

The U.S. Counter-Terrorism Policy

Case Study: The Roles of United States Department Homeland Security

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Abstract

The threat of terrorism has steadily increased over the last 30 years. With advancement of technology, terrorist acts have become much more destructive and the perpetrators of that act are more elusive. The existence of terrorism as a form of non-traditional threats became more popular as an international issue since the blasting tragedy of the World Trade Centre (WTC) New York on September 11, 2001. The evidence of the 9/11 Case showed that all owned by Americans until that point, can not guarantee the safety of residents of the US. If in the the cold war era, security threat comes from the state, security threats now come in every respect. Terrorists become an epicenter of security discussions the United States in the era after the 9/11 attacks. The threat is now different and requires the United States to make the transformation in response to changes in the threat posed by non-state actors such as terrorists who have caused the deaths of 3,000 casualties in attacks carried out during the day. Therefore, the US government is really trying to find a solution so that the security of the State American really can be guaranteed. It lead the US government take a big step to protect its citizen by establishing a new department that prioritizing national security as a national interest. This institution deliberately formed as an effort to improve security in the country, especially the US public life. Using the political system theory and counter terrorism concept, the author tried to analytically describe a new department established by the United States to deal with the issue of terrorism which is getting stronger especially after the 9/11 case , namely the United State Department of Homeland Security.

Keywords: Terrorism, Non-traditional threat, 9/11 Case, National Interest, United State Department of Homeland Security, Political System Theory, Counter-Terrorism.

Introduction

The dynamics of international politics and security in the globalization era is increasingly leads to non-traditional threats. While in the post-cold war, the problems that occurred was dominated by the open conflict, including border disputes, the proliferation of weaponry and others, however entered the third millennium, the issues of politics and security is growing increasingly complex, later known as non-traditional threatening, among others are money laundering, trafficking up to terrorism.¹

The existence of terrorism as a form of non-traditional threats became popular international issues since the blasting tragedy of the World Trade Centre (WTC) New York on September 11, 2001. The case was successfully opened the eyes of the world that the United States as a superpower state was still permeable by international extremist groups. Then it managed to open a new constellation in international politics and security of the real war to the war of terrorism.²

After the tragedy of WTC, the US government declared a war against terrorism. This is realized through foreign policy in the form of the invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan in 2003, the revitalization of the Guantanamo prison and foreign cooperation to domestic policies. All of which were run as a proactive and preventive step so that terrorism will not happen again. However, in the end of 2012 when there was the transformation of the leadership of George W. Bush to Barack Obama, the issue of combating terrorism cannot be solved fundamentally, which is marked by the still uncompleted US mission in the countries of East-central to the persistence of the potential threat.³

The threat of terrorism has steadily increased over the last 30 years. With advancement of technology, terrorist acts have become much more destructive and the

¹ Buzan, Barry. (2008). *The World Security Dis-Order*. London: Penguin Book and Publishing, page.28.

² *Ibid.*

³ Berhard, Christopher. (2009). *The US Security Dillema*. Oxford-Clarendon: Oxford University Press, page.41.

perpetrators of that act are more elusive. Terrorism is universally recognized crime. A crime, which at a moment's notice can reach every facet of our lives, and later it can dominate the existences of the people. Not too long ago terrorism was an issue that did not concern about the people of the United States or its businesses, or businessmen. It was something that happens somewhere else, and to other people. In the past the first image that came to mind when one spoke about terrorism was that of the ongoing Arab, Israel conflict. Today it is entirely different. From the boardroom of multinational corporations to the farmlands of Middle America, Americans are witnesses to and the subject of the violence and mayhem of terrorism.

Here are described about the strength of America, from the Department of Defense, the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), CIA (Central Intelligent Agency) and several other institutions. With such a powerful force the U.S. is not guaranteed to be fully secure and not threatened by external threats. Because in this new era, it appeared several radical groups that we usually hear, with the term terrorist. This group inevitably become the new threat to the security of the developed countries especially America countries, because this group is willing to change the policies that have been set by the developed countries which are becoming superpower countries. The evidence of the WTC tragedy of 11 September 2001 showed that all owned by Americans until that point, can not guarantee the safety of residents of the US.

