



*Department of Defense
Homeland Security Task Force*

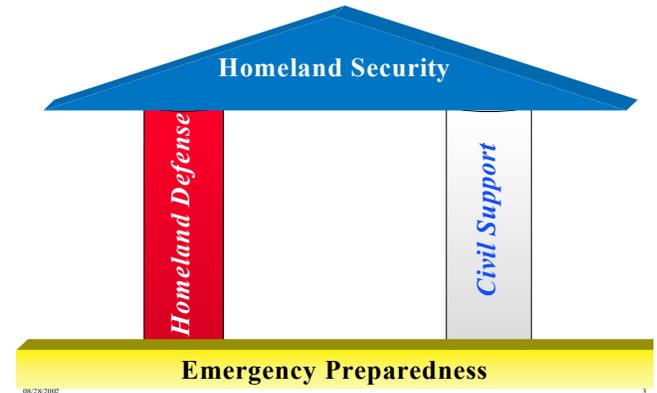
Outline

- Vision
- DoD Functions
- DoD Pillars of Homeland Security
- Homeland Security Initiatives
- Way Ahead
 - National Strategy for Homeland Security
 - New OSD Organization
 - Northern Command

Vision

- **Homeland Security is best accomplished** --
 - **By building on State and local capabilities**
- **Role of Federal Government**
 - **Enhance capabilities at lowest level of government**
 - **Office of Homeland Security (OHS)**
 - **Consolidate Federal Activity**
 - **Integrate National preparedness and response system**
 - **Encourage development of State and local capabilities**

DoD Pillars of Homeland Security



- **Homeland Defense.** The protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression
- **Civil Support.** DoD support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities
- **Emergency Preparedness.** Those planning activities undertaken to ensure DoD processes, procedures, and resources are in place to support the President and the Secretary of Defense in a designated National Security Emergency

Functions

- In event of national need, DoD will be a front-line actor
- Three broad circumstances:
 - Extraordinary: Require DoD-unique capabilities, e.g.
 - Combat Air Patrols
 - EOD
 - Emergency: Augment capabilities of civil authorities , e.g.
 - Post-event management
 - Logistics, supply, mobility
 - Temporary in Time/Limited in Scope: Assist/train state/local, e.g.
 - Special Events
 - Training First Responders
 - Support to Law Enforcement

HD Roles and Missions

Vision

Homeland Security is a national activity best accomplished by:

- Domestic agencies performing domestic security
- Enhancing capabilities at lowest level of government
- Balancing DoD's ability to defend the nation while adapting to domestic security environment

