



Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense

Homeland Defense



Mr. Peter Verga
**Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of
Defense for Homeland Defense**



Roles and Definitions



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
 - Threats can be from states or non-state actors
 - Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)
 - Typical DoD DSCA missions include support to law enforcement, support to the U.S. Coast Guard, wildland firefighting, etc.



Roles and Definitions



Homeland security is a concerted **National** effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce the vulnerability of the US to terrorism, and minimize the damage & assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks.

National Strategy for Homeland Security

- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for the homeland security of the United States.
- DHS also has responsibilities beyond the prevention of terrorism, including leading the US Government response to mitigation and recovery of natural disasters, WMD attacks, and other emergencies.
- 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.)



Homeland Defense and Civil Support Strategic Goal

- **A modern goal, with important historical roots:**

Secure the United States from attack





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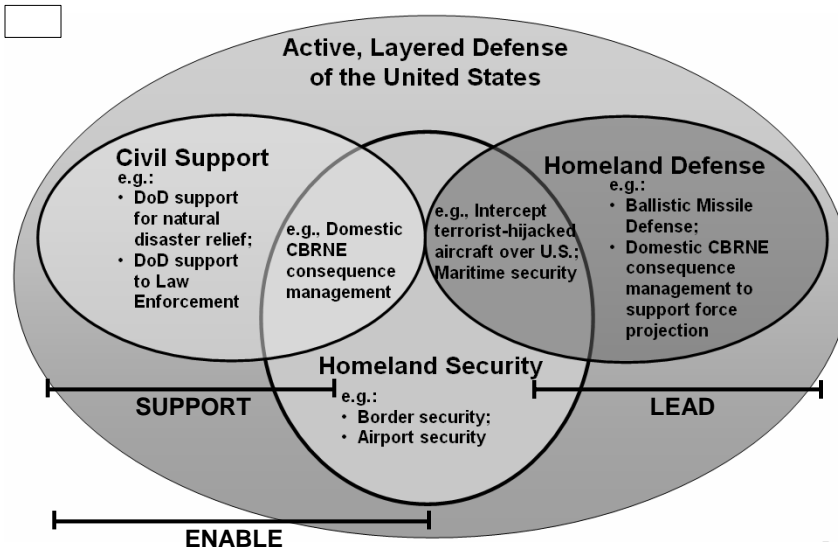
Employing an Active, Layered Defense

- **Homeland defense is an integral part of an active, layered defense**
 - The openness of US society creates many points of vulnerability
 - We cannot depend on passive or reactive defenses
 - Instead, we must seize the initiative from adversaries
- **Active, layered defense entails global operations, encompassing activities in:**
 - Forward Regions
 - Approaches
 - U.S. Homeland and territories
 - Global Commons
- **It relies on US asymmetric advantages**
 - Superior intelligence and information sharing
 - Agile forces able to operate across land, sea, air, and cyber domains
 - Close cooperation with US allies and other friendly nations and unity of effort among domestic agencies



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Homeland Security / Homeland Defense Paradigm





Strategic Construct

<i>Lead</i>	<i>Support</i>	<i>Enable</i>
Military missions that dissuade, deter, and defeat attacks upon the United States, our population, and our defense critical infrastructure	Defense support to civil authorities	DoD efforts to improve the homeland defense and homeland security contributions of our domestic and international partners



Strategic Objectives

<i>Lead</i>	<i>Support</i>	<i>Enable</i>
Achieve maximum awareness of potential threats ----- Deter, intercept, and defeat threats at a safe distance ----- Achieve mission assurance	Support civil authorities in minimizing the damage and recovering from domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive mass casualty attacks	Improve national and international capabilities for homeland defense and homeland security



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Strategy Objectives and Capabilities (Ways and Means)

CONSTRUCT	OBJECTIVES (Ways)	CORE CAPABILITIES (Means)
LEAD	Achieve Maximum Awareness of Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Maintain agile and capable defense intelligence architecture •Analyze and understand potential threats •Detect, identify, and track emerging threats in all operational domains •Ensure shared situational awareness within DoD and with domestic and foreign partners
	Deter, Intercept and Defeat Threats at a Safe Distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Deter adversaries from attacking the US homeland •Intercept and defeat national security threats in the maritime and air approaches and within US territory
	Provide Mission Assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prepare DoD installations, especially against the threat of CBRNE attacks •Ensure DoD crisis management and continuity preparedness •Prepare and protect defense critical infrastructure •Ensure preparedness of the Defense Industrial Base •Prepare to protect designated national critical infrastructure
SUPPORT	Support Consequence Management for CBRNE Mass Casualty Attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Manage consequences of CBRNE mass casualty attacks
ENABLE	Improve National and International Capabilities for Homeland Defense and Civil Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective interagency planning and interoperability •Capable federal, state, and local partners and effective domestic relationships •Capable international partners and effective defense-to-defense relationships



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Supporting Objectives (Support)

