



RESEARCH PAPER

HOMELAND SECURITY

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The Homeland Security Department of the United States is a federal organization aimed at protecting the United States against threats. The agency has a number of duties including border control, aviation security, cyber security and an emergency response. Homeland security is ensuring that the United States is secure through adopting legislation, developing new policies, combating crime and preventing terrorism. Homeland security assures that all citizens are entitled to all the liberties provided in the US Constitution and that all citizens are secure from threats. Home security is a vital agency to protect individuals from dangers and also to provide safety by improving catastrophe outcomes

Several incidents in the early 1990s made Americans in their own country more concerned about terrorism. The World Trade Center explosion of 1993, the Oklahoma City bombing and the Atlanta Olympics bombing of 1994 were all terrorist acts that promoted terror. Overseas situations such as the US Embassy bombing in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998 and the imminent tragedy in Yemen are similar. U.S.S. Cole has shown publicly that terrorism is becoming increasingly dangerous in the world. There was also fear that after the Cold War the security situation changed considerably. The aim was to transfer authority from major national groups to individuals. The movement from one country to another and even to transnational/sub-national groups has taken place. This trend also meant that non-war-affected people and organizations strove to get access to lethal weaponry.



Similarly, there was a general idea that global activities such as free-trade, globalization and the expansion of democracy have allowed a deregulated environment for organizations of crime and terrorists everywhere.

Nearly two decades have gone since 11 September 2001 and the US Government does not have a uniform definition of Homeland security. Nonetheless, the Agency receives a variety of strategic documents and goal statements. Diplomatic papers from the national home security plan have benefited from the White House's national strategies and DHS publications. The National Homeland Security Strategies for 2002 and 2007 were issued at the White House prior to the 2010 National Security Strategy. Moreover, in 2011, the White House launched a National CounterTerrorism Strategy, focusing largely at monitoring all types of terror in the United States(Kemp).

The strategic national security documents provide sufficient information on the approach to domestic security. The numerous papers identify and justify federal national security obligations for the assignment of domestic security costs. After the events of 11 September and the HartRudman Commission report, the Homeland Security Act 2002 was adopted. In November of the same year, George Bush, then President of the United States, signed the measure. The act consisted of the DHS department comprising the Emergency Prepare and Response Directorate (EPR). Article 507 of the Act provides that by leading the country to a comprehensive risk-based emergency management plan, the Federative Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was



responsible for reducing property losses and lives and protecting people from any threat. On 1 March 2003, FEMA's authority were transferred to DHS(Chertoff).

The DHS has a major duty to defend the country from terrorism. The terrorist strikes of 11 September brought home security. The solution to the issue of motherland safety functions lies in the processes following the 9/11 US tragedy. Four planes were kidnapped during the attack. One flew into the soil and the other three into buildings. There were also thousands of innocent individuals slain by the strike. Homeland security is recognized from the aggressions as a national concern. The agency's first reality is that a comparable occurrence cannot happen again. The Homeland Security aims at preventing terrorist attacks on American lands, limiting US territorial susceptibility to terrorism, mitigating potential harm and simplifying the recovery of prospective State assaults. The notion of domestic security has to be altered so that the "national effort" includes numerous industries, such as local authorities, the State, the trade sector, global partners and individuals. But Homeland Security principally aims at avoiding terrorism and ensuring that the country is adequately addressed.

The other aim of domestic security is to secure and govern US borders. Southern, Northern and Sea and airports are the top concerns. Homeland security was an important actor since over one million illegal foreigners were captured and deported and other people were also prevented from trying to come to the US border. Lately, the agency has launched a new initiative to improve security at the South Frontier in the fight against the onslaught of Mexican drugs, firearms and cash(Security).



The Department of Homeland Security also encourages legitimate immigration while simultaneously taking action against those who break the laws of the country. For many years, the issue of illegal immigration has been a source of concern for the United States' national security. As a result, the Agency has established new criteria to guarantee that on-the-ground agents have a thorough understanding of illegal immigration. Efforts are also being made to include employers who employ illegal labor in the records of the government. The Department of Homeland Security guarantees that businesses are up to date on the latest legal requirements pertaining to the legal status of individuals within organizations. The key advantages for lawyers are that there are no legal ramifications, such as hefty sanctions, and that they can be shut down without risk of prosecution. Example: The Federal Screening Team (FST), which is in charge of overseeing international airport safety screening, has been successful in attracting, training, and deploying specialists to ensure that travelers enter their country legally.

Home security is also designed to provide protection and security over the internet. The Agency supervises the Federal Government's efforts to preserve civil government computer networks and collaborates with state, tribal, and territorial governments, as well as industry, to ensure the security of the country's critical information systems. The Home Security Department is a recognized leader in the analysis and mitigation of potential and actual threats, the dissemination of threatening notices, and the provision of effective responses to cyber incidents involving networks, computers, and cyber systems.



The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is also a nationally recognized disaster resilience agency, having handled the aftermath of natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and other important national events. FEMA works in collaboration with local, state, federal, and private stakeholders to ensure that recovery efforts are successful and timely(Friedman).

No matter what the Department of Homeland Security tried, three of them were faced with significant obstacles. In the first instance, the company's inability to build strong connections with its stakeholders and to expand reciprocal information sharing and utilization among them severely hampers its ability to achieve the whole goal. The other issue is the development and integration of management functions in order to achieve goals. While the Department of Homeland Security has made significant improvements in its governance and management programmers, it has not completely integrated those improvements in order to produce exceptional results. The difficulties have been significant since they have resulted in delays, increased costs, and performance issues, as well as a lack of technology to detect some radioactive materials in port and container regions.

DHS also lacks appropriate staff in areas such as acquisition management, which may be used to actively assist the company in the development of an integrated financial management system. Finally, the organization was confronted with the task of strategic risk control and evaluation, which it accepted. The organization has submitted inadequate programmer planning and assessment for investment decisions, lowering the program's ability to reach strategic objectives as rapidly as possible(*U.S. Department of Homeland Security | USAGov*).



In conclusion, The US Homeland Security Department is a federal organization established to defend the US from threats. The organization has a multitude of functions, including border control, aviation security, cybersecurity and emergency response. Homeland security ensures US safety by enforcement, new legislation, crime prevention and terrorism. Home security ensures that every citizen has all the liberties offered by the US Constitution and every citizen is safe from danger. Home security is vital in order to protect people from hazards and also to provide safety through improved disaster outcomes. The notion of building a DHS has become the largest restructuring government in America. The Department has also been America's most diversified collection of responsibilities and functions. The fundamental aim of reorganizing home security is to protect all Americans from terrorist threats, cyber security, natural and man-made calamities, and border and immigration problems. The DHS has an important role to defend the country against terrorism. The 11 September terrorist strikes brought home security. The solution to the problem of national security is in the aftermath of the US catastrophe. During the attack, four aircraft were kidnapped. One of them flew to the ground and the other three to structures.

Thousands of innocent people were also killed by the strike. Homeland security is recognized as a national problem by aggressions. The first reality of the agency is that it cannot happen again. The purpose of Homeland Security is to prevent terrorist attacks on U.S. soil, restrict US territorial susceptibility to terrorism, alleviate potential damage, and facilitate the recovery after possible State attacks. The concept of domestic security must be changed to incorporate multiple businesses such as local authorities, the state, trade sector, world partners and citizens in the "national



endeavor." However, Homeland Security is mainly aimed at preventing terrorism and maintaining a proper management of the country.

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