Therefore, the US government is really trying to find a solution so that the security of the State American really can be guaranteed. The solution of this problem that will be described in this research. Then what factors that trigger US government to establish a new policy? And how is the effort of the US government to protect its citizens from terrorism?

The United States and Terrorism Before World Trade Centre 11 September 2001

Superpower country is a country that has more power in the international political arena both in influencing global events and the further decision-making in International projects. Countries like this are usually regarded as leaders by other countries. At this time, only the United States that meet the criteria to be considered as a superpower country. Countries that are considered as the superpower before World War II was the Soviet Union, the United States, and United Kingdom. But after World War II, the majority of the British colony gained independence so that England lost its status as a superpower. Meanwhile, countries that are considered potential superpowers are Brazil, China, India, Russia and the European Union is based on various factors.⁴

United States known as superpowers. This is because the United States has an important role in the life of the state of the world. United States is also a country that plays an active role in the wars that happened in the world. To find out the background, the role and influence of the United States as a superpower in the world, then we will discuss it.⁵

It is undeniable that the post-Cold War and after the collapse of the Soviet Union as the toughest rival the United States, the United States is still holding its position as the country with the greatest military power in the world. This can be evidenced by the position remains the largest military shopper, with a defense budget of US \$ 711 billion. In addition, the dominance of the power of the United States and its allies in the order of uni-polar can be seen from the amount of its military budget in the last couple of years earlier, and these quantities is around 48 per cent of the total military budgets of the world, when coupled

⁴ Cameron, Fraser. (2006). *US Foreign Policy After Sold War : Global Hegemon or Reluctant Sheerif*. London & New York: Routledge, pp.29-33.

⁵ *Ibid.*

alliances its core UK and France alone, the number it would be 67 per cent of total world military spending.

United States as a super power country also not free from the problem of terrorism. If the terms of the history of terrorism first appeared in this country in 1837 when the intimidation and murder of a support group slavery. Then the other cases that occur include:⁶

Terrorism cases regarded conspiracy for the murder of president Abraham Lincoln on 16 April 1865; Heymarket bombing that wounded dozens of people including local police on May 4, 1886; The bomb in the complex worship in Atlanta Georgia on October 12, 1958; Blasting bomn at UMass who injured dozens of people on 8 November 1992; The shooting on the bridge Broklyin on March 1, 1994 which caused one dead and three people injured; The shooting by a group calling itself the army of god on July 29, 1994; The bomb in Oklahoma that killed 168 people on 1 April 1995 and; The bomb in Centenial Olympic Stadium on July 27, 1996 that killed dozens of people.

From 1865 to 2000 recorded dozens of times in cases of terrorism in the United States in the form of shootings, bombings, sabotage, kidnapping and others. In responding to the various issues, especially terrorism, an institution which plays an important role is the National Homeland Security Agency is in charge of several special fields.

Most of the terrorism cases successfully solved and before the WTC United States rely on conventional coordination involving cross-institution which is as follows:⁷

a. Law enforcement is represented by four areas, namely the federal police (federal police), the national police (national police), county police covering Sheriff) and municipal police.

⁶ Piskiwitch, Denis. (2003). *Terrorism War with Americ: A History, Praeger Wesport*. Connecticut & London, page.13.

⁷ *Ibid.*

b. Law enforcement investigation, represented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that is supported being spent courts and the prosecutor's office and the regional centers.

c. Limited military operation and is not limited by involving all elements including the US armed forces in all dimensions, namely the United States Army, United States Naval Force and United States Air Force, including special Force Navy Seals, Delta Force and USS Secret Service.

d. Evacuation of security involving the US Coast Guard until the FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency).

United States Security Policies Before 9/11 Case

Terrorism is basically not a new issue for the security problem in the United States. Terrorism issue first appeared in 1865 and for more than twenty five decades, the United States government to attempt to formulate a variety of security policies effectively in every regime leadership. Perceived security threats, coming from the Soviet forces took the biggest portion and a major focus of US security policy framework. Therefore, before WTC case United State government more concern about their Cold War issue. They aware of the threats coming from other state. During this period, the United States and the Soviet did attempt to be able to widen its influence as possible. The United States has a very great interest to the sustainability of liberalism and democracy, especially the European region. While the Soviets on the one hand has a very great interest to be able to spread the influence of communism same region in order to prevent the expansion of the influence of the ideology of capitalism entered.

