Agenda

- Function and mission of the ASD for Homeland Defense and Americas’ Security Affairs
- Defending the homeland in depth requires PACOM
- Ongoing national level planning activities
- Synchronization of state activities - Task Force for Emergency Response (TFER)
- 15 national planning scenarios application to Pacific AOR
- Summarize how HD & ASA can assist PACOM
DoD is the Lead for Homeland Defense

**Homeland Defense** is the protection of US sovereignty, territory, domestic population, & critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President.

- **DoD roles within the United States:**
  - Homeland Defense (HD)
    - DoD exercises its core warfighting mission – to defend U.S. territory and interests
    - Missions include: Maritime Interception Operations, Air Patrols over U.S. airspace, Land-based defense of critical infrastructure and assets, and Use of military forces, when directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, to protect the U.S. and territories from attack
  - Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
U.S. National Security Environment: A Diverse Set of Threats

- **Nation-state threats will continue**
  - “Traditional” ballistic and cruise missile threats
  - Rogue states employing asymmetric means
  - Potential emergence of a regional peer competitor
  - Asymmetric warfare: cyber attacks

- **Natural Hazards**
  - Earthquake
  - Flood, Tsunami
  - Wildfire
  - Disease

- **Transnational threats will be the most pressing**
  - Terrorists will seek to
    - Attack Americans and Allies at home and abroad
    - Inflict mass casualties or cause mass panic through CBRN means (e.g., CBRN weapons or conversion of civilian infrastructure or transport into WMD)
**U.S. Approach to Countering the Threats: Homeland Defense**

**Homeland Defense** is the protection of US sovereignty, territory, domestic population, & critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression or other threats as directed by the President.

- **DoD roles within the United States:**
  - Homeland Defense (HD): DoD exercises its core warfighting mission – to defend U.S. territory and interests
    - **PACOM, NORTHCOM, SOUTHCOM**
    - **Missions include:**
      - Maritime Interception Operations
      - Air Patrols over U.S. airspace
      - Land-based defense of critical infrastructure and assets
  - Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
    - Typical DoD DSCA missions include support to other Federal Departments and Agencies, *in support of State and local needs*
  - Role of National Guard
    - Chain of Command – President or State Governor

The Department of Defense conducts homeland defense missions whenever the President, exercising his **constitutional authority** as Commander in Chief, authorizes military actions.
U.S. Approach to Countering the Threats: Homeland Security

*Homeland Security* is a concerted *National* effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage and recover attacks that do occur.

*National Strategy for Homeland Security (October 2007)*

- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for the homeland security of the United States: local, state, and national
- DHS also has responsibilities beyond the prevention of terrorism
  - *Improve Information Sharing* - Immigration
  - *Border Security* - Commerce & Trade
  - *Transportation Security*
  - *Domestic Counterterrorism*
- Other federal agencies, such as the FBI, also have critical roles in combating terrorism (e.g., FBI is responsible for *terrorist crisis management* in the U.S.)

The Department of Homeland Security conducts homeland security missions through statutory authority provided by Congress.
Spectrum of Response: Military or Civilian?

**Spectrum of Threats to the Homeland**

**WAR**
- Clearly military operations
  - Example: missile attack

**CRIME**
- Clearly law enforcement
  - Example: bank robbery

**“The Seam”**
- Overlap of capabilities
- Overlap of responsibilities

Not clearly military
Not clearly law enforcement
Example: maritime security

**Capabilities**

**Military**

**Non-military**
Homeland Defense:
The DoD Organizing Construct

- **Lead**: Defend the United States from direct attack
  - At the direction of the President or the Secretary of Defense
  - Combat Air Patrols, Maritime Intercepts, Missile Defense

- **Support**: Provide defense support of civil authorities
  - At the direction of the President or the Secretary of Defense
  - Natural Disasters and CBRNE Consequence Management

- **Enable**: Improve partner capabilities
  - Increase capabilities of local, state and federal first responders to improve homeland security
  - Improve international partnerships and defense-to-defense relationships.
Active, Layered Defense of the United States

**Homeland Defense**
- Awareness of Potential Threats
- Intercept and defeat threats
- Achieve mission assurance

**Defense Support of Civil Authorities**
- DoD support for natural disaster relief
- DoD support to law enforcement (e.g., counternarcotics, civil disturbances)

