

HOMELAND SECURITY JOINT OPERATING CONCEPT (HLS JOC)

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The Homeland Security Joint Operating Concept (HLS JOC) is premised on the assumption that a secure homeland is the Nation's first national security priority and is fundamental to U.S. national security and successful execution of the Defense Strategy. Security of the homeland is essential to the Nation's ability to project and sustain power globally, to protect U.S. security interests globally and to honor U.S. security commitments, and underpins the Joint Force's ability to successfully execute MCO and SO. Moreover, given the first line of defense for homeland security is overseas, Homeland Security (HLS) is inextricably linked with stability and strategic deterrence operations.

HL JOC DESCRIPTION (Version 2.3, dated 5 September 2003)

As depicted in Figure 6-1, HLS is not synonymous with Homeland Defense (HLD), nor are HLD, Civil Support (CS), and Emergency Preparedness (EP) subordinate to HLS. The HLS JOC focuses on the strategic and operational levels, and is intended to guide the development and foster the integration of HLS applications inherent in Joint Functional Concepts, Service Operating Concepts, and Service capabilities. The HLS JOC describes how the Joint Force will conduct military operations, to include HLD, CS, and the supporting EP, in support of the larger HLS range of missions and requirements.

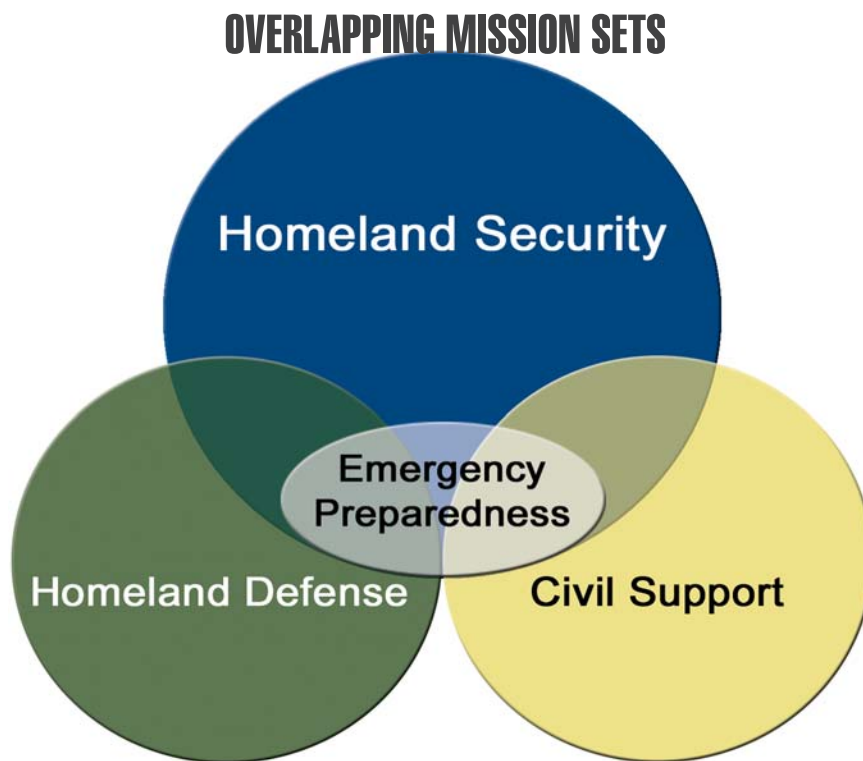


Figure 6-1. Homeland Security and Supporting Mission Areas

The HLS JOC describes how the Joint Force performs its responsibilities in support of securing the homeland, specifically how joint forces will conduct HLD against external threats and aggression; and provide support to civilian authorities and DOD EP. Joint Force mission sets within HLS include:

Homeland Defense (HLD)

- National Air and Space Defense
- National Land Defense
- National Maritime Defense
- Cyber Defense

Civil Support (CS)

- Military Assistance to Civil Authorities (MACA)
- Military Support to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies (MSCLEA)
- Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances (MACDIS)

Support to Emergency Preparedness (EP) functions and activities

- Continuity of Operations (COP)
- Continuity of Government (COG)
- Other EP roles as directed

The central idea of the HLS JOC is to provide defense using integrated offensive and defensive measures to protect the homeland from external threats and aggression, thus restoring the emphasis once placed on defending the United States and its land, sea, air, and space approaches. The HLS JOC conceptually divides the world into three regions and discusses how joint force operations will be performed in each to produce a layered and comprehensive defense of the homeland. This regional concept is fluid and does not include specific boundaries; these regions may overlap or change depending on the situation.

