Joint Publication, JP 3-26, "Joint Doctrine for Homeland Security," the Armed Forces of the United States ultimately guarantee our territorial integrity and protection against all adversaries — foreign and domestic. Space support is critical to that effort. The role of the nation's military power is to protect and advance U.S. national interests, deter aggression and, if deterrence fails, defeat threats to those interests. This responsibility now has a much greater sense of urgency and meaning, and the potential need to respond to requests for assistance from civilian authorities is correspondingly greater than ever.

Military power is further part of an integrated national strategy and will be applied in conjunction with

other instruments of national power to achieve larger overarching objectives. The ends and military objectives upon which the execution of our national strategy is focused include: securing the homeland, deterring aggression, winning the nation's wars and ensuring military superiority. Fundamentally, the nation's first priority is homeland security and hinges on critical mission areas that require increased emphasis. *Figure 1* identifies those strategic objectives and corresponding critical mission areas below to fully understand and appreciate the significance of each component element.

Doctrinally, JP 3-26 defines the military role in civil support as Department of Defense support to U.S. civilian authorities for domestic emergencies, for designated law enforcement and other activities. In view of limited manpower resources and funding, however, it is and will become necessary for Department of Defense, federal, state and local government agencies to mutually support each other in a unified effort to effectively address and manage the myriad of tasks associated with homeland security. As we also come to grips with this expanded and somewhat confusing requirement, we ask ourselves, "How does Space contribute to a solution here?" While sometimes obvious and sometimes transparent, what we find is that Space support is critical today towards finding single and/or multiple solutions.

Threats

Historically, while two vast oceans have geographically insulated our nation, as the world gets smaller in response to technological advancements and today's asymmetrical threat environment, our approach to security must contain external and internal dimensions to preclude coverage gaps. Externally, the United States has classically sought to shape the international environment through strong global, political, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural alliances. Internally, we have

National Strategy for Homeland Security

- Strategic Objectives
 - Prevent terrorist attacks within the U.S.
 - Reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism
 - Minimize damage & recover from attacks that occur
- Critical mission areas
 - Intelligence & warning
 - Border & transportation security
 - Domestic counterterrorism
 - Protecting critical infrastructures & key assets
 - Defending against catastrophic threats
 - Emergency preparedness & response

Figure 1

Homeland Security Operational Framework		
Mission Areas	Mission Sets	Incidents
Homeland Defense (HLD)	Air & Missile Defense	Air Attack Ballistic & Cruise Missile Attack
	Sovereignty Protection Defense Critical Infrastructure (DCI) Protection	Hostile Invasion of Territorial Waters and Borders CBRNE Attack Power Projection Capability Attack
Civil Support (CS)		
Legend	MACA	Natural & Manmade Disasters CBRNE Incident Support
MACA: Military Assistance to Civil Authorities	MSCLEA	Combating Terrorism Drug Trafficking Illegal Immigration NCI Protection
MSCLEA: Military Support to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies	MACDIS	Riots Insurrection Unlawful Obstruction of Assembly
MACDIS: Military Assistance for Civil		

Figure 2

relied upon civilian law enforcement and the statutory justice system to provide for domestic peace and tranquility. Recent homeland attacks and threats, however, both from within and outside our borders have circumvented both traditional external and internal approaches. “War” to the United States never included such things as aircraft commandeered by terrorists, ICBMs, cruise missiles, bombs, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive attacks, suicide bombers, cyber attacks, illegal immigrants, drug smuggling and threats to U.S. critical infrastructure targets (i.e., information and communication, vital human services, energy, physical distribution networks such as waterways, dams and bridges), plus integrated banking and finance systems. The growing number of regional powers, state and non-state actors and transnational terrorist cell groups motivated by radical ideology, religion, revenge and extortion, has furthermore threatened our ability to protect our interests both at home and abroad.

Homeland Security Operational Framework

To deal with these external and internal threats, JP 3-26 presents an overarching homeland security operational framework consisting of two mission areas — homeland defense, or HLD and civil support — where overlapping activities and synchronization/integration of specific HLD and civil support missions may be required and prove essential. Sovereignty Protection collectively brings Space operations — force enhancement, force application and Space control — into the equation to effectively prosecute Homeland Defense Operations. Military Assistance to Civilian Authorities, as one of three specified mission sets grouped under civil support, deals with natural and man-made disasters, as well as, high-yield explosive attack incident support. Both are

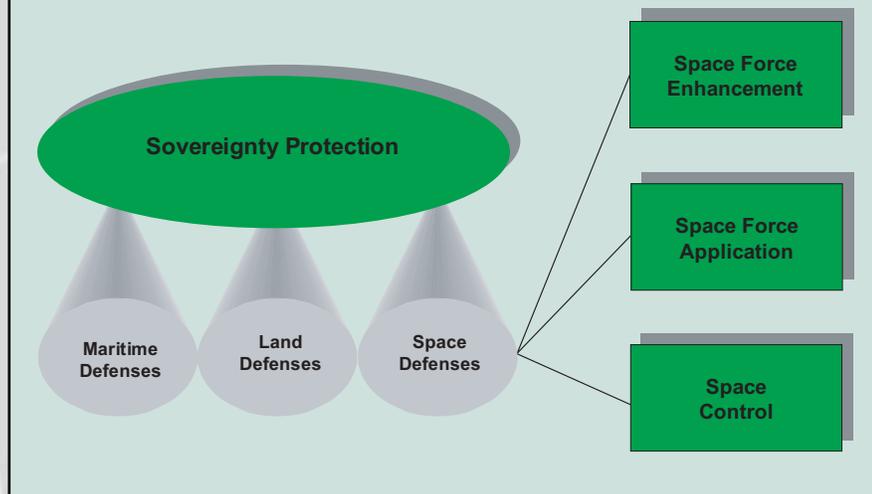
noted above in *Figure 2*.