In the National Security Strategy in 1998 there is a concern about the security threat posed by actors and non-state actors, which consisted of terrorism, refugee flows and trafficking, drug trafficking, smuggling of illegal weapons that would pose a threat, either to the national interests of the United States or a threat which leads to public safety both within the United States territory of American sovereign states or in other countries. Indeed found the spotlight but not getting a serious attention if we compare it with what is done by the United States during the leadership of Bush Jr. Putting a security threat in the context of non-state actors as actors who would compromise the security of the United States did not become a major priority in the National Security Strategy of 1998.

Although on 1993 the terrorist have attacked on the World Trade Center (WTC), but this not absolutely alter the understanding that the cold war has progressed, the military threat perception of a country is evolving before 9/11 happened. Contemporary security issues has not been a top priority despite the flow of illegal migration and drug smuggling into the sovereign territory of the United States has long been done long before 9/11 happened.

The United States also reiterated that the purpose of the armed forces of the United States is to protect and promote national interests, and if deterrence fails strategy should be able to fight the threats to these interests. United States has an interest, responsibility, and commitment to the world. As a global power in a very open society, the United States is strongly influenced by the trends, events, and other influences that come from outside its borders. Therefore, the United States considers that the development of the defense posture must take into account national interests, including in response to security threats including terrorism. Military instrument becomes a real threat before 9/11 case took place with such logic, the improvement of military capabilities that conventional weapons and weapons of non-conventional (nuclear) get serious attention in order to protect themselves from the threat

of impending military at any time and disrupt the security of US sovereignty and territory other-region is a strategic partner of the United States.

The United State Security Policies After 9/11 Case

The attack on the twin towers and the Pentagon building awaken the United States to the concept of security which they deem capable of maintaining the security of its territory (of aggression) with all the ability and capability of military occupying the first position in all respects. Pentagon in 1998 even estimates that the security environment from 1998 to 2015 will be marked by the absence of global power became competitors the United States in military capabilities such as what was done by the Soviet days of the cold war.⁸This capability will not be able to match up to even fifteen years into the future. This was confirmed by US Defense Minister William S. Cohen said that until now the United States will not have a rival that is global, or later appear in the near future.⁹

The absence of a rival does not directly give a guarantee that there will be no security threat to the sovereign territory of the United States. If in the cold war era, security threat comes from the state, security threats now come in every respect. Terrorists become an epicenter of security discussions the United States in the era after the 9/11 attacks until the expiration of the George W. Bush jr. As mentioned in the previous chapter, that event 9/11 is just one factor in the evolution of the field of security studies.¹⁰

Event 9/11 then change the paradigm that security will be produced through the field of military superiority. The threat is now different and requires the United States to make the

⁸ Art, Robert J. (2003). *A Grand Strategy for America*. New York: Century Foundation Boo. page. 13.

⁹ Secretary of Defense Cohen, William S. (2001) *Annual Report to the President and Congress*. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Secretary of Defense. p.3, taken from Art, Robert J. (2003) *A Grand Strategy for America*. Century Foundation Book. page. 13.

¹⁰ Buzan, Barry. *Ibid*. pp 52-54.

transformation in response to changes in the threat posed by non-state actors such as terrorists who have caused the deaths of 3,000 casualties in attacks carried out during the day.

