

Unit 6 - Homeland Security, Homeland Defense, and Defense Support of Civil Authorities

The defense of the homeland is a significant contemporary security issue. Defending the homeland is a top priority for the Department of Defense and geographic and functional combatant commanders (You will examine the *Unified Command Plan* in DE2308). The 2014 QDR top priority is, "Protect the homeland, to deter and defeat attacks on the United States and to support civil authorities in mitigating the effects of potential attacks and natural disasters."

This Unit addresses Homeland Security (HS), Homeland Defense (HD), and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA). Since 9/11, HD has become an important aspect of 21st century warfighting and the U.S. government applied tremendous resources to support this aspect of national defense (one example is the establishment of U.S. Northern Command which has the responsibility to consolidate HD missions under a single headquarters).

This Unit provides the basic overview of the strategic direction and Joint doctrine required to understand HS, HD, and DSCA. You will have the opportunity to take an online elective and Graduate Seminar during the Second Resident Course should you desire to go deeper into these topics.

Lesson 1: Homeland Security

You begin this lesson with a reading from the 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review. Next, you will watch a short video by Professor Bert Tussing, Director of Homeland Defense and Security Issues, Center for Strategic Leader Development, U.S. Army War College. Professor Tussing will outline the organization, mission, and objectives for the Department of Homeland Security. He will make linkages between the important aspects of homeland security, homeland defense, and defense support of civil authorities. You will take away an understanding of the overlapping duties and responsibilities inherent in all of these mission sets. Professor Tussing will also highlight a few of the most pressing issues in the area of homeland security.



Jeh C. Johnson. [*The 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review*](#). Washington D.C.: DHS, 2014. Read Executive Summary (pp. 5-8), The Strategic Environment (pp. 17-29), Strategic Priorities (pp. 34-61). (42 pages)

The 2014 QDHSR examines the strategic security environment and sets priorities for the DHS. "Beyond these strategic priorities, this second quadrennial review also highlights ongoing areas of priority and renewed areas of emphasis based on risk and other considerations—countering nuclear threats, strengthening our immigration system, and enhancing national resilience. Finally, building upon the first Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, this review provides an updated view of the Nation's homeland security mission goals and objectives." (p. 16)



Bert Tussing, [*"Some Quick Thoughts on Homeland Security and Homeland Defense,"*](#) (Carlisle Barracks, PA: U.S. Army War College, May 2015).



Professor Bert Tussing prepared these videos specifically for the DDE Class of 2016. I strongly encourage you to view these short videos to gain insights into the latest issues updates in the areas of Homeland Security, Homeland Defense and Defense Support to Civil Authorities.



mp3 [Audio streaming only](#). (17:11) To download the audio of Professor Tussing's presentation, **right-click** [here](#) and select "Save Target As..." to save the .mp3 file to your computer.



[Slides](#) (2.24 MB).



Johnson, Jeh C. [*Testimony: Secretary U.S. Department of Homeland Security before the Committee on the Judiciary U.S. House of Representatives*](#), May, 29 2014. (5 pages)

This short reading provides a snapshot of key issues in the Department of Homeland Security from Secretary Johnson's perspective.

Lesson 2: Homeland Defense

The 2014 QDR spends considerable time and detail discussing the requirement to defend the homeland.

The most fundamental duty of the Department of Defense is to protect the security of U.S. citizens. The homeland is no longer a sanctuary for U.S. forces, and we must anticipate the increased likelihood of an attack on U.S. soil. Against a varied, multifaceted, and growing set of threats, we continue to take an active, layered approach to protecting the homeland.

This priority nests within the Joint Force. "Defense of the homeland is the Department of Defense's (DoD's) highest priority with the goal to defeat threats at a safe distance from the homeland. Homeland defense (HD) is the protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the President. DoD is responsible for the HD mission, and therefore leads the HD response, with other departments and agencies in support of DoD efforts." (JP 3-27, p. vii). You begin the lesson by reading the recently published DoD *Strategy for Homeland Defense and Defense Support of Civil Authorities* (2013). You will also read selected portions of Joint Publication 3-27 *Homeland Defense*. This lesson will assist you to understand the HD operational framework.



Leon E. Panetta, [*Strategy for Homeland Defense and Defense Support of Civil Authorities*](#) (Washington, DC: Department of Defense, 2013). (30 pages)

The strategy begins with an assessment of the security environment, fiscal realities, and essential assumptions. This strategy outlines the DoD mission and objectives for defending the homeland and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA, covered in Lesson 3). It closes with strategic approaches on how to accomplish the DoD missions in HD and DSCA.



U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, [*Homeland Defense*](#), Joint Publication 3-27 (Washington, DC: U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, July 29, 2013). Summary of changes, p. iii, and Executive Summary, vii-xiv (8 pages)

The executive summary covers the main doctrinal principles associated with HD.



[**United States Northern Command**](#). When you visit USNORTHCOM's website, start with "About USNORTHCOM" to view the diverse mission and subordinate/component commands. The "Educational" link discusses "Homeland Defense Throughout History" and offers a DSCA Executive Seminar.