**Homeland Security**
- Prevent terrorist attacks
- Reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism
- Minimize the damage and recover from attacks

**Active, Layered Defense of the United States**

- e.g., intercept of terrorist-hijacked aircraft over U.S. territory
- e.g., CBRNE consequence management

**U.S. Construct:** Homeland Defense / Homeland Security
National Solution to Incident Response: The National Response Framework

Core Document

Doctrine, organization, roles and responsibilities, response actions and planning requirements that guide national response

http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/

NRF Resource Center

- **Emergency Support Function Annexes**: Mechanisms to group and provide Federal resources and capabilities to support State and local responders
- **Support Annexes**: Essential supporting aspects of the Federal response common to all incidents
- **Incident Annexes**: Incident-specific applications of the Framework
- **Partner Guides**: Next level of detail in response actions tailored to the actionable entity
Preparedness Continuum: The Need for Pre-Event Planning

National Response Must Address Full Cycle Of The Preparedness Continuum
Integrating State and Local Planning with Federal Planning

- Interface → Supports State Emergency Management Agencies (EMA)
- Task Force for Emergency Readiness (TFER) focus is on aiding States in:
  - **Fixing** shortcomings in existing plans
  - **Building** planning processes and planning communities
  - **Resourcing** plans by aiding in both assessment & analysis and increasing overall capability
- **Testing and improving plans through exercises**

Supports Planning Through the Full Range of Preparedness Activities to include vertical and horizontal synchronization
TFER integrates Federal, State, local planners and as appropriate, private/public and non-governmental organizations into a State planning body, resulting in integrated national planning.
CBRNE Consequence Management Response Force (CCMRF)
National Planning Scenarios (15)

• Scenario 1: Nuclear Detonation – 10-Kiloton Improvised Nuclear Device
• Scenario 2: Biological Attack – Aerosol Anthrax
• Scenario 3: Biological Disease Outbreak
• Scenario 4: Biological Attack – Plague
• Scenario 5: Chemical Attack – Blister Agent
• Scenario 6: Chemical Attack – Toxic Industrial Chemicals
• Scenario 7: Chemical Attack – Nerve Agent
• Scenario 8: Chemical Attack – Chlorine Tank Explosion
• Scenario 9: Natural Disaster – Major Earthquake
• Scenario 10: Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane
• Scenario 11: Radiological Attack – Radiological Dispersal Devices
• Scenario 12: Explosives Attack – Bombing Using IED
• Scenario 13: Biological Attack – Food Contamination
• Scenario 14: Biological Attack – Foreign Animal Disease
• Scenario 15: Cyber Attack
Homeland Defense In the Pacific

Needed Capabilities include:

- Joint Command and Control for homeland defense and civil support missions including systems that are interoperable
- Seamless integration with NORTHCOM and SOUTHCOM
- Air and maritime domain awareness and information sharing about potential threats
- Capabilities to assist in responding to the consequences of major catastrophic events
- Broad spectrum medical countermeasures to defend against genetically-engineered pathogens and other asymmetrical attacks
- Tailored deterrence, including air and missile defenses
How Can Homeland Defense Help PACOM Science & Technology Efforts

- Homeland Defense and Civil Support Capabilities Based Assessment (CBA)

- Comprehensive Maritime Awareness JCTD proponent

- Collaboration on Next Generation Over-The-Horizon-Radar (OTHR) Technology Risk Reduction Initiative and JCTD partnership with Australia

- Automated Biometrics Identification System (ABIS) data sharing with international partners advocacy

- HSPD – 6 international sharing of information on persons who pose a threat to national security coordination

- Wide area surveillance initiatives support
Homeland Defense and Americas’ Security Affairs Can Integrate with PACOM

- **DHS Activities**
  - Shared funding
  - Teamwork to meet national goals

- **NORTHCOM and SOUTHCOM Synchronization Activities**
  - JCTDs (e.g. OTHR)

- **State Department**
  - HSPD – 6 international sharing of information on persons who pose a threat to national security

- **FEMA**
  - Synchronize planning process

- **White House Office on Science and Technology Policy**
  - HSPD-24 on Biometrics
  - National Identity Management Strategies

- **Domestic Readiness Group (DRG)**
  - White House led structure facilitating a comprehensive, integrated and coordinated approach to domestic incident management
WE'RE AT WAR

ARE YOU DOING ALL YOU CAN?