In response to the 9/11 attacks, the Bush administration then provide explanations through the issuance Quadrennial Defense review (QDR) on 30 September 2001, with the aim to provide an understanding to the public regarding the limitations of military power that the United States against attacks carried into the sovereign territory of the United States. Limitations of military power the United States to ward off attacks by terrorists causing tremendous pressure to the government of Bush jr.¹¹

Military superiority, as well as the geographical advantage which the United States is surrounded by countries that are economically and militarily weak it does not reduce the threat perceived by the United States. The development of nuclear weapons by means of conveyance that is capable of exploring distant or even across continents plus a growing number of countries to develop nuclear weapons and accidentally led by leaders who are not aligned with the interests of the United States who fear it would give access to nuclear weapons to terrorists into a series of problems facing the United States today.¹²

Military superiority functions to get and increase respect, as well as supporting the prerequisite warning noticed diplomatic steps, it seems in the case of the 9/11 attacks undergo a change. Terror can happen anywhere and anytime and no longer within the framework of efforts to conduct diplomatic action of one country to other countries, the case of 9/11 became an early warning that the military superiority of the United States is not an obstacle for terrorists to carry out the action.

¹¹ Tangredi, Sam J. on Binnendijk, Hans. (2002). *Transforming Americas Military*. Washington, D.C: National Defense University Press. page. 4.

¹² US Department of Defense. (2001). *Defense Review Quadrennial 2001*. pp. 3-4.

The United States obviously difficult to respond to a terrorist attack, it is given the absence of a real strategy in response to the terrorist attacks. Even in a journal cited the opinion of an expert strategy (with an analogy of the United States as a sports team) said that the United States has an great athlete, but the United States does not have a coach, a plan, a strategy never even practiced, how could the United States can win this big game.¹³ United States requires an organization that is not only critical but difficult to be able to respond to terrorist attacks.¹⁴

Changes in the priorities that now puts national security as the top priority was conducted by issuing a number of policy instruments in an attempt to prevent the attack back in the sovereign territory of the United States. Patriot Act that authorizes the Attorney General to carry out arrests of people suspected to have involvement with terrorists without trial. Individuals who totaled 660 people from 40 countries have presupposed to have links with terrorists then placed in the prison at Guantanamo bay Cuba without charges of trial, access to a lawyer, as well as the opportunity to make a defense before the court.¹⁵

In addition, the government of Bush Jr. also made unilateral efforts that became known by the term that is doing the Bush doctrine which is the Pre-emptive Strike aimed at preventing the development of terrorists by means of cracking down regimes suspected of links as the party that sponsored terrorism.¹⁶ Toppled the Taliban regime that ruled Afghanistan further to topple the regime of Saddam Hussein is one of the efforts of self

¹³ Larsen, Randall. on Binnendijk, Hans. (2002). *Transforming Americas Military*. Washington, D.C: National Defense University Press. page. 261.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶ The President of United State America. (2002). *The National Security Strategy 2002*.

defense that carried the United States to the terrorist threat is not growing and bringing new threats into the sovereign territory of the United States.¹⁷

National Security Strategy 2002 became a guidelines to be done by the government, by establishing an agency called the Office of Homeland Security which is mandated to be responsible institutions as well as providing a report to the president of the strategic steps on what is selected in order to try to minimize threats at times can be repeated as the phenomenon of 9/11. The failure of the United States in anticipation of the emergence of new threats from various sectors (non-military) post-cold war further confirms that the United States unduly focus the attention of security in a broader scope. Attention to security in the context of international politics caused the United States tend to neglect their domestic security. What happened at the WTC and the Pentagon is a blunder of understanding of security that are outward looking. That the threat is coming from the outside, the more eroded and tend to start switching to homeland security. The idea that the United States will be vulnerable to threats from non-state actors, during the cold war would have almost impossible. Changes in the concept of security becomes a necessity that is very urgent. The number of nuclear weapons possessed, weapons technology, supported by economic hegemony is not a guarantee of the security of the homeland. Effects of nuclear deterrence is not a constraint, that the attack on the sovereignty of the country is becoming increasingly scarce.

Various changes and transformations carried out by the government of Bush jr. post 9/11 attacks. Through the National Security Strategy of 2002, which contains a variety of main objectives to be achieved by the administration of Bush Jr., the transformation was performed. If during the cold war, the United States made efforts to securing national

¹⁷ Gupta, Sanjay. (2008). *The Doctrine of Pre-emptive Strike: Application and Implications During The Administrative of President George W. Bush*. International Political Science Review. Vol. 29, No. 2, 181-196.

interests far away from the borders, then 9/11, causing United States changed this understanding by prioritizing national security as a national interest, which become the most important position. And on the basis of this understanding, the US government create a new department focusing on the United States National Security which is Department of Homeland Security.