Lesson 3: Defense Support of Civil Authorities

This may be the most important lesson in this block of instruction because DSCA is where most of the "gray area" lies with regards to how DoD interacts with local and state governments. The readings and other materials provided here are of the utmost importance to understanding this difficult concept.

The military plays a vital role in HD and DSCA missions. A key difference between the two missions is that normally DoD is the lead agency for HD, and DoD conducts DSCA operations in support of another primary agency.

JP 3-28 *Civil Support*, p. vii



Bert Tussing, [*"Defense Support of Civil Authorities,"*](#)  (Carlisle Barracks, PA.; U.S. Army War College, May 2015).



mp3 Audio streaming only. (16:05) To download the audio of Professor Tussing's presentation, **right-click** [here](#) and select "Save Target As..." to save the .mp3 file to your computer.



Slides (3.54 MB).



Bert Tussing, "[Efficiency and Effectiveness: Dual Requirements in Defense Support of Civil](#)



[Authorities.](#)" (Carlisle Barracks, PA.; U.S. Army War College, May 2015).



mp3 Audio streaming only. (17:45) To download the audio of Professor Tussing's presentation, **right-click** [here](#) and select "Save Target As..." to save the .mp3 file to your computer.



Slides (1.53 MB).



U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, [Civil Support](#), Joint Publication 3-28 (Washington, DC: U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, July 31, 2013). Read Executive Summary of changes p. iii, vii-xii. (6 pages).

This publication provides the doctrinal concepts and principles associated with DSCA. **Scan** the following sections:

- (1) Chapter II addresses a number of important issues including requests for assistance, immediate response, and roles and responsibilities. You should also understand the duties of the defense coordination officer (DCO), emergency preparedness liaison officer (EPLO), command relationships under which the National Guard (NG) may operate, and the legal and policy considerations.
- (2) Chapter III focuses on the conduct of CS operations. Note the descriptions of the various CS categories, the stages of incident management, and the types and five phases of CS operations.
- (3) Annex A gives a concise summary of the National Incident Management System.
- (4) Annex C provides a good overview of the Department of Defense Dual-Status Commander.

There are numerous legal aspects regarding Defense Support of Civil Authorities mentioned in JP 3-28. You can read the actual legal documents in the To Know More section of this section.

Dual Status Commander (DSC)

Command and control of complex catastrophes is an extremely important topic. What are the emerging concepts on how to best coordinate and collaborate with reserve and active component forces across numerous states? There has been much work done on the concept of Dual Status Commander. You may want to investigate (**To Know More**) the recently published *Strategic Studies Institute* Monograph titled "Toward a Unified Military Response: Hurricane Sandy and the Dual Status Commander" by Ryan Burke and Sue McNeil. I recommend a scan of chapter 4 "Post-Event Lessons Learned" and chapter 5 "Recommendations for Improvement."

