



Introduction to Homeland Security

Fourth Edition





Introduction to Homeland Security

Principles of All-Hazards
Risk Management

Fourth Edition

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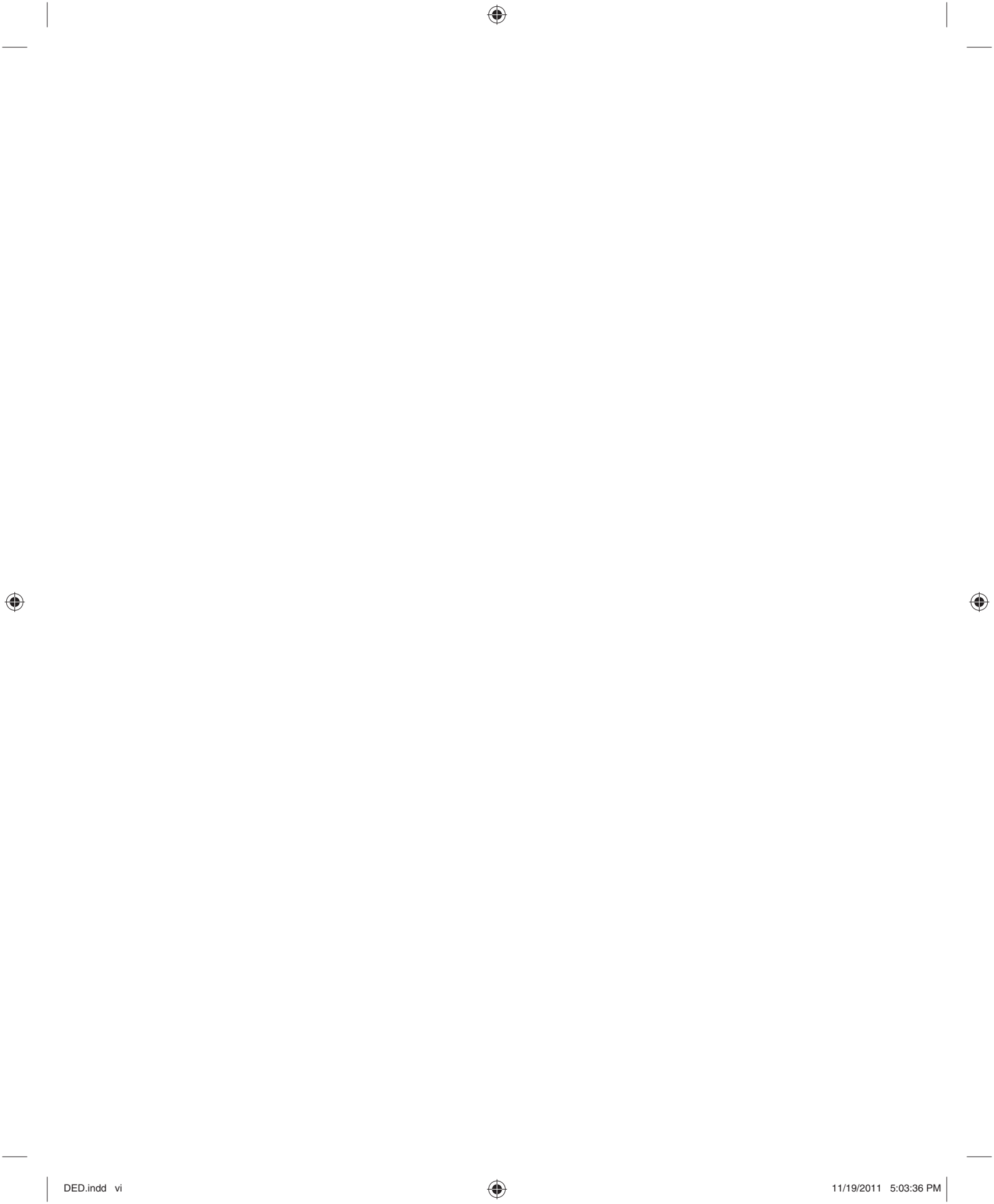
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Dedication

This book is dedicated to Dr. Wayne Blanchard. Dr. Wayne provided the vision, leadership, and support to higher education institutions across the United States to establish programs in emergency management and homeland security. Because of his efforts, emergency management moved from being an ad hoc discipline to an education-driven profession. In doing so, he fostered a diverse, highly trained cadre of emergency managers to better serve the people in USA. On a personal note, Wayne had a great sense of humor, was an innovator in dealing with the bureaucracy, and was a constant source of friendship and support to all of us who worked with him over the years.