The Establishment of United State Department of Homeland Security

In following up on counter-terrorism policies that run less effectively, the United States government then draw up new policies, including through the establishment of United States Department Homeland Security. This institution deliberately formed as an effort to improve security in the country, especially the US public life. The formation of US Department of Homeland Security turns take place within a relatively short time. The case of WTC tragedy of 11 September 2001 was successful in establishing the paradigm of security policies the United States. In 2002, US government issued a Homeland Security act that eventually embodied into a new department called the United State Department of Homeland Security.¹⁸ DHS as a form of a massive reorganization that integrates nearly 200,000 people from 22 federal offices and proposed nearly \$ 37 billion as operational funds in the first year of its formation in January 2003. Homeland Security institutions is centered in the capital Washington DC and up to the year 2012 became one of the institutions with relatively large operating budget.¹⁹

In general, United States Department Homeland Security is all about keeping the United States a safe place. This involves passing laws and writing new policy, fighting crime, and preventing terrorism, among other things. Homeland security is about protecting the

¹⁸ Sokolsky, Joel J. (2005). *Northern Exposure: American Homeland Security and Canada*. International Journal. pp. 35-52

¹⁹ *Department of Homeland Security*. Retrieved from: <http://www.cbp.gov/border-security/ports-entry/cargo-security/c-tpat-customs-trade-partnership-against-terrorism>. accessed on 18 November 2015.

freedoms in the United States, while also ensuring citizens are safe. DHS mission is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other potential threats. The United States Department Homeland security is a joint institution of several ministries at once that aims to speed up the dealing of terrorism in the country or abroad involving or having links with the United States. This is because the problem of terrorism post-WTC requires various disciplines dealing, including the recovery of damaged infrastructure, protection of citizens and immigration to special surveillance units including the coast guard, until the borders between countries to prevent intruders, as well as providing services in cross border. From homeland security structure appeared to have structure / command line from the central office that oversees the regional offices in all regions of the United States.

Department of Homeland security is a combination of several agencies or departments at once, namely:²⁰

- a. United States Citizenship and Emigration Service which is an immigration services bureau, demographic asylum requests from foreign nationals.
- b. United States Immigration and Custom Enforcement which is a law enforcement agency in the field of investigation, the investigation is based on the concept of homeland security investigation and immigration and nationality act.
- c. United States Transportation Security Administration which is an agency that is responsible for transport safety, especially in the territorial waters and air.
- d. United States Coast Guard is a military institution of the United States which are responsible for law enforcement in the field of maritime, maritime mobility and maintain the resource coastal ecosystems.

²⁰ Lake, Jeniffer E. (2012). *Homeland Security Department : FY 2012 Appropriation : Third Edition*. Washington DC: Congressional Secret Service, page.21.

- e. United States Secret Service, which is a law enforcement agency to provide services to the state officials, including the president and vice president of various special criminal threats, including terrorism.
- f. Federal Emergency Management Agency which is an institution that is responsible for determining the status of the United States in case of a regional and national scale disasters, partly as a result of natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes and others.

Then there are operational units that exist in the structure of Homeland Security, including:²¹

- a. Homeland Security Advisory Council.
- b. Homeland Infrastructure Advisory Council.
- c. Homeland Security Science and Technology Advisory Council.
- d. Homeland Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council.
- e. Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals With Disabilities
- f. Task Force on New American.

At Homeland Security also has several institutions that support the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Protection and Programs Directorate and several other agencies. Motto as well as the vision of homeland security is "Protecting the Homeland". The existence of homeland security is centered in Washington DC or specifically located in Nebraska Avenue, which was previously a US naval base.²²

The existence of homeland security has an important role in supporting the stability of the domestic United States. The purpose of the establishment of these institutions cannot be separated from the dynamics of security, and foreign unchanged. Homeland security is part of

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

a political stance, as well as supervision equality policies of formal actors in the United States, including the president, vice president, attorney general to the ministry of defense.