Forward Regions are foreign land areas and sovereign airspace and waters outside the U.S. homeland. In Forward Regions, the JOC objective is to detect and prevent threats and aggression to the United States before they can directly threaten the homeland. This JOC objective is realized through MCO, SO and SD operations. It is in this effort that the Joint Force will focus its capabilities in order to create an overwhelming first layer of homeland defense while engaging emerging threats as far from the homeland as possible. Military operations in a Forward Region will often require coordination and synchronization with multinational partners.

The Approaches is a conceptual region, extending from the limits of the homeland to the boundaries of the Forward Regions, that is based on situation-specific intelligence. Military operations in the Approaches focus on detecting and defeating transiting threats as far from the homeland as possible using the entire portfolio of joint capabilities. Military operations in the Approaches will often require coordination and synchronization with other federal agencies and multinational partners.

The homeland is a physical region that includes land masses of CONUS, Alaska, and Hawaii; U.S. territories and possessions in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean; and the immediate surrounding sovereign waters and airspace. In this region, the JOC objective is to deter aggression and defend against external threats and provide support to civil authorities, while simultaneously supporting power projection for decisive military operations in the Approaches and Forward Regions. Military operations in the homeland will often require coordination and synchronization with local and state governments and other federal agencies.

HLS JOC implementation envisions an ongoing series of synergistic operations in multiple theaters and regions to detect, identify, and defeat external threats and aggression, while safeguarding the Nation's way of life, freedom of action, and capacity to project decisive mili-

tary power overseas. The defense must be both layered and comprehensive and must encompass the capabilities of the Joint Force, Defense agencies, the interagency, and state and local authorities, as well as multinational partners.

JOINT CAPABILITIES

The HLS JOC remains under development and does not yet fully address the scope of required joint capabilities. The JOC does recognize the inextricable linkage of HLS to other JOCs, as well as the inherently interagency and multinational aspects of HLS. It follows that many of the joint capabilities highlighted in the MCO, SO and SD JOC chapters are also applicable to HLS, and that HLS planning, coordination and C2 functions and capabilities must be collaborative and linked with other federal, state and local agencies involved in HLS. The initial list of key HLS joint capabilities identified in the HLS JOC are:

Force Application

- Detect and negate potential threats to the homeland as they arise in the Forward Regions
- Detect and defeat maritime threats to the homeland

Battle Command

- Situational awareness throughout the HLD/CS/EP operating environment
- Robust, redundant, secure, decentralized, distributed, collaborative, and interoperable C4 systems and processes

Protection

- Detect and defeat ballistic missile attacks on the homeland
- Detect and defeat airborne threats to the homeland
- Detect and defeat hostile space systems threatening the homeland

- Protect and defend critical DOD physical and cyber infrastructure in the homeland
- Mitigate the effects of multiple simultaneous CBRNE events
- Full protection for DOD forces, assets, installations, and critical defense infrastructure

Focused Logistics

- Delivery of equipment, supplies, and personnel in the right quantities, to the right place, at the right time to support HLD, CS, and EP objectives

ARMY CAPABILITIES

As outlined in previous chapters, Army forces provide unique and essential capabilities to successful prosecution of MCO and SO. These operations directly support HLS operations. Army forces also provide unique capabilities that directly support Joint Force HLS mission sets of HLD, CS and EP support.