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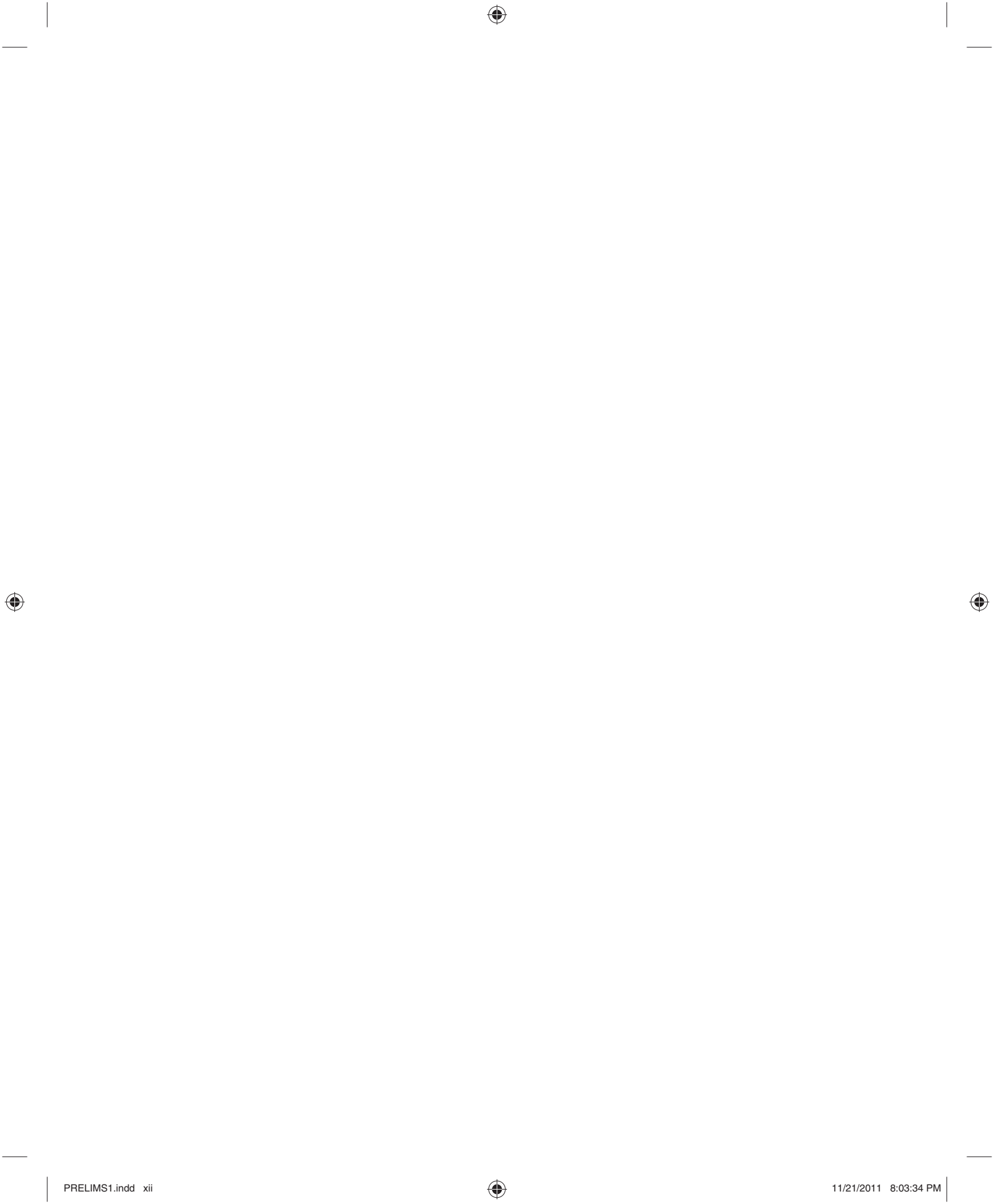
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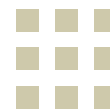
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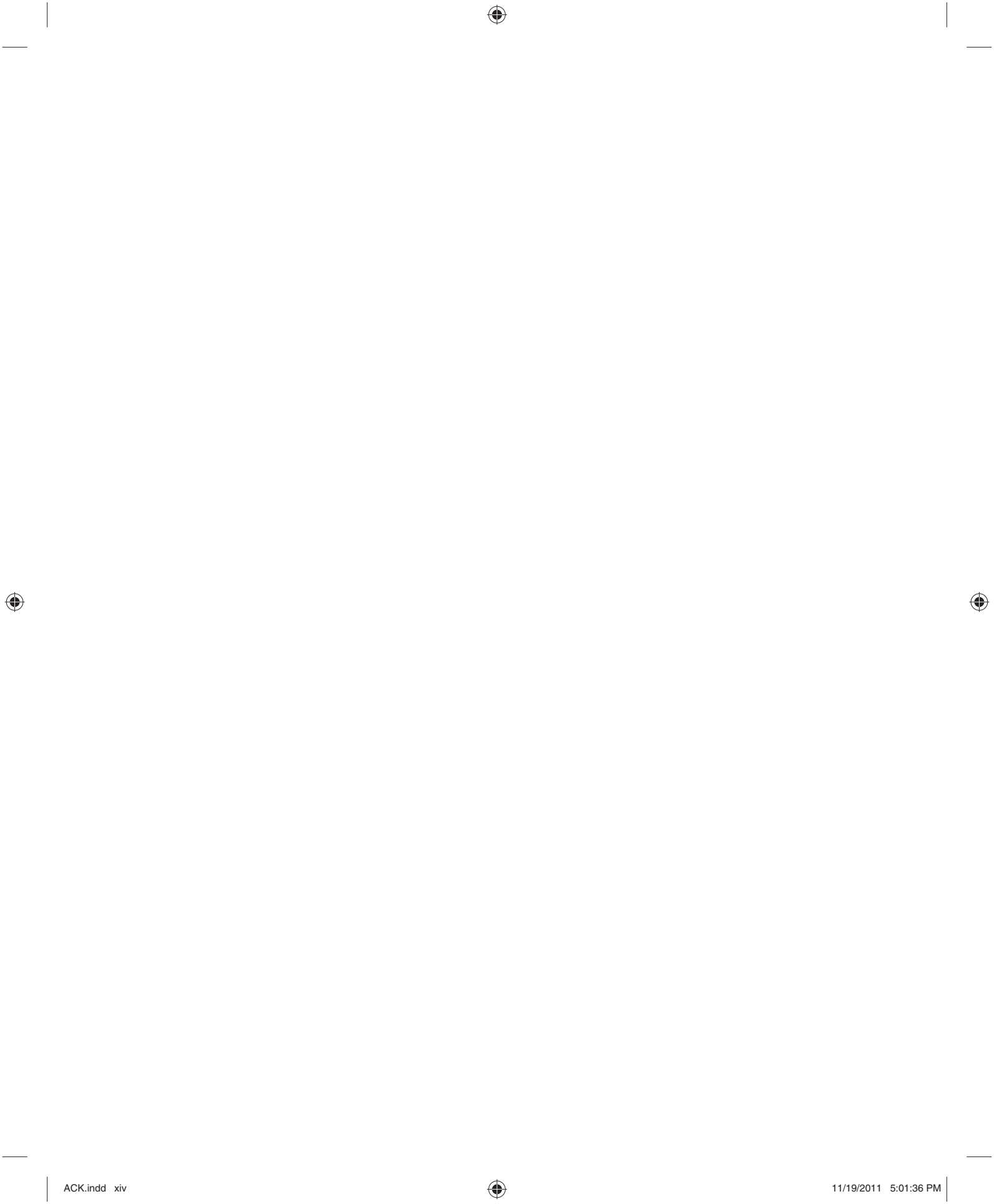
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We would like to acknowledge the many individuals whose research, analysis, and opinions helped to shape the content of this volume.