The United State Department Homeland Security Efforts

The existence of US Department Homeland Security has an important role in supporting the stability of the domestic United States. The purpose of the establishment of these institutions cannot be separated from the dynamics of security, and foreign unchanged. Homeland security is part of a political stance, as well as supervision equality policies of formal actors in the United States, including the president, vice president, attorney general to the ministry of defense.

Basically roles that are run by The US Department Homeland Security is divided into several things, namely preventing terrorist threats, strengthening the intelligence system, strengthening aviation security and strengthening cross-border security. This role is manifested individually or engage / collaborate with other actors.

Preventing Terrorist Threats

- Supporting War on Terrorism Campaign

Policies war on terrorism or the war against terrorism is a follow up of the United States government under the leadership of George W. Bush. This policy is run through the invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan in 2003. This campaign emphasizing that the US invasion program was also carried out rigidly ignoring the reactions and suggestions nations of the world into opposition. The invasion of Iraq in 2003 by George W. Bush as part of the war against international terrorism. Policies war on terrorism was not separated from the support of the Department of Homeland Security and the policy is valid in the mass public and government opposition (Democratic).

However, since US shifting from Hard Diplomacy to Soft Diplomacy DHS supporting the campaign to fight terrorism by achieving their National Interest through social and

cultural approach, not with a Military approach (Hard Diplomacy). In response to the shifting of the US diplomacy policy, DHS react positively by making a public campaign but still focusing on the war on terrorism.

Its approach is simple: direct every resource available towards prevention and preparedness, and ask Americans to live in a constant state of readiness, not a constant state of fear. In order to prevent the terrorist threats, DHS conducted this public campaign in order to engage the public in protecting their homeland through awareness-building, partnerships, and other outreach.

- **Conducting Public Campaign, “If you see something, say something”.**

"If You See Something, Say Something" is a national campaign that raises public awareness of the indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, as well as the importance of reporting suspicious activity to state and local law enforcement.²³ Informed, alert communities play a critical role in keeping US nation safe. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is committed to strengthening hometown security by creating partnerships with state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments and the private sector, as well as the communities they serve. These partners help them reach the public across the nation by aligning their messaging with the campaign's messages and distributing outreach materials, including Public Service Announcements (PSAs).

Strengthening Intelligence System

In 2004, the US Department Homeland Security stated about the readiness with the aim to enable the strengthening of the intelligence system in the United States. This is achieved through three terms, each of which are:²⁴

²³ Department of Homeland Security. *If you see something, say something*. From: <https://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something/what-suspicious-activity>. Accessed on 7 January 2016

²⁴ Olmert, J.W. (2010). *The US Security and Investigation*. London and New York: Palgrave Mc Millan. page.19.

- a. Strengthen laws and legislation as a means to combat terrorism and transnational crime.
- b. Improve and develop the investigation of terrorism cases.
- c. Skill and ability to improve the intelligence.

In July 2005, following “a systematic evaluation of the Department’s operations, policies and structures” (commonly called the Second Stage Review or “2SR”), former Secretary of Homeland Security, Michael Chertoff, initiated a major reorganization of DHS. In his remarks describing the reorganization, he noted that “...*intelligence lies at the heart of everything that we do.*”²⁵

He also set five priorities: Improving the quality of intelligence analysis across the department; integrating the DHS IE; strengthening support to state, local, and tribal authorities and the private sector; ensuring that DHS IE takes its place in the IC; and solidifying the relationship with the Congress; and improving transparency and responsiveness.²⁶

In an effort to strengthen intelligence and information sharing and analysis capabilities following the 9/11 attacks, states and major urban areas established intelligence fusion centers. Congress has defined fusion centers as a collaborative effort of two or more Federal, state, local, or tribal government agencies that combines resources, expertise, or information with the goal of maximizing the ability of such agencies to detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to criminal or terrorist activity.²⁷ Through the US DHS, State, Local, and Regional Fusion Center Initiative, I&A supports these centers by providing operational, analytic, reporting, and management advice and assistance; training; information

²⁵ DHS, “Secretary Michael Chertoff U.S. DHS Second Stage Review Remarks,” press release, July 13, 2005. http://www.dhs.gov/xnews/speeches/speech_0255.html. Hereafter: Chertoff, “DHS Second Stage Review Remarks.”

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Randol, Mark A. (2010). *The Department of Homeland Security Intelligence Enterprise: Operational Overview and Oversight Challenges for Congress*. Congressional Research Service. pp.15-18.

technology systems and connectivity; and intelligence officers and analysts to participating fusion centers to the maximum extent practicable.²⁸

Strengthening Aviation Security

Flight became the focus of the role of the Department of Homeland Security because WTC cases occur because of weak flight control system that has been running in the United States. To that end, a variety of policy support in order to run the Department of Homeland Security did not come back the same case happened because the flight into force model of mass transportation in the United States that connects directly with other foreign countries.²⁹ The United States is the largest country in the world which has a vast territory and has a level of business activity that is higher of course the United States requires a means of transportation that is able to keep up, and one of the most important is air transport, would not be surprised if in the land of Uncle Sam is consist of many airline companies have sprung up that are ready to serve citizens or foreign nationals to various departments flights, both domestic flights, which connect between cities in the United States or international flights that connect to various cities in the world from this superpower country.³⁰

In response to both 9/11 and evolving threats, and with the help and support of Congress, DHS has significantly adapted and enhanced its ability to detect threats through a multi-layered, risk-based system. Today, 100 percent of all checked and carry-on baggage is now screened for explosives and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) continually assesses intelligence to develop countermeasures in order to enhance its multiple layers of security at airports and onboard aircraft. US DHS requires all airlines flying to the

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security* , on <http://www.dhs.gov/preventing-terrorism-and-enhancing-security>, accessed on 2 December 2015.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

U.S. from foreign countries to provide Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Records prior to departure and has expanded trusted traveler programs, expediting travel for passengers who provide biometric identification and pass rigorous, recurrent security checks.

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As an additional layer of security, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Secure Flight program conducts passenger watch list matching for 100 percent of covered U.S. aircraft operator and foreign air carrier flights into, out of, and within the United States, as well as international point to point flights operated by covered domestic air carriers to identify any passengers who may pose a threat to aviation or national security and designate them for enhanced screening or, as appropriate, prohibit them from boarding an aircraft.

Not just that, in order to securing flight, DHS also create a risk-based prescreening program that enhances security by identifying low and high-risk passengers before they arrive at the airport by matching their names against trusted travelers lists and watchlists. Then, DHS also uses millimeter wave advanced imaging technology and walk-through metal detectors to screen passengers. Millimeter wave advanced imaging technology (AIT) safely screens passengers without physical contact for metallic and non-metallic threats, including weapons and explosives, which may be concealed under clothing.

Strengthening Cross-border Security

Strengthening of cross-border security into the next role for the Department of Homeland Security. This is because the expected trend of the development of the action and the threat of terrorism will be a change from direct attack intrusions, attacks and shootings. Not only that, regarding to the location of United State that surrounded by several countries make their region vulnerable to illegal immigrants who enter the US territory.

³¹ Ibid. page. 9.

In the DHS body, immigration issues managed by the two entities named U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Each agency has the authority to manage immigration issues. For the CBP itself, have the duty and responsibility to perform inspections of all humans, vehicles (transport) as well as blocking or catch illegal immigrants trying to enter United States region within the scope of the port of entry (port of entry) while the ICE is authorized to enforce the immigration laws in region (interior) of the United States.³² In division of labor, the government also deliberately published the new immigration regulations which is the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) as the legal basis for the enforcement of regulations as well as instruments and guidelines to prosecution under the authority of both entities are included in the above DHS. The authorities are to make an arrest, confinement, repatriation for each person who violated the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

Given that US essentially undefended borders with their two neighbors and enormous amounts of movement across them, the United States government has entered into border accords with Canada and Mexico. Their shared intent is to build "smart borders" that facilitate commerce and the legal movement of people while increasing security for the North American continent as a whole. These two accords focus action in three areas: the secure flow of people; the secure flow of goods; and securing cross-border critical infrastructure.³³