Roles

Extraordinary

- Combat Operations within U.S.
- Surge to meet Crisis

Emergency

- Post Event Management
Logistics, Supply, Mobility

Temporary

- Special Events
- Support to Law enforcement

Missions

Homeland Defense

DoD Lead

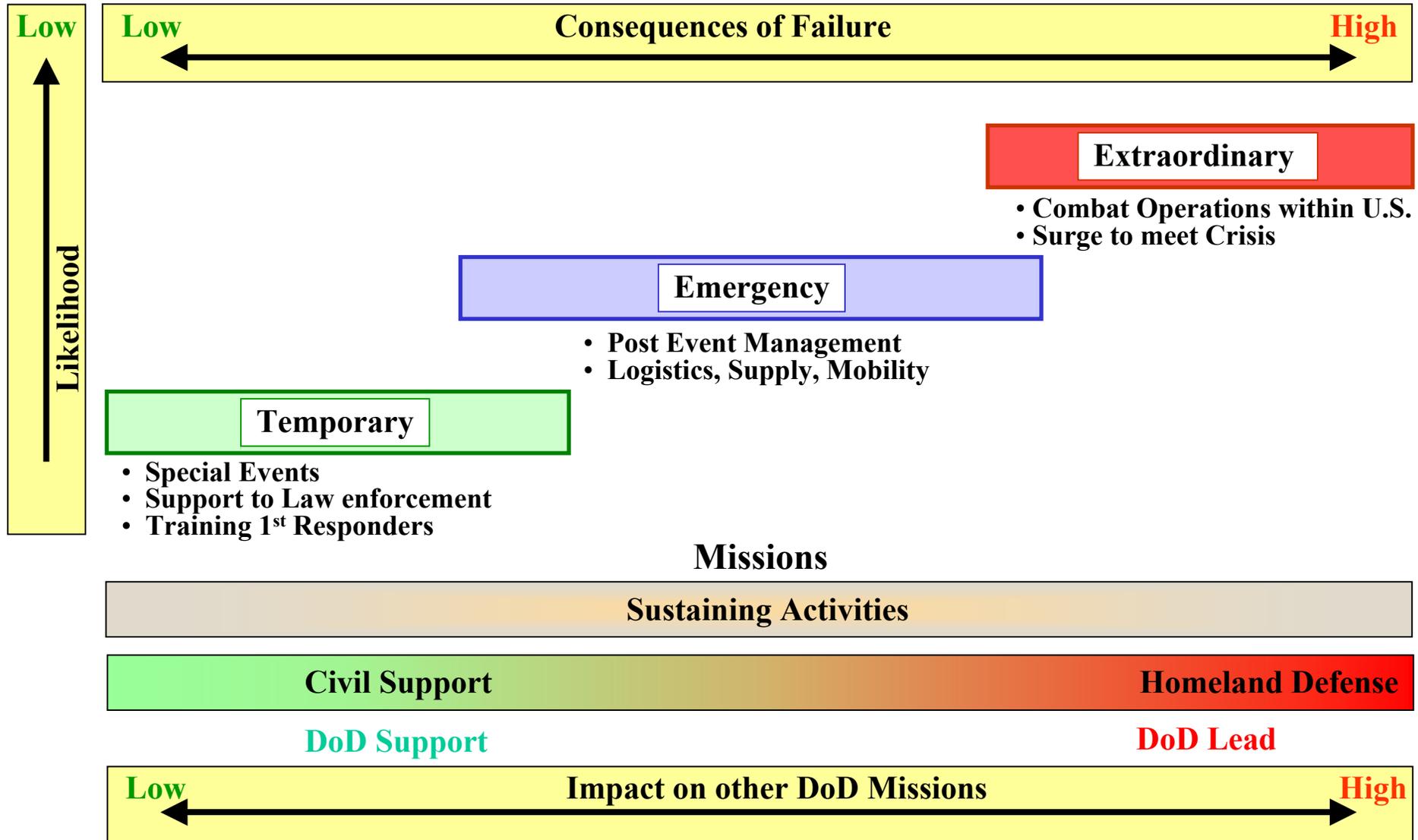
Civil Support

DoD Support

DoD Support

HD Environment and Response

DoD Roles



What Has DoD Done Since 9/11?

- 20,000 air defense sorties
- More than 8,000 National Guard troops supported recovery efforts (medical, engineering, & military police)
- Numerous missions in support of Federal agencies such as FEMA, U.S. Secret Service, & the Federal Reserve (medical, transportation, logistics, & provision of office space)
- 50,000 Reservists called up to provide port operations, medical support, engineering support, general civil support, etc.

What Has DoD Done Since 9/11?

(continued)

- Over 11,000 National Guard called up for state active duty (serving in 29 states)
- Almost 2,000 Coast Guard Reservists (core response from Port Security Units)
- Marine Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers working with FEMA Regions 1 & 2 to provide support to NYC
- Establishment of U.S. Northern Command, which will begin operations on October 1, 2002

Way Ahead

- Northern Command
- National Strategy for Homeland Security
- Department of Homeland Security

NORTHERN COMMAND

Mission Statement

United States Northern Command conducts operations to deter, prevent, preempt, and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United States, its territories, and interests within assigned areas of responsibility; as directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, provides military assistance to civil authorities including, consequence management operations

- **Responsible for:**
 - **Defense of the United States**
 - **DoD support to civilian authorities, when directed**
- **Area of responsibility is U.S., Canada, Mexico and the land, sea, and aerospace approaches**