Relationships and Responsibilities: Homeland Defense and Sovereignty Protection

Within the context of homeland defense, the Commander, U.S. Northern Command will conduct military operations (homeland air and missile defenses) to deter, prevent, pre-empt and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories, and interests within the assigned area of responsibility (active and passive defense measures) and as directed by the president or secretary of defense to provide Military Assistance to Civil Authorities. Consistent with existing laws and policy, the services will provide joint force capabilities to support combatant command requirements against a variety of air, land, sea, Space and cyber incursions that can threaten national security.

Focusing in on Sovereignty Protection as the mission set specifically designed to assure access to Space and information, the joint force must be prepared to respond, deter and preempt attacks in Space and cyberspace. As in past conflicts, our abilities to defend assets (United States and allied, as appropriate) operating in Space and cyberspace will be key to successful defense of the homeland. Military, civil and commercial sectors of the United States will also be increasingly dependent on Space capabilities — a fact that adversaries may view as a vulnerability. Nevertheless, while the United States doesn’t own territory in Space, the U.S. government’s policy in this area is that purposeful interference with U.S. Space systems will be viewed as an infringement on our nation’s sovereign rights. To deter or pre-empt attacks and also defend our military Space assets, JP 3-26 directs that the joint force will protect our sovereignty in Space by conducting Space operations — force enhancement, force application and Space control — specifically
(See *Homeland Security*, page 55)

Homeland Defense Operations – Sovereignty Protection



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for HLD purposes. Space operations that may be conducted in support of HLD are listed in *Figure 3*.

- **Space Force Enhancement:** Intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance support to other HLD operations and Tactical Warning Attack Assessments.

- **Space Force Application:** Offensive operations to deter, preempt or respond to an adversary's attack on defense Space systems.

- **Space Control:** Surveillance — Detect, identify, assess and track adversary threat to HLD.

Protection — Active and passive defense measures.

Prevention — Preclude an adversary's use of Space to attack the homeland.

Negation — Deceive, disrupt, deny or destroy adversary Space systems that pose a threat to the homeland.

2. Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism;

3. Minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters.

This is the challenge and no single agency can go

it alone. How we (the Army) meet our piece of this challenge will be based on how well our teaming arrangements are established with all of the players. There are several opportunities within homeland security and MACA to provide Army Space support for pre-event, post-event, counter-terrorism and environmental operations. It is imperative that Army Space operations maintain a significant role in MACA to provide on-site, dynamic and relevant Space operational support to any crisis. This is one Space support mission that cannot be accomplished from a fixed, static facility and without "boots on the ground" at the point of operations. The very nature of MACA, and the inherent Space operational support opportunities, tie in nicely to the Army's ability to provide on-site Space support. And while this "skill set" for Army Space support to MACA may at first seem limited to Northern Command, it is actually well suited to operations outside of the United States under the title of "Humanitarian Assistance" for all combatant commands.

There are many examples where our military's assistance is key to the stability of a given situation and where that assistance is put to the test. A term that best describes the nature of this test is "para-political." Space operations is a part of the para-political aspects of tremendously complex stability operations. Possibly,

the best recent example remains our ongoing military operations within Bosnia. That said, it's easy to see how the concept of Army Space support operations to MACA during operations within the United States equals Humanitarian Assistance outside off the United States. It is, therefore a relevant Space operations mission option for current and future Army Space forces.

Relationships and Responsibilities:

Civil Support Operations and Military Assistance to Civil Authorities

U.S. Northern Command is responsible for civil support operations as well, and (when directed) will supplement local, state and federal relief efforts to save lives; to protect property, public health, and safety; or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States. U.S. Northern Command works with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA to support lead federal agencies, through Northern Command, that have primary emergency support function responsibility in the Federal Response Plan.

Conclusion

As stated above, the newly created Office of Homeland Security is tasked with three primary missions:

1. Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States;

LTC Perkins is the Space Division chief of the Force Developments and Integration Division leading developments within Space control, missile warning and doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership development, personnel and facilities. He served as crew commander and the Officer in charge of the Operational Intelligence Watch within the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center (CMOC), North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) as well as crew commander within Space Operations Center (SPOC) of the former U.S. Space Command. He is a qualified FA40 and earned the Air Force Space Operations badge in 2003.

Jay Kirshenbaum is a Military Analyst (Space Systems) supporting the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command's Force Development and Integration Center in Colorado Springs, Colo. He retired from the Air Force in 1996 after completing space operations tours as Det 4 Air Force Operational Test & Evaluation Center's Director of Operations for the Cheyenne Mountain Upgrade Program, as a USJ5B Long-Range Strategic Planner and as Space Defense Operation Center's Deputy Crew Commander in Cheyenne Mountain, both with U.S. Space Command. Prior to attending Undergraduate Space Training and cross-train out of Intelligence in 1990, he held other key command and staff positions as an Air Staff POM builder at the Pentagon, as an Intelligence Targeting Officer assigned to Allied Air Forces Central Europe (NATO-AAFC-E) in Germany and as a Intelligence Targeting Officer assigned to the 544th Strategic Intelligence Wing at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb.