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AND
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TERRORISM AND HOMELAND SECURITY

An Introduction with Applications

Philip P. Purpura



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To My Family

To the United States and its allies, to the victims of terrorism, and to the millions of military, public safety, security, and other professionals and volunteers who strive to create a safe and secure world.

About the Author

Philip Purpura, Certified Protection Professional, is Director of the Security Training Institute and Resource Center and Coordinator of the Security for Houses of Worship Project in South Carolina. He has taught security and criminal justice courses for over 25 years. He serves on the ASIS International Council on Academic Programs. Purpura has practical experience as an expert witness, consultant, security manager, investigator, and police officer. He served as a member of the National Defense Executive Reserve. Purpura is the author of six other books: *Security and Loss Prevention: An Introduction*, 4th ed. (Boston, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann, 2002); *Security Handbook*, 2nd ed. (Boston, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann, 2003; Albany, NY: Delmar Pub., 1991); *Police and Community: Concepts and Cases* (Needham, MA: Allyn & Bacon, Pub., 2001); *Criminal Justice: An Introduction* (Boston, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1997); *Retail Security and Shrinkage Protection* (Boston, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1993); and *Modern Security and Loss Prevention Management* (Boston, MA: Butterworth, 1989). Purpura was contributing editor to three security periodicals, wrote numerous articles published in journals, magazines and newsletters, and has been involved in a variety of editorial projects for publishers. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees in criminal justice from the University of Dayton and Eastern Kentucky University, respectively. He also studied in Europe, Asia, and the former Soviet Union.

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Preface

This book is the result of much thought, research, and writing following the 9/11 attacks, recent natural and accidental disasters, and government and private sector action and inaction in response to a multitude of hazards. At the same time, the United States and its allies are faced with conflict in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other regions, while facing old and emerging state competitors and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Unfortunately, the 9/11 attacks were immensely successful and cost effective for the terrorists. With a loss of 19 terrorists and expenses between \$400,000 and \$500,000, the attackers were able to kill about 3000 people, cause hundreds of billions of dollars in economic damage and spending on counterterrorism, and significantly impact global history. With such a huge kill ratio and investment payoff, governments and the private sector must succeed in controlling terrorism.

The events of September 11, 2001 became a wake-up call to an ancient method of warfare that has reenergized itself through history. Terrorism is becoming a more powerful and serious threat due to a number of factors: it is more lethal, there is the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, there is the potential for mass casualties and severe economic harm, there is opportunity to exploit mass media, and there are successes in causing change.

Although common through history, this new century has also recorded huge natural disasters that—along with the problem of terrorism—necessitate a rethinking of emergency management. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, in 2005, devastated Gulf-coast states and flooded New Orleans. The December 2004 Sumatran Tsunami killed almost 300,000 people and impacted 18 countries around the Indian Ocean. The human and financial strain on nations to prepare and respond to natural and accidental threats is overwhelming. These challenges require global cooperation, a broad base of knowledge, skills from many disciplines, and continued research.

Terrorism and Homeland Security: An Introduction with Applications provides an overview of the problem of terrorism, public and private sector counterterrorism, “all hazards” emergency management, and many controversial issues. This book contains key terms and definitions, examples and illustrations, and theories from many disciplines. The theoretical foundation is multidisciplinary because many fields of study hold answers to the challenges we face. The study of terrorism has been multidisciplinary for many years. However, the study of homeland security and its body of knowledge are both in a stage of infancy and the debate rages over its definition and meaning. The disciplines that support this book include architecture, business, criminal justice, emergency management, fire protection, government, public health and medicine, history, international relations, law, life safety, military science, politics, psychology, religion, risk management, security, sociology, and structural engineering. Other disciplines within engineering, sciences, and social sciences also support homeland security.

The controversial issues in this book are both national and international in scope. America has been under great strain since the 9/11 attacks, while confronting an elusive, crafty and patient enemy, as it recovers, responds, and seeks to protect itself under the United States Constitution. Although many positive changes have occurred since the 9/11 attacks, weaknesses remain that must be studied and corrected.

In addition to providing theory from several disciplines, this book offers explanations of problems and countermeasures to assist both practitioners searching for answers to complex questions and students seeking to bridge theory to practice. The pedagogical features of this book are as follows.

- **Learning objectives and key terms** at the beginning of all chapters guide the reader on chapter content and the topics to understand.

- **Bold type** is used to identify key terms, concepts, theories, names, laws, and other topics throughout the book. This helps the reader to master the body of knowledge on terrorism and homeland security and prepare for examinations and academic projects.
- **Scenarios** are placed at the beginning of each chapter to offer the reader a dose of reality and to increase interest in chapter content.
- **Examples, illustrations, and figures** help explain concepts and relate theory to practice.
- **Boxed topics** are contained in each chapter to extend the depth of the information and to offer additional perspectives on issues.
- **“Reality Check” boxes** expose thorny events and issues, pose controversial questions, offer answers, and seek to differentiate law, policy, and plans from reality.
- **Critical thinking boxes** throughout the book help the reader to formulate alternative perspectives on issues and to seek creative and improved solutions to problems.
- **Discussion questions** at the end of each chapter reinforce content and provide an opportunity for the reader to review, synthesize, and debate major concepts and issues.
- **Web sites** at the end of each chapter provide direction for additional resources, information, and research.
- An **Interdisciplinary research base** was developed from books, journals, newsletters, magazines, professional associations and groups, government, training programs, and other sources.
- **Applications** are located at the end of chapters to be used as learning and skill-building tools. The purpose of the applications is to (1) bridge theory to practice; (2) help us to understand ourselves and our adversaries, including ideologies, organizational structures, and methods of operation; (3) expose weaknesses in our systems and methods and those of our adversaries; (4) gain insight into the challenges faced by both homeland security practitioners and terrorists; (5) improve decision making during planning, counterterrorism, investigations, research, dilemmas, and emergencies; and (6) improve global security and safety while working toward peace.
- An **Instructor’s Manual** offers an outline and objective questions for all chapters.