Force Application

- Modular and tailorable forces rapidly deployable in a ready-to-fight configuration, for air and ground defense of designated facilities and assets
- Modular and tailorable forces, including medical response teams, rapidly deployable in a ready-to-operate configuration, for CBRNE detection, defense and mitigation operations for specific facilities and assets or the general public
- Modular and tailorable forces rapidly deployable in a ready-to-operate configuration and interoperable with local, state and federal agencies, for a full range of civil support operations including reinforcing civilian emergency responders, comprehensive support in extraordinary circumstances as directed by the Lead Federal Agency, and engineering support including facilities repair and construction and debris cleanup and removal, in all conditions

- Enhanced lethal and nonlethal capabilities to influence the potential actions of adversaries and noncombatants in HLS operations
- Offensive information operations capabilities to include space control
- Specialized training programs for DOD personnel including training programs for Defense Coordinating Officers and Emergency Preparedness Liaison and Officers, and the DOD Emergency Preparedness Course

Battle Command

- Battle command capabilities that support and enable rapid, integrated and near-simultaneous HLS operations
- Army force HQ designed to operate as a JFLCC, and when augmented with the appropriate SJFHQ and JIACG elements, function as a JTF HQ
- Army HQ elements to coordinate support to local, state and federal agencies and provide C2 of Army forces¹⁹
- Army component HQ to plan, coordinate and execute land defense of CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. territories and possessions in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean²⁰
- Home Station Operations Centers to support rapid force employment and planning and analysis capabilities for employed forces
- Communications networks that provide long-range, continuous connectivity, all-weather, all-terrain, self-regulating, and self-healing communications

Protection

- Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) segment of the Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS)
- Enhanced computer emergency response capabilities to support protection of U.S. communications and network architectures
- Enhanced emergency response capabilities and chemical and biological detection systems, including dedicated Installation Support Teams (ISTs) and Regional Response Teams (RRTs)
- Focused CI and counterespionage activities conducted in coordination with joint, other Service and national intelligence organizations to protect leading edge technologies that provide technological superiority to Current and Future Forces
- Advanced CBRNE detection, protection and mitigation capabilities that are readily accessible to facilities, assets, and the general population

Focused Logistics

- Networked logistics information systems, enabled by agile, assured communications, which allow logisticians to see requirements in near real time and provide the decision support tools necessary for sense and respond logistics
- Relationships with commercial logistics firms and organizations that leverage commercial logistics capabilities to help meet military needs

¹⁹ The Army provides trained Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) personnel for support to local, state and federal officials and for emergency preparedness. Army forces are controlled by a number of ways. State forces are controlled by state authority. When a federal response is called for, First and Fifth Continental U.S. Armies (CONUSAs) provides C2 for those forces through several venues: Joint Task Force Consequence Management (JTF-CM) for CBRNE incidences, Response Task Force (RTF) for civil support operations, and Task Force East and West (TF-E, TF-W) to support all ground troops requested by the lead Federal Agencies (LFA).

²⁰ FORSCOM as ARNORTH and as JFLCC under United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) plays the key role in land defense and coordination of all DOD land missions and planning operations in CONUS in support of USNORTHCOM strategic objectives.

JOINT INTERDEPENDENCIES

Although each Service contributes its own unique HLS capabilities to the joint operation, each dominating its respective domain, joint interdependence is critical to improved Joint Force effectiveness. Joint interdependence is achieved through the deliberate, mutual reliance of each Service on the capabilities of other Services or agencies to optimize the overall effectiveness of the Joint Force while minimizing its vulnerabilities. Significant interdependent capabilities required for successful application of Army capabilities in HLS include:

- Assured, networked joint and national ISR systems accessible by commanders at strategic through tactical levels that support HLS operations in all conditions
- Networked joint, interagency and multinational communications systems in all conditions throughout the breadth and depth of the JOA
- Collaborative planning process and system linking joint, local, state and federal agencies, and multinational partners
- Multilevel security that will permit the exchange of information and intelligence across all friendly echelons
- Access to data resident in databases throughout the national intelligence community, and among local, state and federal agencies
- Networked joint supply and distribution systems and processes
- Commonality of doctrine, terms, graphics, TTPs, and visual tools and displays
- Integrated BMDS architectures and warning systems
- Resolution of legal issues associated with domestic use of military forces