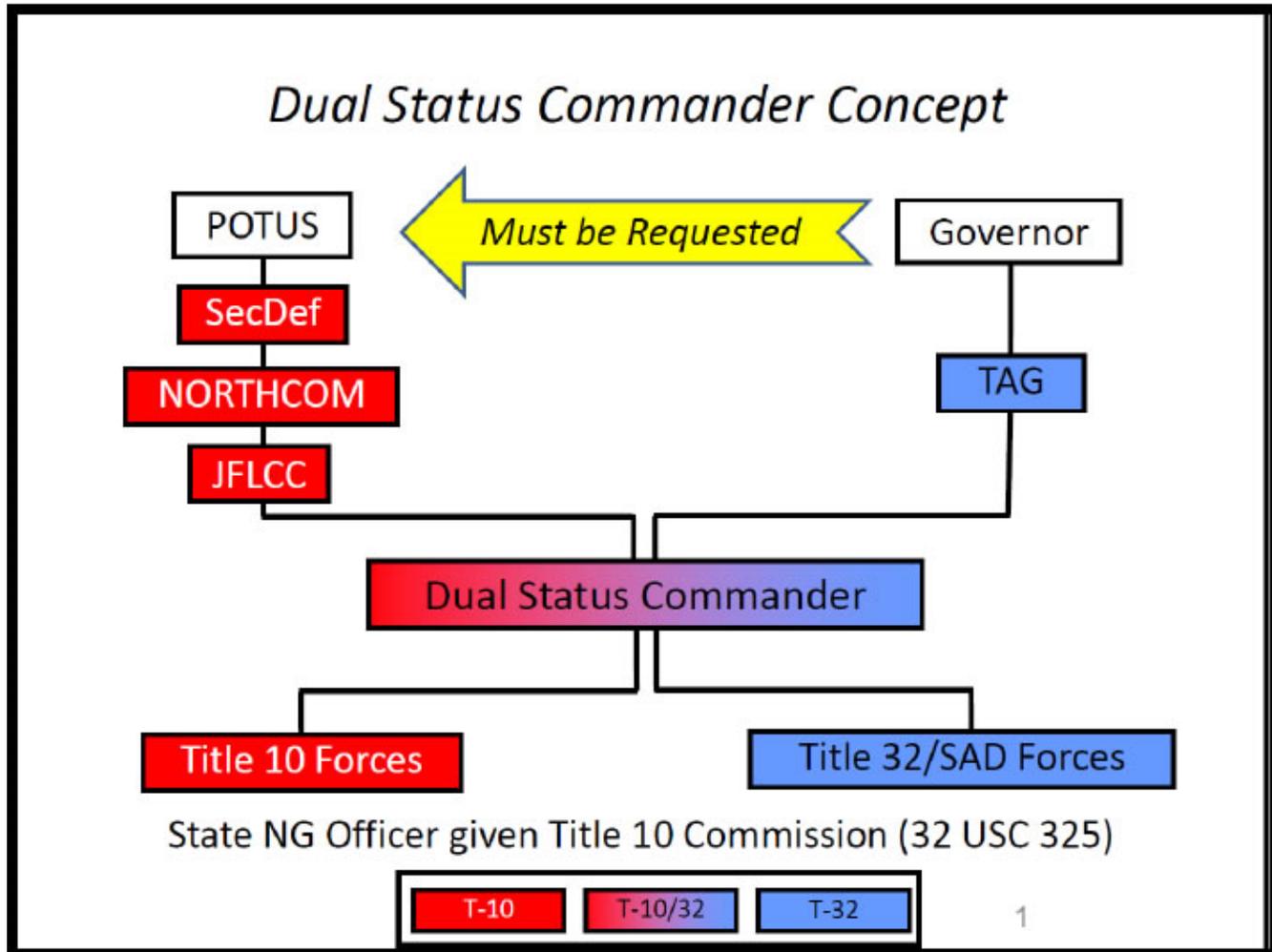


Federal Emergency Management Agency, [National Response Framework](#), (Washington, DC: Department of Homeland Security, May 2013). Scan Executive Summary, i-ii, and Introduction 1-7 (stop at Roles and Responsibilities) (9 pages)

This National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards response. It is

built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. You may select the DSCA online elective and Second Resident Course Graduate Seminar to examine the NRF in more detail.

Figure 1-3: Dual Status Commander Concept



Domestic JTF Commander Training Course Handbook (2012)



National Guard Bureau, [*Domestic Joint Task Force Commander Training Course Handbook*](#) (Washington, DC: National Guard Bureau, January 2012). Read Command Structures, Domestic Commander JTF Roles, The Organizational Structure of a Dual Status Commander JTF, and What is a Common Operational Picture (COP), 3-26. (23 pages)

This reference will provide adequate details of potential coordination and collaboration options in a complex catastrophe for your participation in Forum II.



Richard J. Hayes, Jr. "[DoD Response under the Stafford Act: A Call to Action.](#)" Joint Force Quarterly, no. 2nd Quarter (2015): 7. (7 pages)

The author conducts a current assessment of the processes to use reserve component forces in catastrophic events in the United States. The author argues, "DoD needs to revise processes in the Adaptive Planning and Execution System (APEX) to recognize and capitalize on the inherent advantage of using Reserve forces in

closest proximity to incidents."



Charles H. Jacoby and Frank J. Grass, "[Dual-Status, Single Purpose: A Unified Military Response to Hurricane Sandy.](#)" HSToday.us *Insight & Analysis for Government Decision Makers*, March 11, 2013. (2 pages)

A brief article recapping the implementation of a Dual Status Commander during Hurricane Sandy. This may inform your participation in Forum II and the discussion regarding DSCA and Dual Status Command.

To know more:



Ryan Burke, Sue McNeil. "[Toward a Unified Military Response: Hurricane Sandy and the Dual Status Commander.](#)" Strategic Studies Institute, (2015): 141.

If you require additional material on DSC, I recommend a scan of chapter 4 "Post-Event Lessons Learned" and chapter 5 "Recommendations for Improvement."



Steven H. Blum and Kerry McIntyre, [Enabling Unity of Effort in Homeland Response Operations](#) (Carlisle Barracks, PA: Strategic Studies Institute, April 2012).



[Insurrection Act of 1807](#), Ch. 39, 2 Stat. 443, 10th Cong. (original citation). This is an updated version from 2005. (1 page)



[Use of the Armed Forces in Major Public Emergencies](#), *John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007*, Public Law 109-364, SEC 1042, 109th Cong., 2nd sess. (October 17, 2006), 607-609. (3 pages)

Sections 331-335 of Title 10 U.S. Code are collectively known as the Insurrection Act. Contained within the 2007 Defense authorization is an amendment to section 333. Consider the ramifications of the changes. Now, instead of a strict focus on "insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination," the law has been broadened to include "natural disaster, epidemic, or...terrorist attack." Many governors have objected to this change in scope as a violation of their state sovereignty. Why do you think they are objecting?



[National Response Framework Resource Center](#), Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Important emerging capability to address Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Explosive (CBRNE) consequence management.