SUPPORT	Support Consequence Management for CBRNE Mass Casualty Attacks	•Manage consequences of CBRNE mass casualty attacks
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- Be prepared, if directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, to use its capabilities to assist interagency partners in the aftermath of domestic CBRNE mass casualty attacks
- Working closely with interagency partners—through the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System—ensure proficiency and interoperability in responding to multiple CBRNE incidents
- Ensure that dedicated CBRNE civil support capabilities are sized, trained, equipped, and ready for the domestic consequence management mission
- Identify, train, and equip an additional, discrete number of military forces for the potential requirements associated with multiple, simultaneous CBRNE attacks within the United States
- Ensure that other elements of the Total Force—currently sized and shaped primarily for overseas missions—are identified, exercised, and ready to support CBRNE consequence management as necessary



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DoD Support for Hurricane Katrina

Command and Control

- U.S. Northern Command Commander is Admiral Keating in Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- Joint Task Force Katrina East (Forward) was located at Camp Shelby, Mississippi – Lieutenant General Honore was on the USS IWO JIMA pier side in New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Joint Task Force Commander for the Louisiana National Guard was Major General Landreneau, at New Orleans.
- Joint Task Force Commander for the Mississippi National Guard was Major General Cross, at Stennis Space Center, Mississippi.



Hurricane Katrina Operational Highlights

DoD Response:

- **72,614** Active Duty and National Guard personnel are on the ground or aboard ships supporting relief operations.
 - **21,367** Active Duty (**1,072** Medical)
 - **1,895** Reserves (573 Marine Corps, 53 Army, 450 Air Force, 819 Navy)
 - **44,906** National Guard (**965** Medical) (**2,409** outside area ready to assist)
- 20 US Navy ships in the area.
- Total aviation support in area:
 - **346** helicopters (Active Duty and National Guard).
 - **75** airplanes (Active Duty and National Guard).
- DoD has provided extensive search and rescue, evacuation, and medical support:
 - **16525** sorties flown.



Snapshot of DoD Impact

Search and Rescue/Evacuations

- Approximately 80,000 people evacuated
- Approximately 15,000 people rescued

Medical Aid

- More than 2,600 patients transported by USAF aero medical flights
- 26,300 patients treated by DoD personnel – 700 in the first 24 hours of the operation at the Louis Armstrong Airport
- 2,037 DoD medical personnel provided aid

Engineering

- 1,600 Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) engaged in the recovery efforts.
- USACE assigned \$2.9 billion in missions, ice and water, temporary roofing and housing, power, dewatering and levee repairs and debris removal.

Logistical Support

- USAF has moved over 23,000 passengers and over 10 tons of supplies
- Seven DoD installations were staging areas for ice, water, food, and medical supplies.
- 26.6 million Meals Ready to Eat (MREs)
- Little Rock AFB, Arkansas, was the central collection point for donations from 119 nations and 12 international organizations.



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Hurricane Rita Operational Highlights

DoD Response:

- **7,301** Active Duty and National Guard personnel are on the ground or aboard ships supporting relief operations.
 - **1,048** Active Duty (**340** Medical)
 - **6,253** National Guard
- **8** US Navy ships in the area.
- Total aviation support in area:
 - **163** helicopters (Active Duty and National Guard).
 - **38** airplanes (Active Duty and National Guard).
- Search and rescue, evacuation, and medical support:
 - **112** sorties flown.
 - 2709 people evacuated
 - 1290 patients treated



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Supporting Objectives (Enable)

ENABLE	Improve National and International Capabilities for Homeland Defense and Civil Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective interagency planning and interoperability • Capable federal, state, and local partners and effective domestic relationships • Capable international partners and effective defense-to-defense relationships
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- Effective interagency planning and interoperability
- Ensure the seamless operational integration of defense support capabilities with those of the civil sector
- Assist in the civil sector’s development and procurement of new technologies and equipment
- Fully comply with Section 1401 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2003 by continuing efforts to transfer competencies between DoD and the civil sector – through technology transfer and sharing DoD’s “lessons learned” from applicable exercises and program management
- Facilitate the Department of Homeland Security’s efforts to identify and provide appropriate defense technologies to state and local first responders
- Ensure the smooth transition of appropriate missions, technologies, and capabilities to the civil sector
- With our Federal partners, identify specific, frequently requested DoD capabilities for possible transition to the civil sector



Technology & Equipment Transfer in Support of Homeland Security

“The Secretary of Defense shall designate a senior official of the Department of Defense to coordinate all Department of Defense efforts to identify, evaluate, deploy, and transfer to Federal, State, and local first responders technology items and equipment in support of homeland security.”