National Strategy for Homeland Security

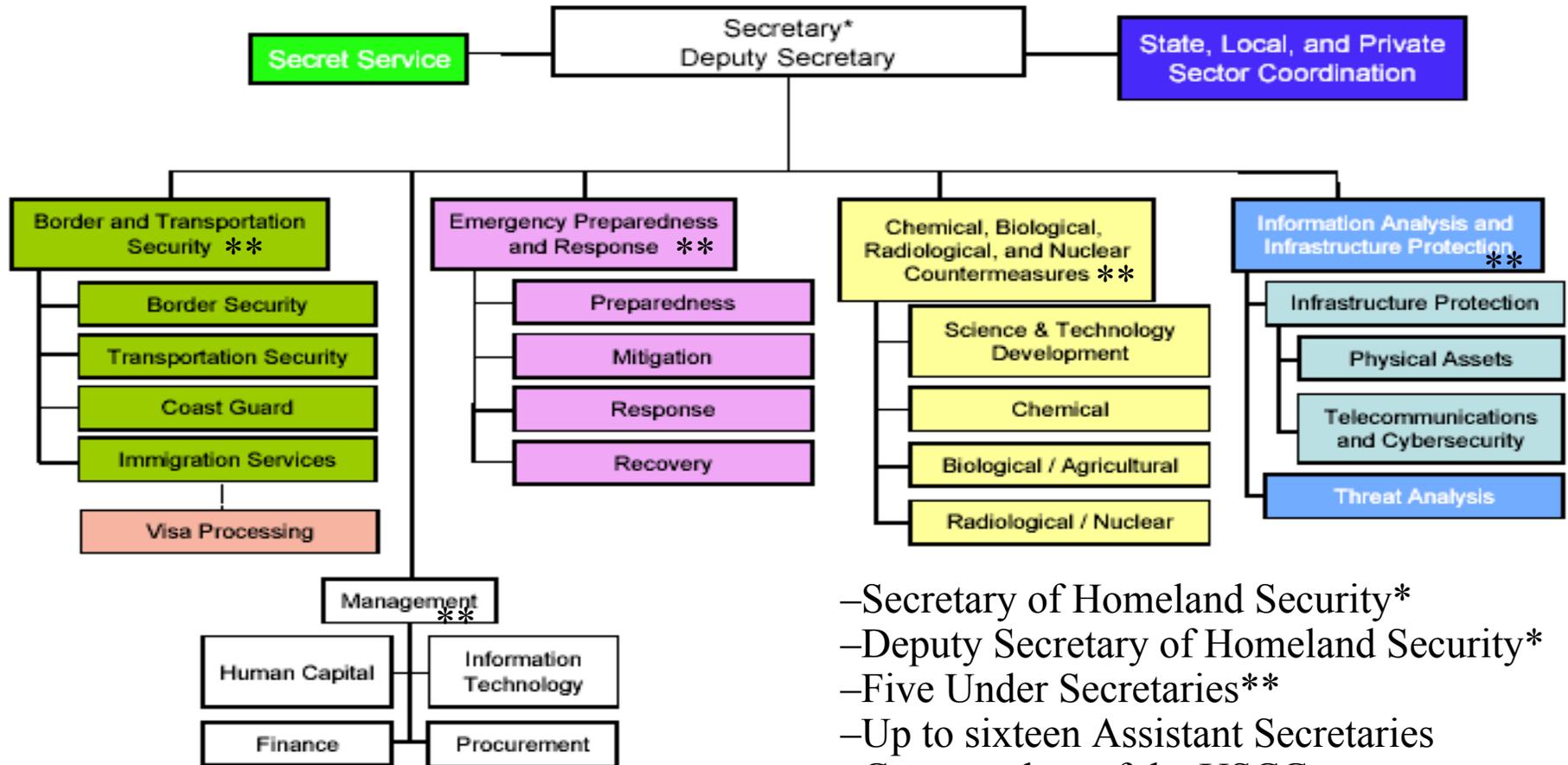
- Strategic Objectives:
 - Prevent terrorist attacks within the U.S.
 - Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism
 - Minimize damage & recover from attacks that occur
- Critical mission areas
 - Intelligence & warning
 - Border & transportation security
 - Domestic counterterrorism
 - Protecting critical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

National Strategy for Homeland Security

- Highlights
 - Lays out nation's most urgent priorities
 - Designates lead federal agency for each initiative
 - Builds managerial, budgetary, & structural flexibility
 - Focuses on producing results
 - Advocates resource allocation based on measured performance
 - Establishes processes to decide future allocation disputes
- National Strategy released July 16th, 2002

Department of Homeland Security

Proposed Organization



- Secretary of Homeland Security*
- Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security*
- Five Under Secretaries**
- Up to sixteen Assistant Secretaries
- Commandant of the USCG
- Director of the Secret Service
- CFO, CIO, IG, General Counsel

Department of Homeland Security

- Office of Homeland Security & Homeland Security Council remain
- New department would be responsible for:
 - Security of U.S. borders, transportation, ports, and critical infrastructure
 - Managing federal emergency response activities
 - Analyzing intelligence from multiple sources for homeland security implications
 - Coordinating threat and preparedness communications with state and local govt, domestic population, and private industry
 - Helping to train and equip first responders
 - Coordinating national efforts to protect the U.S. against weapons of mass destruction
- Several departments/agencies would be transferred to the new department; for example:

FEMA	Customs Service	CIAO
Secret Service	Border Patrol	Select DoE labs & pgms
Coast Guard	TSA	Animal & Plant Insp. Svc
INS	Natl Info Protection Ctr	Federal Protective Svc



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