We would also like to thank Pam Chester, Greg Chalson, and Paul Gottehrer at Elsevier for their assistance in making the fourth edition of this text possible, and for their patience and faith in us. Our gratitude also extends to Barbara Johnson, Ryan Miller, Ehren Ngo, Bridger McGaw, Don Goff, Jack Suwanlert, Sarp Yeletaysi, Erdem Ergin, Lissa Westerman, Terry Downes, Steve Carter, and David Gilmore.

Finally, we recognize the thousands of professionals and volunteers who, through their daily pursuits, are giving form and substance to creating a more secure and safe homeland.





Introduction

It has been 10 years since the events of September 11 precipitated a dramatic series of actions in response to those events. The National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (informally known as the 9/11 Commission) was formed and issued a report calling for sweeping changes in the U.S. approach for dealing with terrorism. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established, the most comprehensive reorganization of the federal government ever undertaken. Congress continued to pass new laws to address all aspects of national security, including the Patriot Act, which provides the Attorney General of the United States with significant new authority relative to civil liberties to fight the war on terrorism.

The United States and its allies became embroiled in two significant wars in Iraq and Afghanistan to try to find and dismantle Osama bin Laden's operations and other terrorist organizations.

Significant progress has been made as demonstrated by the disruption of a potential threat in New York's Times Square, the failed attempt to detonate explosives on Flight 253 on December 25, 2009, and the publication of the first-ever Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) by the DHS in February 2010. Perhaps the most significant action has been the capture and killing of Osama bin Laden in 2011 as well as other key leaders in his organization.