The applications can be applied in a classroom environment where small groups of students can think critically and creatively, while receiving feedback from other students and an educator/facilitator. The author field-tested select applications in college courses and in security training with officers and management. The applications were shown to stimulate critical thinking and debate; an understanding of our adversaries; the consideration of numerous variables that no individual is likely to produce alone; creative solutions; knowledge and skills; and preparation for assessment centers in the workplace.

The applications apply assessment center and red team techniques. The former have been used widely for decades to improve organizational selection of both job candidates and employees seeking promotion. The assessment center process begins with job analysis and behaviors relevant to the job. “In-basket” exercises are used to simulate what occurs on the job (e.g., daily duties, emergencies) to see how candidates respond and justify their decisions. The assessment center techniques used in this book seek to develop a mind-set in the reader to “think like a Homeland Security practitioner.”

Red team techniques involve a friendly side (blue) viewing a problem or challenge through the eyes of an adversary or competitor (red). The technique varies in purpose, scope, and nobody “owns it.” It was noted as a major initiative of the *National Strategy for Homeland Security* and is applied by the military, law enforcement agencies, risk management service firms, and other groups. The military seeks to anticipate an enemy’s actions. Security specialists search for vulnerabilities in physical security and information technology. A police officer “thinks like a thief.” A business proposal can be challenged from a competitor’s perspective. The technique is applicable to marketers, grant writers, and job applicants, among others. Red team techniques serve to not only anticipate an adversary’s action and test defenses, but to prioritize threats and train. Essentially, red team techniques are used in this book to view the United States from the perspective of terrorists,

thereby understanding their mind-set, planning, methods, means, and target selection. “Thinking like a terrorist” improves counterterrorism.

The applications vary in level of difficulty; introductory students are capable of answering certain applications, whereas more difficult applications are appropriate for advanced students and practitioners. The reader will notice either assessment center or red team techniques in the applications, and some applications contain both techniques.

A note of caution: A major purpose of the applications is to assist the reader in understanding the mind-set of terrorists and their thought processes when they plan and prepare for attacks. We are seeking to “think like a terrorist” because knowing one’s enemy is a vital prerequisite to investigating terrorists, interrupting their plans, designing countermeasures, and taking other action. The reader is cautioned to not violate any laws or policies/procedures of any organization or to become involved in any unethical activity while engaged in the chapter applications or in the use of the educational and training materials contained in this book.

Part I of this book provides an historical foundation. Chapter 1 introduces the reader to the problems of international and domestic terrorism. It includes topics on history, religion, politics, typologies, and causes of terrorism. The chapter helps us to understand how we think about terrorism, because such perceptions influence our views on causes and solutions. Chapter 2 explains how terrorist groups are organized and their educational resources, training, methods of operation, and weapons. Part II concentrates on government and private sector action against terrorism. Chapter 3 provides an overview of U.S. government action against terrorism. It presents information on measuring terrorism, superpower status, the Cold War, the U.S. response to the 9/11 attacks, war and foreign policy, government and terrorist options, and *The 9/11 Commission Report*. Chapter 4 explains the development of the Department of Homeland Security, national strategies against terrorism, state and local government missions, intelligence, counterterrorism, and evaluation of nation strategies. Chapter 5 addresses constitutional issues, legislation and court decisions guiding government investigations, the rights of noncitizens, racial profiling, and civilian and military justice. Chapter 6 focuses on private sector action against terrorism. It includes the business of homeland security, privatizing counterterrorism, the private security industry, professional associations and industry groups, public–private sector partnerships, and citizen volunteer groups. Part III explains a wide variety of protection methods against “all hazards,” besides terrorism. Chapter 7 concentrates on the processes and tools of risk management and emergency management, and the chapter shows how both are linked together in an “all hazards” approach to protect people and assets. Business and government perspectives on risk management and emergency management are discussed. The chapter includes the national response plan, the national incident management system, the national preparedness goal, and the role of the military in emergency management. Chapter 8 describes life safety and public safety and explains how both are linked together and merge during an emergency. Chapter topics cover regulations, standards, codes, building design, public safety agencies, and response to WMD. Chapter 9 concentrates on security, loss prevention, and “target-hardening” methods to protect people, buildings, and other assets from a variety of internal and external threats. Chapter 10 focuses on protecting critical infrastructures and key assets. An emphasis is placed on government efforts and cooperation between public and private sectors. Chapter 11 explains border and transportation security and covers major initiatives of the federal government. Part IV discusses the future. Chapter 12 anticipates the future of terrorism, technology, research, and education. A variety of viewpoints and tools are presented for anticipating future events. Chapter topics include antiterrorism technologies, how terrorists use technology, how research is assisting the Department of Homeland Security and the war against terrorism, and the development of academic programs. A glossary is located at the end of the book.

The author hopes students and practitioners improve their understanding of terrorism, other risks, and homeland security and seek creative, global solutions. The safety and security of many people are depending on these efforts.

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