**Section 1401 of the Bob Stump
National Defense Authorization Act
for Fiscal Year 2003**



Objectives of the 1401 Program

- Enhance the capabilities of first responders
- Improve compatibility and interoperability between DoD and Federal, State and local first responders
- Develop an efficient, effective, and coordinated process for transferring equipment and technology to first responders
- Facilitate greater opportunities for collaboration on the development of high priority items
- Capture and leverage innovative ideas
- Develop and maintain situational awareness of DoD activities to keep the DoD leadership, Interagency partners, and Congress informed
- **Leverage what works, fix what does not work well !**



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1401 Activities to Date

- DoD Level
 - Established DoD 1401 Working Group
 - Completed an initial inventory of DoD technology and equipment for possible dual use
 - Identified the need for an Executive Agent for 1401 equipment transfer
- Interagency Level
 - In collaboration with DHS(S&T) and DoJ(NIJ), developed an Interagency process “Blueprint” for transferring equipment and technologies to first responders
 - Drafted a Memorandum of Agreement for Interagency cooperation and collaboration
 - Matched DoD equipment and technology with first responder needs list provided by DHS
 - Held first Practitioner validation meeting August 16-18, 2005
 - Joined DoJ and DHS in sponsoring the “2005 Annual Technologies for Critical Incident Preparedness Conference and Exposition” in San Diego, CA, October 31 – November 2, 2005

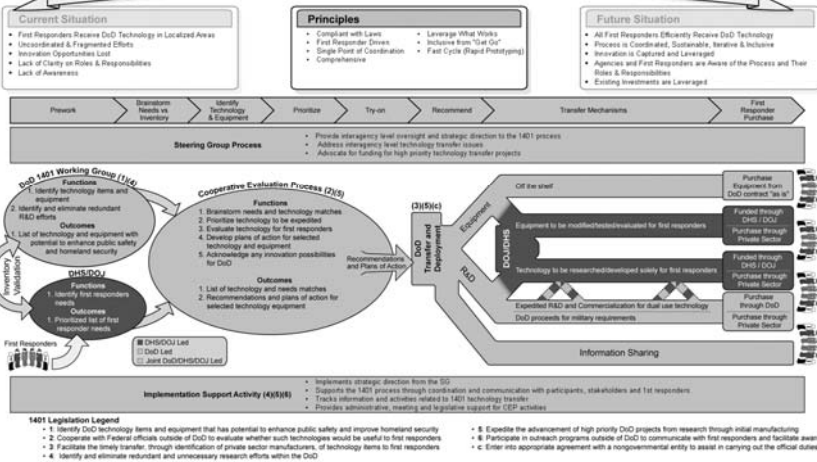


1401 Process Blueprint

1401 Technology Transfer Process



MISSION: Provide First Responders/Public Safety with the Tools Needed to Protect the Homeland





Components and Functions

Organizations	Function
DoD Working Group	The DoD governing and coordinating organization for fulfilling DoD's 1401 responsibilities
Tech Transfer Mechanisms (NGOs)	NGOs focus on technology transfer activities such as commercialization, equipment transfer, information sharing, testing and evaluation
Implementation Support Activity (DoD)	Group within DoD that is responsible for monitoring the coordination and communication of technology transfer for first responder use
Implementation Support Activity (Interagency)	Interagency group (includes DoD, DOJ, and DHS) that is responsible for monitoring the coordination and communication of technology transfer for first responder use
Cooperative Evaluation Process	A series of interagency activities which evaluate and expedite priority technologies
Steering Group	Provides interagency executive oversight and direction



How is 1401 Fulfilled?

1401 Requirements	Organization
1. Identify DoD technology that has the potential to enhance public safety and improve homeland security	DoD Working Group Implementation Support Activity (DoD)
2. Cooperate with Federal officials outside of DoD to evaluate whether such technologies would be useful to 1 st responders	Implementation Support Activity (Interagency) Cooperative Evaluation Process
3. Facilitate the timely transfer, through private sector manufacturers, of technology to 1 st responders	Implementation Support Activity (Both), Tech Transfer Mechanisms
4. Eliminate redundant and unnecessary research efforts within the DoD	Implementation Support Activity (DoD)
5. Expedite the advancement of high priority DoD projects through research and initial manufacturing	Implementation Support Activity (Both), Cooperative Evaluation Process, Tech Transfer Mechanisms, Steering Group
6. Participate in outreach programs outside of DoD to communicate with 1 st responders and facilitate awareness	Implementation Support Activity (Both)
C. Partner with a nongovernmental entity to assist in carrying out the official duties	Tech Transfer Mechanisms
Other. HD policy and oversight	Implementation Support Activity (DoD)



Technology Short List (5)

Technology Name	Category of Technology	Description
FRAT Real Time Information Sharing (RTIS) System	Communication	Network providing real time info sharing for bomb disposal teams
Fine Water Mist System	Personal Protective Equipment/R&D	A water atomizing nozzle for more effective fire fighting over current small fire extinguishment options
Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)	Detection	Portable Laser capable of sensing all biological, explosive & hazardous materials from up to thirty feet away
Distance Learning for ICS Training and Simulation	Distance Learning for ICS Training and Simulation	Virtual Training system simulating highly detailed urban terrain and emergency situations
Support to Radio Communications in Buildings and Tunnels	Communication	Ad hoc communication system set up in places where communication infrastructure doesn't exist