With the U.S. government being increasingly focused on terrorism, natural hazards have continued to impact thousands of our communities, reminding us that the likelihood of a natural disaster far exceeds a terrorist event. The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina brought sweeping legislative changes to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), within DHS, and served to remind officials of the exacting toll natural disasters can take on public safety and our social and economic security. The devastating wildfires, floods, weather, and drought problems that impacted the Nation in 2011 continued this trend, although the response from FEMA/DHS and other partners was much improved. Striking the right balance, between the various hazards, looking for commonalities among the hazards in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, and adopting a more all-hazards approach to homeland security remain priorities for the officials responsible for public safety.

At the same time, concerns continue to be raised on the impacts of illegal and legal immigration on the economic and social stability of our communities, especially along the border areas that consume the activities of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The Coast Guard (CG) is vigilant in maintaining territorial waters and safety and security at our ports that are of the highest priority to ensure homeland commerce can continue.

New emerging and evolving threats require greater attention to cybersecurity, preventing cyber-crime, and protecting our critical infrastructure. The complexities and speed with which the cyber environment changes require a diligence and a level of cooperation and coordination between the government and the private sector not evidenced before. As more of our daily lives are dependent on the continual operation of computers and computer systems, for example, transportation, energy, and banking systems, preventing an attack on these systems becomes a critical priority for homeland security officials.



Vicksburg, MS, May 12, 2001 – The lower floor of the historic Yazoo Mississippi Valley Railroad Station, which is located in Vicksburg, Mississippi, is submerged by the rising Mississippi River. FEMA is working with local, state, and other federal agencies to assist residents affected by the floods. (Photo by Howard Greenblatt/FEMA)



Galveston Island, TX, September 20, 2008 – The U.S. Coast Guard patrol boat USCGC Manowar continues missions in the intercoastal waterway after Hurricane Ike. (Photo by Jocelyn Augustino/FEMA)

This Fourth Edition reflects the evolving environment of homeland security and includes structural changes to allow focus on more urgent threats such as cybersecurity and new public policy initiatives while still providing the hazards context and the historic and organizational framework of homeland security operations.

The first chapter is intended to introduce the concept of homeland security and how that concept has changed in the 10 years since the events of September 11, where there is finally a recognition that there needs to be a balance between the terrorism threat and natural and other hazards fueled by the trauma of the failed response to Hurricane Katrina.

The second chapter provides a historical perspective on the terrorist events that preceded September 11 and how the government's mechanisms to respond to emergencies have evolved, including descriptions of the statutory actions that were taken in reaction to September 11 and in support of preventing future attacks.

The book continues with complete descriptions and fact sheets on the types of hazards and risks that make up the potential homeland security vulnerabilities from future terrorist events, natural hazards, or human-made hazards. This section is followed by an overview presentation of the organization of DHS so that subsequent chapters and discussions will have a structural context.

In the revised format, we have developed chapters that describe the programs and actions being undertaken by government agencies, organizations, and the private sector to reduce or minimize the threat. We have focused chapters on the areas of intelligence and counterterrorism, border security and immigration, transportation safety and security, and cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection.

A significant section is devoted to all-hazards response and recovery as these responsibilities are now recognized as a primary focus for DHS. In this chapter, we describe the current state of the art in first responder applications and discuss the changes that are under way within the national response and recovery system network. This is followed with a chapter focused on mitigation, prevention, and preparedness.

Recognizing the critical role that communications now play in our everyday lives and the use of social media in emergencies are now highlighted in a separate chapter, as are advancements in science and technology that support the homeland security enterprise mission.

We have included more case studies to demonstrate practical application to the materials being presented. In addition, we have included full texts of critical guidance documents, directives, and legislation for use and reference. Wherever possible, budget and resource charts show past allocations and future projections through 2011.

The volume concludes with a chapter that examines potential future and still unresolved issues that are relative to the disciplines of homeland security, with more of focus on public safety and emergency management that must be addressed as we meet the challenges of establishing a secure homeland.

Homeland security is a still-evolving discipline, changing to adapt to new threats and challenges. This book was written at a particular point in time, and changes to programs, activities, and even organizations occur regularly. For that reason we have included online references wherever possible so the reader will have access to websites that can provide up-to-date information on program or organization changes, new initiatives, or simply more detail on specific issues.

The authors' goal in writing this book was to provide a source of history, practical information, programs, references, and best practices so that any academic, homeland security official, emergency manager, public safety official, community leader, or individual could understand the foundations of homeland security and be motivated to engage in actions to help make their communities safer and more secure. The homeland security function clearly is an evolving discipline that will continue to change in reaction to the steps we take to reduce the impacts of known hazards and as new threats are identified.

In the end, achieving homeland security will not be accomplished by the federal government but by each individual, each organization, each business, and each community working together to make a difference.