Each year, US welcome nearly 600 million workers, tourists, students, business travelers, and families at their air, land, and sea ports of entry. DHS is implementing United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT), a continuum of security measures that begins overseas at the Department of State's visa-issuing posts and

³² The Department of Homeland Security. (2008). *Annual Report on Immigration Enforcement Actions 2008*. page. 1

³³ Koslowski, Rey. (2005). *Smart Borders, Virtual Borders or No Borders: Homeland Security Choices for the United States and Canada*. Retrieved 23 February 2016, from: http://www.albany.edu/~rk289758/documents/Koslowski_Smart_Borders_SMU_law_Review05.pdf. Page 2.

continues through arrival in and departure from the United States. Using biometrics such as digital, inkless fingerscans and digital photographs, the identity of visitors requiring a U.S. visa is now verified upon entry in order to ensure that the person crossing their border is the same person who received the visa.

Upon exit, a visitor will check out by scanning his or her two index fingers--verifying his or her departure and enabling them to know that he or she complied with the terms of admission. For travelers, the process is fast and simple and the biometrics help secure their identities in the event that their travel documents are lost or stolen. US-VISIT entry procedures are currently in place at 115 airports and 14 seaports. This year, US-VISIT will be expanded to the 50 busiest land ports of entry. Since the program began, 209 individuals (out of some 2.4 million entrants processed) have been matched against the FBI's watch lists.³⁴

Conclusion

Through the description in the discussion of the previous chapters, it can be concluded that the 9/11 case was shown us that terrorism capable to develop into an international security threat. The case is at the same time shift the classical problems in international security issues, including the open war, the border dispute to nuclear proliferation. This proves that the international security problems are growing increasingly complex and increasingly difficult to handle as many entities involved, particularly the radical and fundamental groups.

Various changes and transformations were carried out by the government of Bush Jr. post 9/11 attacks. Through the National Security Strategy of 2002, which contains a variety of main objectives to be achieved by the administration of Bush Jr., the transformation was

³⁴ U.S. Department Homeland Security. (2010). *Background Information of U.S. Visit*. Retrieved 25 February 2016, from: <https://epic.org/privacy/surveillance/spotlight/0705/editorial.html>.

performed. If during the Cold War, the United States made efforts to securing national interests far away from the borders, then 9/11, causing United States to change this understanding by prioritizing national security as a national interest, which become the most important position. On the basis of this understanding, the US government create a new department focusing on the United States National Security which is the United States Department Homeland Security.

In following up counter-terrorism policies that run less effectively, the United States government then prepare new policies, including through the establishment of the United States Department of Homeland Security. This institution deliberately was set up as an effort to improve security in the country and to protect American citizens from terrorism. The department is composed of a variety of fields including the United States Citizenship and Emigration Service, United States Immigration and Custom Enforcement, United States Transportation Security Administration, to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Basically efforts that are run by the department of homeland security is divided into several things, namely preventing terrorist threats, strengthening the Intelligence, strengthening aviation security and strengthening cross-border security. This role is manifested individually or engage/collaborate with other actors.

Through this study the authors are able to formulate suggestions as well as academic findings (learning point) that the problem of terrorism requires a thorough and fundamental handling. For developed countries, like the United States turned out to be the participation of developing countries group has become so important. The interaction of nation states is expected to be a solution, because the problem of terrorism became an international issue which not only involves one or two countries, but almost all countries of the world.

The U.S DHS is designed to improve coordination and reduce redundancies among the agencies involved with protecting the U.S. homeland. In theory, the establishment of one

all-encompassing agency should result in improved information-sharing and accountability among the various players. For example, before the DHS initiative, more than 40 agencies were responsible for border security. This plethora of agencies with identical responsibilities increased both the lack of communication and the possibility of redundancies, wasting time and money and decreasing the chances of detecting terrorist activities before an attack occurred. Such lack of coordination and cooperation could have played a role in the failure of the U.S. government to prevent the 9/11 attacks. The DHS was designed to reduce and eliminate these problems. However, an organization this large and this complex will take time, probably several years, to fulfill its mandate.

To facilitate the smooth transition of 22 agencies into the DHS, the department must have a well-defined, unfettered authority over all personnel, functions, and responsibilities.

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